WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL CAR.

THE ILLUSTRATED
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JULY TO DEC 1852
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WILLIAM LITTLE 198 STRAND

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

FROM JUNE 25 TO DECEMBER 25, 1852.

JUNE.

25.—Burial of a French Refugee (Francis Goujon) at St. John's Wood Cemetery; on which occasion *éloges* were delivered by MM. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and others.

28.—Prince Albert reviewed the Hon. Artillery Company.—First session of the Legislative Body under the *régime* of Louis Napoleon closed.—A grand entertainment given on board H.M.S. *Prince Regent* to the inhabitants of Cork and neighbourhood: commencing with a theatrical representation by the officers of the ship, and closing with a ball.

29.—Sanguinary affray in Stockport, between Roman Catholics and Protestants; in which several lives were lost, and two Roman Catholic chapels and much private property destroyed.

30.—The Princess Gonramma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, baptised at the private chapel, Buckingham Palace, the Queen standing as sponsor.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Common-law Clerks presented an address and testimonial to Sir John Patteson, on the retirement of his Lordship from the Bench.—Consecration of Christ Church, at Ealing, by the Bishop of London: this edifice was raised at the sole expense of Miss Lewis.—One man killed, and eight others seriously injured, by the upsetting of twelve tons of red-hot liquid iron, on the premises of Marc and Co., at Blackwall.

31.—The twenty-fourth party of emigrants, about fifty in number (sent out under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society), took their departure from Gravesend, by the *City of Poonah*, for Sydney.

JULY.

1.—Royal Proclamation issued, dissolving Parliament, and directing a new Parliament to assemble on the 20th August following.—Information received of excessive mortality on board the *Lady Montague*, 374 persons, mostly Chinese emigrants, having died during the passage from China to Callao.

5.—The Edinburgh Chess-club met for the first time in their new Club-room, 73, Princes-street.

6.—Several persons fainted in the streets of the metropolis, and two persons died, from the excessive heat; the thermometer ranging from 80 deg. to 82 deg. in the shade.

7.—The *John Bowes*, first screw collier, launched at Jarrow.—A trial of anchors of all nations made at the Royal Dockyard, Sheerness; at which Trotman's improved Porter's anchor was proved to have 25 per cent. more holding property than any of the others.

8.—A conflagration at Montreal commenced, continuing through the night and the next day, destroying 1100 houses, and property to the amount of £210 000. The sufferers left homeless by this calamity numbered 10,000.

12.—Collision at Burnley of a railway train, conveying 1200 persons—scholars and teachers of the Wesleyan Sunday-schools of Burnley—by which four were killed and thirty seriously injured.

13.—Right Hon. H. Labouchere married to the Lady Mary Howard.

14.—The tubular bridge across the Wye tested previously to being opened for traffic: two engines, with their trains, weighing more than 200 tons, passed over.

16.—The spire of the parish church at Leighton Buzzard struck by lightning, which displaced twenty-five feet of the masonry.

18.—Louis Napoleon received at Strasburg with great enthusiasm, and attended the imposing ceremony of the "benedicion" of the locomotive engines at the railway terminus.

19.—Wall of a concert-room at Bolton gave way, falling upon some small tenements crowded with poor families, and burying men, women, and children in the ruins: three persons were found suffocated, and some others died subsequently of the injuries which they received.—The members of the Garibaldi Improvement Society (accompanied by their friends (in all about 960 persons), started on an economical trip from Glasgow to Dumfries and back (184 miles), at 2s 6d.—Louis Napoleon reviewed the troops at Strasburg, witnessed a sham forced passage across the Rhine; subsequently crossed that river, and was present at a review of the troops of the Grand Duke of Baden.

21.—Mr. Scrope (author of "Deer Stalking" and "Salmon Fishing") died, in his 81st year.

23.—The bronze statue erected to the late Sir R. Peel, in the market-place, Tamworth, inaugurated.—The Cambrian Archæological Association commenced their sixth annual meeting at Ludlow, where are many matters of archæological curiosity.

25.—A one mile race for a sweepstakes of £75, between Weathall, Seward, and Jackson (the most noted runners of the day) at Copenhagen-grounds; resulting in Westhall "coming in" an easy winner.

27.—The new church of St. Mary, at Abberley (founded by the Moillet family), consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Her.ford.—The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated, at Croydon, a new church, built at his Grace's sole charge.—The remains of Marshal Exelmans (who was killed by a fall from his horse the preceding week) buried with great military pomp in the church of the Invalides, Paris; the President being present at the funereal rites.

28.—General Gourgaud (favourite aide-de-camp of Napoleon, and who subsequently followed him in his exile to St. Helena) interred with military honours in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

29.—The ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, Ickleham (under a course of restoration for the last five years), opened with the happiest auspices.

31.—The *Anne Webber* emigrant ship sailed for Australia from Sunderland; the first that ever left that port for the Pacific.—A poor widow, Elizabeth Thomas, residing at Preston, near Birkenhead, murdered, while asleep, by her son, in a fit of insanity.

AUGUST.

2.—The Sheerness Dockyard Brigade went through a series of manœuvres in a most efficient manner.—Thirty-six men (the remainder intending to go by the *Northumberland*, lying off Gravesend, to proceed to Australia; thirty of whom were sent out at the expense of the Female Emigration Society): the Recorder of London and the Rev. Baptist Noel gave farewell addresses.—Doggett's Coat and Badge comes off for on the Thames, Charles Constable being the winner.

2.—The *Matoe* was struck by lightning, off the Island of Malta, and instantly went down: the crew, 14 in number, and two passengers, being lost.

4.—As a waggon, laden with hemp, was proceeding through Lincoln's-inn-field:, a broad sheet of flame suddenly burst from the hemp; the aid of a fire-engine being required to extinguish the flames.

5.—The ceremony of "planting the first pillar" of the new Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, took place, in the presence of a large concourse of influential persons.—A successful effort made to raise the *Duchess of Kent* steamer from where she lay in mid-channel, between Northfleet and Grays, in the Thames.

6.—In a steam-boat collision on Lake Erie, between the *Ogdensburg* and *Atlantic*: 200 lives lost.

7.—The King of the Belgians obtained damages for the improper cultivation of a farm, part of the Claremont estate.—A *fête* given by the City Steam-boat Company to their crews and servants: the thirteen vessels belonging to the company were put through sundry evolutions, presenting a gay appearance.—The *Harpy* steamer (about whose fate serious fears had been entertained) arrived at Portsmouth: the cabin-doors, mess-tables, and stools, had to be converted into fuel; and the supply of water for the passengers and crew was only kept up by saving the condensed steam.—Two gentlemen of Southampton embarked on board the mail-steamer *Formosa*, for Australia, on a *pleasure trip*, intending to return to England by the first opportunity.

9.—Benjamin Thompson, a convict at Woolwich Dockyard, heroically saved three men who had incautiously descended into a boiler charged with foul air: a reprieve has subsequently been granted to him for his gallant conduct.

10.—A terrific storm of thunder and lightning occurred at Manchester, by which four persons were killed, and many others seriously injured.—The Royal Botanic Society of London held its anniversary meeting, in the Council-room, Regent's-park.—The barrier of an emigrant ship (the *City of Lincoln*) adjudged to pay the passage-money, and £3 compensation, to a person who had taken a passage, for contention of the vessel beyond the time appointed for sailing.—The Merseyshire Railway, connecting Elgin with the Moray Firth, opened with great ceremony.

11.—A *fête* given to the Metropolitan Church of England Scripture-Readers' Association, at Moor-park, by the Earl of Grosvenor.—A "maiden sitting" at Guildhall: the chargechiefs from the several police-stations comprised within the district, not presenting a single case.

13.—Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Sir J. Parker died suddenly.

15.—Dr. Herbert Mayo (a distinguished member of the medical profession, and the author of some esteemed works on medical science) died at Bad Weilbach, near Mayence.—Entrance of the first steamer (the *Sir Robert Peel*) into Port Natal.

16.—The British Archæological Association commenced, at Newark, its ninth annual congress.—Information received of the total wreck of the *Blanche* Indiaman. The captain and crew, in the short-boat, rowed for one day and one night, and, after many extraordinary adventures, they ultimately arrived at their destination.

17.—The extraordinary number of 244 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 36,000 tons, entered inwards at the Custom-house.—The Nassau balloon ascended from the Vauxhall-Gardens, for scientific purposes—one of a series of ascents, under the superintendence of the Kew Committee of the Council of the British Association.

18.—At Barnstaple, the *Lady Errington* (the first emigrant ship fitted up at that port) towed down the river.—A lengthened investigation into the election riots at Six-mile Bridge, resulted in the coroner's jury returning in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mr. Delmege, Justice of the Peace, and eight soldiers.—A farewell emigration meeting was held at Southampton, on board the *Ballaragh*, at which Mrs. Chisholm gave an encouraging address to the emigrants.—The Duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, died, aged eighty-four.—Another unsuccessful attempt made by five travellers to ascend Mont Blanc.

19.—An electrical dial fixed in the centre of the five thoroughfares, opposite Hungerford-market, Strand: it is illuminated by night.—A spirited regatta took place at Lisbon for a silver cup, the *Corcs* being declared the winner.

20.—The inauguration of a bronze colossal statue, to the memory of Sir R. Peel, took place at Leeds.—A grand procession of Mount Etna, the volcano continuing for weeks in a state of destructive activity.

21.—At the Cove Fortress, the Squadron Cup gained by the *Musquito*.—The *Great Britain* left for Australia with 630 passengers on board; crew, 130.

22.—Another planet discovered by Mr. Hind, of Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park.

23.—A collision took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, by which fifteen persons were considerably injured.

24.—The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland assembled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. Levy, of City-road, London, presented to police-constable Bushbridge a silver watch, as a mark of gratitude, for having, when his house was on fire, rushed through the flames, and rescued Mrs. Levy and her three children.—Two persons convicted, at Portsmouth, of removing smuggled tobacco from vessels of the Royal squadron.—A *fête* held by the Duke Institution at Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

25.—A *fête* given at Mount Boone Park, near Dartmouth, to about 6000 persons.

26.—The City Soup-kitchen, situated in Victoria-street, opened by the Lord Mayor.

28.—Mr. Shenfield, Essex, an old woman who had received parochial relief for many years, died, worth £1000.

29.—Commencement of the first railway in Brazil (the Petropolis) by the Emperor in person.

30.—Mdme. Poitevin ascended from Cremorne-gardens on the back of a bull, which was suspended by cords from the car of a balloon.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—The British Association commenced its twenty-second meeting, at Belfast.

2.—The Manchester Free Library opened.

3.—An interesting trial of anchors made in the dockyard of Sheerness.

8.—Harvest day at the Philanthropic Society's farm, Redhill, instituted for the reformation of juvenile offenders.—Mr. Green made his *fire-humbrella* balloon ascent.

9.—The attaining of his majority by the Earl of Dalkeith, celebrated with festive pomp at Sanquhar.

11.—Died at Tunbridge-Wells, Mr. Porter, author of "The Progress of the Nation," &c.

13.—A monster balloon ascended from Cremorne-gardens, with thirty persons in the car and on the loop; and with Mdame Poitevin and parachute attached.

14.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DIED, at Walmer Castle.—The *Windsor Castle* (new name), steamer, built at Bodenger's, 140 guns, launched at Pembroke Dockyard: the largest ship in the world.—Rejoicings at Teignmouth in consequence of its being made an independent port.

15.—Died, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, James Coleman, aged 102, in full possession of his faculties.—At the Surrey Sessions a solicitor found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

16.—In the Gulf of Mexico, the *Gazela* fell in with the wreck of the *Mount Vernon*, taking off six persons who had been exposed to a terrible amount of suffering, having been for six days without provisions or water: the remainder of the crew and passengers had perished.

17.—On this and following day the archery societies of Devon met at Bitton Manor, Teignmouth.—The annual exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society: profusely supplied with flowers and fruits.—Died, at an advanced age, the Count Pompeo Litta, a celebrated Italian author.—The opening of the portion of the South Wales Railway between Swansea and Carmarthen celebrated with great *éclat*—80 pauper emigrants (viz., 30 men, 18 women, and 12 children), started for Port Adelaide; the parish of St. Martin's having provided for their passage out.

18.—The ship *Shirripore* wrecked on the Long Bank, off the coast of Sumatra: of her passengers and crew (520 persons), only five lives were lost.

20.—Died, in his sixty-fifth year, Mr. W. Finden, the celebrated engraver.—A new species of *Coracias garrula* (chattering roll.r) shot near Watford, Herts.

21.—Castanos, Duke de Bailen, died, in his 86th year.

23.—Annual show of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, held in the Haymarket, Liverpool.

24.—Tripe and Montague sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, to seven years' transportation, for defrauding intending emigrants, under the plea of being emigration agents.

26.—A severe conflict between a policeman and a burglar, near Highgate, in which the burglar was ultimately mastered.

27.—Two houses in Seven-dials fell in, crushing a great number of the inmates, and burying them in the ruins: there was no loss of life, but several were much injured.

28.—At Crieff, in Scotland, the shock of an earthquake felt.

29.—The Victoria College, Jersey, opened with much ceremony.—The City of London Small Debts Extension Act came into force.—Ingleborough the scene of a festive meeting to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to the Earl of Kinfore.

30.—Opening of the completed portion of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway, between Banbury and Birmingham: it was principally in reference to this line that the "Battle of the Gauges" was fought, swelling the original estimated cost of £900,000 for this line to £3,000,000.

OCTOBER.

1.—At the London Tavern were distributed the prizes to the London Advertisers in the Crystal Palace, last year.—At Madrid, the remains of the Duke de Baylen interred in the Church of the Atocha, with regal honours.

3.—Several fires occurred; in one of which (at a firework factory) three persons were dragged out of the burning premises, dreadfully scorched, who subsequently died.—The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, re-opened for Divine worship, having been closed for repairs and renovations—the latter of which have been effected with considerable taste.

5.—A brilliant meteor seen on the night of.

6.—Vice-Admiral Fraed died, at Acton Castle, Cornwall, in his 82nd year.—A public meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, to examine into the case of Elizabeth Squirrel, a young woman who professed to live without food.

7.—Died, Rear-Admiral Sir E. T. Troubridge.

11.—A great running match between Jackson and Lovett, for the championship and £100, resulted in Lovett bearing off the prize, running the ten miles under 52 minutes.

11.—A great match and testimonial presented by the Court of Aldermen, London, to Aldermen Sidney, for his zealous and successful assertion of the City's rights.—The annual sale of live stock from Prince Albert's farms, held at Norfolk Farm, Windsor Great Park.—Entered at the Custom-house, 193 vessels—92 being from foreign ports.—The Earl of Derby elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.—The inauguration of the Salisbury Exhibition of the Works of Local Industry, and Antiquities.—A testimonial presented for £400 between the *America* and the *Sovrige*, came off at Ryde, the former winning: an accompanying cutter-yacht (the *Wildfire*), however, arrived at the mark-boat two minutes before the *America*.—The Salisbury Exhibition of Local Industry formally inaugurated by the Mayor and Town-council.

12.—The extraordinary high tide in the river Thames overflowed the banks, doing considerable damage.—The traffic on the main line of the Great Northern Railway suddenly interrupted by an excessive slip of earth at the Ballingate cutting—several hundreds of tons of earth falling upon both lines of rails.

13.—The championship of the Thames contested by Coombes and Coles; the latter proving the victor, carrying off, also, the £400 stakes.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit the Britannia Tubular bridge.

16.—Triumphal entrance of the French President into Paris, after his tour to the South.

18.—On the saluting battery, Gibraltar, a long thirty-two-pounder gun burst, with a charge of 10 lb. of powder, whilst at gunnery practice with red-hot shot: several persons were seriously, and one fatally, wounded.

19.—Prince Albert, by a unanimous vote of the elder and younger brethren of the Trinity-house, elected Master, in place of the late Duke of Wellington.—A duel fought at Engelsfeld-green, near Windsor, between two Frenchmen, terminating in the death of one of them, named Cournet.

20.—The anniversary of the Yorkshire Chess Association celebrated at the Public Rooms, Jarrait-street, Hull, under unusually brilliant auspices.—John Girling, one of the keepers of the reptiles in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, foolishly provoking a wild cobra, was bitten in the hand, and died in an hour.

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24.—Died, Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State for the United States.

25.—Died, Mr. Vincent Dowling, for many years honourably connected with the metropolitan press.—Admiral Mudge died, at Plympton, Devon, in his 83rd year.

26.—One of the columns of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, thrown down by a hurricane.

30.—At the Arènes Nationales, in Paris, a rope on which two rope-dancers were performing, at a height of thirty yards, broke: one of the men was killed on the spot, and the other died within an hour.

31.—The premises of the "fire-annihilator" company consumed by fire! A poor woman lost her life in the flames.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Two men suffocated in a drain, in Compton-street; and two others nearly killed in attempting to rescue them.—Removal of the last load of materials from the site of the Great Exhibition Building, Hyde park, for the Sydenham New Crystal Palace.—The first direct communication between Cornhill and Paris, by means of the electric telegraph, took place.—Mr. Chilton, barrister, died at Boulogne: this gentleman's name came before the public in a celebrated action brought by him against the London and Croydon Railway Company; in which, upon a question of threepence, he recovered a verdict of £5000.

2.—Celebration by a dinner (at which one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down) at Birmingham, of the passing of the Encumbered Estates Act.

3.—Prince Albert installed Master of the Trinity Corporation.—Died, aged 83, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

4.—The Council order prohibiting the sending of chicory as coffee came into operation.—The French Senate met, to take into consideration the re-establishment of the Empire, when ten members demanded that the people should be consulted.—Dowager Lady Castlemaine died, at Athlone, aged eighty-four.

5.—Colonel Brunn, M.P., died at Oak Park, in his sixty-second year.—Died, Maximilian-Joseph-Eugène-Augustus-Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, grandson of the Empress Josephine.—Both Houses of Convocation opened.—This being Guy Fawkes's day, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by several Peers, attended divine service at Westminster Abbey; and the cellars under the Houses of Parliament were duly searched.

6.—A fire broke out in the sheds of the York and North Midland Company's goods' yard, by which property to the amount of £22,000.—Property to the amount of several thousand pounds destroyed by a fire at Paton and Charles's, Wapping.

7.—In the Assembly and Senate, Louis Napoleon and his niece lost their lives by being thrown between the train and the platform.—The French Senate signed the Senatus Consultum, calling upon the French people to nominate Emperor: a single senator (M. Vasillard) voting against the Empire.

8.—Sale of the great gold nugget, weighing 330 oz. 15 dwt., at the price of £1000.

9.—Earthquake shocks felt at different places in England and Ireland.—Died, at Naples, the Earl of Shrewsbury: his Lordship was a zealous adherent and a munificent supporter of the Roman Catholic religion, having contributed £50,000 to the building of Roman Catholic chapels alone.—Mr. Alderman Challis sworn in as Lord Mayor, before the Barons of the Exchequer.—To the great disappointment of sight-seers, no procession took place on "Lord Mayor's Day," in consequence of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

10.—Dr. Mantell, the renowned geologist, died, aged sixty-four.—The remains of the Duke of Wellington removed from Walmer to Chelsea.

11.—The arrors borealis so affected the electric telegraph as to prevent the transmission of messages.—The Queen went in state to the House of Lords, and opened the session with a Speech from the Throne.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess and Princesses of the blood Royal, witnessed the Lying in State at Chelsea Hospital.

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14.—Died, near Epsom, William Martin, aged 102; leaving a widow aged 80.

15.—In the House of Commons a bill brought in and passed in all its stages, declaring that, as regards bills of exchange and promissory notes, the day appointed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington shall be treated as the Lord's-day, in the cities of London and Westminster.

16.—Mr. William King committed to the House of Correction for one month on the charge of roasting a cat alive.—The *Propontis* brought intelligence from the Cape to the 9th October, by which it would appear that the frontiers are nearly cleared of the Kaffirs.

17. Died, aged seventy-three, Lieut.-General Shuldham, of the East India Company's service.

18.—STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: At early dawn the marshalling of troops commenced at the Horse Guards (whither the coffin, containing his Grace's remains, had been removed from Chelsea Hospital the preceding night). The coffin was elevated upon a magnificent car, drawn by twelve horses; and, preceded and followed by a vast military force, to the accompaniment of funereal music, slowly proceeded along the streets of the metropolis, thronged with countless myriads, to St. Paul's Cathedral; where, before the bier of the realm and the august representatives of foreign powers, the Church's last rites were performed, and the illustrious dead was consigned to the vault beneath the Britannia Tubular bridge.

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18.—STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: At early dawn the marshalling of troops commenced at the Horse Guards (whither the coffin, containing his Grace's remains, had been removed from Chelsea Hospital the preceding night). The coffin was elevated upon a magnificent car, drawn by twelve horses; and, preceded and followed by a vast military force, to the accompaniment of funereal music, slowly proceeded along the streets of the metropolis, thronged with countless myriads, to St. Paul's Cathedral; where, before the bier of the realm and the august representatives of foreign powers, the Church's last rites were performed, and the illustrious dead was consigned to the vault beneath the Britannia Tubular bridge.

18.—Triumphal entrance of the French President into Paris, after his tour to the South.

18.—On the saluting battery, Gibraltar, a long thirty-two-pounder gun burst, with a charge of 10 lb. of powder, whilst at gunnery practice with red-hot shot: several persons were seriously, and one fatally, wounded.

19.—Prince Albert, by a unanimous vote of the elder and younger brethren of the Trinity-house, elected Master, in place of the late Duke of Wellington.—A duel fought at Engelsfeld-green, near Windsor, between two Frenchmen, terminating in the death of one of them, named Cournet.

20.—The anniversary of the Yorkshire Chess Association celebrated at the Public Rooms, Jarrait-street, Hull, under unusually brilliant auspices.—John Girling, one of the keepers of the reptiles in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, foolishly provoking a wild cobra, was bitten in the hand, and died in an hour.

22.—The French President paid a State visit to the Théâtre Français, on which occasion Mdlle. Rachel recited an ode, "L'Empire c'est la Paix."

23.—The *North British Advertiser* contained advertisements of upwards of seventy newly-published works, advertised for situations.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* contained a notice that, as all its writers and printers would be engaged this day (the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic), the paper must not be disappointed if there should be no newspaper produced next morning.

24.—Died, Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State for the United States.

25.—Died, Mr. Vincent Dowling, for many years honourably connected with the metropolitan press.—Admiral Mudge died, at Plympton, Devon, in his 83rd year.

26.—One of the columns of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, thrown down by a hurricane.

30.—At the Arènes Nationales, in Paris, a rope on which two rope-dancers were performing, at a height of thirty yards, broke: one of the men was killed on the spot, and the other died within an hour.

31.—The premises of the "fire-annihilator" company consumed by fire! A poor woman lost her life in the flames.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Two men suffocated in a drain, in Compton-street; and two others nearly killed in attempting to rescue them.—Removal of the last load of materials from the site of the Great Exhibition Building, Hyde park, for the Sydenham New Crystal Palace.—The first direct communication between Cornhill and Paris, by means of the electric telegraph, took place.—Mr. Chilton, barrister, died at Boulogne: this gentleman's name came before the public in a celebrated action brought by him against the London and Croydon Railway Company; in which, upon a question of threepence, he recovered a verdict of £5000.

2.—Celebration by a dinner (at which one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down) at Birmingham, of the passing of the Encumbered Estates Act.

3.—Prince Albert installed Master of the Trinity Corporation.—Died, aged 83, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

4.—The Council order prohibiting the sending of chicory as coffee came into operation.—The French Senate met, to take into consideration the re-establishment of the Empire, when ten members demanded that the people should be consulted.—Dowager Lady Castlemaine died, at Athlone, aged eighty-four.

5.—Colonel Brunn, M.P., died at Oak Park, in his sixty-second year.—Died, Maximilian-Joseph-Eugène-Augustus-Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, grandson of the Empress Josephine.—Both Houses of Convocation opened.—This being Guy Fawkes's day, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by several Peers, attended divine service at Westminster Abbey; and the cellars under the Houses of Parliament were duly searched.

6.—A fire broke out in the sheds of the York and North Midland Company's goods' yard, by which property to the amount of £22,000.—Property to the amount of several thousand pounds destroyed by a fire at Paton and Charles's, Wapping.

7.—In the Assembly and Senate, Louis Napoleon and his niece lost their lives by being thrown between the train and the platform.—The French Senate signed the Senatus Consultum, calling upon the French people to nominate Emperor: a single senator (M. Vasillard) voting against the Empire.

8.—Sale of the great gold nugget, weighing 330 oz. 15 dwt., at the price of £1000.

9.—Earthquake shocks felt at different places in England and Ireland.—Died, at Naples, the Earl of Shrewsbury: his Lordship was a zealous adherent and a munificent supporter of the Roman Catholic religion, having contributed £50,000 to the building of Roman Catholic chapels alone.—Mr. Alderman Challis sworn in as Lord Mayor, before the

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Large Engraving of the FUNERAL CAR to be placed as the Frontispiece to the present Volume.
The Large Engraving of the FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, to face page 472.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 567.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PARLIAMENTS.

For five sessions have the interests and hopes of the people been bound up with the old Parliament. For five sessions have its proceedings occupied, daily and weekly, all the journals and all the readers of the empire. They may have scolded it or praised it, loved it or despised it, but they have continually written and talked about it, and have taken in it that sort of interest a parent takes in a child which he fears is more prone to evil than good, and causes him more trouble than joy. But, as we do not lose even the scapegrace who has been long associated with our cares and thoughts, or the enemy we have been contending with for years, without feeling a painful void, so we cannot part with the old Parliament, bad as we may think it, and forget at once that it had ever existed. We know not that we shall ever see or hear again the solemn Colonel Sibthorp, the *naïve* Mr. Bell, the eccentric Mr. H. Drummond, the burly and entertaining coroner for Middlesex, the smart Mr. Osborne, the profound but casuistical Mr. Gladstone, and a host of other gentlemen who have daily, for months, contributed to our instruction or amusement. We are pretty sure, indeed, of seeing these, or some others equally worthy, again assembled in the course of a few months, and again concentrating on themselves the eager attention of the whole people. Like the King, the Parliament never dies; it only, like a hybernating animal, has its functions suspended for a season.

Year after year the public look with renewed interest to its renewed life. Whatever may be the lassitude, weariness, or disappointment it may have caused before it closes its session, we forget it all in a few months; and when it is about to meet, and in the first few days of its existence, seem to think that the nation would go to wreck and ruin but for its labours. Long, however, before they are closed, the public generally get heartily tired of its presence, complain of its wearying debates absorbing all other things, wish it at an end, and are ready to dispense with its services for half a year, to renew, again their hopes and interest in its re-assembling. What happens with every session happens, too, with every Parliament; and, while we condemn almost every one before its natural life be extinct, we hope for almost miraculous improvements from its successor. The present session and the Parliament now terminated, which have wearied the public for some time, share the common fate. The Parliament has come to an end amidst general disappointment and equally general hopes that its successor will surpass it in skill, and actually do all that can be desired.

The former sessions have already been judged. The Parliament of 1847 will be chiefly remembered hereafter as the author of the act of 1849 for repealing the Navigation Laws. The Corn Laws were of modern origin, and so obviously intended to benefit a particular class, that from the time of their enactment they were continually assailed, and always spoken of as anomalous. On this subject the national policy has undergone repeated changes; but from the time of Cromwell at least, if not before, the Navigation Laws had formed a settled part of the national policy, steadily adhered to through all vicissitudes by all practical statesmen, and ratified by the highest theoretical authority. Nevertheless, they had become inimical to the welfare they were intended to promote, as the effects of repealing them have amply demonstrated; and the Parliament, the existence of which is now terminated, will be distinguished in history as having abrogated a policy and an institution that were almost as old as the Monarchy itself. If the abolition of the Corn Laws conferred the greater benefit on the people, the abolition of the Navigation Laws is historically the more memorable change, and, though the necessary consequence of previous steps, marks more decidedly a great epoch in the progress of society. The effects of the former are only indirectly cosmopolitan; but the latter was directly intended to share advantages with all the world, supposed to be exclusively and peculiarly British and essential to our greatness. Even the reform of the Parliament in 1832, and the previous alteration of the laws relative to the Catholics, were less remarkable changes than the abrogation, in 1849, of laws that had been supposed for three

REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hundred years to secure the maritime ascendancy and safety of our country.

The session just terminated, and the sessions of 1851 and 1850, did nothing comparable with that of 1849. In February the Parliament began its labours amidst the finest weather and some appre-hensions of France, which died away before the bill could be passed which was to add to our security, and great hopes that "the time was come for calmly considering" and "amending the acts of the late reign relating to the representation" of the people in Parliament. Personal disputes at the Cabinet had ceased, just before, one of its most powerful members to be ejected, who, after Parliament met, used his power in turn to destroy the Cabinet; it was broken up in less than three weeks after Parliament met, and all the hopes of the people at once dissipated by the appointment of Lord Derby to be Prime Minister. From that time till now Parliament has been kept together rather to serve the purposes of the Ministry than to transact important business in the interests of the public. Beyond voting the usual supplies, it has done little except pass an unjust militia law and make some amendments in the administration of equity. The change in the Cabinet deranged at once the functions of the Legislature. Ever since, the public have been only anxious to get rid of it, that they might pronounce their opinion on Lord Derby's Government, and elect a House of Commons to pull it from its seat or give it the strength of the public confidence. Since the power of deciding the national policy is restored to the constituencies.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the new Parliament will be what they make it. It is they who breathe into it the breath of its life. It will answer or deceive their hopes according as they constitute it. What they will make of it, and what they can hope from it, we can yet hardly tell. In the five years which have elapsed since 1847, there have been a great increase of people and a great change in opinion. In some places the constituencies have been nearly stationary, in others they have increased so much as to make their conduct in 1847 no criterion of what they will do in 1852. Within that period, however, all the fears entertained as to the effects of Free Trade have been dissipated, and all the predictions that it would cause disorder and decay have been falsified. Experience has set its seal to theory, and made, by the tranquility and prosperity of the bulk of the people, the policy of 1846 irreversible. Lord Derby at the commencement of the session was avowedly the advocate of Protection; but he and most of his friends have since declared that it is impossible to restore it. Almost universally it is admitted to be dead, with no hope of resurrection. One great question, therefore, is set at rest—one bone of contention removed, one principle confirmed, and freedom for industry re-established as the pole star of all future policy.

What have we, then, to hope for from the new Parliament? The reform promised at the beginning of the late session, but more extensive than that embodied in Lord John Russell's bill, is generally demanded, and the Parliament will be formed to give effect to the demand. Reduction of expenditure, and financial reform, carrying with them large changes in and further reduction of taxation, are the principles on which many constituencies will elect their representatives. So much, too, has already been done, that much more will be easy of performance. The liberation of home industry will be the necessary consequence of giving freedom to foreign trade, and the abolition of so many customs duties will ensure at no very distant day a complete revision of the Excise laws. The Derby Ministry has talked of relieving agricultural distress by a change of taxation. What it contemplates is a mere financial trick, which will not satisfy any of the conditions of Financial reform, nor give effect to the principles of Free Trade. It is only by economy and retrenchment that relief can be afforded.

Amongst the people religious questions excite great interest, and not a few elections will be influenced if not decided by them. Such disputes darken our future prospects. Never has the Legislature interfered with religion to the public advantage, and the old Parliament increased very much all the natural difficulties in which the public passions involve the subject, by taking it up in the last two sessions. Only forbearance and charity can soften, and only time can heal, the disputes and dissensions which prevail, and which will be likely to influence, more than is for the public good, the elections and the debates and the acts of the new Parliament. The accession of Lord Derby to office, and his bidding for support by appeals to religious prejudices, have much increased their asperity, and lead us to anticipate in the new Parliament not a few disputes on the most intangible and difficult of all the subjects with which our mixed Legislature has to deal.

If it be true, as Lord Maidstone says in his address to the electors of Westminster, that "after Lord Derby comes the deluge," it is also true that with him we shall have a chaos. Lord Maidstone's prediction, borrowed from Metternich, is intended to frighten the public into maintaining Lord Derby in power; but they will prefer the chance of the deluge to the certainty of a chaos, and first of all things the new Parliament will probably expel from power Lord Derby's Ministry.

REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

ON Monday, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Captain-General and Colonel, reviewed the Hon. Artillery Company, in the extensive grounds attached to the Armoury House, Finsbury-square. The hour appointed for the review was two o'clock; but, owing to other engagements, the Prince Consort did not arrive until half-past four. The men, numbering 200 rank and file, each supplied with 21 rounds of ammunition, assembled at the first-mentioned hour, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, M.P. They were attired in summer uniform. On the right of the line were placed four pieces of cannon. The windows of the Armoury House were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The grounds beneath were also well covered; amongst the attendants being several of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Household Troops. Colonel Fitzroy having inspected the line, a few volleys were discharged, and the men drew up in readiness to receive the Royal Commandant. The Prince, attended by Colonel Grey and Colonel Biddulph, arrived in one of the Royal carriages, and was received at the Armoury House by Colonel Fitzroy, Major Barnard, and the other officers of the corps. The chargers in attendance were instantly mounted, and the Prince, with the officers, entered the ground. A Royal salute of 21 guns was then fired, and the line presented arms. The Prince next rode round, and made a minute inspection, after which the men marched past, the band playing the Coburg March. They then fired in files, columns, and lastly in line, performing a variety of evolutions in the most precise and soldier-like manner. The artillery was next brought forward, after which the line was once again formed, and arms were presented. The Prince then highly complimented Colonel Fitzroy and the other officers of the regiment, and immediately left for Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Grissel, who has been engaged for so many years on the New Houses of Parliament, and is identified with them as the builder, has lost the appointment. Tenders were obtained from Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., Kelk, Jay, and others, which ranged, we believe, from more than £180,000 to £153,000. Mr. Grissel declined the tender.

The chapel in which the celebrated Dr. Achilli for some time officiated is situated in Dufour place, leading out of Broad-street, Golden-square. It has been [illegible] for a season past.

The following [illegible] in the *Presse* (French newspaper),—"There has been a [illegible] Port Stanley [illegible] by one of the [illegible] and the soldier who first [illegible] was [illegible] a balloon having risen slowly from the ground, escape of [illegible] to be our very humble [illegible] a gentleman's desk and a box's [illegible] in the after a very handsome album was wrapped up [illegible] In the album there was a pencil drawing of the panorama of the mountains of the country, signed 'Elias Ockx.' There was nothing to indicate the origin of this mysterious balloon. From the direction of the wind, it is supposed that it came from France, but beyond that all is a mystery."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The present week sees the close of the session of the Legislature in Paris, as well as in London.

On Monday last, the first session of the Legislative Body, under the new *régime* of the Prince President, was closed with a Message from Louis Napoleon, which, however, was not delivered in person, but was communicated in the least ceremonious manner possible to the Assembly.

It was conveyed in a sealed envelope by M. Edgar Ney, one of the President's aides-de-camps, dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of hussars, who entered the hall of the Assembly, accompanied by two ushers, and having placed the parcel in the hands of the President of the Assembly, immediately left the house, not even waiting to hear it read. M. Billault then read the Message from the chair. It was as follows:—

Elysée National, June 28, 1852.

Gentlemen,—At the moment when the session of 1852 is about to close, I am anxious to thank you for your co-operation and for the loyal support which you have given to our new institutions. You have known how to resist what is most dangerous amongst men assembled together, namely, the enticement of party spirit; and having set aside all susceptibility, you occupied yourselves with the great interests of the country, comprehending that the time for passionate and sterile speeches was past, and that of business had arrived.

The application of a new system always meets with difficulties, and you have found that to be the case. If occupation appeared to be wanting at your first sittings, you clearly perceived that the desire to abridge the duration of my dictatorial power, and my anxiety to call you about me, were the causes of that circumstance, by depriving the Government of the time necessary for the preparation of the laws which were to be submitted to you.

The natural consequence of that exceptional state of things was an accumulation of business at the end of the session. Nevertheless, the first trial of the Constitution, a together of French origin, must have convinced you that we possess the conditions of a strong and free Government. The Executive power is no longer that motionless object against which the various Oppositions directed with impunity their weapons. It can now resist such attacks, and can henceforward pursue a regular system without having recourse to arbitrary acts or underhand proceedings. On the other hand, the control of the Assembly is a serious one, for discussion is free, and the vote of the taxes decisive.

As to the imperfections which experience will have brought to light, our common love for the public good will unceasingly aim at lessening the inconveniences resulting from them until such time as the Senate shall have pronounced.

During the interval between the present session and the next, I will devote all my attention to seek out the wants of the country, and to get ready measures which will allow the charges of the State to be diminished, without in any way compromising the public services. At your return I will inform you of the result of our labours, and of the general state of affairs, by the Message, which the Constitution obliges me to address to you every year.

In returning to your homes, you will be the faithful echoes of the feeling which exists here confidence in conciliation and peace. Tell your constituents that at Paris, the heart of France, that revolutionary centre which by turns disseminates through the world light or conflagration, you have seen an immense population applying their energies to the task of removing the traces of revolutions and devoting themselves with joy to labour, and with security to the future. They who, in their delirium, were impatient of every restraint, were beheld by you painting with acclamation the return of our eagles—the symbols of authority and of glory.

As that imposing spectacle, at which religion consecrated by its benedictions a great national *fête*, you have remarked their respectful demeanour—you have beheld that army so proud, which saved the country, raise itself still higher in men's esteem, in kneeling piously before the image of God, presented from the height of the altar.

That implies that there is in France a Government animated by faith, and by a love of good—which rests for support on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all strength—and on religion, the source of all justice.

Accept the assurance of my sentiments of esteem. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The speech excited no very marked indications of feeling, favourable or otherwise, a few cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" being alone heard at its close.

On Tuesday about 150 of the members of the Legislative Corps dined together at the Casino Paganini. The dinner was a subscription one, and had not any political character. M. Billault, the President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and introduced the only toast of the evening in these brief words:—"Gentlemen, your committee has decided that, on this occasion, there should be no speeches; but it has, at the same time, delegated me to say that the banquet which you have to will best respond to your sentiments, and serve, on the part of all of us, as the expression of our devotedness and our gratitude—' To the Prince Louis Napoleon!'"

The inauguration of the Paris and Strasburg Railway will take place on the 17th July. The Prince President has promised to be present upon that occasion.

M Seline Davenay, a journalist, sentenced to transportation to Cayenne by the recent commission of the Vosges, has received a free pardon from the Prince President, at the instance of Mr. C. Geach, M.P. for Coventry.

On Thursday Louis Napoleon left Paris for St. Cloud, where he intends to take up his residence for some time.

The *Patrie* affirms that the Porte had at length admitted the French man-of-war *Charlemagne*, 90-gun ship, into the Bosphorus.

Accounts from Bona and Constantine supply details of some smart skirmishes between the insurgents and the French troops, which had proved most disastrous to the former, the field being covered with their slain, while the loss of the latter was only trifling. Later advices, however, are said to have been received in Paris on Wednesday from Algeria, giving the most deplorable accounts of the insurrection, which was not only fast spreading, but had been accompanied by the massacre of some of the French settlers. This intelligence, it is thought, will operate unfavourably for Abd-el-Kader, whose liberation has been confidently expected of late, but which will now probably be still further postponed.

INDIA.

The advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail which leave India in the month of May always succeed each other with great rapidity, in consequence of their despatch being made earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon; and thus the interval for news being shorter and the reason itself from the sudden access of the rains somewhat beat, being a period of listless dulness and inactivity, the mails furnish little or no intelligence of interest. This is the case on the present occasion. The dates are Bombay, May 22d; Calcutta, May 11th; but we have no communication from the interior of the Burmese dominions. It was, however, generally understood that nothing more would be attempted in Burmah till after the rains; that, contrary to the original expectation, the whole force would remain in the country—for the most part in all likelihood on board the shipping; and that the war would be resumed with double vigour the moment the season permitted.

Disturbances still continue along the north-west frontier, where warlike arrangements on an extensive scale are in progress, notwithstanding the near approach of the season when out-of-door occupations of all kinds cease.

AUSTRALIA.

There are accounts this week from Victoria (Port Phillip), to March 31. The announcements of large weekly arrivals of gold at Melbourne from the various gold-fields continue a prominent feature in our advices, notwithstanding that the drought of summer had greatly limited operations at the "diggings." There were frequent deaths from dysentery, and the instances of robbery and outrage appear to have been very frequent. The strongest reproaches were directed against the Government for their want of energy in not having established an efficient police force at any cost, the large majority of the people being well-disposed and ready to aid all rational efforts for maintaining order. A meeting had been held at the mines for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the erection of a church, at which the Bishop of Melbourne presided, and the amount collected promised to be more than sufficient. Prices of provisions both at Melbourne and Geelong were rapidly rising, and some uneasiness was felt as to the ability of the storekeepers to provide a sufficient supply of provisions during the winter, should the number would be much greater. A meeting of storekeepers was about to be held for the purpose of fixing the prices of goods for the winter, and the quantity of provisions that should be sold at once to any one customer.

About 10,000 persons were at the Mount Alexander diggings. The number of persons arriving at Melbourne was about 1000 a-week.

A Victoria Gold Mining Association had been established for assaying gold and casting it into bars. The Government escort of the 24th March had brought 13,408 ounces of gold from Mount Alexander, and 74 ounces from Ballarat; 202 ounces from the latter place had been left at Geelong. A piece of pure gold weighing 28lb., recently brought into Melbourne, had been shipped for England by the *Posthumous*. A statement, which was at first disbelieved, that the average production at Mount Alexander was upwards of 12,000 ounces per week (or at the rate of about £2,500,000 a-year is confirmed. The quantity of gold brought by the *Admiral*, the vessel which has conveyed the present advices from Melbourne, is 30,840 ounces, valued at nearly £120,000. The price had declined to 58s., but had recovered on the 31st March to 60s. per ounce.

Servants of all kinds were very much wanted, and numerous advertisements appear in the Melbourne papers for cooks, general servants, housemaids, nursemaids, grooms, laborers, gardeners, weighers, waiters, carpenters, sawyers, storekeepers' assistants, butchers, and shepherds. The *Melbourne Argus* contains no less than fifty-seven advertisements of this kind, with offers of "liberal wages." There were about fifty sail in the port of Melbourne deserted by their crews.

From Sydney (New South Wales) the latest accounts are to March 23. The waters, which had for some time past obstructed operations at the gold fields of that district, were subsiding, and at Ophir the yield was better than at any former period. A weir opened on a spot which had been carefully drained at the expense of two individuals was found to give an average of more than an ounce per foot. In seven days from the day it was opened 153 ounces had been taken out, the metal being found in pebbles and lumps weighing from 12 ounces downwards. From the future the accounts were equally encouraging, but both there and at Ophir considerable quantities were kept back, owing to the low price offered by purchasers. It was thought that several shipments of gold would be made to Eastern markets, with the view of getting a quick and satisfactory return, more especially as some forwarded to Manilla had realised £3 19s 6d per ounce.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INFANT SCHOOLS OF CHRIST CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.—Miss Lewis, a benevolent lady, of the congregation of the Rev. Robert Wagner, Christ Church, St. Marylebone, recently placed at the disposal of the rector and of the gentlemen acting with him the sum of £4900, to be applied, in conjunction with the benefactions collected, to the purchase of suitable ground and the erection of a building for the purpose of providing for the Christ Church district (one of the poorest and most populous in London) that school accommodation of which it has long been in great need. On Saturday last the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building was performed by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, members of the congregation and friends of the undertaking. The site of the intended schools is a large plot of land easily adjoining to Christ Church, and forming the corner of Lisson-street and Stafford-street, Lisson-grove.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—A bazaar in aid of the funds of this excellent charity was held in the latter part of last week in the large suite of rooms of the London Tavern. The attendance of the public was large on both days; and upwards of £500 worth of goods were sold, the whole of the proceeds of the sale going to the funds; so that, altogether, the enterprise will realise about £700 to the charity. The total sum required for the new building at Stamford-hill is £6,000; and not quite half that amount is in hand.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The second annual general meeting of this institution was held at the offices in Lincoln's Inn-fields on Monday; Ezekiel Erskine was called to the chair. The Rev. W. Johns, M.A., read the report, which stated that there are now receiving the benefits thirteen poor gentlewomen, and that there are applications for fifty-three more to be added to the funds. The society is making satisfactory progress. The balance-sheet showed the total amount received to have been £1915 9s. 4d. After all the current expenses had been defrayed there was left in the banker's hands £350 16s. 2d., irrespective of £385 invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, and annual subscriptions due to the amount of £600. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, the meeting separated.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, HATTON-GARDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the committee and subscribers to the above institution, was held in the board-room, Hatton-garden; Mr D Ffrench Duffin the chair. It was stated that the number of patients now upon the books was 826, all of whom were progressing favourably. The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishop gate-street; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. The noble chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that within the past year there had been no less than 520 applicants for the benefits which were proffered; and these claims had been recognised without the presentation of a governor's letter, the only passport required being the proof of actual distress within the object for which the said union was founded. In the course of the evening the chairman consented to become the president of the institution. The subscriptions announced amounted to the aggregate to about £700.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday a quarterly Court of this institution was held in the board-room of the hospital; Dr. J. Webster, F.R.S., in the chair. The statement of accounts, by Mr. Adair, the secretary, showed that the amount of contributions and subscriptions received up to last St. Andrew's-day amounted to £1308 7s. 2d. The number of pensioners elected during the last three months was 95; and after paying all current expenses, the balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the institution is £338 7s. 6d.

MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The fourth annual meeting of this institution was held at Wilde's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, and was very numerously attended more than 19-20ths of the persons present being ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. Stephen Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Allenby). From the report read, it appears that during the past year 25 members have been admitted, making the present number of members 103. During the year ended the 31st of May, 1852, the receipts have been £1008 7s. This sum has been thus disposed of: To defray the current expenses of the institution, including printing, hire of rooms for offices and meetings, collector's salary, &c., £119 10s. 2d.; purchase of £684 16s. 8d. £3 per cent. Consols, £548 1s. 2d. 3 per cent. Consols on the 31st of May, 1852, £209 8s. 10d. The present liabilities of the institution, including the expenses of this meeting, half-year's rent of offices, &c., are under £20. The assets of the institution are, stock in 3½ per cent. Consols, £3731 9s. 1d. (£3530); balance at banker's, £206 8s. 10d; annual and life subscriptions due, £93 17s.; balance due from the Point d'Angleterre, £400; making a total of £4030 5s. 10d. The annual revenue is £336 19s. 9d. General satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the institution.

NEW COLLEGE.—On Tuesday the second annual meeting of this institution was held in the library of the college, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Binney, of Weigh House Chapel, who delivered an appropriate address to the students. The Rev. W. Farrar, LL.B., the secretary, then read the report, which stated that the council deeply regretted that in the course of the session they have been compelled to remove from the college three students, who have unhappily been led to reject the supreme authority of the Sacred Scriptures. The session had commenced with forty-seven students, five had been admitted; there were four lay students; several had retired—some from ill health, and others to accept pastorates in various parts of the provinces. During the year £313 had been derived from congregational collections, exclusive of the sum raised among the students stood thus:—Income from all sources, £3840 5s. 6d.; expenses, £4748 9s. 6d.; leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £906 4s. The report was then adopted in a resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, who approved of the course taken with regard to the students, as did also the Rev. S. S. England, Chepham of Mill-hill School, who seconded the resolution, which was then passed.

TREATMENT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the St. Pancras board of directors, which was presided over by Mr. Churchwarden Bluett, Mr. Hiles said that he, in company with other directors, on going into the workhouse, found the treatment the lunatics received such as was a disgrace to the parish. One man was bound hand and foot to a bed, not only with a strait-waistcoat, but it was actually padlocked to the bedstead. He conversed with the man, who appeared rational, and complained that the keeper had ill-used him, and struck him over the eye with a stick. The appearance of the man's face was sufficient corroboration of this statement. Another patient was so prostrate that he could not move, and he (Mr. Hiles) had ordered him into the open air; the former patient he had rescued from his locks and bars, and the result was that he was much improved. He would not have thus interfered, had he found any order from the medical officers for the treatment which the patients were receiving. Mr. Robinson, the house surgeon, stated that the man was not put under any restraint until he exhibited frequent signs of suicidal insanity, and had fractured his head, and destroyed one of the padded rooms. He had by no means acted in contravention of any instructions of the board with his professional duties. It was ultimately agreed, upon the motion of Mr. T. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Stockton, that the arrangements of the medical officers be not interfered with by any member of the board.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of medals, prizes, and certificates of honour to the students in the faculty of arts and law in University College, took place on Wednesday, at the College, Upper Gower-street. The Earl of Carlisle presided; and there were present the Earl of Ferrers, Lord Colborne, the Lord Mayor, Sir James Graham, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Professor Cough, the Dean of Faculty, read the report, which assemblage of ladies, the chair of Sanscrit, vacant since 1837, had been filled by the appointment of that eminent scholar, Dr. Goldstucker. The students in the Faculty had numbered 246. In the last session there had been 96 new admissions; this year, 99. Out of a total of 17 who had taken with honours the London University's degree of B.A., twelve were members of that college. The prizes were then announced and distributed to the successful candidates by the Earl of Carlisle, who accompanied each presentation with some grain story remarks.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, KENNINGTON-LANE, LAMBETH.—The forty sixth anniversary dinner of the friends and patrons of this society was held on Wednesday at the Highbury Tavern, Islington; Henry James Roare, Esq., in the chair. About 2000 gentlemen sat down to the dinner in the grounds of the tavern, under the shade of an enormous tent provided by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The ladies were ranged on elevated seats occupying two-thirds of the margin of the tent. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to between £1700 and £1800.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held, at the Domestic Mission-house, Spice-street, Spitalfields, for the purpose of creating Mrs. Chisholm's plan for the relief of emigrants. Nearly 1000 persons were present. Mrs. Chisholm read a report and a letter, which she had only received that day from Port Phillip, from her husband, Captain Chisholm, who stated he had received large sums of money from various parties who had only been a short time in the colony, to pay for the passage of parents and friends, and the age of many parents sent for was 70 years; but if they objected to join, money was deposited with the captain to pay them a pension in England, through the hands of the society. She begged men to consider well before they separated here from their wives and families; that separation was now going on to a fearful extent: 10 000 females were now required in Australia, and if emigration was properly managed, parties need not leave the country without their wives. Captain Chisholm was a member of the Church of England, and was religiously observed at the "digging," and that in a fortnight they had erected a large church, which was very fully attended. Very few robberies had taken place, and those only on drunken men. She urged parties to provide themselves with tents; and those now meeting up of forty or fifty, to endeavour to get a medical man amongst them. Mrs. Chisholm concluded amidst much applause.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—On Wednesday, a requisition, signed by upwards of 3000 electors of the city of London, calling upon Mr. Robert Waithman Crawford, to fill Beckford's late seat, was presented to that gentleman, at a respectable meeting, held at the London Tavern for that purpose. The requisition was presented by a deputation, headed by Mr. Charles Gilpin. Mr. Crawford having expressed the deep sense he entertained of the high honour conferred upon him, avowed himself an ardent supporter of Free-trade principles, and a thorough Reformer. He complained of the recent conduct of Lord John Russell, who, he thought, had not kept faith with the public, he still felt that his (Mr Crawford's) candidature would put the great cause of commercial reform in jeopardy. Under such circumstances, he thought the best course would be not to put himself forward, but to bring down a requisition to the nomination day. This announcement was received with a general expression of disapprobation. After Mr. Crawford's address, however, using their efforts with a view of inducing him to alter his resolution.

EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN TO BERMUDA.—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the board of directors of the parish of St. Pancras, Mr. Gurrerhwarden Bliett in the chair, the clerk to the board reported that James Combley, aged fifteen, one of the batch of children who was sent by the parish to Bermuda in October, 1850, had been sent to England by his master to see his friends. He had been rewarded with a sovereign for his good conduct. The boy had returned to Bermuda in the steamer which left Southampton with the mail on the 17th inst. The kind treatment he received from his master, Mr. Henry J. Tucker. He stated that he was taught by the daughters of his master reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar. In answer to questions from several members of the board, the boy gave a favourable account of many of the children who had been sent out with him. Dr. Gregory then handed up the following notice of motion:—"That this Court do take into its consideration the propriety of taking the necessary steps to provide for the voluntary emigration of the pauper population of this and other parishes, that they may not be restricted from enjoying the benefits of emigration." The board then separated.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Tuesday night the members [illegible] Anniversary Dinner. [illegible] who have kindly offered their services, gave the first of a series of four *soirées musicales*, in the magnificent room attached to the asylum, for the purpose of [illegible] in addition to the profits arising from this series to the defraying the necessary expenses of the chapel choir.

LECTURES ON GOLD.—At the suggestion of the council of the [illegible] Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, at the Museum of Practical [illegible] Mr. Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S., will [illegible] a new [illegible] to the instruction of emigrants about to proceed to Australia. The course will comprise six lectures, on the following subjects, by the following gentlemen:—The Geology of Australia, will commence the course on the Gold Regions by [illegible] Smyth, M.A., F.G.S. of the Geological Survey, author of "Sketches on the Mineral Structure of Australia." On our Knowledge of Australian Rocks as derived from their Organic Remains—by Edward Forbes, F.R.S. The Chemical Properties of Gold, and the means of distinguishing it from other substances resembling it—by Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., Gold Washing and Washing Machinery—by [illegible], Metallurgical Treatment and Assaying of Gold Ores—by John Percy, M.D., F.R.S. The History and Statistics of Gold—by Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records. The first lecture by Mr. Playfair, will be given on Wednesday night to an audience of about 300 persons, chiefly young men, and evidently intending emigrants. The lecture was most informing, and full of graphic descriptions applying to the climate and soil of Australia.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING.—On Monday afternoon a crowded public open air meeting was held in Bonner's-fields, to take into consideration the late and unprovoked attempt to interrupt and suppress the open air discussions of the working classes in that locality, by the interference of armed [illegible] Commissioner. The following resolution was carried with enthusiasm:—"That this meeting, composed of all classes of Religions and political opinions, hereby testify to the peaceful and orderly assembly of her Majesty's subjects, in Bonner's-fields, on Sundays, for several years past, such meetings having met to discuss questions affecting their social and moral improvement, to advance the cause of temperance, and to hear addresses influencing their earthly amelioration and their eternal welfare. That these quiet and calm assemblies have, without any cause given or warning, been, and are suddenly angry assail by the presence of a body of mounted and armed police, who will neither permit persons reasonably to converse together, nor arrest them when they are engaged, but arbitrarily keep in motion and separate groups of discussions of the working classes in that locality, by the interference of armed [illegible] Commissioner. The following resolution was carried with enthusiasm:—"That this meeting, composed of all classes of Religions and political opinions, hereby testify to the peaceful and orderly assembly of her Majesty's subjects, in Bonner's-fields, on Sundays, for several years past, such meetings having met to discuss questions affecting their social and moral improvement, to advance the cause of temperance, and to hear addresses influencing their earthly amelioration and their eternal welfare. That these quiet and calm assemblies have, without any cause given or warning, been, and are suddenly angry assail by the presence of a body of mounted and armed police, who will neither permit persons reasonably to converse together, nor arrest them when they are engaged, but arbitrarily keep in motion and separate groups of discussions of the working classes in that locality, by the interference of armed police, on the pretence of an obstruction of the public space afforded by the common law of England, and is determined to make a stand against an act that is at once aggressive, illiberal, and unconstitutional." Mr. Caley then moved, and Mr. Thornton seconded, the following resolution to the effect that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary with a copy of the preceding resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

HYDE-PARK.—An important improvement is in course of being effected by the Woods and Forests Department in the drive and promenade on the south bank of the Serpentine, and extending from Hyde-park-corner to Kensington gardens. This portion of the park has for some time past been adopted as the principal promenade and drive, instead of, as formerly, between the point where the marble arch now stands and Hyde-park-corner; and the narrow width of the road, and the pathway, have long been felt to be a very great inconvenience, although formerly amply large enough for the comparatively small number of persons who frequented it. The improvement now being remedied by the widening of the road to a considerable extent, and the formation of a new gravel walk on the north side of the road along the whole line. The works are progressing rapidly, and the portion which has been completed evinces the improvement which will be effected in this attractive portion of the park for the public convenience. The old wooden rail will be replaced by a handsome iron railing, more in character with a portion of the park now so much frequented.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes took place at King's College on Tuesday—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by the Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, principal of [illegible] a number of ladies and gentlemen. [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the usual number of prizes, the successful pupils being introduced with [illegible] by the professors of the various classes.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The last of the ordinary meetings of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the season of 1851-52 was held at the rooms of the institute, 16, Grosvenor-street, on Tuesday; the Earl de Grey, president, in the chair. In the course of the evening the president announced that the royal gold medal of the institute, which had been given by her Majesty, was awarded to Chevalier Leo von Klenze, of Munich, through Baron Cetto, the Bavarian minister, who briefly expressed his acknowledgments. The chairman read a paper describing the excavations he was making at Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire. The Rev. Mr. Burgess read a paper on the topography of the Roman Forum and the Vicus Capitolinus, and acknowledged the assistance rendered by the people during the Revolution in clearing away the houses and trees, and affording an open view of the Roman Forum. The proceedings terminated by the usual vote of thanks to the noble chairman, as well as to the Rev. [illegible].

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the London Hospital, on view of the body of John Lord, aged 21, a labourer in the employment of Messrs. Smith, the eminent distillers, Bucke's-row, Whitechapel, whose death was occasioned by his having fallen into a vat of wort. Verdict accordingly.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, June 26, were—Males, 818; females, 736: total, 1554. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 490; females, 501: total, 991; being somewhat less than the average number of the [illegible] previous week with the 6 of last, there appears an increase in the [illegible] of ep demics from 195 to 215, caused by scarlatina, typhus, and [illegible] which have apparently become more prevalent. The fatal cases referred to scarlatina last week were 58, those to typhus 47. Intermittent fever carried off one person, remittent fever two, rheumatic fever two, erysipelas four, influenza one, cholera and cholera 18, and diarrhœa 34. Five women took their [illegible] beds from others to whom [illegible] had communicated the [illegible] fever. Two deaths from English cholera occurred on the 30th of June.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.655 in. The mean temperature of the week was 58.6 deg., which is below the average of the same [illegible] years. The wind blew from the south and south-west.

INDIAN COLLECTION.—The sale of the second portion of this [illegible] was commenced on Monday, and the day's sale reached only £310; a large proportion of the things, especially the rich textile fabrics, being at exceedingly low prices. On Tuesday the sale, which mainly consisted of Native dresses and ornaments from Lucknow, naives sold very cashmere shawls, ivory carvings, precious stones, &c., realised £970. On Wednesday the [illegible] of the sale was the carpets and rugs, the total amount of the day's sale was £750.

TERRIFIC AFFRAY IN STOCKPORT.

A most sanguinary affray occurred well [illegible] of serious and fatal destruction of property, has occurred this week at Stockport, arising out of the religious animosities of the lower classes of the Irish Catholics resident in the borough, and the fac ory operatives, which have been stimulated into overt acts of violence by the recent Government proclamation against Roman Catholic processions.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in explaining the causes which have led to so violent a *fracas*, says:—

For some time past there has been in Stockport a half civil war between the two classes indicated, partly on trade quarrels, partly on national grounds, but chiefly the result of religious differences between ignorant Irish Catholics on the one hand, and as ignorant English Protestants on the other. Collisions have frequently occurred, which have come before the magistrates, charges and counter-charges have been made; the English have been attacked by the Irish, the Irish have been assailed by the English: and it has been obvious for some time past that there only needed the spark to fire the train and explode these inflammable materials into some active and bloody fray.

The mischievous "spark" was unfortunately let fall on Sunday last, and sprang out of a cause which, if there was any true religious feeling on either side, should rather have promoted harmony than strife.

Stockport has long been celebrated for its Sunday-schools; and for a number of years both the Protestants and Roman Catholics have been in the habit, at Whitsuntide or shortly after, of parading their children through the streets on one Sunday—the Protestants generally on Whit Sunday, and the Roman Catholics as soon after as convenient. This has been permitted to the Roman Catholics [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WHITBY.

THERE are among the watering-places of England few that have more greatly benefited than Whitby from railway communication, or that have become better adapted for the reception of visitors The town stands at the north-east angle of the county of York, where the romantic river Esk pours its stream into the German Ocean. Enclosed between precipitous cliffs, the old town is scarcely to be seen, until nearly approached, though its locality is well pointed out by the ruins of its once stately Abbey, which, unlike most other monastic institutions, occupies the highest land in the immediate vicinity This Abbey, founded in 656, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt after the Conquest Even in ruins it is a beautiful object, adorning the east cliff; whilst on the west cliff, New Whitby, a magnificent pile of buildings, including a splendid hotel, recently built, containing warm baths, and every convenience for the accommodation of visitors, is admirably situated at an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the sea, commanding varied prospects, and at the same time accessible from the sands and the piers.

Whitby has long been admired for the peculiarity of its position, and the grandeur of its coast scenery. To the eastward the cliffs rise abruptly, nearly 200 feet above the sea, and towards the south present a succession of bold headlands. To the north the views along the coast are not less imposing. The headlands at Sandsend, Kettleness, Staithes, Huntcliffe, and Rawcliffe, abrupt in outline, and varying in elevation from 200 to 600 feet, present a succession of coast scenery scarcely to be exceeded in England, whilst the valleys opening up the country from the sea are replete with picturesque beauty.

The old church of St Mary stands close to the Abbey, from which extensive prospects present themselves on every side. The ocean washing the beach, enlivened with passing vessels; the woods and castle of Mulgrave (the domain of the Marquis of Normanby); the piers, unequalled in this country for boldness of design; the town, harbour, shipping, and swing-bridge across the river, all immediately beneath the eye; the fertile valley of the Esk, the hills intersecting one another, villas and hamlets, the plantations, and the high moors beyond covered with heath, altogether form a picture rarely surpassed.

The west pier, extending 1030 feet into the sea, with an elegant columnar lighthouse at its extremity, forms a favourite promenade; and the recently constructed road, cut through the solid rock, and extending from the battery to the west cliff, is found to be highly advantageous to visitors.

To those who delight in geological pursuits, this locality offers many inducements. It abounds with very valuable specimens, and presents, from the peculiar character of its lofty and precipitous cliffs, an unusually fine field for the practical illustration of the science.

The journey from York to Whitby by railroad is accomplished in three hours, and that portion of it from Pickering to Whitby passes through the most picturesque scenery. Pickering-park and Eskdale

WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.—WITH THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

abound in rich woodlands; while the vales of Newton and Goathland present a wild country, with bold ranges of rock on either side. These glens add much to the interest of the ride along the railway.

There is probably no spot in England possessed of more varied rides and walks than the Whitby district. In every direction excursions may be formed; Robin Hood's Bay, Mulgrave Castle and woods, and the villages of Sleights, Egton, Egton Bridge, Grosmont, &c., are most accessible. Steamers are constantly plying to Scarborough, Redcar, Hartlepool, Stockton, Newcastle, &c., whilst sailing craft can be obtained at any hour to take trips in the offing.

There are the usual accommodations provided for sea-bathing. The beach extends for three miles, and, although somewhat variable, affords abundant surface of smooth sand for recreation, whether of riding or walking. The cliffs on either side of the Esk have also delightful walks extending for a considerable distance.

The extensive addition of new and ornamental lodging-houses on the west cliff, already alluded to, was only completed last year; and still further improvements are contemplated by the owner, Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., under the direction of Mr. John Dobson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, architect.

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ST. PETER'S, WALWORTH.

ONE of the most gratifying signs of the times is the great increase of educational establishments, more especially those adapted for the humbler classes. A neat building of this kind has just been completed in Shaftesbury-street, in the populous district of Walworth, from the designs of Mr. H. Jarvis, architect, Trinity-square, who has generously given his professional service as a personal contribution to the charity. The funds have been supplied by the Southwark Fund for Building Churches and Schools; her Majesty's Privy Council on Education; the National Society; the Cholmondeley Fund; and by lists of handsome donations from the gentry and tradespeople of the neighbourhood, who have responded in the most liberal manner to the appeals of the Rev. Francis F. Statham, the incumbent of the district, soliciting their aid.

St. Peter's, Walworth, is one of the most densely populated localities in the whole metropolis: it counts already 30,000 souls, and has been increasing, as evidenced by the late census returns, at the extraordinary rate of 6000 in ten years. The number of scholars already under instruction in the several church schools of the district is little short of 700; but the facilities for accommodation furnished by the New Schools will, it is expected, shortly much enlarge this number. The School-houses, which are of brick, with Bath stone facings, comprise two well-ventilated and efficiently warmed rooms, measuring 56 feet by 28 feet, the upper or girls' room (having an open stained deal roof) being 24 feet, and the lower or boys' room being 16 feet in height. It includes, also, a small class-room and offices, and has attached a commodious six-roomed

ST. PETER'S NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, WALWORTH.

house for the master and mistress. It is calculated to accommodate a total of 600 children, and has desk room and fixed seats for 500 of this number. We are glad to hear, likewise, that it is rendered available, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purposes of divine worship on the Sabbath; and, from the gratifying attendance of the poor on these occasions, it is reasonably to be expected that much good will ensue from this additional means of church accommodation in so populous a neighbourhood.

RELIEVO LEATHER BRACKET.

A novel and ingenious accomplishment has been recently occupying the attention of ladies in the fashionable circles. It is a new description of fancy work, by no means difficult of attainment, being a close imitation of wood-carving, so as to deceive the most practised eye. Our Artists have engraved a Bracket, the foundation of which is of wood; but the decorative portion, consisting of the vine-leaves and grapes, is made of leather, cut out and coloured by a peculiar process. This accomplishment can be applied to frames, to work-boxes, to baskets, to fire-screens, and, in fact, as a substitute for carving on wood in every form, being infinitely lighter, the relievo leather work being produced at less than half the cost of carved materials. Ladies who have acquired experience in this ornamental leather work pronounce the occupation to be very fascinating. The *artiste* who executed the tasteful Bracket engraved above gives lessons in the accomplishment; and her address may be obtained at Mr. Moore's, publisher, West-street, St. Martin's-lane.

RELIEVO LEATHER BRACKET.

CHRIST CHURCH, EALING, FOUNDED BY MISS LEWIS.

NEW CHURCH, GREAT EALING, MIDDLESEX.

THIS handsome edifice was consecrated on Wednesday, with the accustomed ceremony. Much interest was created on the laying of the foundation-stone, from the circumstances of Christian liberality under which the good work was commenced. The necessity for additional church accommodation had long been inconveniently felt, especially by the poor, and a subscription was commenced for building a new church. About £1600 had been raised, when a lady, endued with pious zeal, came forward and munificently undertook to erect the Church at her own sole expense.

Miss Lewis, the foundress, laid the first stone in the presence of the Vicar of Ealing, some of the neighbouring clergy, and a large number of the inhabitants, as well as of her personal friends. The vicar, the

KLOOF OVER THE GRAVE OF A FRENCH REFUGEE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD CEMETERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Rev. Mr Smith, performed the usual service, and, at the conclusion of it, presented Miss Lewis with the silver trowel, and expressed the subscribers' grateful sense of the piety and liberality which had suggested the noble undertaking.

The consecrat on service of the Church on Wednesday was performed by the Bishop of London, who, at the appointed time, attended by his chancel or and a large body of clergymen, entered the Church, the organ playing the Hallelujah chorus. The preliminary ceremonies having been gone through, the Bishop, followed by his train, passed up the nave and returned to the altar reciting the appropriate sentences from the consecration service. The rector then read the morning prayer and the litany, and the Bishop preached from the 1st Epistle of St. Peter, chap. iv., verses 10—11.

"If any man speak, let him speak as the oracle of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth, that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever, amen." He recommended a perfect simplicity. There was no chanting, and the only parts sung were the 84th psalm and the 100th psalm, in which the congregation joined. After the service the bells pealed out merrily, and the company, after inspecting the Church more minutely, went to Miss Lewis's residence, where an elegant *déjeûner* was provided; and the Bishop, in proposing the health of the munificent founder, expressed himself in terms of high praise of the Church, adding that among nearly 200 which he had consecrated, he thought none had surpassed it.

The style of the new Church is be Transition between the Earlier and Later Decorated or Middle-Pointed, the leading forms of the tracery being "geometrical," and the minor details "flowing."

The Church is of the simplest and most uniform plan of a parochial church, consisting of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, or side chapels, western tower, and south porch. It provides accommodation for nearly 800 persons.

The nave has five arches on its north, leading into a spacious aisle or chantry. The chancel has on either side a double arch opening into the side chapels. This is a novel feature, at least in a modern church; and seems particularly suitable to a space which is too wide for a single arch, but scarcely sufficiently so for two distinct arches. The space intervening between the two arches and the single arch under which they are placed is filled in with open tracery, and they are supported by a very light clustered pillar, the whole forming one of the most distinctive features in the interior. The chancel is paved with beautiful encaustic tiles, the gift of E. W. Hillard, Esq. The altar coverings and carpets, the gifts of ladies resident at Ealing, are very rich and elegant. The seats, which are all of oak, are of ornamental construction and character.

The design of the tower and spire differs much from what is usual among modern churches, and in some degree resembles the beautiful ancient steeple at Boston. The buttresses stop at the level of the base of the belfry storey, and terminate in pedestals carrying the symbols of the Evangelists. The square form continues thence to the spring of the arches of the belfry windows, whence it falls off into an octagon, the angles of the square being surmounted by turrets slightly detached from the octagon. This arrangement gives considerable lightness and relief to the effect. The height of the spire is one hundred and seven feet. In a niche on the west side of the octagon is a well executed figure of our Lord, of life size.

The architect to the building is Mr. George Gilbert Scott; the builder, Mr. Myers; and the cost, independent of accessories, such as the ring of bells, &c., about £7000—an extraordinary low amount for a church of so much architectural character. The altar coverings and work of the same class are by Mr Beard; the decorations of the side walls, a class of ornament of which it would be well to add much more, are by Mr. Castell. The very elegant gas fittings by Mr. Potter. The altar plate (a superb service of silver gilt, quite in character) is by Messrs. Garrard.

FUNERAL OF A FRENCH REFUGEE.

YESTERDAY week St. John's-wood Cemetery was the scene of a funeral custom rarely observed in this country, and on that account worthy of illustrative record. On the above day about 300 French refugees followed one of their countrymen in as large a train as the French "Democratie" flag being carried in the procession. The deceased, Francis Goujon, was a poor, industrious mechanic, and was remarkable for his humanity and devotedness. In November last, he rescued several persons from a terrible conflagration at Dijon, and in this courageous act received many dreadful burns. Whilst suffering in bed from these injuries, the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon broke out; and Goujon, having belonged to certain political societies of that period, was compelled to quit France when he did on foot, under great privation. He reached Brussels, but was compelled by the Belgian authorities to leave, and then fled to England; he was, however, in a wretched condition when he arrived in London; and he breathed his last in St. Mary-abone Hospital a fortnight since.

On the funeral reaching the grave on Friday week, speeches or *éloges* in the classic manner were delivered by MM. Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, Lucien Bella, and others; after which a collection was made for Goujon's widow and five children, the receipts amounting to £6. This sum, although small in amount, is considerable in proportion to the means of the French refugees now in the metropolis, who are, for the most part, poor and destitute.

The accompanying Sketch was taken at the funeral by a French artist, and portrays several of the notabilities of the French exiles now in London. Commencing from the left, are Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin; next are Nadand, Pierre Leroux, &c.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 4.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817.
TUESDAY, 6.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
THURSDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due. Edmund Burke died, 1797.
FRIDAY, 9.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 10.—London-bridge burnt, 1212; 3000 lives lost.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
h m	A M	h m	A M	h m	A M	h m	A M	h m	A M	h m	A M	h m	A M
2 43	4 24	3 14	4 53	3 43	5 23	4 13	5 51	4 42	6 20	5 12	6 50	5 42	7 18

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS.
ORCHESTRA STALLS and PIT TICKETS on Moderate Terms,
At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.
FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 3, Pall Mall, near St James' Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence.
GEORGE F. TRIPP, Sec.

ORGAN for ATHERSTONE CHURCH.—G. M. HOLDICH having completed a very fine Organ for the above Church, may now have a PERFORMANCE on the same, at his Manufactory on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of JULY, and the two following days. Performances to commence at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, and at Seven in the evening each day. The Organ has three rows of keys, and between thirty and forty stops.—Manufactory, 4, Judd place east, King's-cross, New-road, London.

BELIEVO-LEATHER WORK.—Specimens of this elegant and accomplishment are on sale at Mr JOHN GOODEN, the Publisher, West-treet at Marine-house. It can be supplied in every description of frames, watch-cases, fire-screens, baskets &c., and is equal in appearance to the most elaborately carved wood at less than half the price. Lessons given to Ladies by the Artist who received the Brackets reserved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this day, and whose terms may be had of Mr Moore.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS of the GREAT EXHIBITION are admitted to view the Grand Historical Picture, painted by H. P. PARRIS, Esq, of the INAUGURATION of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851, on presenting their season Tickets at No. 4, Trafalgar-square, from Nine o'Clock, becomes her Majesty leaves Eleven and Six.

This Picture was painted partly at Windsor Castle and partly at the Great Palace, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Commissioners; and contains upwards of 100 portraits painted from actual sittings of the original subjects may be obtained at Messrs. LLOYD BROTHERS and Co.'s, Ludgate-hill, and at most of the principal printsellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures by JOHN H. PEPPER, Esq. on the alleged Adulteration of the Burton Bitter Ale, and on the Prevention of Piracy and Forgery by Photography. Dissolving Views, Illustrating Geology & Psychology. GAS FIRE Exhibited and Lee ured. Vocal Illustrations of the Melodies of Different Nations by Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS. Diving Bell Descents, Illustrated by George Buckle, Esq. assisted by Messrs. Jones & Lucas. Lectures by Mr. Pepper, Dr. Bachhoffner, and Mr. Buckle, every day at Five and Eight o'Clock. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children and Schools, Half-price. Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JULY 5, Grand Commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence. New Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music; the Equestrian Feats of the Brothers Franconi, Mr. Louis Brand, and Signor Antonio Coma Vocalists, the Misses Jolly and M. Arthur. Concert by the Brass Bands. New Ballet of KILLITA, and magnificent Caledonian Festival Scene; terminating with the Arctic Regions, and Lake of Geneva. Tuesday and Wednesday, Gala Nights; Thursday, a grand Ball Masque; and on Friday a Night Balloon Ascent, by the veteran Green, with Double Display of Fireworks by Mr Cohen.—Doors open at 6 o'clock.—Admission, 2s 6d.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred specimens, including the Hippopotamus, Giraffe, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Bears, Monkeys, Parrots, Kangaroos, Emus, Cassowaries, Pelicans, Flamingoes, Storks, Eagles, Vultures, Owls, Reptiles, Fishes, &c. Open every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'Clock in the morning till Seven in the evening. Admission on Mondays, 6d.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at the rate of 2s 6d each Volume, if paid for with Post-office order payable to [illegible] London.

DRURY LANE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT.—On MONDAY, JULY 12, on which occasion will be produced Bulwer's celebrated Comedy, MONEY, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Webster, Mr. Compton, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Howe, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Selby, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Ross, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Marston, Mr. Collett, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Bland, Mr. Wright, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ross, Mr. Cooper

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The chief features in Court life during the week have been the presentation of the Duke of Augustenbourg to the Queen on Wednesday, and the baptismal ceremony of the Princess Gauromma, the youthful daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg. The Duke of Augustenbourg was attended by his Excellency the Prussian Minister, and introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the same Court, Sir John Pakington, the Queen's Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to her Majesty Te Rauparaha, Chief of the Ngatitoa and Ngatiraukawa tribes, New Zealand.

At the Privy Council which followed the Court, the Queen's speech on the closing of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

The baptismal ceremony of the Princess Gauromma, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mr Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company. The Princess was named by her Majesty "Victoria." His Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, were present at the ceremony. The Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. John C. Herries, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and Major Drummond, 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, were also honoured with invitations to attend the ceremony. The interesting Princess has, by an agreement between the ex-Rajah of Coorg on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East India Company on the other, been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England, in this country, and we understand her Majesty has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of her.

The Queen and Prince Albert received by electric telegraph, on Tuesday evening, the melancholy news of the death of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who died at Vienna on the evening of the 28th ult., after a protracted illness. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were in consequence prevented being present at the St. James's Theatre on Tuesday evening, and have rescaled the invitations to the palace for the week.

On Thursday the Queen went in State to the House of Parliament, to close the session of Parliament.

The State procession left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to two o'clock, in the following order:—

The first carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Sir Frederick Smith, Mr. Henry Greville, and Mr. Blackwood, Gentlemen Ushers; and Captain Pubbs, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard in Waiting.

The second carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert; and the Hon. Alfred Crofton and Mr. George G. Cameron, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The third carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey (Equerry in Waiting to the Queen), Colonel Bouverie (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert), and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour (Groom of the Robes).

The fourth carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying the Silver Stick in Waiting, Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; Lord Rokeby, Field Officer in Waiting; the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Lord-in-Waiting to the Household; and the Earl of Sandwich, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

The fifth carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Lord de Ros, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Viscount Maidenville, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, and Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household.

The sixth carriage, drawn by six black horses, conveying the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting to the Queen; the Duke of Montrose, Lord Steward; Viscountess Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; and the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert.

The State coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Athol, Mistress of the Robes; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.

A detachment of the Royal Horse Guards escorted her Majesty from the Palace to the House of Lords.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at half-past three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace, at which proclamations were issued dissolving the present Parliament and summoning a new Parliament, the writs being made returnable on the 20th of August

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The Princess Grassalkovich, *née* Princess Esterhazy, accompanied by the Countess Murray and suite, arrived, on Wednesday, at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Erskine House, Renfrew, on a visit to Lord and Lady Blantyre. Their Graces will proceed on Saturday (this day) to Inverary Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, from whence, in a few days, they will go to Dunrobin.

The Marchioness of Waterford, accompanied by Lady Stuart de Rothesay, the Hon. Mr. West and family, Mr Vesey Ellis, Mr. Delafield, Mr. Beresford M'Mahon, &c., were amongst the numerous passengers who left London on Sunday last by the Antwerp steamer *Baron Osy*, Captain Jackson.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have left the St. George's Hotel for Mulgrave Castle.

The Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town for Eaton, where he Lordship will remain until after the Chester election.

The Earl and Countess Howe and family have left town for Gopsall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Allesbury, we understand, will give a grand *fête* to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on the 7th inst

We understand the marriage of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Lady Mary Howard, sister of the Earl of Carlisle and the Duchess of Sutherland, which was to have been solemnised on Monday next, has been deferred until the 20th inst.

Miss Burdett Coutts entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at her mansion in Stratton-street. Miss Coutts had afterwards a small *recep* ion, at which Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Biron, Miss Dolby, Mr Francis, Mr. Swift, Mr. Land, and Mr. Frank Bodda, attended, and delighted the guests with the perfect manner in which they sang several glees and madrigals.

Capt. Stopford Claremont has been appointed by her Majesty's Government to act and upon his Highness Said Pasha during his stay in England.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Esmeid, Esq., late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and Senior Exon of her Majesty's Body Guard.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, honoured Mr. Albert Smith's celebrated entertainment at the Egyptian Hall with a private visit on Monday morning.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — His Highness Said Pacha paid a visit to the institution on Tuesday, accompanied by Captain Stopford Claremont and his suite. His Highness paid great attention to the process of lowering the sunken vessels, the observe light, and the working of the steam engines, with which his Highness was perfectly conversant, and which were all in full action, and also the manufacture of needles by Morrah's patent improvements.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—A quarterly meeting of the board of management of this institution was held at the office, 14, Carpenter-street, City, on Wednesday: J. Gardner, Esq., in the chair; when a report was read which stated that the number of patients at present in attendance was 554; and that the number of new cases admitted during the last three months amounted to 976; being an increase of 263 on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The new hospital in Victoria Park, is is stated, will be completed in the ensuing spring

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the South Sea House—C. Franks, Esq., in the chair—and a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the half-year declared.

ORIENTAL BANK.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held in the offices, Walbrook, R. C. Gordon, Esq., in the chair—when a resolution of the 29th of May for increasing the capital of the company by £200,000 by the issue of new shares at £20 premium, was confirmed.

The Cabinet of Brazil has been reorganised as follows:—President and Secretary of the Treasury, Joaquin J. Rodrigues Torres; Foreign Affairs, Paulino Jose Soares de Souza; War, T. F. Souza e Mello; Home Francisco Gonsalez Martins; Justice, J. Souza Ramos; Navy, Z. G. Vasconcellos. The above are re-appointments.

The President of the French Republic has awarded a gold medal of honour second class, to Captain Fabre, commanding the Spanish ship *La Teresa*, for saving the crew of the French vessel *La Louise*, wrecked off the Western Islands, and conveying them to the Havannah, where he generously refused to accept the indemnity offered him by the French consul

A reduction of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in the import duties on foreign refined sugar will come into operation on the 5th inst, reducing the duty to 10s. 6d.

A letter from Dunkirk of the 26th ult. states that the *Phœnix* steamer met the cruisers before breught into that port six English fishing-boats, which had been taken within the French limits when on the point of putting about dredging for oysters. The *Pelican* steamer followed them.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—THE NEW CHARTER.

A report has been presented by the committee of the Senate appointed to consider this matter. The committee consisted of the Chancellor (Lord Burlington), the Vice Chancellor (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), Lord Monteagle, Sir James Graham, Mr. Grote, Dr. Arnott, Mr. George Cornewall Lewis, and Mr. Senior. The report says:—

"There are three fundamental principles which distinguish this university. In the first place, its charter holds forth an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, 'without any distinction whatever,' in the second place, it depends mainly on the public funds for its support; and, thirdly, it [illegible] diversity which does not touch by lectures, but tests by examinations."

After referring to the several duties of the university, which the committee admit have up to the present time been satisfactorily performed, they say—

"We feel considerable difficulty in proposing any change in a constitution which appears to work well; and the peculiarity of that constitution increases this difficulty, by depriving us of the aid of experience."

The report then proceeds to consider the alterations in the constitution of the University which have been submitted by the Committee of Graduates to the Senate, and have been referred by the Senate to this committee, and concludes with the following recommendations; viz

"We recommend that the Senate propose to Mr Secretary Walpole the creation of a convocation, consisting of all the members of arts, of all who have been, are, or shall be University scholars, and of the senior half of the doctors in medicine, and the 50 senior graduates in law.

"This would afford immediately a body of 160 persons annually, and quickly increasing, which would include the most distinguished of the graduates, and from which no one capable of taking the degree of Master of Arts would be excluded

"We recommend that the convocation meet *de jure* twice a year, with power at each such meeting to adjourn once only; that it receive communications from the Senate, and address to them any suggestions and observations which it may think advisable.

"We recommend that the Senate be empowered to summon, whenever it thinks fit, an extraordinary meeting of convocation, for the purpose of the question being pointed out by the committee of graduates—the surrender or acceptance of a charter. And that in such extraordinary meetings the convocation discuss only the propositions submitted to it by the Senate. And we recommend that the surrender or acceptance of a charter be the only act as to which the concurrence of convocation, either in its ordinary or in its extraordinary meetings, be necessary."

The Rev. J. E. Gladstone has announced his intention to become a Dissenter. He succeeds to Sir Culling Eardley's new meeting house, near Torquay.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made: *Rectories*: The Rev. C. H. Atkinson to Rudware Mavesyn, near Rugely: the Rev. T. Clark to Willingale Spain, Essex; the Rev. C. A. Hope to Barwick-in-Elmet, Ripon; the Rev Richard Lewis to Lampeter Velfrey, in the county of Pembroke. *Vicarages*: The Rev. M. Wilkinson to West Lavington; the Rev. A. Pott to Caddesden, Oxfordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev E. L. Marratt, of the Holy Trinity district, Stockton-on-Tees, from a few of his parishioners; the Rev. J. A. Carr, curate of Duxford, St. John's, from the poor of that parish, on his leaving; the Rev. R. L. Watson, from the pupils of the Dedham Grammar School; the Rev. J. Jackson, master of Wisbech Grammar School, from gentlemen who were once his pupils

THE LATE HON. J. C. TALBOT, Q.C.—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Whately, Q.C., and other friends and gentlemen, have been formed into a committee, for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate, by some lasting memorial, the remembrance of this lamented gentleman's public and private virtues. It is intended to found one or more scholarships or exhibitions, bearing Mr. Talbot's name, for boys educated at the Charterhouse, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and these will constitute the proposed memorial.

NEW COLLEGE FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a new College for the education of clergymen for Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the adjacent districts. The college is to be dedicated to Saint Mary, and will be erected on a site already obtained near the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway. The Bishop of Carlisle has become the patron of the college, the Duke of Leinster has accepted the office of visitor, and the Rev. J. Aspinall Addison, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and incumbent of Burtonwaite, near Kendal, has been appointed warden

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—A new church has just been erected for the district of Westcott, in the parish of Dorking, and was consecrated a few days since by the Bishop of Winchester. The Rev. the Hon. G. W. J. Evelyn, M.P. For the erection of the church the district is indebted to the late Lady Mary Leslie, Mr. C. Barclay, and Mr. Arthur Kett Barclay. Lady Mary Leslie left by her will the sum of £1000 towards endowing the church, and a further sum of £100 towards the building. The Messrs. Barclay (the eminent brewers) added a further sum of £1000 towards the endowment, and contributed very liberally towards the erection of the church. The new church is in the early decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; and being situate on a hill, is a conspicuous object to the surrounding district. The patronage is vested in Mr. Charles Barclay

The Rev. Peter Percival, late of Ceylon, has resigned his connexion with the Wesleyan body, after a quarter of a century spent in the mission field, and has received holy orders from the Bishop of London.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL MUSICAL SERVICES.—We are happy to learn that the governors of the Foundling Hospital have made a very great improvement in the choir of the above chapel, by engaging the valuable services of Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss M. Williams, in addition to those of Mr Lawler, Mr. Donald King, and Mr. Coward. The orchestra has also been strengthened.

Returns have been published, in a Parliamentary paper, of each parish and union in England and Wales in which the poor are managed under the provisions of the act 22 George 3, c. 83, stating the population of each, and similar returns for those under local acts There are 13 unions with a population of 163 972, and three single parishes with a population of 37,455, under the above act, usually known by the name of Gilbert's Act. 23 unions with a population of 718,860, and 14 single parishes with a population of 1,561,234, are subject to the provisions of local acts

The following is an extract from a letter written by Sergeant Lomas, of the 98th Regiment, dated Hobart Town, December 8, 1851:—"A rather curious circumstance happened at the Bulwarat diggings Not long ago one of my pensioner had a son born there, and being the first child that had been born in the good fields, his father—a sly old swaddy—went round, pat in hand, to make a collection for the lucky little one, and in a very short time obtained as much in 'nugge's' as ounted to £3000. So much for the old sodger!"

The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following from a correspondent at Hyderabad:—"The Nizam has contributed a diamond of 280 carats, weighing seven rotalas, towards the payment of his debt to the Company. The diamond was consigned to the minister, and has been transmitted by him to the resident. It is supposed, as part payment of the debt, and I believe it has been accepted Taken in round numbers, the diamond weighs 400 carats. The Koh-i-Noor, I believe, weighs but 300 carats."

The most Rev. Doctor Paul Cullen was on Tuesday installed in the dignity of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; no fewer than sixteen Roman Catholic prelates assisted at the ceremony. A pastoral address was presented to Doctor Cullen at the gates of the church, from the metropolitan chapter and parochial clergy.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.—By a Parliamentary paper containing a report from the select committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines, just printed, it appears that the deaths from explosions have actually increased to the fearful number of about 1000 per annum the Davy lamp requires increased ventilation in mines, and the committee consider that the steam jet is the best means to use, and at the same time least expensive method for the ventilation of mines. It was stated in evidence, that 70 per cent. of the deaths from explosions were occasioned not by the explosion of fire-damp, but by the after effects of the explosions. Additional inspectors are recommended to be appointed, as some mines are never visited. The establishment of a central board is recommended. It is suggested that to the board should be given a power to order inquiries under ordinary circumstances of neglect; and, in cases of death, a power to facilitate an enforcement of justice to the families of the victims through the ordinary chances of law."

A good and useful social scheme has been set on foot, in the employment of some of the boys of the Ragged School Shoeblack Brigade as street messengers. At the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, the Mansion-house, the City, Leicester-square, and the Strand, opposite Hungerford-market, these young messengers have begun to ply their vocation with the red livery and badge of the society, which is answerable to the amount of £5 for the safe carriage of booked parcels. The increased number of the street shoeblacks seems to show that this is a successful line of business for the young "boots," some of whom have lately been allowed to take their station in the club-houses and clear buildings of public resort.

A very skilful angler, of Newcastle, accompanied by a gentleman, on a fishing excursion to the Whitadder, Berwickshire, caught, within two days lately, upwards of 70 pounds weight of trout, the former killing 38 pounds, and the latter 32 pounds. They only fished a short time in one day, and part of the forenoon of the second, when they were stopped by a severe storm of wind and rain.

It is calculated that Paris annually consumes strawberries to the amount of five million francs Epinay, near St. Denis, sends every day, during the season, 500 francs worth of asparagus to England. Meudon, last year, sent a similar amount of plums every day; and Honfleur and its neighbourhood one million francs worth of melons in the course of the season.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has just introduced a system of second-class fares express into their fast trains, with the exception of the express train that starts at 5 P.M.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

There was a slight, and but very slight, resumption of the disturbances on Wednesday night. Some windows were broken, but the presence of a troop of the 2d or Queen's Bays from Manchester, and a portion of two companies of the 4th Regiment, brought from the barracks and stationed in the National School, with the addition of a large body of special constables, sworn in by the magistrates, proved sufficient to keep the peace. There were, however, certain [illegible] that the disorders of the night before might probably be renewed, and the [illegible] precautions to repress that spirit. The magistrates met during the day and arranged the penalties attached to any such breaches of the peace as those committed, and on the first appearance of any such disorder, the public-houses were ordered to be closed at eight o'clock.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—The writ for the election of four members for the City of London was received by the Sheriffs at a late hour on Thursday evening. The Sheriffs, at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, proclaimed the day of election at Guildhall and the Mansion-house; viz. Tuesday, the 6th of July.—The election for the county of Middlesex is not likely to take place before the 16th.

ACCIDENT TO LORD CAMPBELL.—On Thursday evening, at about a quarter past eight o'clock, as Lord Campbell was riding across Southwarkbridge, attended by his groom, his horse, startled by the noise made by the gas on the Surrey side, through which foot passengers pass, became restive and threw him. His Lordship was cut in the head by the fall, but is not, it is said, otherwise seriously injured. He was conveyed at once in a cab to his residence. Notwithstanding the accident, his Lordship attended his official duties at the Civil Pleas Court at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening a frightful accident occurred on the premises of Messrs. Marc and Co., the engineers, at Backwall, in the parish of Bromley, by the fall of one of the red-hot iguid iron, which was intended for an immense casting. One poor mechanic or labourer, of the name of Gerlick, was discovered under the hot metal shockingly burnt and quite dead, and about eight others were more or less injured.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Thursday the twenty-fourth party of emigrants, about fifty in number, sent out under the auspices of the committee of this fund, took their departure from Gravesend by the ship *City of Poonah*, for Sydney. This is a fine vessel, of 1000 tons burden. Previous to their departure they were visited by the Right Hon. Mr and Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Lady Caroline Stirling and Mrs. Stirling, &c. As soon as the emigrants had been landed in their allotted berths, they were briefly addressed by Mr. Herbert, who presented them with a testimonial of character and a number of advices for the regulation of their conduct during the voyage Mrs Herbert added a few kind words to each of the girls, which were responded to in most instances by a flood of tears.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the police have discovered a conspiracy, with which some of the insurrectionist leaders in London are connected. Thirteen were arrested on Thursday night in the act of manufacturing gunpowder and warlike implements, as well as some papers of the highest importance. Twelve more of the party were arrested at a later hour. They belong to a society called the *Vengeurs*. In addition, it is said, there has been seized, in a house at the Batignolles, at which the conspirators assembled, an infernal machine, formed on the model of Fieschi's murderous engine. It is described as consisting of fourteen barrels, fixed from three to four feet from the muzzle of cast iron, capable of containing each about twenty musket bullets. The ends of these barrels are said to be so skilfully stopped as, according to the armourer who examined them, to render their firing in a wrong direction utterly impossible The details of the affair have not yet been made known with any degree of certainty.

The Paris *Moniteur* appeared on Thursday, for the first time, at the reduced price, and under the immediate control of the Government authorities; notwithstanding which it contained a leading article without a signature, in direct violation of the law.

M. Valentine Pariaot, Professor of Foreign Literature in the College of Grenoble, has received a reprimand for writing some indifferent poetry, which is considered to be more circumspect.

The official published lists of the average prices of corn show considerable reductions in some places where scarcity had prevailed, while in places hitherto well provided, prices have varied but little.

The last accounts from Algeria are of a more favourable character than those hitherto published during the week, as they represented the insurrection to have been completely quelled.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York, dated the 19th ult., were received in town yesterday (Friday)

The Baltimore Whig Convention have adopted a resolution recognising compromise measures and fugitive slave law as a finality, by 277 yeas to 66 nays. The latest accounts of the ballot for the Presidency by the Convention give the numbers as follow:—General Scott, 134; Fillmore, 128; and Webster, 30.

The walls of the *Republic* printing office at Buffalo fell on the 18th ult. with a tremendous crash, burying several compositors in the ruins. They all most miraculously escaped with a few bruises.

An arrival at New York from Honduras had conveyed the intelligence that the Island of Roatan, with five other islands dependent on Honduras Bay, had refused to acknowledge British sovereignty, and claimed the protection of the independent State of Honduras, which had been granted to them. Everything was represented as being in a state of rebellion.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE RALPH LORD ABERCROMBY.

THE nobleman, who died on the 25th ult., had been for many years deprived of his eyesight, but was, nevertheless, remarkable for the intelligence with which he managed his estates, as well as the interest he took in the affairs of his country. His Lordship was born 30th May, 1800, and in early life served in the Coldstream Guards, attaining eventually the rank of Colonel in the army. From 1834 to 1841, during his father's lifetime, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Clackmannan and Kinross, and from 1838 to 1841, for the county of Stirling. He was

also Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Clackmannanshire. He married, 31 April, 1823, Louisa Fennel, daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes Lord Medwin, and leaves Baron George Ralph, now Lord Abercromby, born 23d Sept., 1838, John, Ralph, and Montagne. The deceased peer was son of George, second Lord, by Montagu his wife, third daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville, and grandson of the famous commander, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell in the arms of victory at the battle of Alexandria, and whose widow, Mary-Anne, daughter of John Menzies, Esq., of Fernton, county Perth, was elevated to the peerage on an official account of the triumph and fate of her lamented husband reaching England.

COUNT VON MENSDORFF

EMANUEL COUNT VON MENSDORFF POUILLY, G.C.B., a Bohemian noble and a distinguished officer in the Austrian service. He married, the 22nd of May, 1804, the Duchess Sophia Frederica, eldest daughter of [illegible] Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg; by her, who was born the 19th August, 1788, and died the 9th January, 1835, the Count has had issue four sons, all officers in the Austrian service. By her union the Count became brother-in-law to the Duchess of Kent and to Leopold, who were the sister and brother of his consort: he was, consequently, also, uncle by marriage to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Count Von Mensdorff was deservedly esteemed and respected, died at Vienna on the 28th ult., after a protracted illness: he was at the time in his 76th year

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LADY DENMAN.

THEODOSIA ANNE, LADY DENMAN, was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wilson Cracroft, and Theodosia Dorothy, third daughter of Nathaniel Anderson, Esq., of Lea, in Lincolnshire. Her Ladyship was born on the 18th of October, 1804, to that eminent lawyer and statesman, Thomas, present Baron Denman, who recently filled the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England with such impartiality and ability. Lady Denman, to the deep regret of all who knew her, died on the 28th ult. at Paradise, Lewes, in the 48th year of her age. Her Ladyship had fifteen children, seven of whom, five sons and two daughters, survive her.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

THE first results of the Australian Gold Discoveries are now displayed in a tangible, unmistakeable shape—individual loss, individual suffering, by the diversion of capital and labour. There may be many carried away by avid enthusiasm, who will rue the day they abandoned the certain easy employments of civilised life for the hard navigator-like trade of a gold-seeker; but the national and colonial advantage of this new mineral discovery is unquestionable, in spite of all that croakers may say and sing.

Already upwards of two millions sterling have been realised by the rude exertions of part of a population which has never yet exported more than three million of raw produce; and with the evidence now before us, we may confidently assert, that although there will be a temporary diminution in the exportation of Australian wool under new arrangements, the flocks of Australia will no more be destroyed than the corn-fields of England abandoned in consequence of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The Australian population have stood the test of gold wonderfully, and come out of the trial with honour. Their conduct, as a body, has been singularly orderly and submissive to the constituted authorities. The decent industrious colonists have to bear the odium and keep down the lawless tendencies, not only of the felonry whom we have been exporting for years past to Van Diemen's Land, but also of those who, under Lord Grey's new system of prison discipline and economical reform, receive a ticket of liberty (or conditional liberty) immediately after landing, and lose no time in earning thirty shillings, the price of a passage, a good suit of clothes, and then proceeding to the opposite golden shores. Such is the reward of crime in England—a free passage and a fair chance of becoming gold medallists!

Two healthy signs are displayed by the Australian diggers—the multiplication of marriages and the large consumption of the best articles of female attire.

At Port Phillip it is impossible to retain a tidy servant girl. The first luxury to which the successful gold-seeker treats himself on his return for a holiday is a wife, and the wife is then treated to the best gowns and shawls that the shops afford. A friend writes, that "the carpenters and smiths of Melbourne and Geelong will not let their wives be seen in a gown of less cost than ten pounds, with a shawl and bonnet to match."

There has been a good deal of silly and snobbish sneering at this kind of outlay, which, if deficient in taste, is more honest, and shows more right feeling, than the extravagance so profusely displayed in 1844-5 at Richmond and Greenwich, at the Opera and less questionable resorts, by the directors, stags, and Capel-courtiers, who were not digging gold, but only manufacturing scrip.

Whatever may be the taste of the workers from the Turon or Braidwood, Ballarat and Mount Alexander, it is certain that what they purchase they honestly pay for, and no one will suffer for their gains. The advantage to the home market is obvious. The man who was earning before £10 or £40 a year, of which, perhaps, he spent one-half in British manufactures, can now afford to spend—and does spend—from £100 to £500 a year. The tales of wild extravagance are grossly exaggerated, and no more to be depended upon than Protectionist stories of factory cruelty, or Manchester stories of aristocratic morals. On the best authority, we can assert that the real colonists (not exprirees or ticket-of-leave men) are spending and investing their money in a very creditable manner. Among other proofs may be cited the circumstance of two thousand pounds received in gold-dust in less than seven weeks after his arrival at Port Phillip by Captain Chisholm, from working men, to pay the passage of their relatives; and not less than forty parents have thus been franked by the first earnings of their children at gold-digging. These remittances are increasing every day, and will soon amount to tens of thousands a year, and give a new and very wholesome impetus to emigration, by rendering it self-supporting and reproductive. This movement is more important, because among the gold-miners it is the working classes who are by far the most successful; they are more accustomed to manual labour, and work in better partnership than those who bend their backs for the first time to look for gold.

Now that so strong a stream of self-paid emigration is flowing, the sooner the Government free emigration is given up the better for the mother country and for the colonies. Every emigrant to whom a free passage is given increases the passage-money of the frugal working man who is striving to pay his own passage; and the boon to the pauper acts in the same way on emigrating classes, that out-door relief to the able-bodied reduces the wages of the employed. Many a man *does* send sore as he *could*, to pay his own passage, because he hopes to win a prize in the Government lottery. But that is not the most powerful argument against Government emigration. In the present state of the colonies, the peace, the morality, the extension of religion must chiefly depend on the people themselves. There are few policemen, and there are not likely to be many more as long as the prizes of the gold fields are so numerous. Those who understand the state of colonial feeling and the quality of the English soldier, expect very little beyond the towns from the regiments that are being sent out. As for the influence of the clergy, there are too few, even in the various townships, to perform full duty; and the Rev. David Mackenzie, of the Scotch Kirk, the able author of "Ten Years in Australia," reports that although the Colonial Government has offered very handsome terms to clergymen of any denomination who would proceed to the diggings, there are not enough in the colony to respond to the appeal.

Under these circumstances, the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance and extension of Christian principles must depend on the quality of the emigrants who proceed from this country. No trial is more severe for an ignorant, uneducated, underpaid man, than the sudden possession of large wages. This was proved in the Staffordshire iron districts, where an illiterate population, earning £3, £3, and £4 a week, was always plunged in debauchery and on the verge of destitution.

The class of emigrants who are selected as fit objects for free passages to Australia are usually the most ignorant, the worst paid, and the most "umble" of our agricultural peasantry. Of the English and Irish passed by Park-street Commissioners, very few can read, scarcely any can write; yet these are being sent out at the rate of twenty to thirty thousand a year, the greater number to settle and bring up families in districts where they can scarcely obtain the assistance of a paid teacher. Whether the Lowland Scotch emigrants are equally ill instructed, we cannot say; the Highlanders, who speak no Saxon, cannot add much to the intellect, whatever they do to the strength of the colony. Already they have shown themselves less simple and tractable than was expected. The last cargo of Highlanders landed at Port Phillip spoke no English. They were closely questioned in the Bay as to their knowledge of the diggings. They professed to know nothing. They inquired, "Whether she was a man or a beast?" Nothing could be more satisfactory, and already the squatters' agents saw the fine families tending sheep at the old original wages; but no sooner was the small Gaelic army, some three hundred, fairly landed, than they gave three cheers for the "diggings," and marched off under the guidance of a friendly "Mac."

Education, established and extended from the time the *Sea Flower* landed her Puritan freight on the bleak shores of New England, until the time when the progress of commerce brought a deluge of emigrant ignorance, has saved America under a different form of Government, and neutralised the effect of the late annual invasion of the uneducated. But in Australia no such provision exists, or is possible. And if we go on annually inoculating the gold fields with illiterate strong arms, the feeble efforts made by Australia to redeem the errors of past educational neglect, will never be able to overtake and arrest the disease.

MOUNT ALEXANDER GOLD DIGGERS AT EVENING MESS.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

By aid of obliging Correspondents at Melbourne and Sydney, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Views, &c.

The first Illustration shows a party of diggers at evening mess, in which tea and damper (cake baked in the ashes) are not forgotten.

The second View affords a truthful idea of the men and scenes to be found at Forest Creek. In the right-hand corner are a couple of the native mounted Police, a corps only attempted to be established within the last twelve months; and who, although useful in hunting down their own refractory people, are most difficult to retain for any length of time in her Majesty's service, owing to their natural love for freedom and dislike to any restraint. These men are now employed with a larger proportion of white Police, keeping order on the ground, and

THE FOREST CREEK DIGGINGS, MOUNT ALEXANDER, PORT PHILLIP

THE GOLDEN POINT, BALLARAT.

MR. STUTCHBURY, THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

escorting the gold to Melbourne. Beside the Police is a newly-arrived digger, his blanket on his back and his jack knife hanging from his waist, sailor fashion. Higher up, two men are bringing down the gold ore from the top of the hill on a hand-barrow. On the brow of the hill are bark huts, or *gunyahs*, and tents, with fires burning before them. The large tent is the Government Commissioner's, with a sentinel on duty, not only for dignity, but to protect the gold deposited within, to await the escort. The man with the pickaxe is just commencing to sink a pit; while two men, one rough and bearded, are ascending from their deep pits with baskets of the spoil on their heads, which they are conveying to water. Along the banks of the stream the washing process is going on. The first step is, "to pour the earth into the cradle," of which two are to be seen at work, one on each side the stream. "The cradler holds the rocker-handle in his left hand, and a stout staff in his right. A man with a scoop pours in water, and the cradler rocks with one hand, and stirs up and breaks the lumps with the other. The fine earth and dust fall through an iron sieve-frame below, while the large lumps of quartz, stones, &c., remain above." These he carefully examines, as the one on the far side of the stream is doing, for the chance of any "nuggets," the great prizes of gold-digging. The fine stuff that falls below is swept into a tin dish and carefully washed in the stream, by holding it at proper inclination and stirring the "stuff." The earthy particles float away, and the gold remains.

Third is a View of the Golden Point, Ballarat, with the diggers at work; the encampment; and the arrival of a heavily-laden dray.

The pair of Portraits, from Sketches by Mr. Marshall Claxton, are important representations of the Government in the gold district. Mr. Stutchbury, the geological surveyor, received his appointment from Earl Grey early in 1851. Mr. Stutchbury had not been three hours at the diggings in Summer-hill Creek before he had seen sufficient to prove to him the existence of grain gold. In the "Further Papers," recently published, Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, in a despatch to Earl Grey, dated August 30, 1851, says:—"I feel bound, in justice to Mr. Stutchbury, to express my opinion that he has afforded some highly interesting and useful observations respecting the western gold-field." Then follows an extract from Mr. Stutchbury's report. Another of Mr. Stutchbury's communications, dated from Ophir, is written in pencil, ink not having yet been received there.

Mr. J. Hardy, Crown Commissioner of Lands, by whom are issued the licenses to dig for gold in the New South Wales districts, in the "Further Papers" returns 12,186 licenses from May to Oct. 31, 1851.

The last Illustration is from a Sketch by a Correspondent at Adelaide, and shows a large number of shipping detained in Hobson's Bay, near Williamstown, Port Phillip, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. Many of these vessels are fine ships of 1000 tons and upwards, the crews of which (as they express it in this part of the world) "have all *sloped to the diggins*." On the right is Mount Macedon, which lies half-way on the road or track between Melbourne and the gold districts.

MR. HARDY, THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOLD DISTRICT

SHIPPING DETAINED IN HOBSON'S BAY WILLIAMSTOWN, PORT PHILLIP,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CATTLE-MARKET IN COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

A petition was presented by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, from owners and occupiers of houses in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen-fields, complaining of the erection of that place as the site for the market to be removed from Smithfield. The noble Earl said that, if the question of the market in Copenhagen-fields was permitted, they would soon have all the annoyance which now existed in Smithfield. It was a densely-populated neighbourhood, surrounded on every side by buildings, the inhabitants of which must be subject to great inconvenience and, in December, it was as bad a situation as could have been chosen for the new market.

The Marquis of CAMDEN supported the prayer of the petition.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

STANDING ORDERS

Lord REDESDALE moved to insert after section 2 of standing order 179, "That no such notice shall be given to her Majesty's Attorney-General of every Bill containing provisions whereby the application of the property or the patronage or constitution of any charity, or the right of any charity to any property, shall be affected, and no such Bill shall be read a second time unless the House shall have received a report from the Attorney-General on the matters relating to such charity."—Agreed to.

THE MILITIA

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill and the Militia Pay Bill passed through committee, after a remark from

Lord BROUGHAM to the effect that he only assented to the measures because no other adequate means of defence were shown to be necessary, and no less objectionable plan was proposed. He could conceive no worse plan of levying a force than by ballot, unless impressing, as it were, a tax by ballot.

The Earl of CARDIGAN, in reference to the report of the Adjutant-General on the conduct of the troops in the late catastrophe of the *Birkenhead*, which had just been laid on the table, spoke in terms of admiration of the high state of discipline displayed by them in such trying circumstances. Adverting to the militia, he urged the importance of placing it under command of efficient and active officers.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation and the Nisi Prius Officers, the Metropolitan Burials, the General Board of Health, and the Pimlico Improvement Bills, also passed through committee.

The Commons Amendments to the Patent Law Amendment (No. 2), the Improvement of Jurisdiction in Equity, the Common Law Jurisdiction Amendment, the Secretary of Bankrupts Abolition, and the Aberdeen Boys and Girls Hospital Bill were also agreed to.

The Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord Lyndhurst.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR, in moving concurrence with the Commons' Amendments to the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, defended himself from charges made by Lord John Russell, that, in this, which was not a party question, such alterations had been made from the report of the Commissioners and from Mr. J. Graham had so fit necessary to interpose, as a member of that commission, to insist on his recommendations being more fully carried out. He declared he had been in no respect influenced by party interests, for they were not at law, and had carried them out in the bill as far as he thought they would be useful.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted the introduction of the clause which prevented reference to the Courts of Common Law, on questions of law, without the delay and expense of an action.

Lord BROUGHAM considered that no action would be directed unless matters of fact were involved, and in such cases the appeal to a jury was the proper course. He paid a compliment to the Lord Chancellor for the care and attention he had bestowed on these law reform bills, which he believed would be of great benefit to the country.

The report and amendments were all confirmed.

METROPOLITAN BURIALS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the commitment of the Metropolitan Burials Bill, and explained its main features and the points in which it differed from the previous Burial Acts, consisting principally in making the Home-office the depository of power instead of the Board of Health, the authority to raise money on the security of the poor-rate to be repaid in 20 years, and the preservation of the local jurisdiction of the parishes.

Lord CRANWORTH alluded to an impression that had gone abroad, that under the bill the common law right of all the members of a family, churchmen and dissenters, to be buried in the same family grave would be interfered with, and that dissenters must be buried in the unconsecrated portion of the proposed cemeteries whatever might be the wish of their friends.

The Earl of HARDWICKE having explained that no such restriction was intended, the clauses of the bill passed.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed; viz. The New Zealand Government; the Commons Inclosure Expenses; the Turnpike Acts Continuance; the Poor-law Board Continuance; the Inland Revenue Office; the Savings Banks (Ireland); the Thames Embankment; the County Courts; the Excise Summary Proceedings; the Public Works Loan Advances; the Valuation (Ireland); the Metropolitan Sewers; the Friendly Societies; the Crime and Outrage (Ireland); the Encumbered Estates (Ireland); the Distressed Unions (Ireland); and the Holloway House of Correction Bills.

Adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a corporate body, praying for the extension of the County Courts Act; also one from an individual, praying that an equitable jurisdiction be extended to those courts in cases of small amount. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to take a review of the amount of business disposed of by the county courts since they were established, and passed a high eulogium upon their merits. Result, that however great the advantages were which they had conferred upon the jurisprudence of the country, they still stopped short towards the attainment of that perfection to which these legal tribunals might, by an extended jurisdiction, be made to reach, and suggested various improvements which he thought should be carried out.

The Earl of DERBY admitted the importance of the suggestions of the noble and learned Lord, and said they would certainly be taken into consideration during the recess.

The Militia Ballot Suspension, the Militia Pay, the Nisi Prius Officers, the Metropolitan Water Supply, the Metropolitan Burials, the Board of Health, and the Pimlico Improvement Bills were read a third time and passed; and several other bills having been forwarded a stage,

Adjourned at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The Birkenhead Docks Bill was read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Lord D. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had taken, or intended to take, any measures to obtain detailed information as to the proceedings on the trial of Mr. Murray at Rome; and whether there would be any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place with reference to this case?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, stated that the matter was in the hands of Sir H. Bulwer, who would use his best endeavours to obtain information as to the evidence on which Mr. Murray had been condemned, but there were reasons why such information should not be laid before the House; and, in reference to the outrages on Mr. Mather, of which Lord D. Stuart had also spoken, he added that Sir H. Bulwer had obtained from the Tuscan Government a full recognition of its responsibility to protect British subjects resident within its territory.

Sir H. VERNEY moved, on the part of Mr. Anstey, the following resolution:—"That this House, recognising the undoubted title of the Queen's subjects resident in foreign countries to the constant protection of her Majesty, in respect of their liberty, property, and other personal rights, and considering that in the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, arbitrarily expelled from the Austrian dominions on the month of January last, with their wives and children, under circumstances involving much sacrifice of property, and other hardships to the sufferers, those rights were violated, and that no redress has been hitherto obtained for the violation, is of opinion that the case is one calling for prompt and earnest measures on the part of her Majesty's Government."

Mr KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no statement made to the House would warrant such a resolution as the one submitted for their consideration, and as then read some dispatches from Earl Granville and the Earl of Malmesbury, showing that the Government had widely protested on above. His party, in laying the case before Austria, left the question of compensation to the good feeling of that Government, because it was not for this country to dictate to Austria what should be the religious principles which she should give within its own dominions; and Austria had stated as its reason for the expulsion of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, that they were received there should be any interference with the religious opinions of Austrian Jews. It was also clear from the documents before him that Mr. Ward was never ordered to leave Lemberg at all, but had quitted it voluntarily within the space of an hour after the order to depart was given. Therefore, the House would not feel itself justified in adopting the motion proposed to them by the hon. Baronet. The Government had pre sed the case upon the Austrian Government, and, as the noble Lord opposite (Lord John Russell) stated as the result of it there was no ground for a demand for compensation. His answer was not able to be conclusive, and Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward were not prepared to say that they might appeal to the Austrian Government for compensation made to them, and had replied to the communication made to them upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was evident the negotiations were not brought to a conclusion between the Austrian Government, and the reso ution, therefore, could not be agreed to. He would recommend his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, for it would be very inconvenient to lay on the table a dispatch which stated only a part of the case. He hon. friend, however, had conferred a public benefit by bringing it forward, for it was quite as well that foreign Governments should know that where British subjects were concerned, if their rights were not sufficiently protected by the British Government, they would be so by the Parliament. He thought the whole tone of the negotiations upon this matter was most unfortunate; but for this no blame was to be attributed to the present Government, for they found themselves launched into the matter when it was too late to alter the course adopted by their predecessors in office. He was of opinion that Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward were harshly and tyrannically treated. They had received no notice whatever that they were violating any Austrian law, nor had the Austrian Government stated what law it was they had violated. Surely the British Government might have asked to have this law pointed out; but Lord Granville, whose dispatches must be considered as those of his Government, because that same Government had dismissed his predecessor for not having been sufficiently subordinate to the First Minister to the Crown, wrote in a different strain. Indeed his despatch was the most submissive and abject in its tone that he, Lord Palmerston, had ever had the misfortune to read. Without giving offence to Austria, he thought the Government might have placed the case of these gentlemen before it in a manner more suited to the dignity of this country, and more likely to forward the ends of justice. He admitted that the present Government had been more vigorous in its operations, but it was out of the question to characterise the Austrian Government with a spirit of intolerance; for although, for political reasons, it adhered to the Church of Rome, yet it was so tolerant, that, when the majority of a parish was Protestant or Catholic, the Government paid only the clergyman of the majority.

Mr. PEVERON-D'URCHARD in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and hoped the hon. Baronet would withdraw his motion

Mr. HOME thought the speech of Mr. Anstey, on a former occasion on this subject, was now fully answered by the Government, and the concurrence would now be viewed by the country in a very modified light.

Lord D. STUART said it was now by no means clear that Lord Palmerston in office they were hearing the same complaints of the ill-treatment of British subjects, and he sincerely hoped that ere long they might have him in the Foreign-office once more.

Sir H. VERNEY then withdrew his motion.

CHICORY.

Mr. H. BERKELEY, on the motion for adjourning the House, protested against the rescinding of the Treasury minute permitting the sale of chicory with coffee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised that due consideration should be paid to the representations of all parties interested, especially the chicory growers of this country.

Mr HUME thought the subject should be left to the decision of the next Parliament.—Adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past twelve o'clock.

MR. MATHER

The Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table the official papers on the Mather case, a d congratulated the House and the country that the exertions of Sir H Bulwer had been successful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the matter with the Tuscan Government, and that the friendly relations existing between the two nations remained undisturbed.

ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND

Lord MONTEAGLE called attention to the importance of procuring information connected with the ancient laws and institutes of Ireland, and expressed a hope that some further returns on the subject would be made.

The Earl of DERBY promised attention to the subject, and facilities for the collection of such information during the recess.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an account showing the grants, endowments, and appropriations for the purpose of religious instruction in the colonies. His object in moving for this return was to show that in the 36 colonies belonging to this country in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, there were but four in which there were not endowments out of the colonial funds, or Treasury funds, to Roman Catholics for promoting public worship; so that if the application to funds being granted for the benefit of Roman Catholics on the ground of the peculiarity of the Roman Catholic religion were adopted over the whole extent of their colonial possessions, it would be the means of introducing polemics, disturbances, in every one of those colonies.

The return was ordered.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord LYNDHURST, in briefly summing up the legislative labours of the session, congratulated Lord Derby on the success, result of his resistance to the enormous demands made upon him to dissolve, the moment they succeeded to office. The Law Reform Bills, the New Zealand Bill, and other important measures would have been passed, and probably lost, but for the firmness Ministers had displayed. The same resolution had enabled Parliament to get through the private business of the session, thus saving the parties interested the enormous expense of renewing the bills next year, and to secure the judicial business in such a satisfactory state, that, at the prorogation, scarcely an appeal would be left undecided. He believed he was correct in saying that more business bills had passed under Lord Derby's accession to office than in any previous session of the present Parliament.

Lord BEAUMONT remarked on the haste with which the majority of the measures of importance had been carried through; and contended, that if credit was due it was not to the Government, but to the majority of both Houses, who had facilitated the progress of business in order to hasten the dissolution.

Lord LYNDHURST claimed credit to Ministers for their firmness in resisting the clamorous appeals to dissolve.

Lord BROUGHAM observed that the merit of the law reform was due to the commission appointed by the Government and to some extent to the late Government itself. The present Lord Chancellor and Lord Derby were, how ever, deserving of great praise for taking them up and carrying them through.

The Earl of DERBY, in reply, fully concurred in the compliment which had paid him, acknowledged that what he had been able to accomplish was due in a great degree to the absence of party spirit—the forbearance and co-operation of the majority of Parliament. The only credit Ministers could claim was for having the firmness to withstand the demands for a dissolution made upon them as soon as they took their official seats, and for pressing only such measures as were admitted by both sides to be for the public benefit.

Earl GREY admitted that many important measures had been passed during the session; but that was to be attributed to the fact that they were the measures of the majority, and not properly speaking those of the Ministry, who, while out of office, had opposed some of them.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The House of Commons was then summoned to the bar of their Lordships' House, and the Royal assent was given by commission to the General Board of Health, Deaconless Repeal, and a large number of other public Bills, and to 62 private and local Bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Monteagle.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at half past one o'clock.

CHANCERY REFORM.

The Lords' amendment to the improvement of the Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, continuing the practice of referring cases to the conveyancing counsel of the Court of Chancery, was rejected; and, after a long conversation between the two Houses, was abandoned

Sir W. P. WOOD defended the Master of the Rolls against certain charges made by Lord Lyndhurst, that he had used his position and influence in conducting the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill through the Commons, to secure the patronage of the Rolls Court, while diminishing that of the Lord Chancellor. The bill in question had been introduced by him (Sir W. P. Wood), and he was responsible for proposing the new arrangements as to the offices of the several courts

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL bore testimony in favour of the Master of the Rolls, and stated his belief that the charge against him had been made under a misapprehension.

PROCESSIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. H. BERKELEY inquired whether the imitation Romanist processions occasionally held by a section of the clergy of the Church of England, could be prevented under the act referred to in the proclamation for putting down processions of Romish priests.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL explained that the act would not affect other than the processions it specially referred to.

A short conversation took place between Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr H. Berkeley, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr Anstey, and Lord Palmerston, as to the appointment, on a charge of mendacity, at Gosport, of a Poe named De Rin

Sir W. JOLLIFFE, in reply to Lord Stanley, stated, in reply to Sir Da L Evans, that negotiations were still pending in reference to the Mosquito territory.—Adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The fifth and last session of the present Parliament was prorogued on Thursday by her Majesty in person, in presence of the usual number of Peers and Peeresses who attend to witness this gorgeous and interesting ceremony.

The procession was formed in the usual bright sunny weather which the Royal "progresses" generally command, and out of doors her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Exeter, was in attendance to "the House" and back, were proportionately great.

The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace about 30 minutes to 2 o'clock, and the departure of the Sovereign was announced by a salute from the Park guns, and as her Majesty entered the House of Lords another Royal salute was fired. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State, and after waiting a few minutes in the Royal ante-room she entered the House, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the great officers of State, and took her seat on the throne. The attendance of Peers was numerous, and there was, as usual, a great number of Peeresses present.

Previous to the arrival of her Majesty, the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill (the Lending Office Abolition Bill) was read for the purpose, was read a second and third time, and passed.

The Commons having been summoned, appeared at the bar, and the SPEAKER delivered his usual speech, acquainting her Majesty with the course of business during the session, and praying her consent to the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, which he brought up.

The Royal Assent was then given to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Metropolis Water Supply, Bishop of Christchurch (New Zealand), Improvement of Jurisdiction in Equity, Patent Law Amendment, Suitors in Chancery Relief.

Her Majesty then delivered the following

ROYAL SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your Legislative duties.

"The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary labours, have enabled me, in this comparatively short Session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

"I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established as, under Divine Providence, to promote to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

"I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the Powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

"The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, affords a guarantee for the tranquility of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

"The repeated, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress, justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace.

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African Chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, which it is present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the Militia; a constitutional force, which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring Powers; and which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigences of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorised shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

"The recent discoveries of extensive gold-fields have produced, in the Australian Colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the protection of property, and shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an Act which, by rendering available to the service of those Colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament upon my accession to the Throne, may enable them to meet their necessary increased expenditure.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms, long and anxiously desired, in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms, and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, improving the authority of the Courts, or lowering the high standard of the Judicial Bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

"I hope that the measure which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils the existence of which has been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

"The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that important and interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

"It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer, that, in the exercise of the high functions which according to our free Constitution will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of the Crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the Civil and Religious Liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the National Education; to develop and encourage Industry, Art, and Science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the Lord Chancellor, by command of her Majesty, proclaimed the Parliament prorogued until Friday, the 30th of August.

The Royal party then withdrew and returned to the Palace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair in his State robes at half-past one o'clock.

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

Mr. ANSTEY, seeing the right hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department in his place, wished to put to him a question with reference to the unhappy affray that had taken place at Stockport. He wished to ask, in the first place, whether he had any further information on the subject of the affray than that which was already before the country? In the second place, he wished to ask whether it was true, or whether the right hon. gentleman had any reason for believing, that religious processions of the Roman Catholics was the original cause of the disturbance? And, thirdly, whether it was the intention of Government, from this time forth, to take effectual measures to prevent religious processions of that kind taking place in this country, where the current of feeling was eminently calculated to produce disastrous consequences? (Hear.)

Mr. WALPOLE had to state, in answer to the first question, that he was in possession of no further information than that which was contained in the ordinary channel of communication to the House and the public. With regard to the second question, he begged to state that he had received a letter from the Mayor of Stockport, in which it was stated that it was supposed the riot arose out of religious differences between the English and the Irish; but the Mayor and his brother magistrates had been so much occupied in taking measures to secure the public peace, that they had found no time yet to inquire into the immediate cause of the affray; and without a statement, before him the House could not expect him to pronounce any opinion upon the matter. With regard to the third question, he had only to state that both in England and Ireland the Government had given every possible caution to discourage processions which were of such a character as could in any way give rise to religious differences, and he could assure the House that the Government were anxious that all processions which could lead to religious disputes should be discouraged, and he hoped the country would support them in preventing their occurrence. (Hear.)

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

Lord SEYMOUR wished to ask the noble Lord the First Commissioner of Works what measures were intended to be taken during the recess to improve the ventilation of the House?

Lord JOHN MANNERS said it was intended to adopt the recommendation of the Committee which had sat upon this subject; and it was hoped the Board of Works, with the assistance of those gentlemen who had paid attention to the ventilation and lighting of the House, would render the chamber far more agreeable next session than it had been this. (Hear.)

SUMMONS TO THE LORDS.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the table, and stated that "Her Majesty commands the immediate attendance of this honourable House at the bar of the House of Peers."

The Speaker, in obedience to the summons, left the House, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other hon members present; in the order in which their names had been drawn from the ballot-box

After an absence of a quarter of an hour the speaker returned to the table, and read a copy of the Royal Speech from the Throne.

The Ministers and members then took leave of the Speaker, and the House broke up at a quarter to three o'clock.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of June 29.)

By the QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION

For Dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which was this day prorogued and stands prorogued to Friday, the twentieth day of August next: We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Friday, the twentieth day of August next; and we being desirous, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our Royal proclamation under our great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday, the twentieth day of August next.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the sixteenth year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

A second proclamation is addressed to the Peers of Scotland, "strictly charging and commanding them to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of July instant, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen Peers, to sit in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1852.—The fifth session of the Parliament whose career terminated on Thursday, though comparatively a brief one, has endured longer than at one period could have been anticipated. It was opened by the Queen in person on the 3d of February, and has therefore lasted four calendar months and 26 days, being one month and six days shorter than its predecessor of 1851. The House of Commons has sat during that period on 80 days, their sittings occupying on all 580 hours, or an average of 7¼ hours each. The number of hours sat past midnight was 85½. The Lords during the same period have sat on only 69 days, and their sittings occupied 137 hours, being an average of 2¾ hours each. The first session of the defunct Parliament assembled on the 18th of November, 1847. The last Parliament, which was dissolved on the 23d of July, 1847, was in existence five years 1 month and four days, which was the longest period since the 7th George IV. In a recent Parliamentary document by the House of Lords it is stated, "that the average duration of a Parliament may be estimated at four years." According to the new act, Parliament may be appointed to meet 35 days after the proclamation for the assembling of the same.

MINISTERIAL FISH DINNER.—On Wednesday her Majesty's Ministers had their annual white bait dinner at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. The party went from Hungerford to the tavern by *Waterman* No. 2, a twenty-five minutes'

THE EXHIBITION AT CORK.—On Saturday last the price of admission was two shillings. The season ticket holders, of course, went in greater numbers than on ordinary days, the person returned giving 2,000 season tickets as having got admission. Of these, 259 2s. 6d. were new purchases. The number of persons who paid 2s. each was 243. The entire number admitted on the 3d July was 1643. Monday was the first steamer day, and a large number of the working classes procured admission, the number being 1285.

CHESS ENTERTAINMENT AT GLASGOW.—On the evening of Monday, the 21st inst., the members of the Glasgow Chess Club entertained Mr. Staunton (Garrick's Ryal Hotel, George-square, in honour of Mr. Staunton's visit to the above city. Among the gentlemen present were Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., president of the Chess Club; John Ewing, Esq.; R. D. Sanders, Esq.; Donald Smith, Esq.; Dr. Weir, vice-president; Rev. John Donaldson, of Dumfries-shire; Alex Grant, Esq.; James Sharp, Esq.; A. G. M'Combe, Esq., secretary of the club; William Mackie, Esq., treasurer; Mr. Sheriff Bell, Mr. Sheriff Bell, Esq., late of Paris; H. Heugh, Esq.; D. J. Penny, Esq.; L. Hamel, Esq.; M. Robino, Esq. The chess of the evening consisted of a single game by Mr. Staunton against the president and committee of the Glasgow Club in consultation; but, owing to Sheriff Bell being unavoidably detained for some time after the hour of meeting, his place at the consultation table was filled by the Rev. Mr. Donaldson. Mr Staunton gave the move to the party of Pawns and the first two moves, and the game commenced about eight o'clock. The play on both sides was in first-rate style. The play was kept up till eleven o'clock, when the company proceeded to the supper-room. Mr. Sheriff Bell sat at the head of the table, supported on his right hand by Mr. Staunton, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Steele, &c.; and on his left hand by the Rev. Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Smith, Mr. R. D. James, &c. Dr. Weir acted as croupier. After supper, and the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, Mr. Sheriff Bell, in an eloquent speech, proposed the health of Mr. Staunton, when was drunk with all the honours and one cheer more. Mr. Staunton returned thanks. The chairman then proposed the health of the Rev. Mr. Donaldson and the clergy of Scotland, which was drunk with loud cheers. The Rev. Mr. Donaldson having thanked the company, Mr. Steele proposed the health of Mr. Sheriff Bell, president of the Glasgow Chess Club, which was drunk with all the honours. The chairman having returned thanks, gave "Prosperity to all Chess Clubs," and, in the course of his speech, paid a high compliment to Mr. Sheriff Bell, saying that the St. George's Chess Club of London to its present high standing. Mr. Staunton made a suitable reply, and proposed, in highly complimentary terms, the "health of the Secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club." The secretary replied, and shortly afterwards the gentlemen bade good night to Mr. Staunton, after spending a very pleasant evening.—*Abridged from the "Glasgow Constitutional."*

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday, as the *Ravensbourne*, Ant'erp steamer, was going down the river, she met with the *Queen of Kent*, a Margate steamer, belonging to the Commercial Company, en route to London, with nearly 70 passengers on board; when from some misunderstanding of the course of each other, the *Ravensbourne* ran into the *Duchess of Kent*, and stove in her side. Every exertion was made to get the passengers and crew on to the *Ravensbourne*, it being evident that the *Queen of Kent* would sink. This was happily effected, only one gentleman being left on board when the vessel went down; and, as he was sitting on deck, he was of course precipitated into the water, from which he was rescued by one of the crew of the *Meteor*. Gravesend steamer, which, at the time of the accident, was following in the wake of the *Ravensbourne*.

OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, AND STOUR VALLEY RAILWAY.—On Thursday this important line (the opening of which has been so long delayed by the dispute between the London and North-Western and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Companies) was formally opened by the running of trains over the line, though without any part.cular ceremonial. The trains were generally well filled, and between 2000 and 3000 people visited Birmingham during the day, passengers being conveyed from Wolverhampton, a distance of thirteen miles, for 9d.; the time occupied being forty minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSIT OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The most rapid transit of the Overland Indian Mail was the following:—On the 3d of April last, just as the passengers for England were going on board the homeward-bound steamer at Bombay, the outward-bound steamer for Bombay was actually entering the harbour with the English mail of the 5th of March, which had only occupied 28 days 16 hours, taking the longitude into account, in its transit. This is the first occasion that has ever occurred in which the out-going and in-coming steamers were actually at anchor together, and when, with just twelve hours' further abridgment of the transit, return of post would have been saved.

NAUVOO.—This city of the Mormons once held 20,000 inhabitants; they are now about 2000. One-half of the houses the Mormons left have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenantless. Each lot contains acre. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife as a tavern. The front wall, and the one next to it, which formed the vestibule, are all that is left standing of the achievements of fanaticism called "The Temple," which, as the inscription on a large stone worked in the inner wall informs the visitor, is "The House of the Lord, built by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. Commenced April 6, 1841." A company of French socialists have purchased a portion of the property, the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about 400.

There was a falling off last week to the extent of about 60,000 lb. in the deliveries of tea, when were 561,043 lb.

On Wednesday a stoker connected with the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Perth Railway, while in the act of coupling an engine to some trucks, got between the buffers as the engine was backing, and was crushed so severely that he did not live above a few minutes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR, Manchester; P. L, Leeds. F—1. The solution shall be looked to. The moves were probably given out of the regular order. 2. A Bishop has no such power

DELTA. Next week if possible

ARIEUS. Mr Lowenthal arrive at Manchester

SIMPLE PAWN.—Get the "Chess Player's Handbook," or any other standard treatise

F T M.—Warmouth's or Mouth's Patent Chess-board

MIDSHOCK.—Mr McDonnell died at the early age of 37 years

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 437 by at D H, of Malmes; Ernest, Sigma, Philo-Chess, Greco, M F, Rebs. born, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 438 by P J, Jamaica, Jack of Shrewsbury, Sub. W T, M P, J S, W X. Rodger, are correct.

*** The greater part of our notices are postponed from want of space.

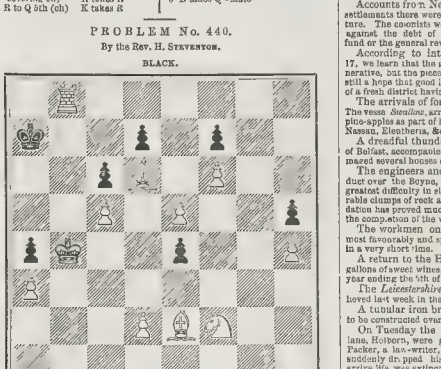
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 437.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	Q takes Kt	4. K to B 4th (dis-	
2. R takes Kt (dis-		covering ch)	Q interposes
covering ch)	R takes R	5 B takes Q.—Mate	
3. R to Q 8th (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM NO. 440.

By the Rev. H. STEVENTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

The following remarkable game is part of a match played in Vienna between Mr. LÖWENTHAL and Mr. HAMPE, the strongest player of that city.

(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4 h	25. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. P to Q Kt 5th (d)	R to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	27. R to his 3d	R to Q Kt 3d
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3d	28. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
5. P to Q 3d	P to Q 6th	29. K to his 4th	R to K B 3d
6. Q takes P	P to K 3d	30. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
7. B to h B 4th	B to K 3d	31. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
8. Kt to Q 2d	B takes B	32. R takes Q P	P to Q B 8th
9. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 3d	33. R to Q 3d (e)	P to K Kt 4th
10. Castles on K side	P to Q 4th	34. P to K Kt 3d	P takes P
11. P takes P	Q takes P	35. P takes P	R to K Kt 3d
12. Q to K 3d	Castles on Q side	36. R to B 3d	R to Q B 3d
13. Q K Kt 5th	Kt takes Kt	37. R takes Q B P	R to K Kt 3d
14. Q takes Kt	R to Q 3d (c)	38. Kt to Q B 2d	R to Q Kt 8th
15. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	39. R to Q B 4th	R to Q H 8th
16. B takes B	R takes B	40. R to Q 4th	R to Q Kt 4th
17. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt 3d	41. R to Q 2d (f)	R takes P
18. R takes R	P takes R (b)	42. R to Q B 2d	R to K 4th
19. R to Q sq	K to Q 2 sq	43. P to Q 6th	R to K sq
20. Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3d	44. R to Kt 4th	R to Q B sq
21. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q B 3d	45. P to Q 7th	R to K 4 h
22. P to K B 4th	R to Q B sq	46. K to h 3d	K to Kt 3d
23. P to B 4th	R to Q B 4th	47. K to B 6th	
24. R to B 3d (c)	Kt to Q B sq	And Black surrenders	

(a) The opening is managed on both sides with great tact, and will repay an attentive examination.

(b) This isolated Pawn becomes a weakness in Black's game, from its affording a salient point of attack to the enemy.

(c) Few players are sufficiently alive to the importance of bringing their Rook into action when the Queens are exchanged off.

(d) Well played. The advance of this Pawn gives a marked superiority to White's position.

(e) It will be apparent to all but the very young player, that White would have lost the game if he had taken the Rook.

(f) Mr. Lowenthal conducts the two Pawn endings in a manner second only to his consummate play.

The following clever Game forms part of a Match recently won of Colonel Michael, the President of the Brussels Chess Club, by Mr. Deacon.

(*Allgauer Gambit*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15 Kt to Q B 3d	Castles
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16 Kt to Q B 3d	B to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	17. Q to her 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	18. Q to K R 6th	Q to K B 3d (b)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	19. R to K B 2d (c)	Q Kt to Q 2d (d)
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3d	20. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4 h	21 P to Q 6th	P takes P (e)
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	22 Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 2d
9. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q 4th (a)	23. Q to K Kt 5th	K R to Q sq
10. P takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th	24. Kt takes Q P	B to Q 3d
11. K to his B 2d	Kt takes Q P	25. R takes B	Q to Q 5th (ch) (f)
12. K to K sq (ch)	B to K 2d	26. K to B sq	P takes R (g)
13. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 4th	27. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
14. B takes B	Kt takes B	28 Kt to K B 5th.—And Black gives in.	

(a) This move, known to adepts as Mr Knight's defence, is usually considered an effectual mode of frustrating the attack obtained by White in the present opening. Some players, however, have of late begun to suppose so to be the case, and certainly in the game before us fails to repel the assault of the opening player success ully

(b) By this play the Black have obtained a Pawn unassailable enough.

(c) This move was the result of careful deliberation, and appears stronger than advancing the Pawn, as Q B 4th at once.

(d) If he had played the Queen to her 3d, with the object of winning the Kt, White must have got a winning advantage in the instance.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
19.	Q to Q 3d	21 Kt takes Q Kt	B takes Kt
20. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q (ch)		

(Taking with the Queen would next Black a place.)

2 Kt to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d	24. P to Q 5th	
3 Q to K R 5th	Q to K 3d	And wins.	

(e) Bishop to K 3d would perhaps have been less disadvantageous.

WHITE.	BLACK.
(*f*) If 25.	P takes R
then 26 B takes P (ch)	K moves
27. Kt to K B 4th—and wins.	

(*g*) Surprise—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26.	B takes Kt	29 B takes K B P (ch)	
27. R takes Kt (ch)	R takes R	And White has a piece superiority.	
28. Q takes R (ch)	Q to K Kt 3d		

CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 746.—By Q. M. INGLEBY, ESQ.

White: K at his 2d, B at K B 6th, Kts at K 5th and Q R 4th, Ps at K B 3d and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3d; Ps at K B 5th, Q B 4th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 747.—From COZIO.

White: K at his 5th, B at Q Kt 8th, P at Q R 7th

Black: K at his Kt 5th, B to K R 2d, P at K B 7th.

Black to play, and win.

No. 748.—From COZIO.

White: K at K B 6th, R at Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 5th and K Kt 7th.

Black: K at K Kt sq, R at Q K 7th

Black to play and draw the game.

No. 749.—By Mr F. DEACON, of Bruges

White: K at Q R 4th, K at K Kt 4th, Pat K Kt 5th and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q Kt 3d, K at K Kt 3d, P at Q Kt 4th

This position occurred in play. White (Mr. D.) having to move, won the game

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Australia this week mention a sad calamity. A vessel from London, the *Isabella Watson*, of 514 tons, had been wrecked on entering the harbour of Melbourne on the evening of the 21st March. Nine persons who attempted to escape in the life-boat were drowned, from the mast of the ship having fallen upon them, but the remainder of the passengers and crew, 69 in number, were landed in safety, chiefly through the courage of some pilots on the shore. The negligence of the authorities in permitting an insufficiency of lights on that part of the coast had been strongly censured.

Recent advices from Riga, on the Baltic shore of Russia, mention that the Russian Government has given its consent to the construction of a railway from Riga to Dunaburg, a town thirty German miles up the river Duna. This railway is to be in conjunction with the line to be completed from Petersburg to Warsaw. The Riga merchants expect the work to be of considerable benefit both to their export and import trade, as it will traverse several districts whence large supplies of flax and other produce are obtained, and with which an active business might be carried on, especially during the two extra months when their navigation is open while that of St. Petersburg is closed. The first stone of the new Exchange at Riga was laid on the 14th ult.

Accounts from New Zealand of March 2 state that at most of the settlements there were strong complaints of the scale of Government expenditure. The coonists were also getting up public meetings to petition Parliament against the debt of the New Zealand Company being charged upon the land fund or the general revenue.

According to Intelligence from Van Diemen's Land, dated March 17, we learn that the gold deposits discovered in that island were still unremunerative, but the pieces obtained were increasing slightly in size, and there was still a hope that good localities would soon be fallen in with. A report prevailed of a fresh district having been found at the Bay of Fires.

The arrivals of foreign pine-apples have commenced for the season. The vessel *Swallow*, arrived from Nassau, New Providence, has brought about 9000 pine-apples as part of her cargo. Some large arrivals are daily expected from Nassau, Eleuthera, &c.

A dreadful thunderstorm occurred on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Belfast, accompanied with heavy rain and a fall of large hailstones, which damaged several houses and other property.

The engineers and workmen engaged in the construction of the viaduct over the Boyne, on the Drogheda and Belfast Railway, have found the greatest difficulty in sinking the piles for the foundation, owing to the immense rubble stones of the rock and loose gravel stopping the rods, so that no certain foundation has proved much deeper than was expected, and will considerably delay the completion of the work.

The workmen on the Killarney Junction Railway are progressing most favourably and speedily, so that there is no doubt but the line will be opened in a very short time.

A return to the House of Commons, just printed, states that 44,617 gallons of sweet wines, &c. were warehoused in the kingdom from Sept and during the year ending the 5th of January, 1852, and 1477 from Ireland

The *Leicestershire Chronicle* mentions that 2600 paupers less were relieved last week in that borough than in the corresponding week of last year.

A tubular iron bridge, in the style of those existing in England, is to be constructed over the Oarthe, at Tuff, in Belgium.

On Tuesday the inmates of the King's Head public-house, Fetter-lane, Holborn, were greatly alarmed at the sudden death of a man named Packer, a law-writer, who, while engaged in conversation with those present, suddenly dropped his head on the table, and before a medical gentleman could arrive life was extinct.

M. Thiers arrived at Geneva on the 20th ult., and left the next day for Vevey. He intends passing the rest of the year at Carens, and finishing there his "History of the Consulate and Empire." His family is to join him there. During the stay of M. Thiers at Turin, the Academy of Sciences held a special meeting in his honour, the Ministers invited him to a banquet, and complimentary speeches were addressed to him at the Museum of Artillery.

In digging out the ground for some buildings in George-street, Tower-hill, there have been discovered the foundations of the old Roman wall, consisting of massive masonry.

The *Marco Polo* has been chartered for the Australian emigration service by Government. She has been fitted for sea in the Birkenhead Dock, Liverpool, and is expected to sail immediately with a thousand souls on board, including the crew. In the course of next month six other vessels will be despatched by Government.

On Monday no fewer than 246 sail of merchant ships entered inwards at the Custom-house. Of these, 93 arrived from foreign and colonial ports, 42 were coasters, including the regular trading steam-vessels, and 111 were coasters.

An official correspondence respecting the guano islands of Lobos de Terra and Lobos de Fuera, extending from the year 1833 to the present time, has been presented. It appears from a despatch from Mr. Bethell Pakenham, the British Consul-General at Lima, to the Earl of Malmesbury, that the islands in question were occupied by Peru long before the discovery that guano was a valuable manure, and that they have been held by the Peruvian authorities to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of Peru.

John B. Heath, Esq., ex-Governor of the Bank of England, who was a member of the committee for Lloyd's Register Book, has resigned, finding that he could not give the time and attention to the duty which its importance demands. In the vacancy thus occasioned, Charles Richard Barford, Esq., the senior of the firm of Barford, Rivas, and Co., has been appointed a member of the committee.

Mr. J. R. Hind has announced that a few nights ago he "discovered a new planet on the borders of the constellations Aquila and Serpens, about 5 degrees to the west of the star Eta Aquilæ. Its size is between that of the eighth and ninth magnitudes, and has a very steady appearance. Attachments it appeared to have a disc, but the night was not sufficiently favourable for high powers. At 15h. 18m. 18s. mean time its right ascension was 18h. 12m. 58.8s., and its north polar distance 98 deg. 16m. 0.9s. The diurnal motion in R. A. is about 1m. 2s. towards the west, and in N. P. D. two or three minutes towards the south."

A deputation of Buenos Ayrean bondholders and others interested in the prosperity and commerce of La Plata had an interview with the Earl of Malmesbury, on Monday, at the Foreign-office, respecting the British debt, and the appropriation of the grants, &c. of Patagonia, towards its liquidation, so as to benefit the agriculture and trade of England. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Baring M.P., and Mr. David Robertson (chairman).

The first appearance of M. Jullien, with his unrivalled band, and a *répertoire* well stored with novelties, attracted an unusually large audience to the Surrey Gardens on Monday evening.

A ship and cargo have been burning off the Marchwood Magazines, in Southampton Water, for two or three days in the early part of the week. The name of the ship is the *Pollux*, from Buenos Ayres, and she is laden with guano (fine powder, for which consists of animal feces and bones). It is believed that the cargo must have spontaneously ignited through the great heat which it generated.

The Queen has appointed William Gore Ousely, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, to be a Companion of the Bath, civil service.

The new and reduced rates of duty on foreign sugar imported come into operation on the 5 h inst. (11 and 12 Vic., c. 97.)

The annual Harveian Oration was delivered on Saturday last, by Dr. Formby, in presence of the President and a large number of the Fellows of the College of Physicians.

The French forces have been so much increased, and the English forces so much reduced, on the Pacific station, that our neighbours and rivals master in the Pacific about 30 guns more than the British navy.

Prince Frederick, of Schleswig Holstein, has become a resident of Devon, having taken the delightful mansion of Coombe, near Honiton. The Prince came down to see Kitley, which he at one time thought of taking. It is not improbable that he may still be induced to do so.

The imports of foreign grain, cheese, &c. into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending June 23d, 1852, were as follows:—Wheat, 7172 bags; ditto, 184 889 bushels; flour, 63,571 barrels; ditto, 6 46 sacks, sacks ditto, 2002 bags; Indian corn, 24 461 bags; ditto, 76,277 bushels; beans, 1600 bushels; peas, 8707 bushels; ditto, 30 barrels; barley, 6150 bushels; cheese, 30 casks.

Sir R. Ii. Inglis has given notice that he will next session call the attention of the House to the anomalies and inconveniences of the constant sitting of the House and its committees on the same days and at the same hours.

Her Majesty has appointed Lieutenant-General Charles M'Leod, C.B., Colonel of the 34th Madras Infantry, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath, military service.

On Saturday last the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. went in state to Strafford, when his Lordship opened a Court of Pleas Conservancy at the Town hall from thence his Lordship went to Blackwall, where his Lordship also held a court. Several presentations of illegal encroachments on the river boundary by steam-boat piers, &c. were made and adjudicated. From Blackwall his Lordship crossed to Greenwich in the state barges. Here his Lordship also held a court

The *Penzance Gazette* of the 23d ult. says:—"It gives us much concern to report the undoubted fact that the potato disease has again made its appearance in the neighbourhood, and we fear to a very large extent. As respects the parish of Gulva, we hear that the disease is so universally prevalent that almost all the farmers are having their crops drawn with all possible despatch, with a view of disposing of the produce before it becomes entirely unfit for the market."

The grounds of the Royal Botanic Society were thrown open on Saturday last with the intention of having the annual display of roses, but the backward and ungenial weather marred the anticipated show, and the floral *fête* was converted into a fashionable promenade, the visitors receiving checks—as they entered by them to admission when the roses will be in a more forward and fit state for exhibition.

Monday being the fourteenth anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation, banners floated in the breeze on the top of Somerset House, the Admiralty, Trinity House, and other Government establishments, and from the masts of several of the vessels lying in the river, as well as in the several dockyards throughout the kingdom. The Park and Tower guns were fired, and from many of the principal church spires the bells rang out a merry peal.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL, IN AID OF THE QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

THE memories of the sailor-King William IV. and his amiable Consort are associated with the above excellent charity, established for the relief of the orphan daughters of officers of the Royal Navy and Marines. To aid the fund, a grand fancy Bazaar was held at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, under the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and many of the most distinguished members of the nobility. The approaches to the hospital were appropriately decorated with flags; whilst the spacious quadrangle of the building was occupied by a large concourse of people, amongst whom were many ladies of rank. One entire wing of the hospital was devoted to the purposes of the Bazaar, and the effect was at once brilliant and picturesque. The stalls were presided over by the Marchioness of Hastings, the Viscountess Valentia, the Lady Caroline Legge, Lady Mary Legge, Lady Anne Legge, the Hon. Lady Capel, Lady Adam, Lady Beaufort, Lady Hart, and other ladies of title distinguished for their devotion to charitable objects. Their Ladyships discharged the duties imposed upon themselves with great zeal. The various articles offered for sale were displayed to the best possible advantage, and their merits most agreeably recommended. The scene was enlivened by the joint exertions of the band of the Royal Marines and the juvenile band of the Royal Hospital Schools, whose performances produced a most cheering and inspiring effect as the company promenaded the grounds within the precincts of the building. The Bazaar was repeated on Wednesday, and the results must, if we mistake not, be highly satisfactory to the promoters of the charity.

DAGGER, BY CELLINI.

THIS Dagger, chased in silver, by Benvenuto Cellini, and marked *with his monogram*, is an exquisite work of ancient times of this celebrated master. On the pommel of the hilt are three crocodiles, heads downwards; the hilt itself is embellished with grapes and leaves intertwined; and at its lower end are two nymphs clinging to it.

On the sheath of the Dagger is the goddess of justice, with the sword in one hand and the scales in the other. she is standing on a dragon, under which we see the head of a satyr; and the extreme point of the sheath is formed by a flying falcon. The entire sheath is richly ornamented with beautiful arabesques. From the hilt to the beak of the falcon the length is nearly one foot.

This curious work was found in August, 1629, together with a sword and a rosary, in a tomb at Jerusalem, by the side of a human skeleton, reposing in a stone coffin, dug out of a brick vault, filled up with the earth of ages.

Connoisseurs may inspect this treasure of art at the residence of the owner, 18, Golden-square.

DAGGER, BY CELLINI.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. LAMBERT JONES.

FOREMOST among the originators of the numerous public improvements in the City within the last quarter of a century stands the highly-respected Mr. Richard Lambert Jones; for the presenting of whom with a testimonial of their esteem for his exertions, several of the more influential members of the corporation met at the Mansion-house, on the 17th ult.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship detailed the resolution passed in 1846, in testimony of Mr. Jones's eminent services as a member of the Court of Common Council, as chairman of the Committee for Rebuilding London-bridge and making suitable approaches thereto; as chairman of the Committee for Rebuilding the Royal Exchange; and as chairman of the Committee for effecting public improvements in the City. The subscription for this purpose was raised within a few months. A marble bust of Mr. Jones has been placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall; a Gold Medal has been provided; and the surplus of the subscription has, at Mr. Jones's request, been invested and appropriated for a "Lambert Jones Scholarship" in the City of London School; the Gold Medal being presented by

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. RICHARD LAMBERT JONES.

the Lord Mayor on the 17th ult. Mr. Jones returned thanks for the distinguished honour; and Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, having thanked Mr. Jones for his kindness in furnishing means for an additional scholarship in the school, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

THE anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution, which has for its object the maintenance of an organised body of men, provided with fire-escapes, at the different stations of the metropolis, and rewarding all persons instrumental in saving life from fire, was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall; the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, expressed the great interest he felt in the advancement of the society, and the pleasure it gave him to be called on to present the annual rewards to the brave men who under God's providance have been instrumental in saving human beings from the painful and appalling prospect of death by fire. One fact which he would mention would justify all that could either be said or done in the support of this Society: only that morning, three lives had been added to the list of those saved through their instrumentality. The secretary then read the report, which stated that six new fire-escape stations had been added since the last report, and two more would be established very shortly, making the total number at present in the metropolis 38. The number of fires attended last year (to the 31st of March), all occurring at night, had been 253, and the number of lives saved thereat 20; and during the last two months 42 fires had been attended, and fifteen lives saved.

The Lord Mayor then presented the following rewards:—Six silver medallions (which are only awarded where life has been saved at personal risk), nine bronze medallions, and ten testimonials on vellum, to the different candidates for honours, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks. Fire-escape conductor G. Elsden, No. 19, who was one of them, was pointed out as having saved the lives mentioned by his Lordship in opening the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with some routine business, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.

The various kinds of fire-escapes were exhibited outside the Guildhall after the meeting, and attracted considerable attention.

OBVERSE OF THE MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. S. DUMERGUE, M.A.

AN interesting demonstration took place at the Castle Tavern, Richmond, on Tuesday, the 22d ult.—W. Chapman, Esq., senior churchwarden, in the chair—for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. M. Dumergue, M.A., the curate of the above parish, a testimonial of respect; consisting of splendid Silver Inkstand, with a Purse, altogether of the value of £350. The Inkstand bears the following inscription:—

Presented to the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, M.A., as a tribute of esteem and regard, from the inhabitants generally, upon his leaving the curacy of the parish, on its separation from Kingston, and becoming a distinct vicarage.

This unique gift was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, and is of very chaste design.

SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE REV. W. S. DUMERGUE.

RURAL FETE AT HAM, AND PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. BROWN.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOSEPH BROWN, RECTOR OF CHRISTCHURCH.

On Monday week the annual rural festival was given by the Rev. Joseph Brown, A.M., to his parishioners, to the children of the Parochial and Sunday schools, and the aged poor of St. Saviour's Union Workhouse. The occasion was rendered the more interesting by the presentation of a small testimonial to the rev. gentleman, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held throughout the parish, and particularly for the exercise of his liberality and charity at all times towards the working classes.

Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning a procession was formed, numbering about 2500, consisting of the children and their friends, and others, with banners, &c., who advanced to the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway. Three special trains conveyed the whole party to Richmond; and from thence they made their way by various modes of conveyance to the park of the Hon. J. Tollemache, M.P., a beautiful spot on the banks of the Thames, about a mile from Richmond, the use of which had been liberally granted by the owner for the occasion.

It must have been truly gratifying to every well-regulated Christian mind to witness the pleasure that many of the poor of the union, several of them with their aged partners, appeared to derive from the opportunity thus afforded them of once more gazing on the green fields, now rich and fresh in the beauty of early summer. Nor were the children less joyous, for they disported themselves on the grass, and engaged in rustic games.

After an hour or two thus passed, the poor and children were all regaled with meat, bread, ale, &c., which were distributed with a liberal hand at the expense of the worthy rector. The men were furnished with pipes and tobacco *ad libitum*, and the women in the afternoon were supplied with tea and cakes.

At five o'clock, the number of persons being now increased to about 3000, the committee escorted the rev. gentleman to a platform that had been erected in the park, under the shade of some lofty elms, and was tastefully decorated with flags; when Mr. Mitson, the chairman of the committee, addressed the rev. gentleman, and said that Christchurch might indeed be proud of their worthy rector; and, as an acknowledgment of the estimation in which he was held by the working classes, they had proposed to present him with a copy of the Word of God, as a small but sincere token of the regard they entertained for him.

The children of the schools then sang a hymn, composed by Mr. Mitson for the occasion; after which Mr. Bryceson, the secretary to the committee, read an appropriate address, requesting Mr. Brown's acceptance of the present.

Two young ladies (Misses Stanley and Mitson) then lifted a handsome Bible, ornamentally bound and enriched by silver clasps, from the cushion on which it was placed, and presented it to the worthy rector; on the cover is a large silver shield, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., Rector of Christchurch, Surrey, by the teachers, children, and working classes of the parish, in grateful acknowledgment of his Christian liberality; as also for the untiring and indefatigable zeal displayed by him in promoting their temporal interests as well as their spiritual welfare.—June 21, 1852.

Mr. Stanley, on the part of the committee, addressed the Rev. Mr. Brown, and, in a long and energetic speech, dwelt on the great blessings that had flowed from the residence of the rev. gentleman amongst them, and who had won the affections of all classes of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Brown arose, and most heartily thanked them for the prized book which they had presented to him.

The National Anthem was then sung, after which a portion of the company proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown, at Ham

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—THE NEW BALLET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Common, where a handsome cold collation was provided, to which about 300 lad es and gentlemen sat down.

Several toasts were given and responded to, and a hymn was sung by thirty-two female children (mainly supported by the Rector's bounty), who were left orphans in Christchurch parish by the visitation of the cholera in 1849.

Thus terminated the proceedings of a day which had given unmingled delight to all present.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

THE scene selected by our Artist for Illustration represents the "Grand Calabrian Festal Haunt," which terminates the charming ballet now performing in the new theatre which has been erected for choreographic display. "Zelita; or, the Maid of Calabria," has just sufficient story around which to weave several ingeniously-composed *pas*, much graceful grouping, picturesque costumes, and pretty scenery. The subject consists of an officer of a French detachment, who, being commanded to capture a gang of Calabrian smugglers, is himself entrapped and confirmed to be shot. The reprieved, however, of *Zelita*, saves him from punishment, and the result is a mutual p ssion between the two principal dancers. Their bridal is celebrated amidst showers, bouquets, strains of pu le, and showers of *flammes de Bengal*. The effect is exceedingly brilliant. Mdlle. Pieron is a graceful dancer, of the best school of choreography; and Mdlle. Julien, whom our readers will remember was so marked a favourite at Her Majesty's Theatre, shares in the applause slightly elevated. The ballet is remarkable for its interest and the completeness of its detail.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Newmarket on Tuesday and two following days, and Lancaster on Wednesday and Thursday, are the only meetings of any note next week. At Lancaster, it will prove the former by giving £200 to make a summer handicap has proved all but a fia ure. Worcester, with a better list than usual, takes the same day as Newmarket, to the injury of both. The Woodford and Loughton meeting come off on Tue-day and Wednesday, Jersey on Wednesday, and Oldham and Stockport on Friday. Th aquatic arrangements embrace regattas at Chelsea and St. Mary-le-Bow, to end on Monday, at Lowestoft on Thursday, at Hammersmith on Tuesday, at Ryde on Thursday and Friday, (the Leander Coat, Badge, and Freedom) at Putney on Friday.

CRICKET FIXTURES Monday: Kent v. England, at Lords', and Kennington v. Peckham-rye Albion, at the Oval. Tuesday: West Wickham v. Carshalton, at West Wickham. Wednesday: First half of the Alpenhut v. the Second Harrison Banton. Thursday: The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at Lord's. County of Surrey v. County of Kent, at the Oval; and Blackheath Dartmouth v. West Wickham, at Blackheath; and on Saturday, the Zingari v. Harrovian, at Harrow.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. A very full room, and plenty of work in the way of settling, but only enough business, with a few exceptions—the Sibton, Kingston, the Retreat, Chiesa, and Chief Justice—to admit of a quotation. The following were the latest pr.

2 to 1 agst	Caleulator	4 to 1 agst The Proctor	5 to 1 agst Colsterdale
		JULY STAKES.	
		6 to 5 on The Reever	
		GOODWOOD STAKES.	
8 to 1 agst	Chief Justice	16 to 1 agst Gorbio	20 to 1 agst Backbiter
15 to 1 —	Hou.skin	100 to 8 — Champion	20 to 1 agst Heroine
		25 to 1 agst Miss Peto	
		GOODWOOD CUP.	
3 to 1 agst	Sirkton	8 to 1 agst Lit le Harry	20 to 1 agst Heroine
4 to 1 —	Kingston	8 to 1 — Rifle Bobbs	50 to 1 — Teddington (t)
		12 to 1 — Joe Miller	
		20 to 1 — Vivian	
20 to 1 agst	The Rover (t)	22 to 1 agst Cresset	33 to 1 agst West Australian
		25 to 1 — Harworth	

THURSDAY.—A thin attendance, and no betting.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE CORBY STAKES of 10 sov. each.—Lambkin walked over.

THE HANDICAP Sir. Hardinge's Lady Agnes, 1. Mr. Cookson's The Cambrian Painters' STAKES (HANDICAP) of 7 sovs. each.—Testator, 1. Captain Hall's

WEDNESDAY

CUMBERLAND PLATE.—Red Lion, 1. Lindrick, 2
SPECULATION PLATE.—Florence, 1. Hecate colt, 2.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

HYLAND STAKES.—Vauxhrea, 1.
MARKS HALL STAKES.—Longhun, 1. Æolus, 2.
CHELMSFORD STAKES Hampton, 1. Lady Gertrude, 2.
MEMBERS' PLATE (Heats).—Newport, 1. Miss Sarah, 2. Gibbet, 3.

THURSDAY.

MATCH. Vesta beat Ingratitude.
TOWN PLATE (Heats).—Dame Tattle, 1
GALLEYWOOD HANDICAP.—Robert, 1. Æolus, 2.
CUP STAKES Ball-Girl, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.
QUEEN'S PLATE.—Robert, 1. Hampton, 3.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—On Saturday a very interesting race took place for the large class of vessels of the squadron, from the Nore and back, which was witnessed by a large concourse of visitors. The following started at 55 minutes past 11 o'clock:—

Yachts	Tons.				Owners
Ka	230	..	..	..	T. G. Brown, Esq
Lu n	10	..	..	..	S. Lane, Esq
Ma	20	..	..	..	Morris King [illegible]
Ma	25	..	..	..	R Bell [illegible], Esq
W	19	..	..	..	T Fwell [illegible], Esq
Va	15	..	..	..	C Wheelar, [illegible] Esq

The *Storm* was the winner, and the *Zuleika* came next. The prizes, £40 for the first boat and £10 to the second, were presented by Mr. W. Gordon, the commodore.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA CLUB.—The sports concluded on Saturday. In the rowing-match between Mr. Kyngsgall (of Cambridge), Mr Awdry (of Oxf rd), and Mr. M'Naghten (of Cambridge), the latter gentleman was declared the winner. The Grand Challenge Cup race, between the Oxford University Boat Club and the Oxford Argonaut Club, was won by the former. The Steward's Challenge Club was also won by the Oxford University Boat Club, against the Argonaut's Club. Several other matches took place, which occasioned considerable interest.

CINNAMON DUTIES (CEYLON).—A Parliamentary paper has been issued, which contains an extract from the despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor of Ceylon, in reply to a memorial for abolishing the export duty on cinnamon. Her Majesty's Government admit the expediency of repealing the duty, and would have been glad if in consenting to the measure, they could only re.y upon some distinct means of providing for the deficiency which may be thus occasioned; but they are reluctant to accede to the proposal for additional duties on all goods imported, now subject to an *ad valorem* duty. They trust reductions may to made in the colonial expenditure sufficient to render new taxes unnecessary.

CRIMINAL AND DESPITTE JURISDICTIONS.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the t reatment of these unhappy classes have closed their inquiries for the present session, but propose to resume them in the next Parliament. It is stated that the committee have inquired minutely into the law and practice of foreign countries, especially those of Continental Europe and the United States of America, with reference to the establishment of reformatory institutions for juvenile offenders, as well as into the systems adopted in our own [illegible] for this purpose at Parkhurst, Redhill, Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, &c., and [illegible] system of regular schools

A wild-keeper named Loustan, residing in the forest of the Pyrenees known by the name of the Mountain of Sielle, has just killed the 20th bear [illegible] crossed on a old bear and its cub, he killed them both by two shots from a double-barrel gun. The sub-prefect of Oleron some time back presented him with a medal of honour for the benefit which he conferred on the country by destroying so many dangerous animals.

The annual dinner of the Law Amendment Society took place on Saturday last, at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, at which Lord Brougham presided.

A fatal accident occurred lately at the Elton Colliery, between Burnley and Bacton in Lancashire, in consequence of the plug connected with the wheel becoming suddenly loose, while four men and a boy were in the act of descending the shaft in a cage. The result was that the whole party was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 60 yards, and two of the men, Robert Unsworth and Fletcher Jackson, were killed. The rest of the men were severely injured that their lives are despaired of.

Count D'Orsay for some time past has suffered severely in his health, and his medical men are not without serious uneasiness on his account. He has [illegible] sea-bathing, and he to leave Paris for Dieppe in a few days.

The municipal authorities of St. George's, Hanover-square, are about to erect a new workhouse on some ground belonging to the parish at Little Chelsea.

A Dublin journal says—"All the country districts in our environs [illegible] at the most magnificent appearance. The crops in general, notwithstanding the rainy weather, promises to be most productive. The potatoes and wheat are very fine, and do not present the slightest trace of malady."

The will of Mrs. Marianne Becker, of Bath, has just been proved, in which a sum of about £28,000 is bequeathed to various charitable and religious purposes. Among these we notice—The Church Missionary Society, £4000; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £4000; the Bible Society, £1000; the Moravian Missions, £1000."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was performed, for the fourth time on Saturday night, with Madame de Lagrange, Calzolari, Ferranti, and Lablache, followed by the new ballet of "Zélie; ou, l'Amour et la Magie," with its brilliant *mise en scène*, and the charming dancing of Rosati.

On Tuesday "Lucia" was presented for the fourth time, with Madame de Lagrange, Ferlotti, and Bettini, who has followed Gardoni in the part of *Edgardo*. The new tenor, in the forcible passages of the music, made considerable impression.

On Thursday night Rossini's "Il Barbiere" was given for the seventh time, Madame de Lagrange making her first appearance as *Rosina*, in place of Mdlle. Cruvelli, and Signor De Bassini sustaining the character of *Figaro*. This fine baritone, who has just completed an engagement at Vienna, where his acting and singing of tragic parts created quite a *furore*, was heard in this country a few years since, when he was quite new to the stage. Signor De Bassini is one of the greatest lyric tragedians in Italy, and it was quite a mistake to assign to him a comic character for his *début*. In every movement he displayed the dignity incompatible with the feeling of the personage, and the finest passages of the music taxed his executive powers more than he could accomplish with precision. Still, there could be no question as to the capabilities of the artist, and the quality of the voice—a baritone, with the upper notes of which we perfectly telling. His reception was cordial, and his appearance in his own special line will be looked for with the highest interest. He is a remarkably handsome man, and his stage presence is marked with ease and grace. Mdlle. de Lagrange revealed in her roulades, and Rosini could never have recognised his score had he heard her. In the Rode's variations, accompanying herself on the pianoforte she executed the arpeggio with a delicacy—a marvellous feat of vocal mechanism, which commanded a rapturous encore. Lablache, as usual, however, was the mainstay of the cast.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In the past and contemporaneous annals of music there is no *artiste* whose career has been more curious and surprising than that of Grisi. After maintaining for more than twenty years the supremacy of the *prima donna* of the Modern Italian school, and after having vanquished in her own special characters every rival without exception, whatever was the *prestige* attached to the new comer, Grisi in the autumn of her days commenced the study of an entirely new repertory, and entered the lists against the most distinguished singers of France and Germany. It is a remarkable fact that for years she refused to perform in the productions of the French school, but when she did make up her mind to enter the lists, she has not been defeated in a single instance. Grisi has sung *Alice* in "Robert le Diable," *Valentine* in "Les Huguenots," and finally has presented the public with a new version of *Fidès* in "La Prophète," and in these three wondrous works of Meyerbeer has passed triumphantly through the ordeal, despite of the sinister prophecies on each occasion that the attempt would be a failure. When the amount of study and preparation, to enable an *artiste* to essay three such arduous delineations, is considered, Grisi's achievements are the more astonishing. Her *Fidès* is a fine performance, has been carefully studied, is well finished, and will be repeated upon from Saturday's first appearance in the "Prophète," at its revival, being its fourth representation in this country. Attaching no final lubity to a great name, and having a contempt for the vulgar worship of celebrities, we do not for a moment believe that the *Fidès* of Grisi will ever rival that of Viardot. The music of the mother of *Jean of Leyden* was composed for an exceptional voice: whilst it ascends to the high C in one of the *arpeggi*, it exacts the deep tones of the contralto for the due ex ct tion; and so identified is this great compass of Viardot with the compos r's intentions, that any attempt at transposition would mar them com; pletely: and Grisi was, therefore, compelled to adhere pretty closely to the original score—a compulsion which deprived the romance *A deux genoux* "Dein Rose," and the grand duo of the third act with *Berthe*, M. Meyerbeer's last version of it, of their effect, the lower notes of Grisi not having the n ecessary *timbre*. For the same reason the impassioned air "Oh figlio mio," so dressed by *Fidès* to her son after the abduction of his intended, and the thrilling romance on the *supplice*, in which the deep tones of action scene, were not nearly so touching and imposing as from Viardot. The acting of Grisi was truly great in the recognition of *Jean of Leyden*, but her general reading of *Fidès* proved that no genius was the Mentor to indicate to her exertions; it was the realism or materiali-m of art, and not high ideal art; it was the form of *Fidès*, but not the spirit, being deficient in profound religious tinge, lofty feeling, and sustained intensity, so evident in the ideal creation of Viardot. Grisi's *Fidès* is too thoroughly subdued; the vivifying quality and the fire to animate the whole conception were wanting; but had she been first in the field no doubt the same applause, and the same bouquets, in the scene, were not nearly so touching and imposing as from Viardot. The acting of Grisi was truly great in the recognition of *Jean of Leyden*, but her general reading of *Fidès* proved that no genius was the Mentor to indicate to her exertions; it was the realism or materiali-m of art, and not high ideal art; it was the form of *Fidès*, but not the spirit, being deficient in profound religious tinge, lofty feeling, and sustained intensity, so evident in the ideal creation of Viardot. Grisi's *Fidès* is too thoroughly subdued; the vivifying quality and the fire to animate the whole conception were wanting; but had she been first in the field no doubt the same applause, and the same bouquets, in the scene, would have had a legitimate claim on our wonder and veneration. As a standard of lofti ness and a portrayal of high conception, the mistake has been originated, the comparison is unavoidable between Grisi and Viardot, and like the amateurs and artists in the *Foyer* and the *Parterre*, critics must give their opinions. The *Fidès* of Grisi we conceive to be the result of temperament, the *Fidès* of Viardot we regard as the artistic revelation of intellect, and of a great pervading sentiment of the beautiful, and nature, in the one case or the other is vivified by the electric spirit, and is alternately imaginative, grand, and sublime. The individual organisation of the two *artistes* is essentially different, in the one, the instinctive impulse, in the other, creative power, arising from an acute perception of the workings of the human mind, is supreme.

We need scarcely add, that the reception of Grisi from one of the largest audiences ever assembled was most enthusiastic; her great success was in the Coronation scene, and well did she earn the ovation at its close, with Mario, who acted powerfully, and who was the excellence of every other, deserves that the printed apology on his behalf was quite unnecessary. Of the superb execution under Costa's vigilance and zeal, generally, much might be conscientiously written. The fine music of the Coronation March, the Festival and Formès, was immense y applauded, so splendidly was it rendered. The call to arms of the peasantry, by the three insurgent Anabaptists, in the first act, was magnificently brilliant, and the three Anabaptists, Patineurs, and the Pas de la Redowa and Galop, danced with such grace and animation by Mdlle. Robert, were vigorously executed, the last-scene being extended by the Danish dance known as the hambucca, the additional space giving more animation to the groups. The gorgeous pageant, the two bands in the glorious march, the solemn peal of the organ, and the "Domine salvum," in the Coronation scene, must have undoubtedly astonished the audience, amongst whom no one appeared to be more gratified than Spohr with this noble interpretation of Meyerbeer's sublime production, which was repeated on Tuesday, and again for the extra night on Thursday, every place in the house having been let on the previous days of performance.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday the German *troupe* completed their engagement with the repetition of "Faust," which was performed to an overflowing house. The interest attached to the experiment has roleted more to the pays than the players; the latter have nevertheless obtained a good celebrity. We part from them with regret, and hope for their speedy return with grateful solicitude.

HAYMARKET.

A new piece, called "A novel Expedient," was produced on Wednesday, in one act and three characters. It is an adaptation from the French; and the plot is remarkably simple. A lady, to get rid of her husband's friend, who has quartered himself on the establishment, persuades him, against his inclination, to quit. In the propriety of this arrangement the dramati. *Damon* agrees; but finding a letter from an aunt in which the *ruse* is recommended, he changes his tactics, and pretends love to the wife. Scenes follow, and the piece ends with explanation necessary. *Damon* accordingly secures his old place at the board and the hearth-stone. Mrs. Stirling, as the wi.e, acted with her usual elegance and drawing-room tact.

PRINCESS'.

The "Trial of Love" still continues its prosperous course at this theatre. Its success is fairly due to the very beautiful manner in which it is placed on the stage, as well as to the stage skill with which the situations are produced. The comedy, too, being blended with the tragic dialogue, gives to every scene that light and shade, and colouring, so essential for dramatic effect. Mr. Lewis's acting is certainly the most happy of modern poets in the art of structure and relief: hence his well-merited success.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre re-opened on Monday under the management of the lessee, with two new pieces—the first entitled "The Bag of Gold," in two acts, by Mr. Ratty, and the second, "Butcher v. Baker," by Mr. Tailford. The former is of the class of domestic pieces, and has at least one effective situation. A bag of gold dropped by a rubber is picked up by a worthy medical practitioner struggling with poverty. By a prudent employment of the money he rises to wealth and distinction. In the course of time, traces the property to the finder; obtains an interview, and charges him with the embezzlement, claiming four-fifths of the prize as hush-money. This scene was enacted by Mr. W. Farren, jun. It is exceedingly effective: the villanous audacity of the former, and the mental trouble of the latter, were brought out into distinct and contrasted relief. Of course, the scene is ultimately explained away. The point is a happy one, and of this situation is praiseworthy; the dialogue of the piece, however, is unequal. The second new drama is intended to illustrate "the march of intellect," in the fact of the butcher's daughter aspiring to the love of the daughter of their customer, and bribing the maid-servant, who lays a plot for their discomfiture. Both are members of debating clubs, one of "the fourteenpenny" literary institution, and the other of the "Mutual Improvement Society." The language has throughout an intentional burlesque air, and the affair must be treated as an extravaganza. The humour was supported by the joint efforts of Mr. Compton, Mr. Shalders, and Mrs. Alfred Phillips. Both new pieces were favourably received.

Mr. Selby, the well-known comedian, has hit upon a new plan of entertainment. Having many y published a *brochure* on matters worthy of remembrance in the history of England, he has conceived the idea of representing the events and persons alluded to, in costume, as illustrations of a popular lecture. This experiment is commenced on Wednesday at the Music Hall, with considerable success, accompanying the lecture with poetical recitations. These latter require pruning; but the entertainment is instructive, and therefore merits encouragement.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth and concluding concert of the fortieth season was given last Monday night, in the presence of a numerous audience. It was not only one of the finest performances of the series, but an exhibition of finished execution, which challenged comparison with the grandest of the Parisian Conservatoire concerts in Habeneck's palmy days, or of the Leipsic Gewandhaus nights in the time of Mendelssohn. Every player seemed to be on the alert, and to feel as if the reputation of the society depended on his individual exertions, and Costa, who has had Berlioz in his hand, and who has had Spohr and Hiller, two of the best of German conductors in his immediate view, did not fail to avail himself of the minutest of his forces, and hence the matchless interpretation of the A Minor, No. 3, the "Scotch Symphony" of Mendelssohn, the slow movement in which was unanimously re-demanded; and of the "Jessonda" overture of Spohr (encored by acclamation); and of the "Leonore" of Beethoven. At the close of the "Jessonda," a duetto from which, "Bella Linda," was sung by Madame Cara Novello and Gardoni, an unexpected demonstration took place in honour of the venerable composer, who was sitting at the east end of the room. He rose to acknowledge the spontaneous burst of cheering from the company and orchestra, and was again compelled to acknowledge the compliment to his genius, after his fine overture had been executed the second time. Another interesting enhancement in the memorable programme was the exquisite reading of Beethoven's only violin concerto in D by Vieuxtemps. Never were his grandeur of style, truthfulness of intonation, and marvellous passage fingering more strikingly developed; his cadenzas, albeit departing, perhaps, too much from the text of the composer, were astounding instances of intricate mechanism. To have secured the hearty approval of Spohr, one of the greatest violinists of the age, must have been most grateful token to the Belgian executant. The directors, whose policy this season has been of revivals of works expressly composed for the society, rat r than one of novelties, acted wise y and courteously in affording their subscribers the opportunity of hearing Ferdinand Hiller's Symphony in G, "Impressions of the Country," directed by himself.

It is divided into an allegro con moto, "in the country," an intermezzo, in the place of a scherzo "at the fair," an adagio, "in the wood;" and a vivacissima finale, "Upon the mountains." The fault in this key to the composer's design is, that it immediately suggests the notion of a second hand Beethoven pastorale, although the erudition and ingenuity of the very able musician has enabled him to steer completely clear of plagiarism. The symphony contains much graceful writing, and is indicative of his thorough appreciation of orchestral sonorities; but it is just on the wrong side of being a great work. It is exceedingly clever, but does not show the creative genius [illegible] which a symphony, like an epic poem, requires a fashion. Mdme. Clara Novo lo's splendid singing of Mozart's "Non mi dir," barring one or two slips in the scales, and Handel's air from the "Al egro ed il Pensiero," and Gardoni's chaste rendering of Mendelssohn's romance from "Joseph," "A pensa sorte de l'enfance," known in English as "In infancy's bud," completed the interesting scheme, the termination of which was marked with a well-deserved ovation to Costa, the Atlas of the society

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Under this heading must be mentioned Joachim's fine concert, on the 25th ult., at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Hiller, whose vigorous concert overture in D minor, and Macfarren's "Don Quixote" overture, and Mendelssohn's "Athalia" march were executed. Joachim's exertions were immense. He began with Beethoven's concerto in D, and afterwards played the fantasia on Hungarian airs, his MS. *concertante* in G minor, a composition of surpassing beauty, but which was coarsely and indifferently accompanied by the band, and Paganini's 24th caprice, to which he had appended an introduction and orchestral trills. Joachim's performances were most deservedly applauded throughout the concert, and were quite worthy of his great fame. Mdlle. Clauss and Herr Pauer, in Hiller's duo for two pianofortes, made by the Capulets and Montagues of pianoforte manufacturers, came in for their share of enthusiasm. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, whose singing of Scradula's air was one of the sensations of the night, Herr Von der Osten, the best tenor that has been heard from Germany this year; and Herr Reichart.——On Monday Herrmann and Klose, two pianists and composers, gave a morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Madame Bockhorst-Falconi and Garconi, Herr Hausmann (violoncello), and Mr. John Thomas (harp). In the programme a symphony in B minor, a triumphal march, and an overture, "The Graces," by Goltz.—k, and a concert overture in D minor, with pianoforte pieces by Klose, were specified per Mrs. A. Newton, viz.: the co-operators in Mendelssohn's E. flat, and B. flat. Macfarren, Brougham, Messrs. Swift, Weiss, W. and G. Cobbett, Ward, Richardson, Miller, Anschau, and Saloman, gave a *matinée* on Tuesday.——In the programme a symphony in B minor, a quadrilla on the favourite airs of the Anglo-Irish, took place on Tuesday, at Wilde's Rooms, which was filled to overflow by a fashionable company. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's quartet in B flat, Op. 87, a posthumous work, with the magnificent movement of the last symphonic adagio by Beethoven, Pollitzer, Cooper, Watts, and Piatti; pianoforte duos and solos, performed by the charming pianiste Sloane Glanes, and by Herr Haller; solos by Vieuxtemps and Bottesini; airs by Sherrington and Donaldson; and by Gardoni; and Beethoven's trio in B flat, Op. 97, finely executed by Haller, Vieuxtemps, and Piatti. With such an attractive scheme, the enthusiasm of the audience could not fail to be of a nature to gratify the admirable exertions of the executants.——The second concert of Herr Molique was given on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Beethoven Rooms. His own composition and elegant violin playing rendered these meetings of more than ordinary interest and importance for art. A MS. quartet in A minor made a great impression, a very clever intermezzo being redemanded. Piatti led off the adagio of Beethoven's quartet in C sharp minor, one of the most delicious examples of beauty for the violoncello. Carrodus, with his master, Molique, came in for a good round of applause in Spohr's duet in D minor, Op. 39. Lit. Pauer's execution of Beethoven's thirty two variations in C minor, and the second portion of the amateurs. Herr Von der Osten, the tenor, sang a couple of Scotch airs, in one of which he was encored.——The stash and last meeting of the Quintet Association, on Wednesday afternoon, at Wilde's Rooms, attracted a large assemblage of amateurs, to hear the final performance of the Queen of pianists, Madame Pleyel; Hummel's septuor, Macfarren's MS. quartet in C minor, Beethoven's quartet, Op. 47, and Haydn's quartet No. 5, were included in the programme. The sensation produced by the Kreutzer sonata in A minor was immense: never was the delicate touch of Pleyel and the rich tone of Ganiot more thoroughly relished. In the septuor in E flat minor Mdme. Pleyel was aided by Mr. Pratten (flute), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Jarrett (corn), Mr. Hill (viola), Piatti (violoncello), and Howell (contrabasso). By general desire, Mdme. Pleyel, as a *bonne bouche* at parting, played Kalkbrenner's fantasia on the "Pirata" themes.——Herr Guffens, the clever violinist, and Madame Goffrie, the able pianiste, gave a morning concert on Thursday, at Wilde's Rooms, aided by Mr. Hausmann, a pupil of Madame Goffrie; Herr Hausmann, Mr. F. Mori, Herr Godwicke, Madame Bockhorst Falconi, Sedlie, Lizzie Maguire, Miss Ellen Rowland, Mr. Swift, Herr Von der Osten, and Joachim.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Enderschn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Phillips, Young, and H. Barnby) gave their third concert, on Monday, at Wilde's Rooms, and sang madrigals by Stafford Smith and Howland, and glees by Dr. Calcott, Webbe, J. B. Smith, Spofforth, Bayley, and Stevens.——The English Glee and Madriga. Union (Miss L. Pyne, Miss Do.by, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, and F. Bodda) sang, on Wednesday, at the Great Concert Room, in Queen Anne-street. Some of the glees were encored.——Regondi, on Thursday, a second series of morning performances.——Mdlle. Josa, Hugot, the singer of French romances, had a *matinée* on Wednesday, at her Queen Anne-street residence. Romani and Gardoni were the tenors.——Mr. Sievers (harmonium), Herr Hiller (pianoforte), M. Wuille (clarionet); and the vocalists, Mdme. Tascani-Tasca, Mdme. E. Lablache, Mdme. Lucci (pupil of Rubini), Mr. Lablache, Jun., and Sedlatzek; Mr. Maurice Levy being the accompanyist.——Mr. F. Bodda had a concert last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.——The Choral Fund performance also took place at Exeter Hall, a concert which was given in aid of the Hanbury-Mission. Madame Alpiona gave a *matinée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Thursday, assisted by Mdlle. Hugot, Miss Messent, Mr. F. Bodda, and Signor Gardoni; and Mr. Russell Manning, a pupil of Madame Anna Thillon, on Thursday, in the Cecilian Society, under the direction of Mr. Shoubridge.——M. Julien commences this week at the Surrey Zoological Gardens his month's series of summer concerts, with the assistance of Sedlatzek, Koenig, Baumann, Lazarus, Prospere, Cioli, Jarrett, Collinet, Sonnenberg, Lavigne, Wu le, Engelke, Secchi, &c., &c., with Miss Cicely Nott as vocalist.——Letters from Paris state that Gounod's music to Lamartine's drama, "Le Tasse," has been produced at the Théâtre Français. There are twelve choruses in the score, besides *entr'actes* and pantomime music. A second work for the Grand Opera in Paris.——Yesterday (Friday) the first grand musical festival was to have been commenced at Brunswick, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," executed by 140 trained vocalists and 100 instrumentalists, Herr Muller's direction.——The Italian opera season in Vienna, which began March 15th, ended June 30th, after a most brilliant season, in which Sophie Cruvelli, Signor Lablache, Signor Ronconi, Mario, Mademoiselle Marray and Fraschini were also included in the company.

COLOSSEUM.—This favourite exhibition continues to enjoy a large share of patronage, especially on Mondays. Since the reduction of the admission to one shilling on that day, the influx of visitors reminds one of the times of the Great Exhibition, even without the grand *cortége* of the Crystal Palace in the Cyclorama, which are really beautiful.

Drury-lane Theatre will be opened on Monday, July 12, for the benefit of Mr. Allcroft, when Miss Clara Novello will appear as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," with Mr. Sims Reeves as *Elvino*: to be followed by popular pieces, in which Mdme. Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr and Mrs. Frank Matthews, and several of the Lyceum corps will assist.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"We are informed that one day last week a first-class boy on board one of her Majesty's steamers at this port was placed on a mate's back, and forcibly held there, at the orders of the first lieutenant, while another man violently flogged him with a cane. The pain made the sufferer a couple hard to free himself, which he effected; on which the second lieutenant ordered two more seamen to hold him at his former position on the other's back, which was done; the 'nurse,' however, being unable to hold the boy in that position, the said lieutenant called the quartermasters to seize him up to the Jacob's ladder; the boy was accordingly so secured, and triced up by his wrists and ancles, his feet not touching the deck. The said lieutenant then directed the caning to proceed. After a time the caning was suspended by the order of the lieutenant for a few minutes, and then recommenced; the castigation was, after a time, stopped a second time, and a third time recommenced; after this the boy was cut down, and confined under the after-part of the main-deck. The conduct, fundamentalized, is a violation of the Admiralty instructions. It is said the captain of the ship was not acquainted with the proceedings, which, we believe, took place in the presence of another lieutenant, the surgeon, and nine-tenths of the vessel attended to." The steam-ship and the officer referred to are stated by the *Globe* to be the *Retribution* and her first lieutenant, G. D. Willes.

ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.—The number of men on the army establishment in Great Britain voted for 1848 49 was 112,847; for 1849-50, 103,254; for 1850 51, 99,128; for 1851-52, 98,714; for 1852 53, 101,937. The number of men and boys voted for the navy during each of these years was respectively 43,000, 40,000, 39,000, 39,000. 39,000. The number for the ordnance was 14 294, 14 123 14569 14 573, 15,582. The sums voted for miscellaneous services in 1849 were £2,763,373 in 1850 51 the grants of £262,545 for the distress in Ireland and Scotland, and £1,100 000 for the Kaffir war; in 1849 50, £3,988,904; 1850-51, £4,065 642 and £300 000 for the Kaffir war; in 1851-52 £3,948 102; in 1852-53, £4 177,784, and £400,000 for the Kaffir war. The total sums voted for the above years for all the services were £12 880,659, £21,672,745. £20 012,735, £19,746 941, £20,445,851.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—It appears by a Parliamentary return that the total amount of unclaimed army prize money, from the 18th January, 1820, to the 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1,405,555 19s. 7d. Of this amount £720 951 was paid to claimants; £57,801 was paid for expenses incurred in executing acts; £597,720 was paid for the Royal Hospital to diminution of the annual vote; and the balance, £33 000, was paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum.

EXCESSIVE MORTALITY ON BOARD SHIP.

A most deplorable calamity has become known this week, and has for some days past engaged the attention of the marine department of the Board of Trade, which has instituted an inquiry into the matter; viz. the death of 274 persons, principally Chinese emigrants to California, on board the British ship the *Lady Montague*, recently returned to the port of London, after a voyage of nearly four years' duration. The *Lady Montague* is a vessel 760 tons burden, and left Southampton in May, 1848, laden with coals for Aden, in charge of Mr. Wells, master. In the course of six weeks Mr. Wells died, when the chief mate, Mr. Samuel Robinson Smith, took the command. After discharging her cargo at Aden, he proceeded to Bombay, thence to Canton, Amoy, and Shanghae, and continued trading backwards and forwards between those ports, and eventually chartered the ship at Cunsingmoon to take Chinese emigrants to California *viâ* Callao. She sailed on the 11th February, 1850, having on board, including passengers and crew, no less than 500 souls. Whether she was properly victualled or not, is a matter yet to be satisfactorily learned. Certain it is that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions that had been provided for the emigrants became putrid (as reported in the log). The mortality that ensued was quite awful, and the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping over board, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town no fewer than 150 had perished. At Hobart Town the Governor sent all the assistance that was possible to alleviate the sufferings on board. By the 20th of April the medical officer who had gone to the relief of the emigrants succeeded in restoring those who survived to a state of health, and the ship resumed her voyage to Callao. The pestilence, however, again broke out, and before the *Lady Montague* had reached her destination nearly 100 others had died. The only letter Mr. Vaux, the owner of the ship, has received from the captain regarding the fearful epidemic which seized the ship is the annexed, which is very vague as to the character of the sickness:—

To John Vaux, Esq., Southampton. Callao, July 13.

SIR,—I beg to advise of having arrived here on the 20th ult. I have had a most awful passage of it, dysentery and fever having broken out among the Chinese emigrants, of whom I had 300 when I left Cunsingmoon, including 26 of the ship's crew. Among the latter were poor Mr Brazier, the supercargo, and G Paul. I had promoted Mr. Brazier to second officer on leaving Canton, and Mr. Robinson, who had been third officer, to chief officer, and died the night the ship got to Hobart Town. I was obliged to make for the nearest port to save the ship, the remainder of the crew, and passengers. I have suffered a good deal myself, and lay at death's door a whole fortnight; but by the mercy of Providence spared my life a little longer. The only person in the ship that has not been sick is the apprentice Rinsroft. You may be sure I have had a dreadful time of it, and for weeks and weeks I have had no more than one hour's rest, and six men besides myself to navigate the ship. No officers neither, and in a 5h south latitude, with a cold stormy weather to contend with. Happily, through the blessing of God, I have arrived with the ship, and with her the whole of the survivors. I was put in quarantine until the 9th at St. Lorenzo island, allowed to go on shore on the island, and everything that we required was sent to us from Callao.

This is the substance of all the information that the Board of Trade have been enabled to elicit respecting this frightful series of calamities—only three out of a crew of thirty-six which went out with the ship have come home.

The following letter from the owner of the ship has been received at the Board of Trade:

Harwich, June 24.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 9th inst., respecting the melancholy deaths which have occurred to my ship, the *Lady Montague*, on her voyage to and from Cunsingmoon to Callao.

I regret to state I am unable to furnish any information beyond that already obtained by you from the log-book, or to give the number of passengers was originally embarked. My order to the captain who originally sailed in the *Lady Montague*, was to bring her directly to England. He unfortunately died, and the command was entrusted to the chief mate, James Robinson Smith, who, in disobedience to my orders and entirely contrary to my wishes, chartered her for a time at a fixed rate per month, to be employed in carrying emigrants to Callao. The number taken on board was by no means limited to me, but it was stated that the quartermaster and a surgeon sailed in the ship. I so strongly disapproved of his conduct that I despatched a second captain to China, with a power of attorney to supplant him, which, on the arrival of the *Lady Montague* to China, was done, and Smith returned as passenger in another ship. He is now in London, but I have not seen him. There has been no dispute between us, though I suspect there will be.

Should I be able to throw any light upon this lamentable occurrence, I shall be most willing to do so. I am, sir, &c.,

To Mr. T. H. Farrer. JOHN VAUX.

The extract from the log referred to in Mr. Vaux's letter is annexed:—

Summary of extract from the log of the ship *Lady Montague*, from Cumsingmoon, to China, to Callao:—

Feb. 17.—Received the emigrants on board.

Feb. 18 to 20.—Number of Chinese died, seven. Remarks.—Two Chinese jumped overboard and were picked up.

March 1 to 21. Died, 91 Chinese and two Lascars Remarks.—One Chinese jumped overboard and was drowned. Several died as described as being found dead in the morning, having died during the night

April 1 to 18.—Died, 51 Chinese, two Lascars, and the second mate of the ship. Remarks. During the passage several casks of water were found to be sour and perfectly unfit for use; also the fish sent on board for the use of the emigrants

April 18.—Died, the steward. The ship arrived at Hobart Town.

April 19 to 20.—Died, five Chinese and two Lascars.

April 30.—Ship sailed from Hobart Town to Lima

May 3 to 31.—Died, ten Chinese seven Lascars, and two of the crew, the surgeon of the ship, and one apprentice.

June 1 to 31, seven Chinese, four Lascars, and the second mate of the ship.

July 1 to 20.—Ship arrived and anchored at Callao.

Remarks.—Chinese 171, Lascars, 17; crew, 7.

It would appear that 193 persons died between the 18th of March and the 28th of June. It is, however mentioned in the log that the surgeon on board came on board to ascertain the number of deaths and to cause the same to be formed, and the result is stated th.

Deaths, 245; remaining, 201. T. H. FARRER.

On last Saturday afternoon there was heavy rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, speedily followed by peals of thunder, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. About three o'clock nearly opposite to the town of Irvine, a vast body of vapour arose out of the sea with a spiral movement towards the clouds, which soon resolved itself into what is called a water-spout. The junction was accompanied by a flash of lightning. The column, conical in its form, was visible for several minutes, when it broke and fell into the sea.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.—THE PROCLAMATION.

The following correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Newman and the authorities at the Home-office has been published

Oratory, Birmingham, June 18, 1852.

SIR,—As a Royal proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette*, in which all whom it may concern are earnestly warned against a violation of the act of 10 Geo IV., by which Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and members of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, are prohibited from coming into the realm, and penalties of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habit of their order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses, I feel the liberty of requesting information on a question arising out of it, in which I am much interested.

It is now four years since, under legal advice that they were not breaking any law, and without any opposition, the Roman Catholic bishops of England, Ireland, and Rome, with the concurrence of the Roman Catholic clergy, regular and secular, and laity, have ordinarily appeared in the streets of Birmingham and in the neighbourhood in cassocks and cloaks

I beg to be allowed to inquire whether the recent proclamation is directed against this practice as well as against the processions (of which it makes mention); so that, if they continue it, they are in danger of being prosecuted against as disturbers of the public peace? I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN H. NEWMAN.

To the Right Hon. S. Walpole, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, June 24, 1852.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., referring to the proclamation of the 4th inst., and inquiring whether it was directed against a particular practice which has lately been adopted by certain Roman Catholics, ecclesiastical and lay, "as well as against the processions of which it distinctly makes mention."

In answer thereto I am to inform you, that her Majesty's proclamation is directed against all violations of the 26th section of the statute of 10th George 4, c. 7, and that if you find any difficulty in the construction of that enactment, your proper course will be to consult your legal adviser. The Secretary of State would not be justified in pronouncing an opinion on the question submitted to him for, if any doubt arise on this point, the decision of it must rest with the courts of law, and not with the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. J. H. JOLLIFFE.

Rev. J. H. Newman, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

It appears by a Parliamentary return just printed that the declared value of all British wool on manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1850 amounted to £8 848 690, and in 1851 to £8 377,183, being a decrease as compared with 1850, of £211,513. The total quantity of sheep and lambs' wool, 8 573 103 lb., and yarn, 14,670 880 lb.; of alpaca and llama wool we imported in 1850, 338 859 lb., and in 1851 3,264 lb. We also imported in 1850 25,681 lb. of goat's wool, and in 1851 26,044.

The following are the quantities of coffee, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco imported during the first four months of the present year, as compared with the similar period of last year:—Coffee, 8,147,089 lb.; in 1851, 7,846,393 lb.; sugar, unrefined, 1,691,639 cwt.; do 1851, 1,589 813 cwt.; tea, 32,144,589 lb.; do. 1851, 33 967 847 lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2,963,323 lb.; do., manufactured, and snuff, 501,383 lb.; unmanufactured tobacco, 1851, 3,044,612 lb.; manufactured and snuff, 766,806 lb.; wine, 1,637,367 gallons; do. 1851, 2,810 551 gallons.

The electric telegraph communication from London to Plymouth will be completed in about two months. It is reported that wires will be laid to the Admiral's office, at Mount Wise, in order that immediate and direct communication may be had with the Admiralty in London, from this important department.

The interest manifested in the cause of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the loss of the ill-fated *Amazon* steamer and consumes, £32 having been received this week from Messrs. Stevens, two five-dollar notes from Trinidad, and £6 10s. 6d. from Tiverton (with the names of the subscribers). To these sums have been added to the fund, which now amounts to £14,000

Two young ladies, Misses Meyer and Windermann, have just been impressed in Bremen for political writing.

MONTHLY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From its having been asserted, on what may be considered "good authority," that a new loan of £8,000,000 sterling will shortly be raised on account of the French government, the jobbers in the Stock Exchange have exhibited more than their usual caution this week; hence the market for national securities has been less active than for some time past, and prices have slightly receded. The first actions, however, have been comparatively trifling, the Three per Cents for the next Account being done on Monday at 100¾, and on Thursday, 100⅞. On the latter day the Three per Cents Reduced were 101¼, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅜. Bank Stock has advanced to 225, whilst Long Annuities have sold at 6⅞ 15-16. Both India Bond's and Exchequer Bills have fallen 2s., the former to 98s. and the latter 69s. to 70s. premium. This decline is owing to the numerous sales effected on Thursday.

In respect to matters affecting, or likely to affect, the Foreign House, we may observe that several changes have reached us from Vienna to the effect that a new loan of 250,000,000 florins will be speedily opened at Vienna, and that Spain has succeeded in obtaining an advance of 200,000,000 reals through the Bank of Paris, to pay the Five per Cent. Indemnity Certificates issued in 1838, in satisfaction of certain claims of British subjects. The news from Vienna, in a commercial point of view, is favourable, the premiums on the Austrian Five per Cents having risen to 101½, and that on silver declined. The features in our advices have tended to cause large speculative purchases; nevertheless we have very little change to notice in the value of Continental or other foreign stocks. The Danish Twenty-Rix-Dollar Certificates (91), Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 79 to 78, Mexican Five per Cents, 33¼ to 34; Mexican Three per Cents, 27⅛; Peruvian Six per Cents, 105¾; Peruvian Deferred, 69¾ to 69; Portuguese Four per Cents, 89½; ditto, for the Account, 89; Spanish Four per Cents, New Deferred, 21¼ ex. div.; Spanish Committees' Certificates not funded, 3; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63 ex. div.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96. Bargains have taken place in Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, at 2½ to 4½ pm.; Brazilian Bonds, 101; Grand Deferred, 93 to 10; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 109; Spanish Passive Bonds, 5¾; and Spanish Old Three per Cents, 49¾ to 50

We have again to notice the arrival of large additional supplies of the precious metals, £208,500 in gold having come in from Australia, and £190 000 in specie from New York. The accounts from the gold districts are very flattering, and one of our correspondents at Sydney states that several parcels of gold had been dispatched to Manilla, where they had realised £3 19s. 6d. per ounce. The total supply in the Bank of England is now £23,41.000.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the import and export trade of the country exhibit very favourable results. The total shipments during the first four months of the present year were £21,844,653, against £21,904,338 in 1851, and £20,927 909 in 1850

The settlement in the Railway Share Market has passed off extremely well, with comparatively light rates of continuation. Those on London and North-Western have been 4s to 5s; Midland, 4s to 12s; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 4 to 8, Great Western, 3s to 10; London and South-Western, 1s to 5; South-Eastern, 3s to 11; Caledonian, 3s to 7s; and Great Northern, 5s to 7 per cent. for an account. The carrying over or finding shares has been easily effected at from 2 to 5 per cent.

The exchange on Paris having fallen, gold is now about the same value there as in London; but it is rather better than at Hamburgh or New York—at the latter port by 0·93 per cent. This quotation leaves a small margin of profit to the shippers.

The total amount of railway "calls" for the present month is £1,805,530; but a large portion of them are for foreign companies; viz. £1,247 640. During the first seven months of this year, the foreign "calls" have amounted to £4 401,982, against £2,853 903 in 1851, and £2,859 903 in 1850.

An extensive business has been again doing in British Shares, at further enhanced rates. Australasia have marketed 53¾, British North American, 6¼; Colonial, 10¾; Grand Junction, 2½; London and North-Western, 18¾; London and Westminster, 3¼; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37¾; Provincial of Ireland, 47½; Union of Australia, 49¾; and Ditto, New, 5.

There has been less inquiry for Steam boat Shares, the value of which has not been supported. Australian Royal Mail, 2½ General Screw, 50¾, General Steam, 2½ to 29, Peni sular and Orienta, 87 ex. div.; and Royal Mail Steam, 7½.

Money for commercial purposes has been in increased request, yet bankers have discounted freely, at the late decline in the rates. The quantity of good bills, or at this time afloat is unusually large.

The extensive inquiry for Railway Shares, near the whole of which we produces higher rates. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 28½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 8½; Bristol, and Exeter, 100; Caledonian, 44; Chester and Holyhead, 25½; Eastern Counties, 10⅝; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24; Great Northern, 20; Great Western Dock and Birmingham Junction, 60; Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, 66; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24; Great Northern, 20; Great Western Dock and Birmingham Junction, 60; Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, 66; Edinburgh and Glasgow

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY'S PRIZE CANDELABRUM.

AMONG the many gratifying results of the Great Exhibition of last year will, doubtless, be recollected the noble offer of the Goldsmiths' Company of £1000 for the best productions of silver plate exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The awards were made by a jury appointed by the Company; and the several articles for which prizes had been adjudged were exhibited by special desire of the Prime Warden and Court of Assistants, at a grand dinner given by the Goldsmiths' Company, in their superb hall, on Friday, Jan. 30.

Of these prizes, 18 in number, the largest in amount, £200, was awarded to Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, "for the best group of figures or animals, as a table ornament or candelabrum," which splendid work we now engrave.

The design is a very spirited and ably-modelled group, by Mr. Cotterell, representing, from Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman," the Sultan Saladin and Sir Kenneth meeting at the fountain to refresh themselves and their weary steeds. The light Arabian horse of the Sultan, and the heavy charger of the Knight Crusader, are well portrayed; and the execution of the group displays great knowledge of the costume and character of the period. The style of the ornament of the Candelabrum is that of the early Arabs, or Alhambraic. The ever-varying lines of which this style admits, its great variety of beautiful ornament, and the novelty of its adaptation to works in gold and silver, render it likely in some measure to supersede the scroll ornament of Louis Quatorze, which, of late, has been introduced into every form and every article, until the eye has become wearied with the repetition. This magnificent piece of plate must, therefore, be regarded as a work of highly artistic interest.

To Messrs. Garrard were also awarded several other of the prizes, including a candelabrum of smaller size than the above, £100, in the style of the period of Queen Anne. Other prizes were adjudged to Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, Mr. Keith, and Messrs. Widdowson and Veale. The liberal spirit of the Goldsmiths' Company in thus fostering the elegant manufacture of which they have been for centuries the official guardians, cannot be too highly commended; and the adjudication is alike honourable to their judgment, and the high position of British art.

PRIZE CANDELABRUM MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. GARRARD.

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS FOR THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

IT is well known that the lamentably defective state of education among the labouring classes of our agricultural and other districts is now so fully impressed on the minds of the clergy and others interested in the great cause of education, as to give rise to a general and effectual scheme of diocesan education; in other words, the various dioceses into which the country is divided are at this moment using strenuous exertions to found institutions that may serve to secure eventually in each the blessing of a sound education, based on the teaching of the Established Church; and the mode of effecting this desirable end is by first *training* a certain number of male and female teachers in buildings to be erected for the purpose, and then sending them into the various villages, to diffuse amongst the youth of the several dioceses the benefits they have themselves received in these training institutions. Amongst the most important of these will be the above establishment.

The site of the building is Culham glebe, which was obtained by purchase, and is a most eligible position midway between the town of Abingdon and the Great Western Railway station on the Oxford branch. The main or south front of the structure faces the road between these two points; and, from its extent and the pleasing character of the style of architecture adopted, forms a novel and striking feature in this fine open tract of country.

The style of architecture is the decorated Gothic of the 14th century, uniting a generally prevailing simplicity with a certain attractive elegance in details, yet fittingly suggestive on the whole of the ecclesiastical associations which are identified with the structure. The entire mass of the building is quadrangular in form, and the design shows a remarkable degree of compactness and convenience in all the arrangements for the accommodation of the inmates. The range forming the south point is bounded on the east end by the chapel, which stands forward from the general line of the building, and is connected with it by a corridor and cloisters. The chapel is of ornate and appropriate character, the arrangement of the interior being stall-wise, the seats facing east and west. The principal front of the College, on either side the central entrance, consists of a great dining-hall and school-room, 58 feet by 20 feet respectively. The eastern wing of the building consists of three large class-rooms and master's sitting-rooms; the western wing being appropriated to the principal offices. The first floor consists of dormitories for the pupils, which extend throughout three sides of the entire building; these large dormitories are partitioned off separately for each pupil, with a window to each. It will thus be seen that health and comfort have been carefully studied in the disposition of these essential portions of the structure. The staircases are of stone, and the floors constructed on Messrs. Fox and Barrett's patent fire-proof principle. The walls are constructed of Marcham stone, backed up with brickwork and dressing of Bath stone. The windows of the principal front are varied in design, being mostly trefoil-headed, and accord with the general character of the edifice. A shield over the main entrance is charged with the arms of the see of Oxford, as being appropriately expressive of the destined purposes of the building.

The space within the building forms a quadrangle, a little more than 100 feet each way, and will be laid out with walks, &c.; and an ambulatory extends round three sides. It is designed to occupy the fourth side of this quadrangle with a yeoman's school, and practising schools beyond. These will prove most valuable to the neighbourhood, as an adjunct to such an institution. This part of the plan is not, however, at present contemplated, although it is much to be desired that the funds at the disposal of the committee will enable them to include this valuable addition. A terrace 30 feet in width extends along the entire south front of the building, and is reached by a carriage drive from the Abingdon road. Thus every purpose of recreation required in connexion with such an extensive institution has been duly consulted; and with the aid of a little ornamental planting, the agreeable effect of the whole will be enhanced to the eye of taste. The building is adapted for the accommodation of 100 students and four or five assistant masters, besides the principal, for whom a separate residence is provided at the S. W. angle of the main front. The site comprises a space of eight acres, including the portion reserved for the yeoman's and practising schools. The south front, already described, is 226 feet in length, besides the chapel, which stands boldly forward and stops the terrace before the south front. It measures 57 feet in length, by 26 feet 6 inches in width.

We understand the building will be completed by the end of the autumn, at a cost of £16,000, of which the greater portion has been raised by diocesan subscriptions; the Committee of Council on Education, and the National Society, assisting by large grants. The sum of £2000 is still required to complete the works in progress, independently of the additional schools before spoken of.

The work is being executed by Mr. George Myers, of Lambeth, under the superintendence of Joseph Clarke, Esq., architect, of Stratford-place, London.

TRAINING INSTITUTION AT CULHAM, FOR SCHOOLMASTERS FOR THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.—The distribution of prizes and medals to the students of the East India College at Haileybury took place on Monday, under the presidency of Sir J. W. Hogg, the chairman of the East India Company, supported by a very numerous and distinguished company, among whom were several members of the committees of both Houses of Parliament, which are now sitting to inquire into the question of the renewal of the Company's charter. Among the visitors present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Normanby, Earl Powis, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Lord Mahon, M.P., Lord H. Foulett, &c. The company having assembled in the library, the usual number of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving college, June, 1852, were distributed. The chairman having delivered an appropriate address to the students, the visitors were entertained at a handsome *déjeûner* in the dining-hall of the college, at which the healths of the Duke of Cambridge, the Principal and the Professors, and the visitors were given, and duly acknowledged; after which the company returned to town.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 568.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

UNITED STATES.—THE FUTURE PRESIDENT.

WHILE our own country is deeply immersed in electoral conflicts, not yet far enough advanced to justify the formation of an opinion as to the final result, we have received intelligence that the two great parties of the United States have chosen their candidates for the next Presidential contest. Our readers are aware that all the inhabitants of the States are divided into two great political parties—the Whigs and Democrats—who, whatever principle they may have originally professed, now chiefly differ from one another, like ourselves, on the question of Free Trade. But it has not reached the same point there as here. The principle of Protection—here almost universally disavowed, though it yet linger in our habits and in some of our laws—is there still the foundation of their tariff. Lord Derby, at the beginning of the late session, till taught better by experience, pronounced it worthy of being a model for our imitation. In the States, however, the principle is applied to encourage manufacturing industry, by heavy import duties on hardware, woollens and cottons, sugar, and other articles chiefly produced, except sugar, by the increasing town population of the northern and eastern States. The duty on sugar arrays a portion of the population of Louisiana on the same side, and gives one southern State an interest in Protection. The great question of Slavery is not at present taken up as a party question; it involves a conflict between the slave and the free states; and by common consent, and by a compromise embodied in the Fugitive Slave Act, has been for the present buried beneath the desire to preserve the union and the harmony of the Federation. Neither is any question at issue, as might be supposed by the term Democrats applied to one party, corresponding to our disputes as to the extension of the suffrage. The great distinction at present is, that the Whig party advocates and defends protecting duties; and the democratic party requires to have them all abolished, proposing to supply the wants of the Federal Government by a system of direct taxation levied on each State by its own authority. It is rather curious to find all the world looking to similar objects, for rumour ascribes to Louis Napoleon an intention to give Free Trade to France, while on that subject the population of our country, of Germany, and the United States are divided.

Caucus, log-rolling, and conventions in the States, are objects of ridicule to Europeans; but they are really the means by which the Americans carry out their contests, great and small, to a quiet end. They bring into operation mutual concession, compromise, and a common action. The noteworthy result is, that, from the establishment of American independence in 1783, only three years after London was desolated by the Gordon riots, all the elections in the states, for presidents, governors, and representatives, have been completed with less riot and disturbance than prevailed at any one of our general elections prior to passing the Reform Act. It is a common complaint amongst ourselves just now, when no great principle is at issue, as in the City of London, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, Manchester, &c., that the personal pretensions of individuals force on, quite unnecessarily, all the heat, disturbance, and waste of a contested election. There is a want of some medium of communication by which the friends of each candidate might learn their relative strength, and quietly settle amongst themselves by whom they will stand. In their Conventions the Americans have a reasonable means of coming to an agreement, and have recently selected the two individuals as candidates for the Presidency, for whom all the Whigs and Democrats respectively will vote.

The President's office will be terminated in March, 1853; but the election of his successor will take place at the close of this year. The candidates in the field on the Democratic side were General Cass, Mr. Buchanana, Mr. Rufus King, &c. The candidates on the Whig side were Mr. Fillmore (the present President), General Winfield Scott, Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Douglass &c. If either party were to split its votes amongst so many candidates it would be certainly defeated, or the election might be carried to the general discontent by a small minority of the whole. To avoid that, the leaders of each party meet in convention without any law so directing, and decide by ballot or otherwise, if there should be any dispute amongst them, who shall be their candidate. After they have decided there is, we believe, no instance of the party having failed to give an unflinching support to the man of their choice. On June 1st the Democrats met at Baltimore, and to the general surprise fixed on General Pierce, whose name as a candidate had not before been heard of. In his favour all the other Democratic candidates instantly resigned their pretensions, and he will receive the

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" AND THE "RAVENSBOURNE" STEAMERS, OFF NORTHFLEET POINT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

undivided votes of the Democratic party. On the 21st ult. the Whig party met in convention also at Baltimore; and after no less than fifty-three ballots, selected General Scott as their champion, and instantly, says a letter from Philadelphia, as the telegraph communicated the news all over the country, the whole Whig party saluted Scott as its champion. Fillmore, Webster, Case, Douglass, and every other name of note is instantly buried in oblivion, and either Scott or Pierce will be the next President of the United States.

General Pierce is in the forty-sixth year of his age. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, a member of its Senate, a representative to Congress, and a member of the United States' Senate. He was President of the Convention which revised the New Hampshire Constitution, and his title of "General" was won by his service in the Mexican war. He is a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of accomplished manners. The instant he was named he received almost the unanimous support of the Convention, 283 out of 228 votes, and seems likely to be successful against his competitor. General Scott is only a soldier who has gained laurels in Mexico. On the first ballot he received only 131 votes, while Mr. Fillmore received 133, and Mr. Webster 29; and the majority of the whole being required, it was not till the fifty-third ballot that General Scott had the requisite number: he had then 158, Mr. Fillmore 112, and Mr. Webster 21. The Whig party is, therefore, much divided, and will probably be defeated. In 1849 the Whig party was successful, in the person of General Zachary Taylor, who died in July, 1850, and left no successor in his party of equal popularity. General Pierce, though he belongs to a northern state, is opposed to the tariff. New Hampshire is not a manufacturing state, and its interests are adverse to Protection. General Taylor was favourable to Protection, though in a moderate form, from being connected with Louisiana. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, evenmore decidedly than General Scott, favour Protection; and the different mode of coming to a decision of the two Conventions foreshadow the complete defeat of that principle.

It will be time enough to speculate on the consequences when the question of the Presidency is decided; but they are likely to be very favourable to the extension of trade, and not more advantageous to England than America. The peace and quietness with which the elections are all completed in the States, though so much is written and said about them, demand a further observation. Some persons attribute all the success of the States, the good order which prevails, the general prosperity, &c., to the great abundance of land at the command of the people. But for years past the policy of governments in relation to our own colonies has been very much influenced by Mr. Wakefield's theory, that abundance of land is a source of barbarousness, and it has actually made land dear or scarce in the colonies, in order to confine and condense the population. It is quite certain, too, that many of the States of Europe are not so densely peopled as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the prosperity of the United States, and the good order of their people, mingled with strangers from all parts of the world, are the consequences merely of land being abundant.

Though material causes, of which an abundance or scarcity of land is one, have a great influence over the character and conduct of men, yet moral causes—as we learn from the examples of the Swiss, the Dutch, and the English, who achieved greatness in spite, or perhapsin consequence, of comparatively contracted limits—are at least equally powerful in determining the weal or woe of mankind. Many parts of Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Turkey have yet room for many millions of human beings, and it is not, therefore, the command of an abundance of land, but the government and qualities of the Americans, which ensure their prosperity. While the people of most of the countries in Europe go to loggerheads when there is any kind of difference of opinion amongst them, and could not for ages, and cannot now, elect a Bishop or a Burgomaster, a Landesmann, or a King, a parish beadle or a member of Parliament, without contests and conflicts, wasting money and time, generating disturbances, and breaking heads or shedding blood, the Americans, by some simple and reasonable method—caucus, log-rolling, convention—manage quietly to bring all their disputes to the decision of a numerical test. For upwards of seventy years, during most of which the old civilised states of Europe have been convulsed with contests, insurrections, revolutions, and wars—being united by peace, soldiers, and institutions to prevent mischief when not engaged in bloody battle—the Americans have lived in almost perfect peace, and have continually elected throughout their States an immense mass of officials, from a hall porter to the President, without more disturbance than is occasioned in Europe by changing the quarters of a regiment. The explanation of the phenomenon seems to lie in the common but general fact, that knowledge gives skill. The youngest of nations, the United States, profits by the experience of their predecessors; and as they benefit by all the admirable machinery of old Europe, for cultivating the soil and manufacturing cloth, besides inventing more new and admirable machinery of their own than is possessed by any other nation except the English, so they benefit by using the best machinery of Government previously known and in use in Europe, while they have improved it by still better machinery of their own. They are simply more skilled in the art of government, as they are more skilled in the management of steam-boats and telegraphs than most of the people of Europe.

LOSS OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.

A collision of a most frightful character occurred on Thursday afternoon, last week, in the river Thames, off Northfleet Point, by which the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate and Ramsgate steamer, was run down by the *Ravensbourne*, bound to Antwerp with nearly 500 passengers and full cargo. It appears that the *Ravensbourne* was steaming down the river with full tide in her favour immediately in the wake of and just on the starboard side of the *Meteor* Gravesend steam-boat. She arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about two o'clock. On nearing the Point, the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate steamer, was seen coming up the river against tide and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The *Ravensbourne* was about three parts over the river on the Kent shore, and as she neared the *Duchess of Kent*, the latter crossed, apparently with the object of passing between the *Ravensbourne* and the *Meteor*; when, in an instant, consequent on the heavy way on the *Ravensbourne*, before the *Duchess of Kent* could cross her, she ran into her about twenty feet from the figure-head, or just before the windlass, on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful; the *Duchess of Kent* immediately began to fill, and to commence sinking, bows to enmost. The scene among the passengers, a large number of whom were ladies with children, was truly frightful. The captain of the *Ravensbourne*, finding that the *Duchess of Kent* was rapidly sinking, backed, when the passengers rushed, in their fright, to the still sinking part of the ship. At this moment the *Meteor* arrived alongside, and the passengers and crew on deck were literally dragged on board the *Ravensbourne*, with one exception. This was a gentleman named Hale, a brewer, of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who, being infirm, was unable to be reached. In the meantime the vessel sank, bows first, almost perpendicularly, the keel being lifted as she sank, twenty or thirty feet out of the water. The captain of the *Duchess of Kent*, it is only due to him to state, was, with the exception of Mr. Hale, the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Mr. Hale, though unable to assist himself from infirmity while on board the vessel, most extraordinary to relate, the moment he reached the water, struck out and kept himself afloat until rescued by one of the boats lowered from the *Meteor*.

From the moment of the collision to the time the *Duchess of Kent* entirely sank beneath the surface of the water, was little more than eight or nine minutes; and, but for the prompt assistance rendered by the crew of the Star Packet, *Meteor*, a great loss of life must have occurred.

A letter from Wiesbaden, of a recent date, states thtt the King of the Belgians was living there in so retired a manner, that had not his arrival been announced, no one would imagine he was in the town.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The discovery of a political conspiracy, and the consequent arrest of some thirty persons of the humbler classes in the suburbs of Paris (which we noticed in our late edition of last week), has occupied the French police within the last few days; but the matter turns out to be of little importance. The individuals arrested included several women, and many of them were taken in the act of fabricating a rude description of fire-arms out of gas-pipes; and amongst the seizures made at the place of meeting a lonely house in the Rue de la Reine Blanche, nearly opposite the Gobelins manufactory—were receipts for making gunpowder, and letters from the French Revolutionary Committee of London. The *Moniteur*, however, denies that there is any consequence to be attached to the affair. The persons arrested included one of Cussidière's Montagnards, and five of the insurgents of June who were transported and subsequently pardoned.

The session of the French Senate was closed on Monday; Marshal (the ex-King) Jerome Bonaparte presided on the occasion. Several bills which had been referred to the Senate for consideration having been disposed of, the President of the Senate rose and pronounced a closing address, which was received with numerous marks of sympathy and approbation. Count X. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, was then introduced, and read the proclamation declaring the Senate to be closed. The senators at once separated.

Rumours were afloat on Tuesday in Paris that a change of Ministry was about to take place, when M. Morny, it was thought, would enter the Cabinet.

The hot weather has brought with it the hydrophobia. Several persons in the streets of Paris have been bitten by dogs labouring under that disease; and one lady, who had been so attacked, ran about the streets on Monday last, attempting to bite every person that came in her way, and shortly afterwards died. On Tuesday a child was taken to one of the hospitals, having been almost half devoured by one of these rabid animals.

The *Moniteur* announces in a communicated note that the President, having been informed of the intention to give banquets in his honour during his approaching tour in the departments, has resolved not to accept any, however touched he is by these kind attentions

Monseigneur Pallegoix, member of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, has arrived in France from Siam. He is charged by the King of Siam with a friendly mission to the President of the Republic, and is about to bring out a dictionary in Latin Siamese. His present title is Bishop of Mallos, but he has for some time been acting as Bishop of Siam, and as the greatest of that see died recently, it is supposed that he will be named his successor. When M. Pallegoix first went to Siam there were only 1500 Roman Catholics, and there are now upwards of 7000. The number of priests composing his mission is fifteen, seven of them being natives.

The reports from the provinces give the most favourable accounts of the state of the crops.

Two Arabs, imprisoned in the fort of St. Louis, at Cette, had a violent quarrel a few days since, which resulted in one of them plunging his knife into the stomach of his opponent, from which the wounded man shortly afterwards died.

The trial of the man for the torture and murder of the three gendarmes at Bedarieux (Hérault) in the insurrectionary tumults which followed the coup d'état of December last has terminated. Six are sentenced (by default) to death. Of the twenty-nine present, eleven are sentenced to death, five to hard labour for life, three for a term of years, four to transportation to a fortified place, four to simple transportation, and two acquitted.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts dated the 2d inst. from the Canton of Neufchâtel state that the Royalist party, who desire the return of the Canton to Prussia, intend to make a grand demonstration of their adherents at an annual meeting of the burgesses, which is to be held on the 5th July at Valengin, with the view of influencing the Federal Assembly, which is about to commence its session at Berne. The Republicans, on their part, have resolved to make a counter-demonstration at the same place on the same day. At the election for the Grand Council in March last the Royalist party only obtained 14 returns, whilst the Republicans had 74; but for the elections for the Council of State, which took place a few days ago, they obtained 12 nominations out of 28: and, bes des, they are greatly encouraged by the recent signing of the protocol at London by the great Powers. The Swiss journals state that not only the most enlightened and wealthy portions of the population of the Canton, but the great mass of the Conservative party in Switzerland, are on the side of the Republicans on this special question.

UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 26th ult.

From Congress there is no news of interest.

The Whig Convention at Baltimore, after fifty-two unsuccessful ballots, had nominated General Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, for the Vice-presidency. A great disparity of feeling was manifested by the announcement of General Scott's nomination. At Boston the rejoicings were far from being general or hearty.

A mutiny had occurred on board the ship *John Rutenas*, on her passage from Liverpool to New York. The chief mate was shot, after which order was restored.

The independence of San Juan de Nicaragua had been acknowledged by the British and American authorities, and the event was celebrated with great hilarity on the 4th ult.

The United States Commissioner, Bridgham, was about to give his decision relative to the application of the British Government for the extradition of Thomas Kain, charged with felony in county Westmeath, Ireland, by shooting at Joseph Balfe, farmer.

By an arrival from Belize, to the 1st of June, the news had been received in New York, that owing to the disturbed state of public affairs, all the Honduras papers had been discontinued.

From Canada we had much dissatisfaction expressed in the newspapers at the failure of the mission of the provincial delegates to England in connexion with the Quebec and Halifax Railroad scheme.

The number of fugitive slaves that had obtained protection in Canada during the last three years had been estimated by some of the journals as high as 30,000.

From South America we have advices to the end of May, which state, in reference to General Flores' attack on the Republic of Equador, that Flores still remained at Guayaquil. He had nine vessels, and sufficient funds, and was only waiting the arrival of an additional steamer to commence the attack.

The French population at Guayaquil had most of them taken refuge under the protection of the French Consul. The American, French, and English frigates were still at Guayaquil.

It is stated from Honduras, that the inhabitants of Ruatan had claimed the protection of Honduras against the British authorities. Great disorder prevailed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts by the usual monthly mail steam communication from the Cape are to the 29th of May. They show that, though the Commander-in-Chief of the army acting against the Kaffirs has been changed, the prospects of the war have not been altered. It maintains its tedious interminable character; and it is evident that many a hard fight must be gone through, and many a valuable life imperilled, before General Cathcart can succeed in bringing the contest to a satisfactory close.

From the seat of war on the frontier the latest intelligence is dated May 25, and from it we learn that no military movement on an extended scale had been made since the previous advices, that several skirmishes had taken place between military detachments, and also between Burgher parties and the enemy, which go to show that the latter is by no means subdued. In these encounters several lives had been lost on both sides. General Cathcart, whose head-quarters were established at Fort Beaufort, seems to have acted with great caution, and his measures appear to have been more of a defensive character than otherwise.

The *Graham's Town Journal* of the 22d May notices the narrow escape of her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, Commander Hall, from running on Bird Island Reef, in Algoa Bay; but owing fortunately to the prompt decision of that gallant officer, who gave orders to alter the helm, to stop the engine, and to stand by the anchor, that probable calamity was avoided.

M. THIERS AND THE SWISS AUTHORITIES.

The Council of State of the Canton of Vaud decided recently, it is said, at the request of the French Government, on appying to M. Thiers, who was within the last few days at Vevey, in that canton, the Federal decree relative to confining French refugees to some appointed place in the interior of the country. There was only one vote against this decision, and the Prefect, M. Bachelard, was charged to transmit the order. M. Thiers had hired a house at Vevey for the whole summer; and his family, which had gone there to meet him, had expected to remain in tranquility for the season. When the order was communicated to him he refused to accept the *internement* or location assigned him, and left Switzerland in preference to proceeding to Piedmont. It is said he will pass the autumn in Italy.

Much indignation, both in France and Switzerland, has been caused by the proceeding, particularly as it is remembered that Louis Napoleon himself was once the subject of a request somewhat similar from the Government of Louis Philippe to that of Switzerland, and that the latter refused to yield to Louis Philippe on the point. Various rumours were afloat in Paris on the subject. The following, taken from the correspondence of a resident contemporary, has an air of probability:—It appears that the resolution of the French Government, with respect to the illustrious historian, was rather sudden. While M. Thiers was in Italy, the instructions given to the agents of the French Government in that country were to the effect that, so far from giving him the least annoyance, or throwing obstacles in his way, they were to treat him, if they should fall in with him, with the greatest respect. But it appears that the visit of M. Thiers to Switzerland, coinciding as it did with that of the Duchess of Orleans to the same country, gave umbrage to the jealous mind of Louis Napoleon. He could not be persuaded that the simultaneous visits to those two personages to the Helvetic Republic were accidental; and though he did not precisely discover what evil could come of the affair, even if it were a rendezvous, he determined to give a new reading to an old adage, and consider *omne ignotum pro conspirat-one*. It appears that a letter written by M. Thiers, from Turin, to a friend in Paris, had been for some days past in circulation, and has, perhaps had some influence on his fate. In the letter M. Thiers pays a high compliment to the young King of Sardinia, and to the free institutions now established in that country, and expresses a hope that the day may come when France may have similar institutions, with as wise a Cabinet as that presided over by M. d'Azeglio to carry them on.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

The last meeting of the Royal Society of British Architects took place on Monday night, at their rooms, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, to further discuss the question of the most appropriate decoration for St. Paul's Cathedral; Mr Mocatta in the chair.

Mr. Penrose having been called upon to re-open the discussion, commenced his observations by saying that he believed it was the intention of Sir Christopher Wren to have very highly decorated this cathedral, but for the troublesome times in which he lived. During the last thirty years large sums of money had been expended in decorating the cathedrals throughout the country, while nothing had been done for the decoration of St Paul's. In almost every other part of Europe the greatest attention was paid to this subject. St. James Thornhill had painted the dome of the cathedral in the year 1720 for £3 the square yard, and in 1774 Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Academicians, struck with the naked appearance of St. Paul's, had offered to continue the decorations gratuitously, but their offer was declined. Mr. Penrose then proceeded to point out upon a plan of a section of the choir the nature of the decorations he considered desirable. Having restored the cupola, the painting in which were in *chiaro-scuro*, with very little colour, though there was a large amount of gilding, he thought that upon the surfaces of polychromic colours would be out of place, and that, in fact, no such colours should appear, excepting in the windows, which ought to be very highly painted. If many colours were used on the walls, pure glass shan't be adopted; but the grandest effect would be produced by the use only of natural colours on the walls, and the introduction of painted windows. In the choir there were three cupolas, before the altar, care to be taken in the treatment of which ought to be decorated as much as possible in the manner of Sir John Thornhill with the grand cupola. The raised spandrils present a very good opportunity for decoration, by figures or small groups, but these, too, he thought, ought to be executed in *chiaro-scuro*. The ribs of the cupolas might also be ornamented like the band of the arch, with painted coffers. With regard to the panels, he thought that they might very properly be ornamented with porphyry, or marble, or painted like the pilasters in the choir, to represent lapis-lazuli, with great effect.

Mr. Gambrell quite agreed with Mr. Penrose as to what ought to be the general decorations of St. Paul's. He believed that they, as a nation, had been so connected with the glory of Sir Christopher Wren, they had considered it unnecessary to decorate his works; but he trusted that the time had come when they would see the necessity of making their cathedral a worthy temple of God.

Mr. Jennings objected to stained glass, and thought they ought to be careful in their decorations, not to do anything which would have the effect of apparently diminishing the size of the building. He thought the organ screen ought to be removed, and the organ brought nearer the dome.

Architectural drawings of the cathedral before it was restored, it would be impossible accurately to judge of what the other decorations of the cathedral ought to be. As regarded the introduction of painted glass into the windows, he thought that they would discover the pigments used by the ancients, and the painting on glass was in more competent hands than at present, it ought not to be introduced into buildings of this description. He was glad that the proposition of Sir Joshua Reynolds and his friends had not been accepted, and their idea, he believed, being to have further carried out an illustration of the acts of St. Paul, of which he (Archdeacon Hale) thought there were already sufficient in the cathedral. He would have the entrance of the cathedral a representation of the beginning of the world; the transepts were to be decorated with representations of a more advanced period, and the nave with incidents from the life of Christ. He (Mr. Hale) was glad to see that Cardinal Wiseman, but there was a passage in one of his earlier writings in which he smeared at the heathenish statues in St. Paul's, which ought to be written in letters of gold, and ever kept in view. He proposed that the decorations should be extended over a period of eighteen or twenty years, so that they might see the effect of what they were doing. He had asked for £30,000, which would produce £600 per annum. The first £600 he thought would build the south facing, the second might be given in prizes for cartoons, and he had no doubt that for the next £600 they could find plenty of artists who would undertake the first painting; and they could thus go on gradually, observing the effect of what had been completed.

After consumerable conversation, in which different opinions were expressed, the chairman announced that their meetings for the session had terminated.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: the Rev. G. Gibbs, A.M., Shalfleet-cum-Newtown, county Antrim, Ireland—the Rev. W. Brereton to Rhiconnon, Wexford, value £465. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. L. Foxton to Kempsey, Worcestershire

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. W. Find, M.A., F.S.A, Heath Hall, from his friends, on his retirement from the curacy of that place; the Rev. W. Hayes, Tarvin, V., by Dr. Brindley, his family, and school. July 1; the Rev. S. M. Dunbar, Durham, by the children of his Sunday-school, on the 25th of June; the Rev. E. L. Marrett, of Holy Trinity district, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, by some of his parishioners; the Rev. J. L. Norris, Ockham, by the inhabitants of that parish, on his promotion, on the 11th of June; to the American Bishops, by the members of the University of Oxford, on the 23d of June; the Rev. Mr. Oakden, from the Sunday-school teachers and congregation.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS SELWYN AND PATTESON.—The miraculous escape from murder of the Bishops of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) and of Newcastle (Dr. Pyrrel) was mentioned at the recent meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It appears that the two prelates were on a visit to one of the Polynesian islands, when they were set upon by the natives, and, becoming separated, were in the greatest possible danger. They and their crews were surrounded by the natives, who were full of ferocity, and were only partially subdued by moral resolution rather than by physical strength. The Bishop of Newcastle had stated that he had never experienced during the course of his life two hours of such extreme mental agony.

CONVOCATION.—On the 30th ult., an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent (c. 82) to enable colonial and other bishops to perform certain episcopal functions under commission from bishops of England and Ireland. A clause in the bill is not to have jurisdiction in the United kingdom

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—It appears that the report of a committee which lately appeared in the newspapers, was not communicated by authority, and that it has not yet been taken into consideration by the senate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received the Queen's writ for summoning the forthcoming Convocation of the Clergy, and his Grace has in accordance issued his mandate to the Bishop of London, who will forthwith transmit the Royal writ to the Archdeacons of London, and the whole of the beneficed clergy of the diocese to choose their proctors to represent them in the ensuing Convocation.

Sloane, the special pleader, who, with his wife, was convicted in February last, at the Central Criminal Court, of murdering Jane Wintord, his servant, died on Tuesday morning after a lengthened illness. His condition of the unhappy man had been observed for some time past, and through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, the sentence in some humane persons was drawn to the case. A medical examination took place, and certificates having been given by the proper medical officers showing that any further imprisonment would be fatal to his existence, a free pardon was obtained about a week since through the Home Secretary, and Mr. Sloane was removed to private lodgings in Goswell-street-road, where he expired from the effects of illness arising from mental anxiety and confinement. The latter few months of his existence have been made as comfortable as the peculiar circumstances would allow.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—The annual meeting of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland was held on Saturday last, at the rooms, Chatham-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars: Mr. Charles Jellicoe, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. This association was founded for the purpose of elevating the attainments and status and promoting the general efficiency of all who are engaged in companies connected with the pursuit of life assurance, and for the extension and improvement of the data and methods of the science, which has its origin in the application of the doctrine of probabilities to the affairs of life, and from which life assurance and reversionary interest, and other analogous institutions derive their principles of operation. The report stated that the total number of members on the books of the institution, is now 244. The council have been enabled to add to the list of corresponding members a new class from the first twenty-two of the most distinguished actuaries or managers of foreign countries, by means of whom the institute has been put in communication with twenty-seven of the leading offices in the principal cities of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The library has been much increased during the season. Fifty-two companies—at much cost of time and labour—have regularly supplied their experience, as to the amount of sum that should be charged for residence in foreign climates, and for other extra risks, comprising in all, 6151 cases; and the council are now engaged in the laborious task of classifying and arranging the data thus obtained, with a view to deduce from them the required information. The receipts during the last year (including the balance from the preceding year) amounted to £683 3s. 7d.; and the expenditure to £497 7s. 8d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £225 16s. 3d.

LONDON DOCK COMPANY.—The dividend declared at the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company held a few days ago, was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, and the report, together with the accounts, was unanimously adopted.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee of the re-building and enlargement of the above hospital are making great exertions to complete the subscription list. Amongst the recent donors are Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., the eminent brewers, for £100, and other members of the Hanbury and Buxton families have contributed liberally; and on Wednesday evening the committee received the handsome sum of £500 from a benevolent individual towards fulfilling the condition of Dr. Warneford's gift of £500. Three more sums of £500 each are required by the last day of the present year, before the premises can be entirely lost to the committee, insomuch as four sums of £500 have been promised to the committee, solely on the condition that the whole amount be obtained by that period.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The governors and friends of this charity held an annual meeting at the "Trafalgar," Greenwich, on Tuesday. Many friends and supporters of the charity were present, and donations were announced to the amount of £700, including a donation of £100 from her Majesty, the patron of the charity, Mr. Puchel's annuity of £100, and a donation of £50 from Messrs. Pepys, Esq., vice-president. It was stated on the occasion that during the past year 2328 in-patients, and 11,003 out-patients were relieved.

REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On last Saturday morning a deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Camden, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Mr. W. H. Wills, &c., connected with the Camden estate, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department at his official residence, for the purpose of laying before the right hon. gentlemen their views with regard to the selection of Copenhagen-fields as a cattle market to be substituted for Smithfield. Several members of the deputation having argued against the contemplated site as seriously affecting the property in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen-fields, Mr. Walpole said that the deputation from the corporation of the City had laid before him a number of plans; and it certainly seemed to him, in accordance with the general opinion of that deputation, that the site in Copenhagen-fields was the most eligible, in consequence of its contiguity to the London and North Western and Great Northern Railways, and the facilities presented by their connexion with others in bringing cattle from all parts of the kingdom. He feared he could not assist the memorialists in their present position, but if they could prevail upon the corporation of the City further to consider the subject, he was willing also to consider the propriety of his approval. He, however, assured them he would not assent to any by-laws without first sending a notice to the Marquis of Camden. The deputation, having thanked the right hon. gentleman, withdrew.

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.—The magistrates for the county of Middlesex gave a grand dinner on Saturday last, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, to their co-magistrate, Mr. Henry Pownall, who has for many years presided over their meetings as chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The chair was taken by Mr. Edward M. Kemshead, chairman of accounts and for general purposes. He was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Peter Laurie, Sir James Duke, Mr. J. W. Freshfield, and about 60 other magistrates.

THE PORT OF LONDON COAL TRADE.—A committee has been appointed by the Marylebone vestry to investigate the operation of this tax, levied on the metropolis by the City corporation, states that the total produce of the coal tax of is. 1d. per ton for the three years ending the 31st December, 1851, was £1,427,142 3s. 2d., being an average of £143,149 11s. 3d. per annum. The total duty of 8d. has produced for the three years ending 5th of January, 1850, the sum of £337,888 17s., or an average of £112,629 12s. 8d. per annum. The duty of 1s. 1d. per ton has produced for the year ending 31st December, 1851, the sum of £1,089,253 4s., and allowing the sum of £519 17s. 1d. for drawbacks on coals exported, the nett sum of £1s. 10s. 7½d. The tolls on corn, flour, cattle, and other articles, with the dues and coal-carrying goods, yielded to the corporation the sums following:—For the year ending 31st December, 1849, £5616; ditto, 1850, £6710; ditto, 1851, £5810.

LECTURES ON GOLD.—The third of the lectures now in course of delivery at the Museum of Practical Geology was on Monday night given by Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., the subject of the lecture being the chemical properties of gold, and the mode of distinguishing it from other substances resembling it. A large audience was well attended, and the greatest interest was manifested throughout its delivery.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A very impressive discourse, being the first of the third series of sermons in advocacy of the principles of this society, was delivered on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. A. Borradaile, M.A., at St. Mary's Church, Vincent-square, Westminster. The text chosen was Leviticus xxv. 7. "Neither be partakers of other men's sins." The reverend gentleman's remarks went to show, in the first place, that protracted labour is a source of serious evil to the souls and bodies of men; and secondly, that all persons, whether employers or the purchasing classes, who, instead of doing their utmost to abolish the system in question in any way, contributed to its perpetuation, thereby made themselves largely responsible for the sin to which that system gave rise.

DEATHS FROM THE INTENSE HEAT.—On Tuesday, between the hours of seven and three, the thermometer ranged from 80° to 92° in the shade, and in the sun it was sometimes upwards of 120°. In New Oxford-street several females fainted, and were carried into shops for assistance. At the corner of Tottenham-court-road a respectably dressed man, said to belong to a firm in the City, was observed to stagger and fall heavily; medical assistance was immediately procured, but life was extinct. This was evidently a *coup de soleil*, and a similar occurrence happened to a female in the Old-street-road. A youth in the employ of Mr. Suggett, carpenter, lamp manufacturer, Goldsmith's-square, fainted from the excess of heat, and it was some time before he recovered consciousness. The horrible dens of misery and filth in the vicinity of Gray's Inn, threw forth the most noxious exhalations; and Mr. Whitfield, the district medical officer, states that, need as he is to all sorts of scenes, the present state of those wretched abodes quite overpowered him. No less than 12 fever cases had broken out within the last two days; and it is impossible to conjecture where it will stop, if such weather continues.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening the friends of this excellent charity met at the Albion Tavern, Aldgate. Mr. L. Wild occupied the chair, supported by a large number of the friends of the institution. The evening was spent after dinner in a convivial manner.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, July 3, were—Males, 789; females, 724; total, 1513. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 816; females, 471: total, 987; a number nearly the same as on the previous week. By the official report it appears that the mortality from disease of the respiratory organs has decreased from 110 in the preceding week, to 91 in the last. Fatal cases arising from zymotic complaints have also decreased from 210 to 187. Last week the deaths by small-pox were 31, 16 of which were among persons of mature age. Scarlatina destroyed the lives of 33 children; typhus, remittent fever, &c., of 44 persons.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.809 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59°3, which is rather below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day till Saturday, when it rose to 64·7 deg., which is 3·4 deg. above it. The highest temperature of the air on that day was 77·6 deg., and the highest in the sun was 100·5 deg. The wind blew from the south-west generally during the week.

On Sunday afternoon a boy, named John Roberts, 11 years of age, was bathing with a companion in a pit at the side of the canal, near the Stanley dock, Liverpool, and 20 feet in depth. He cried for help, whereupon David Lloyd, brother of John Lloyd, painter, of Mill street, Park-road, ran to the spot, and leaped into the water with his trousers on in order to save the boy's life. The boy got hold of him by the neck, and then grasped him round the waist. He was thus rendered powerless, and both of them sank together and were drowned.

The sums in the combined receipts of six Public Baths and Washhouses in the metropolis, which as yet yield reports, during the past quarter is £3009 3s. 11d. The receipts during the preceding quarter (Lady-day) were only £2005 16s. 1d. This is an encouraging fact, showing the desire there is for cleanliness amongst the great mass of the people, as well as the capability of these institutions when in active operation.

On Sunday last some benevolent individual placed at the offertory of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Rochampton, Surrey, a £200 Bank of England note, accompanied by an intimation, that the same was to be devoted to the purposes of the "National Society for Promoting the Educat on of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES NICHOLL M'ADAM, KNIGHT.

THE death of this gentleman, the General Surveyor of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, occurred on the 20th ult. He was second son of the late John Loudon M'Adam, Esq., so celebrated for his reformation of the public roads of the kingdom, and was given a knighthood in 1834, on his father declining to accept any honours. Perhaps it is not generally known that the late Mr. M'Adam was in his 60th year when he commenced his public career as a "reformer of roads."

The family from which the deceased knight descended is a branch of the clan Gregor, and was for ages seated at Waterhead, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the present chief and representative of the name being Sir James's nephew, John M'Adam, Esq., of Ballochmorrie, Surveyor General of Turnpike-Roads in England.

THE REV. JAMES RUDGE, DD.

DR RUDGE, for twenty-four years the esteemed and pious rector of the parish of Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, died suddenly on the 1st inst., in his 69th year. This learned divine was son of the late James Rudge, at Heath-end house, Cromhall, and nephew of Thomas Rudge, Archdeacon of Gloucester. His family was a branch of the Rudges of Evesham, in Worcestershire, but had been settled for some time in Gloucestershire. Dr. Rudge was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

MR. SERJEANT CHADWICKE JONES

CHARLES CHADWICKE JONES was called to the English bar by the Honourable society of the Middle Temple on the 25th of June, 1830. He practised with considerable success on the Home Circuit and at the Central Criminal Court. He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1844. The learned gentleman, who was very generally and deservedly esteemed, died in his 53d year, on the 7th inst., after a severe illness of three years' duration.

CAPTAIN WORTH.

CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN WORTH died at Ringfield Green, near Windsor, on the 27th ult., aged 34. He was born in Plymouth, and was son of Captain James Andrew Worth, and grandson of Admiral Worth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1813, and rising through the various grades, was promoted to the rank of Commander, January 10, 1837; and on February 1, 1838, he was appointed in that capacity to the *Hastings*, 72, Captains F. E. Loch and J. Lawrence. Under Captain Loch he escorted the Earl of Durham to Quebec, and the Queen Dowager to and from Malta; and under Captain Lawrence he took an active and gallant part in the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria. As a reward for his conduct he was promoted to the rank of Captain, November 8th, 1840. He married, first, October 3, 1838, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral T. Searle, G.B., which lady died December 21, 1841; he married, secondly, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late George Booth, Esq., and leaves by her an infant son.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, a distinguished actor and dramatic author, was born in the city of New York the 9th June, 1792. His fame is connected with a song, sung as an address which the son delivered on a public occasion from the stage is said to have fixed in the boy a love for the drama. After being connected with periodical literature from his very youth, he, in emulation of Master Betty, made his *début* as a "youthful Roscius" in his sixteenth year, in 1809, at the Park Theatre, New York, as *Young Norval*. Obtaining marked favour in America, he, in 1813, went to England, and appeared successfully at Drury-lane, in his twenty-first year, as *Young Norval*. The painter West interested himself in him, and pronounced his action on the stage graceful, and his voice fine. He played in the provinces and in Ireland progressively.

During his London career he produced a host of dramas, chiefly, if not altogether, adaptations or translations from the French. Among them were—"The Lancers," "Orvali of Athens," "Peter Smink, or the Miller," "Therese," "'Twas I," "Adeline," "Ali Pasha," "Clari," with its "Home, Sweet, Home," and "Charles II."

"Brutus," the well known star play on the subject of the fall of Tarquin (occasionally acted by Edmund Kean), is an adaptation by Payne from the works of previous writers, among others, Nat Lee. He announced his method to be "a adoption of the conception and language of his predecessors, wherever they seemed likely to strengthen the plan which he had prescribed for himself."

When Mr. Payne returned to America some fifteen or twenty years since, he issued the prospectus of a magnificent magazine, to include the literature of the Old and New Worlds, under the chairmanship of a quadramatic title of "Jam-jehemena," some conceit of an Oriental gem. He expended considerable energy on this affair, but it never came to publication. He was a contributor to the early volumes of the "Democratic Review." His literary tastes and devices were numerous and varied. In the midst of them he was appointed United States Consul at Tunis, a position from which he was recalled, and to which he was subsequently restored some two years since; and this official station he held at the time of his death, which has recently occurred.

Count Xavier de Maistre, the author of the well-known work, "Une Voyage autour de ma Chambre," has just died at St. Petersburg at the great age of 90. He was a refugee, from having saved the Russian servants, and attained the rank of General; he was a clever writer, a good chymist, and a landscape painter. His other works "Le Lepreux de la Val de d'Aoste," "Le Prisonnière du Caucase," and "La Jeune Sibérienne," are less known than the "Voyage," which was written in his youth

THE WILL OF THE EARL OF CORNWALLIS.—A special probate of the will, with fourteen codicils, of the late Right Hon. James Mann Earl Cornwallis, late Baron Eye and Baron Cornwallis of Ireland, Viscount Brome, and Lord Brookes, and Lord Botham, three of the executors. The personal estate was valued at £500,000. The testamentary dispositions occupy 230 folios. There are many private legacies among others £2000 to Mr. Bankes, M.P. for the county. Feet-street, and the following charitable bequests:—£300 to the Hand-in-Hand benefit society, at Lisson, £500 to St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park; and £500 to the Spitalfields and Bethnal-green Dress-coat Schools; the sum of £2000 for the repairs of Egerton Church. The residue of the personality is bequeathed to his surviving daughter, to whom is devised the real estate in entail, the arms of "Mann" always been quartered with those of the testator's present ancestors. The deceased Earl was the only surviving son of the fourth Earl, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (brother of the celebrated Marquis Cornwallis), by Catherine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq., and sister of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. The Earl had issue, Jemima, who died in 1836, having married C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P., of Leeds Castle, Kent; Charles Viscount Brome, who died at the age of twenty-two, and two other sons who died in infancy; and his only surviving child, Lady Julia Mann, now in her eighth year. His Lordship assumed the name of Mann by Royal sign manual in 1814. The will is dated 15th Nov., 1847. The first Marquis and Baron received the peerage for faithful services in America II.; the second Earl was the Marquis Cornwallis, eminent as a soldier and statesman, twice Commander-in-Chief, and Governor-General of India, and in the interval Lieutenant-General in Ireland. He died in 1805, and the title of Marquisate expired at the death of Charles, his only son and successor, without male issue, in 1823.

THE WILL of the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., was proved under £100,000 personal property within the province of Canterbury, and bears date 10th April, 1851. After disposing of legacies, amounting to about £3000 or £4000, amongst his relatives, he bequeaths the remainder, together with the real estate, to his wife for her life, and then to his two children.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mr. Thomas Dunbar, of Series-place, and Brick-court, Temple, left by his will the following sums to be distributed to the undermentioned institutions on the decease of his widow:—To the Marine Society, £100; School for the Blind, £100; Deaf and Dumb School, £100; Orphan Working School, £100; London Hospital, £100; Westminster Hospital, £100; Middlesex Hospital, £100; Charing cross Hospital, £100; Lock Hospital, £100; Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £200; Floating Hospital, Thames, £100; Masonic Boys' School, £50; Masonic Girls' School, £50; Mendicity Society, £50; Lying-in Hospital, Old-street-road, £50; Asylum for Female Orphans, York road, £50; City of London Truss Society, £50; City Dispensary, £50; Metropolitan Hospital, £50; Public Dispensary, £50; Humane Society, £50; City of London National Schools, £50; St. Andrew's Parish School, £50; St. Clement Danes School, £50.

A young man, in the service of Mr. Murray, Balvraid, near Golspie, named John Macdonald, was, on Monday last, killed by lightning, while attending to his duties as a farm servant. The lightning almost entirely stripped him of his clothes, which were found a few yards from the body, only a small portion of his left sleeve and of his trousers remaining on his person. Exactly two and a half inches under the heel of one of his feet, no mark is apparent on the body. In the same field and at the same time a dog and a cow were killed by the lightning.

On Saturday last the police, acting upon private information which they had received, entered the workshop of Mr. Jarvis, turner, Whitmanstreet, Williamson-square, in Liverpool, and seized about 400 formidable weapons having the appearance of pike handles, four feet long, intended to be used at the election. These weapons, which, it is said, were ordered by an alderman of this town, are all made after the model suggested by an Italian refugee some years ago to the Chartists.

The weather on Sunday was intensely hot. The thermometer in the shade towards the middle of the day stood as high as blood heat. About half-past twelve o'clock the rays of the sun became concentrated upon a small timber building belonging to Mr. W. Jones, of 77, Albany-road, Camberwell, and the heat was so great that the premises immediately afterwards ignited, when the flames shot forth in a great body. The engines of the London Brigade and West of England office were despatched to the spot, but the building, which was ignished until the building was nearly burned down. Mr. Jones was insured in the Alliance fire-office.

The deliveries of tea in the metropolis last week were much the same in quantity as previously, being about 550,000 lb.

Monday being the anniversary of the day of the declaration of independence of the United States, a sumptuous dinner was given at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, by Mr. George Peabody. The party (about 125 in number), consisted chiefly of American gentlemen now resident in London. The flags of both this country and the United States were displayed in an appropriate manner.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated in generally well-informed quarters that her Majesty's Government intend to send 3000 of the Irish constabulary to Australia, to aid the civil power in that colony in performing the arduous duties now requisite for the protection of life and property, owing to the discovery of the gold fields.

Mr. Ellis, the well-known caterer for public amusement at Cremorne-gardens, the Eagle-gardens, and other popular places of entertainment, has just sailed from Plymouth in the *Coldstream*, for Port Phillip. Mr. Ellis takes with him scenery, properties, and the necessary adjuncts for a portable theatre, to be erected at the diggings, a complete band of musicians, and a Thespian company. Mr. Ellis was the originator of casinos in the metropolis, and proposes to introduce them into Geelong and Melbourne, and thus combine pleasure with gold seeking.

Mr. Tyndell, of London, a member of an English company, who have undertaken to work the lead mines of Derenen, near Spiddal, in Galway, has arrived in London in the last few days, for the purpose of commencing operations without delay. The mines in question are particularly rich, and the beauty according to both the company and the locality must consequently be very great.

A few days ago a balloon fell near the Greenwich turnpike, upon the Greenwich road. A working painter brought hold of one of the ropes to keep it down, and he was dragged up by the rope, so that those in the car had to pull him up or he must have fallen some 60 or 70 feet to the ground.

In the vicinity of the Western Valleys, a vestry meeting was lately held, to take into consideration what colour they should whitewash the parish church (!), and after various suggestions, it was ultimately agreed that the sacred edifice should be whitewashed white.

There were 83 public and 146 local and other acts passed in the late session of Parliament, which sat nearly five months.

Two pigeons were taken from Derby, 20 miles in the direction of Nottingham, and then released. One of them flew home in 23 minutes and 6 seconds, and the other in 40 minutes 23 seconds.

It appears by a blue-book just printed, by order of the House of Commons, that the total quantity of gold transmitted by the Government escort from the various workings, in Australia, from the 30th Sept. to the 31st Dec., 1851, amounted to 124,135 ounces, or equivalent to £374,505. It is calculated that not more than two-fifths of the gold realised at the workings is forwarded by escort for Government account, the remainder finding its way home, at the rate of £1 10s. per month, up to the 31st Dec., 1851, was 25,481 19s. The sum paid for escort fees to the Crown, at £1 per cent., was £3,634 17s.

The trial of Guerazzi, the ex-dictator of Livorno, will begin on the 16th of August. M. Leonardo Romanelli, his former Minister of Justice and Public Worship, and now his fellow-prisoner, has published a pamphlet in his defence.

The negotiations of the Piedmontese ambassador at Rome, to regulate the *interim* affairs of the diocese of Turin during the exile of Monsignor Franzoni have completely failed.

M. Augustin Sire has been prohibited from continuing the publication of a romance in the *feuilleton* of the *Patriote Savoisien*, and warned that should he persist, the Sardinian Government might feel it necessary to withdraw the permission to reside in Savoy which he enjoys at present. M. de Sire was written to the minister that he is too grateful for the hospitality accorded him, and too desirous for its continuance, to do anything which might put an end to it.

On Saturday last the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic chapel, in connection with the convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at Roehampton, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. This convent was formerly the residence of Lord Ellenborough, but for the last two years has been occupied as a convent by a community of nuns, who employ themselves in the education of the female children of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry.

A short time ago a letter was received at the Yarmouth post-office, with the words on the envelope—"For my grandmother, up the pair of stairs, Yarmouth, Norfolk." Thanks to the active letter-carrier, the document found its way to the ancient dame for whom it was intended.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* announces that the "oldest inhabitant" of the borough of Monmouth is at last dead, after attaining the patriarchal age of 104.

The total number of persons receiving out-door relief in England in the week ending the 24th of April last was 3,498; and the total number of workhouses in the same week was 186,453, showing a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 70 261 paupers, or 27 per cent. of the whole.

A Parliamentary Blue-book has been recently printed, containing the report and evidence given before the select committee of the House of Commons on postage labels. The committee recommended that the machine of Mr. Archer should be purchased for the benefit of the public.

Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., the president of the Royal Naval School, has presented £1000 in aid of the fund for erecting a chapel attached to the institution at New Cross. The estimate for the building is £3000, of which amount upwards of £1400 has now been subscribed.

The magistracy of the county of Middlesex have been surprised by the resignation by formal resignation by Colonel Wood, the office of Local Physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, an appointment which he had held since June, 1839.

In consequence of the repeated accidents arising from the unnecessary speed at which the light carts used by butchers and other tradesmen are driven through the streets, the commissioners have just issued orders for the police to summon all future offenders before the magistrates, or at once to take them into custody. In all cases the penalty of 40s will be strictly enforced.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Achilli preached in a temporary Italian church, in Saville-row, to a very large audience. He gave out his text in Italian, and then delivered a discourse, which was in substance, that was the 16th verse of the 19th chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, "Good master, what good thing shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" The re erend doctor made no allusion whatever to the recent trial.

A piece of land has lately been disposed of in the bes part of the town of Deal, at the enormous rate of £8167 per acre.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 27th ult. states that Baron de Bruck, Director of the Lloyd Austriaco at Trieste, the Consular Cosenige, and Count Molinari have gone to Pavia in order to take preliminary measures for the opening of steam navigation on the Po.

An instance of expeditious communication with the Continent occurred a few mornings ago at the Stock Exchange, where a reply was received at twenty minutes before twelve, to an inquiry regarding prices which had been despatched to a gentleman at ten minutes to eleven o'clock

The course of lectures at the Department of Practical Art by Mr Owen Jones was brought to a successful conclusion last week. They were the first course of lectures since the institution was formed, and were delivered in the late kitchen at Marlborough House, which had been converted into a small though suitable lecture-room. These lectures on true and false principles of design were illustrated by numerous examples, wrong and right, in decoration—of carpets, and also out of shirts, quilts, and ceilings and paperhangings covered with crysta. palaces, and of such works as the Indian fabrics, Vauhie's shield, &c.

Two young men have lately been committed to gaol in Scotland, on the charge of having raised the body of a child which had only been interred the day before, in a churchyard in Annan, Dumfries-shire.

The Council of the Board of Health at Genoa have received intelligence that several cases of Asiatic cholera have manifested themselves among the German and Irish emigrants at New Orleans and Mobile, and that, in consequence, a quarantine has been established in the Sardinian ports upon all vessels from those places.

The Government have adopted the unusual proceeding of addressing circulars to the Sheriffs of Ireland, calling upon them to forward information of the days fixed upon for the commencement of the annual assizes, in order that they may be made for the strengthening of the military force. Orders have been issued to the military authories to have troops in readiness in the various boroughs at which judicial pleas in the counties

The inhabitants of Gisborough, in Yorkshire, have been sadly annoyed and inconvenienced by the pranks of some mischievous persons, who, in one night, bored holes in almost every water-butt in the town, and left the inhabitants in great hardships.

The absolute sale of the Turkish division of the Great Exhibition is announced to follow that of the East India compartment; and if the latter has shown us all the gorgeousness that can be effected in "barbaric pearl and gold," the former certainly will combine, with its more than eastern magnificence, a daintiness and delicacy of work which must render it a distribution more than usually interesting. It will be as if all the luxuries and elegances of the harem were laid open to the admiring gaze of the profane.

The executive committee of the Scottish Temperance League has issued an address to the clergymen of Scotland, on the subject of the mode at election of members of Parliament, and soliciting their co-operation to create a public feeling against trusting electors. The circular states that the committee has engaged a "special commissioner" to visit the principal polling towns, and has also issued seven five travelling agents to exert themselves for the attainment of the same end.

The Earl of Mansfield, the late Lord High Commissioner, has given the sum of £70 to the colonies of the Church of Scotland, to be appropriated as follows:—£100 to the endowment of chapels; £40 to education; £40 to the home mission; £30 to colonial churches; £10 to the Indian mission, and £10 to the circulation of the Bible.

The *Dover Chronicle* says, "On Sunday, Widow Staples ceased to exist, after experiencing the ups and downs of life for a century, being in the 99th year of her age, having lived in the town of four kings, and during fourteen years of that of Queen Victoria. She remembered the sensation caused by the death of the celebrated General Wolfe, on his taking Quebec, 1759, also the death of George II. Her children are all advanced in life, the eldest being between 70 and 80 years of age.

The Royal Dublin Society, who hold their triennial exhibition of manufactures next year, have just placed at their disposal by Mr Dargan, the Irish railway contractor, the sum of £200,000, in order to impart to the undertaking a character of unusual importance, and to render it available not only for his native country, but for the products and ingenuity of the United Kingdom and of portions of the Continent.

FAREWELL BANQUET OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, IN THE CASINO PAGANINI, AT PARIS.

BANQUET OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, AT PARIS.

THIS parting festivity of the Legislative Body was noticed in our Journal of last week. It took place on Tuesday week, when about 150 adherents of the Government dined together in one of the superbly decorated saloons of the Casino Paganini, at Paris. M. Billault, the President of the Chamber, was in the chair. There were no speeches delivered, and only one toast, which was the health of the Prince Louis Napoleon.

The session of the Legislative Body has nominally extended to three months; but it was only during the last days of the third month that the sittings presented some resemblance to the French Chamber in better days. Its commencement, owing to the novelty of its opening ceremonial, excited some curiosity, which began and ended with the day; and only at its very close. Its break-up was very abrupt: the Chamber met for the last time on the 28th ult., and in the course of the same evening scores of members were on their way to the departments, and next day the majority (except those who remained to join in the Banquet) had quitted Paris.

NETHERLANDS LAND INCLOSURE COMPANY.

IN the river Scheldt, between the towns of Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, there exist on both sides the river large tracts of land, to the extent of several miles, which at high water are covered by the sea, and at low water present a varying surface of several feet in depth of the richest alluvial soil, ever on the increase by the daily action of the tides. Of this valuable land the Government of Holland has lately conceded to the above company, for the term of 99 years from last August, 35,000 acres for recovery and inclosure; the line of operation marked out being almost identical with that planned by the Emperor Napoleon for the same design. The alluvial deposits in this province of Zealand are of so peculiarly rich and valuable a quality that it is affirmed by competent judges such lands will bear crops for 20 years in succession without the application of manure. In consideration of the grant, the Government have undertaken to execute a canal connecting the east and west Scheldt.

The ceremony of turning the first turf of the lands took place on Thursday week at Hansewerk, Zealand, Holland; and was attended by almost the entire population of the neighbourhood for some miles round, whose rich and elegant costume added greatly to the picturesqueness and animation of the scene. The men wear velvet jackets, waistcoats, and full trousers, with a girdle, and silver buckle. The head-dress is a black cap, or loose hat, of Andalusian cut. The women are intelligent, and many of them pretty: their dress is showy, and they wear many trinkets.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE, AT HANSWERK.

The notabilities present at the ceremony were all the principal personages of the locality, and several of the directors of the company: the English members of the board, with a party of friends, having been taken over on the previous day by a steamer engaged for the occasion. On shore there were triumphal arches of boughs and rhands, tents, and infinite preparations for the inward and outward delectation of all present.

The first turf was turned by a Captain Kelly, who made an inauguration speech, which was duly turned into Dutch.

The more eminent of the company, with several representatives of the *paysan* class then adjourned to the larger tent, and refreshed.

After this the toasts, "The King of the Netherlands," "The Queen of England," "The King of the Belgians," were done full justice to. "The health of the Minister of the Interior," unavoidably absent, followed, and was acknowledged by M. Binnas.

M. Brains, a member of the States-General, then expressed the gratitude of his countrymen for the gigantic enterprise, by which the company was about to add 35,000 acres to the territory of the kingdom.

The toast "Prosperity to the Company" was drunk with acclamation.

M. Van de Putte then proposed "The health of the Engineer-in-Chief, Sir John Rennie," whose energetic mind and whose honourable character had so eminently advanced the interests of the undertaking.

Sir John Rennie, in returning thanks for the compliment, observed, in favour of the present undertaking, that during the last two centuries 2,000,000 acres had been reclaimed from the waters, partly from the sea, and partly by pumping and drainage. Still, however, much remained to be done, and he had no doubt that by the proper application of the scientific principles of modern engineering more would be effected during the next 25 years than had been effected during the last century.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated well pleased with all the proceedings, and with the great hopes involved in them.

SPIRE OF ROSS CHURCH, INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

GREAT STORM AT ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(To the Editor.)

July 6, 1852.

I ENCLOSE you a Sketch of our steeple, showing its appearance after the terrible thunderstorm of the past night. The spire of Ross, always recalling to mind Pope and his "Man of Ross," is a very lofty one; the weathercock being about 210 feet above the churchyard. It is now so shattered that it shakes with every wind, and the danger, as well as the expense, of repairing it will be very great.

The mischief appears to have commenced where the iron shaft of the weathercock terminates, *i.e.* about 15 feet from the summit of the steeple. The electric fluid passed through the body of the Church, doing little damage. At the moment that the Church was struck, the town appeared to be bathed in fire, and the smell of sulphur was overpowering through every street for a long time afterwards.

I am, sir, &c.,

EDWIN J. ISBELL, Surgeon.

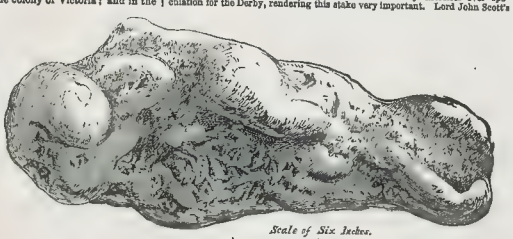
FIRE ON BOARD THE "INDUS" STEAM-SHIP.

THIS magnificent steam-ship, lying in the dry dock of Messrs. Wigram and Sons, the ship-builders, of Blackwall, was with great exertion saved from destruction by fire on Sunday morning. The fire was discovered by the boatswain of one of the vessels in the river, at about two o'clock in the morning. The captain and the several men employed in the yard were immediately aroused; the dock gates were opened, and the tide let in. Messengers having been despatched to the various fire stations for assistance, several engines of the London Brigade attended, as well as one of the parish, the dockyard float, and the floating engine of the brigade from Rotherhithe. Some hours elapsed before the fire could be entirely extinguished. The *Indus* belongs to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The after-part of the ship from engine-rooms is burnt out, the main and mizen mast totally destroyed, and the middle and spar decks severely damaged by fire. The ship was 240 feet long, and about 96 feet aft from the funnel is burnt. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

"THE INDUS" STEAM-SHIP PARTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, IN MESSRS. WIGRAM'S DRY DOCK, BLACKWALL.

THE "KING OF THE NUGGETS," THE LARGEST SPECIMEN OF PURE GOLD FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

IN our Journal of last week we gave representations of the "Diggings" at Forest Creek, Mount Alexander, in the colony of Victoria; and in the Engraving above we delineate a lump of pure gold, weighing 27 lb. 6 oz. 15 dwts., which was found in those diggings. This marvellous lump of precious metal was, according to letters, received from Port Phillip, regarded with extraordinary interest even in that gold-ridden community, and is the largest nugget yet found in Australia. It was shipped by Mr. Joseph Herring, of Port Phillip, to Messrs. Herring, of Old Broad-street, London; and was brought with a very large consignment of gold, in the barque *Posthumus*, Davidson, master. Amongst the gold brought by the *Posthumus* were several nuggets, weighing upwards of a pound each, and one of 1 lb. 8 oz. 8 dwts.; these smaller lumps, however, contain quartz, whilst the "king of the nuggets" seems a massive lump of pure gold of a very fine colour. Our Engraving is considerably smaller than the nugget: we therefore give a scale of six inches to enable our readers to judge of the real proportions of the piece of gold, which is eleven inches in length, by five in breadth, at the widest part.



"THE KING OF NUGGETS."—LUMP OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA. WEIGHT, 27 *lb.* 6 *oz.*

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

THIS meeting, rendered peculiarly attractive by the interest attached to the two-year-old races, commenced on Tuesday, of which the July Stakes were the principal event; the influence which the result invariably exercises over speculation for the Derby, rendering this stake very important. Lord John Scott's "The Reiver" monopol and the betting, and has fully justified the strong confidence placed in him by his supporters, by winning cleverly. The following are the details:—

LORD JOHN SCOTT'S "THE REIVER," WINNER OF "THE JULY STAKES," AT NEWMARKET, 1852.

TUESDAY.

MATCH, 100 h ft.—Flirt (Butler), 1. Vivandiere (Flatman), 2.
MATCH.—Dove (Norman), 1. Oasis (Butler), 2.
HANDICAP of 20 sovs.—Flirt (Chapple), 1. Ravenswing (G. Sharp), 2.

The JULY STAKES of 50 sovs each, 30 ft.; for two-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb; the second to save his stake. New T.Y.C. 2m subs.

Lord J. Scott's The Reiver	..	..	.. (Whitehouse) 1
Lord Exeter's Dove	..	..	.. (Norman) 2
Mr. J. Fowney's Amazon	..	..	.. (A. Day) 3
Mr. E. R. Clark's Blue John	..	..	.. (Bartholomew) 4

Betting—7 to 2 on the Reiver, who led from the start to the finish, and won in a common canter by ten lengths. Run in 1 min. 16 sec.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Torment (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. Smith's Azora filly (Bartholomew), 2.
SUMMER HANDICAP.—Bushranger (Esling), 1. Cilnchet (A. Day), 2.
TOWN PLATE.—Hocate colt (Whitehouse), 1. Ravenswing (Fearl), 2.

THURSDAY.

MATCHES.—Oasis beat Torment. Mountain Flower beat Stopsley. Mr. Sykes beat Young Beverlac.
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Solyman, 1. Peacock, 2.
OPTIONAL SELLING PLATE.—The Moor, 1. Shadow, 2.
THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Dagobert, 1. Warwhoop, 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing next week, owing to the elections, will have less than their wonted attraction, and, in all probability, will, pecuniarily, be unsuccessful to the putters-up. It commences on Monday, at Macclesfield, with a two days' list; Liverpool will occupy three days, commencing on Wednesday, and on which day there will also be a little affair at Delay: Ipswich, always a bad meeting, and most assuredly undeserving of a Royal plate, will come off on Thursday and Friday.

The following are the regattas for the week:—Monday, Prince of Wales's Yacht Club for the Commodore Prize, and the Cork Harbour and Monkstown; Tuesday and Wednesday, Yarmouth; Saturday, Birkenhead Model Club.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.—Monday: at Lord's, the County of Surrey *v.* All England. Tuesday: at Croydon, the Clarence *v.* the West Wickham Clubs. Thursday: at Vincent-square, the M. C. C. *v.* Westminster. At Lord's, the Guards' Club and Horse Brigade *v.* Sevenoaks Vine. At the Oval, Surrey *v.* Sussex. At Sherborne, Vale of Taunton *v.* Sherborne.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Speculation on the Westminster election was so brisk that it was with some difficulty we made up the subjoined list of prices:—

JULY STAKES.—2 to 1 on The Reiver,

WORCESTERSHIRE STAKES.

5 to 2 agst Butterfly	4 to 1 agst Lundrisk	4 to 1 agst Ephesus
	LIVERPOOL CUP.	
4 to 1 agst Peasb	7 to 1 agst Colombine	10 to 1 agst Clincher (t)
	GOODWOOD STAKES.	
11 to 1 agst Houlck a	13 to 1 agst Bardset	20 to 1 agst Champion
14 to 1 —— Chief Justice	15 to 1 —— Don Pedro	30 to 1 —— Hugo.
	20 to 1 —— Backhiller	
	GOODWOOD CUP.	

5 to 2 agst Sultan | 4 to 1 agst Kingston | 7 to 1 agst Little Harry | 20 to 1 agst Herrina (t)
THURSDAY.—No betting.

WORCESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

SEVERN STAKES.—Truth, 1. Paper Kite, 2.
TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Chilton, 1. Tertia, 2.
WORCESTERSHIRE STAKES.—Melford, 1. Prime Minister, 2.
TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP.—Mayday, 1. Sleeping Partner, 2.
SELLING STAKES.—Bullinch, 1. Lucy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

INNKEEPERS' STAKES. Ibis, 1. Theorem, 2.
RAILWAY HANDICAP.—May Day, 1. Sleeping Partner, 2.
FLYING HANDICAP.—Butterfly, 1. Forester, 2.

LANCASTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE. Lady Jersey, 1. Emerystone, 2.
LANCASTER CUP.—Lindrick, 1. John of Berwick, 2.

THURSDAY.

REVIVAL HANDICAP.—Wilmot, 1. John of Berwick, 2.
BOROUGH STAKES.—Evadne, 1. Kathleen, 2.
VASE OF LUNE HANDICAP.—Crabbs, 1. Canrire, 2.
QUEEN'S PLATE.—Mountain Deer, 1. Coumore, 2.

LOWESTOFT GRAND MARINE REGATTA.

On Tuesday the grand annual marine regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club took place at Lowestoft, under the patronage of Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Edward S. Doch, Bart., Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart., Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., David Waddington, Esq., and James Goodson, Esq.

The great event of the day was a prize of 50 sovs. for yachts exceeding 30 tons, for which the following were entered:—

Yachts	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Pauline	35	G Brandon Esq	Blue.
Mosa, lo	50	Lord Londesborough	B ue Maltese cross.
Volante	82	John L Craigie, Esq	Green, white.

An excellent start was effected at 2 h 7 min. 15 secs., with a stiff breeze. The *Pauline* being the first to get under way, and soon quantity for some time she maintained the lead, but reaching the Corton Sand she got in the leeward, and the *Mosquito* took the first place followed next by the *Volante*, which, from some cause, appeared to experience great difficulty in setting her topsail. The *Mosquito* still leading, and the *Pauline* falling a long way astern. The relative positions for the rest of the round were not materially changed, which was completed in the following order.—

	h.	m.	s.
Mosquito	0	0	0
Volante	0	2	7½
Pauline	0	2	24

The second round presented no material change, the *Volante* striving to overhaul her opponent, but without effect, for, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, the *Mosquito* gained upon her in the round, which terminated as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Mosquito	0	4	12
Volante	0	4	49
Pauline	0	5	20

The third round was admirably sailed by the *Volante*, who gained upon the *Mosquito*, but not sufficient to change the fortunes of the day. The final round closed as under:—

	h.	m.	s.
Mosquito	0	3	0
Volante	0	3	20
Pauline	0	3	45

The *Mosquito* was thereupon declared the winner, notwithstanding the allowance for difference of tonnage of one minute to the *Volante*, and seven and a half minutes to the *Pauline*.

Several minor prizes were warmly contested.

During the day the vessels in the harbour had bands of music on board, who enlivened the scene by their performances. The sports appeared to give the greatest satisfaction; and the decision of the umpires on the various "creature contests" was so large, that they must have reaped an abundant harvest. In fact, if the present regatta is to be taken as an earnest of what will be done in the future, there can be little doubt that in a few years Lowestoft will bid fair to rival many of the older-established watering-places on the English coast.

In the evening the regatta dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, on the Esplanade, which was well attended; and with these proceedings the regatta was brought to a close.

CHELSEA REGATTA.—The annual regatta amongst the watermen at Chelsea came off on Monday, and was most numerously attended. In the first heat (sculls) Wright and Cole, (pink,) beat Charles Cole and John Cole (white), by two lengths. The distance was from the Old Swan up to Cremorne, down to the College, and back to the Cricketers. The second heat was won by Edward Adams and Joseph Cole, jun. (stripes), beating James Woodford and W. Waight (red), and Thomas Woodford and George Thomas (pink). In the third heat Charles and Joseph Cole were the winners. The regatta was for a purse

LAMBETH REGATTA.—Ten competitors entered the lists at this regatta, for a purse of sovereigns, and the affair was, as usual, highly attractive. The race extended from Burnett's distillery to Westminster bridge and back. The Henry Sinclair and Edward Curry (green) were the winners of two out of three heats

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND REGATTA.—There was also a contest amongst the watermen here which afforded much good sport. The first heat was won by Richard Tisdell and J. Waite (yellow); the second by Alfred Mitchell and J. Duplor (red); and the third by Southorpe and Bush.

At the Aylesbury sessions, last week, two youths were charged with stealing money from a till. Mr. Prendergast, jun., appeared for one of them, and the case depended himself. After all the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, Mr. Prendergast made a very eloquent defence of the client, and then the other prisoner was told by Lord Carrington, the chairman, he might say anything he liked in his defence. The prisoner then replied "he had never set any anything after the able speech his learned friend had made."

On the 17th ult., the French brig *Pauline*, of Granville, whilst on her voyage from Porto Rico, bound to Havre, sugar laden, struck against a shoal whilst, was scraping on the surface of the water in the Western Ocean, and sank. Ten of the crew, the master, and a passenger (M. Bondinier) were saved after being three days in their boat, by the Jersey brig *Crusader*, Nocquevile master, from Santiago de Cuba to Cowes, with coffee. The brig arrived at Cowes a few days ago.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.
TUESDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Naseby, 1645.
THURSDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. French Revolution commenced, 1789.
FRIDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
9	09	9	35	10	0	10	35	11	12	Title		0	5
0	20	0	45	1	15	1	40	2	6	2	25		

NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, entire, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged *One Shilling*; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom.

Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

DRURY LANE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, JULY 12, on which occasion Bellini's celebrated opera SONNAMBULA, Amina, Miss Clara Novello; Elvino, Mr. Sims Reeves; Count Rodolphe, Mr F Bodda; Lisa, Miss Romer; Alessio, Mr. Weiss; Teresa, Mrs. Julia Rolland; Count Rodolphe, Mr F Bodda. Elvino, Mr sims Reeves After which the comic drama on lited DELICATE GROUND, in which Mr Charles Mathews, Mr Robert Keeley, and Miss Vestris will sustain the original parts. To be followed by a Grand Scene from a popular Opera, by Mdlle Favanti. In conclusion, the RINGDOVES, in which Mr Frank Matthews, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr Neal gledo with the RINGDOVES, in which Mr Frank Matthews will appear —Irons-stede, 6s; Boxes, 4s; Baker, Miss M Oliver, and Mrs Frank Matthews will appear —Irons-stede, 6s; Boxes, 4s; Pit, 3s 6d; Private boxes, £1 1s 6d and £2 2s.—Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office, at Mr ALLCROFT'S office, 19, New Broad-street.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, JULY 12, and Wednesday, July 14, the Last Nights of the French Plays this Season and positively the last APPEARANCE of M Levassor and M Lafont, on which occasion they will appear in their most attractive characters.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—MISS ROMER has the honour of announcing that an entirely new and original COMIC ENGLISH OPERA, the Libretto written by A. Harris, Esq., and the Overture and Music composed by M W Balfe, Esq., is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible.—On MONDAY, HAMLET, and FRIDAY, July 16th, 14th and 16th, the magnificent Legendary Drama of the WEARD-HEAD, and TUESDAY, July 13th, and 16th, the magnificent Legendary Drama of the WEARD-HEAD, and FRIDAY, July 16th, 14th

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.
WITH TITLE-PAGE (NEW DESIGN) AND INDEXES TO VOL. XX.

BOOKS &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ancient Oracles ... ...ssibly a Events to be Remembered ——The Achievements of Wallington Pen, and Prince of Hungary. —— The Drama of a Life.——The Channel Islands Mr. ... ...ist 9, 1852

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

THE week has been devoted to the elections. The nominations began on Tuesday, and several unopposed elections were immediately completed. Mr. Brotherton, an old and tried Reformer, once, as we remember to have heard him say, a factory boy, and always a zealous opponent of factory abuses, who has represented Salford ever since it was a borough, was the first person returned, at an early hour on Tuesday; others followed in quick succession. In Marylebone alone, of the metropolitan boroughs, there was no contest, and the two late members, Sir B. Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, were before Tuesday evening re-invested with their old trusts. The City of London, were there was an unwilling contest forced on the Liberals by some of their own party, re-elected its former members; but as the fifth candidate was a Liberal, he divided the votes of that party with the other candidates, and placed Mr. Masterman, formerly at the foot, now at the head of the poll. The Tower Hamlets has rejected Mr. George Thompson, and elected a Mr. Butler, a Free-trader, with Sir William Clay, for their representatives. Lambeth, in like manner, has rejected Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, after many years service, and has associated a Mr. Wilkinson with Mr. Williams. Greenwich, too, which is almost a metropolitan borough has discarded Admiral Stewart and chosen Mr. Peter Rolt, a great contractor, long connected with the borough. Amongst the most conspicuous and worst defeats of the Liberal party, we must place that of Liverpool, where Mr. Cardwell (a Peelite), and Mr. Ewart (a Whig), were left far below Mr. Turner and Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Derby's supporters: the election was decided by religious feelings; and Lord John Russell's Durham letter, by stirring up much Protestant zeal, may be said to have defeated his two friends. Another victory of the Derbyites has been obtained at Bradford over Colonel Thompson, a veteran Free-trader. They have succeeded, too, at Devenport, against the Master of the Rolls—the only judge allowed to sit in Parliament—an anomaly the electors of Plymouth have refused to carry out.

Of the victories over the Derbyites, one of the most important is the defeat of Mr. G. F. Young at Scarborough. They have also sustained defeats at Halifax, York, South Shields, and the borough of Berwick. As yet, however, though the bulk of the borough elections are over, it is too early to say which party has gained or lost. We are pleased to record that hitherto the elections have all passed off with good humour, and are likely to come to an end with no other effect than that of showing what is at present the opinions of the constituencies. We always remember on such occasions that Mr. Cobbett, one of the most influential political writers of his day, was for a long period without a vote; and we conclude, though the opinion of the constituencies be of great importance, the opinion of the rest of the community is not without considerable weight. The course of the national policy, then, even for the next few years, will not be entirely determined by the votes of the constituencies. Public opinion, including the opinion of the non-represented, will be the real guiding power; and watching that closely, we are better able to form an opinion of it than of the opinions of the Parliament. It will never ratify, whatever the constituencies and the Parliament may vote, a return to Protection.

THE quarterly revenue tables for Great Britain, published as usual on the 6th, came appropriately to spread additional knowledge amongst the electors of the effects of our commercial policy. Last year there was a reduction in the timber and coffee duties, and a further reduction in the sugar duties, the whole of which are included in the returns of this year; yet is the revenue of the Customs increased by £296,702 for the year, and by £183,946 for the quarter. The last is the more pleasing, because it shows better than the other how rapidly the revenue is increasing after reductions of taxation. The increase arises from an increased consumption of coffee, sugar, tea, timber, tobacco, &c., all articles principally consumed by the bulk of the people.

In the Excise and Stamps for the year, in consequence of changes made last year in those branches of revenue, there is a decrease, but in the quarter, on both there is an increase. Under the head of Taxes, in consequence of the abolition of the window duties last year, and the substitution in part of them for a less onerous House-tax, which has not yet been collected, there is a considerable falling off in the year, £1,172,979; in the quarter, £541,524. In the Property-tax, which, in consequence of the fall of prices, is more than was expected, there is an increase, £10,485 on the year; and £80,110 on the quarter. The Post-office shows an increase of £150,000 in the year, and a decrease of £10,000 in the quarter. The other items are unimportant, as not being indications of the public welfare. The total income for the year ending July 5th, 1851, was £50,204 011; and for 1852, £49,736,488, being a decrease on the year of £467,523, or not half the amount of the difference between the surrendered window-duties and the imposed House-tax. We congratulate our readers on the unmistakeable signs of continued prosperity which these returns supply. Their evidence is corroborated by the fact, that in the first four months of the present year, the last date of the Board of Trade tables, there had been consumed, in comparison with the consumption of 1851, the following quantities:—

	Consumption in four months. 1851.	1852
Cocoa	1,082,872 lbs.	1,264,695 lbs.
Coffee	10,591,727 lbs.	11,412,461 lbs.
Sugar (unrefined)	1,930,750 cwts.	2,174,354 cwts.
Tea	17,479,648 lbs.	18,587,800 lbs.
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ..	9,074,186 lbs.	9,072,534 lbs.
Timber (of different kinds)	249,958 loads.	359,102 loads.

SUBURBAN ARTIZAN SCHOOLS.—A *soiree*, to celebrate the second anniversary of these schools in Camden-town, under the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in 1850, took place, by the kind permission of the Council, in University College, on Tuesday evening, the library and most interesting Flaxman gallery being thrown open to the members and their friends. Several specimens of the drawings and other works of the pupils were exhibited, and reflected great credit, not on y upon the pupils, but their teachers.

THE NEW LINE OF AFRICAN MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.—The first of the squadron for carrying the African mail, under Mr. Macgregor Laird's contract with the Government, was launched, on Saturday last, from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, Birkenhead. Her dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet six inches. She is 400 tons burthen, and is to be fitted with the screw-propeller, driven by two engines of 20 horse-power each, from the manufactory of Messrs Fawcett, Preston, and Co., similar to those on board the *Weaver*, which have proved effective. She is named the *forerunner*; the other three vessels comprising the squadron, being *Faith, Hope,* and *Charity*.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO SIT IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*(Continued from page 17.)*

	Ministerialists.	Liberals.	Lib. Conservatives.
Brought forward	37	103	22
ABINGDON.—Caulfield	1		
BANBURY.—Tancred	1		
BARNSTAPLE.—Fraser	1		
,, Bremridge	1		
BATH.—Scobell		1	
,, Phinn		1	
BEDFORD.—Stuart		1	
,, Whitbread		1	
BLACKBURN.—Pilkington		1	
,, Eccles		1	
BODMIN.—Mitchell		1	
,, Sawell		1	
BOLTON.—Barnes		1	
,, Crook		1	
BOSTON.—Ossbell	1		
,, Heathcote	1		
BRECON.—Morgan	1		
BRIDGNORTH.—Whitmore	1		
,, Pigot	1		
BRIDPORT.—Mitchell		1	
,, Murrough	1		
BURY-LANE.—Peel	1		
CARTERSBURY.—Gopps		1	
,, Johnstone	1		
CARLISLE.—Graham		1	
,, Ferguson		1	
CARMARTHEN.—Morris			1
CARNARVON DISTRICT.—Hughes			1
CHATHAM.—Smith			1
CHELTENHAM.—Berkeley	1		
CHICHESTER.—Lennox	1		
,, Smith			1
COCKERMOUTH.—Wyndham	1		
,, Aglionby		1	
COLCHESTER.—Manners	1		
,, Hawkins	1		
DOVER.—Chelsea	1		
,, Rice		1	
DROITWICH.—Pakington	1		
DUDLEY.—Benbow	1		
EYE.—Kerrison	1		
GATESHEAD.—Hutt		1	
GLASGOW.—Hastie		1	
,, M'Gregor		1	
HASTINGS.—Robertson	1		
,, Brisco	1		
HAVERFORDWEST.—Phillips			1
HELSTONE.—Vyvyan	1		
HEREFORD.—Price		1	
,, Clifford		1	
HIGH WYCOMBE.—Baslwood		1	
,, Smith		1	
HYTHE.—Brockman		1	
INVERNESS.—Matheson		1	
KENDAL.—Glyn		1	
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.—Fergusson		1	
LEEDS.—Goodman		1	
,, Baines		1	
LEITH.—Moncreiff		1	
LICHFIELD.—Anson		1	
,, Paget		1	
LISKEARD.—Crowder		1	
LUDLOW.—Clive	1		
LYNN.—Pusey		1	
LYNN.—Jocelyn		1	
,, Stanley	1		
MERTHYR.—Grant		1	
MORPETH.—Howard		1	
NEWARK.—Vernon		1	
,, Sutton		1	
OLDHAM.—Cobbett		1	
,, Duncuft		1	
PEMBROKE.—Owen	1		
PERTH.—Kinnaird		1	
PLYMOUTH.—Collier		1	
,, Mare	1		
PONTEFRACT.—Milnes		1	
,, Oliveira		1	
RADNOR DISTRICT.—Lewis			1
ROCHDALE.—Miall		1	
SHOREHAM.—Burrell	1		
,, Lennox	1		
SOUTHAMPTON.—Wilcox		1	
,, Cockburn		1	
STOCKPORT.—Kershaw		1	
,, Smith		1	
TAUNTON.—Labouchere		1	
,, Mills	1		
TAWKESBURY.—Brown		1	
,, Martin		1	
TEWKESBURY.—Baring			1
,, Easton			1
TOTNES.—Seymour	1		
,, Mills		1	
TYNEMOUTH.—Taylor	1		
,, Grey		1	
WAKEFIELD.—Sanders	1		
WAREHAM.—Drax	1		
WESTBURY.—James Wilson		1	
WILTON.—A'Court	1		
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Thornely		1	
,, Villiers		1	
WORCESTER.—Lasleft		1	
,, Ricardo		1	
WOODSTOCK.—Blandford	1		
	68	105	31

DEATHS FROM SUN STROKE.—Two deaths occurred in the neighbourhood of Newport, Monmouthshire, on Wednesday, from the extreme heat of the sun: one was of a man mowing grass, and the other of a young female in the field. Another death, from the same cause, that of a labourer, while engaged mowing hay, occurred at Sneed, in Wiltshire.

WIGAN.—ELECTION RIOTS.—On Thursday evening a riot took place in this town between the Orangemen and Catholics. The magistrates having met and sworn in a number of special constables, headed them and took into custody a large body of rioters. The Moot Hall, the cells underneath, and the cells at the police-office were speedily crowded with prisoners, and a special engine having been despatched to Preston for the military, two troops of infantry arrived, and assisted in restoring order. Many were taken into custody having hammers, adzes, &c.

A SERIOUS ELECTIONEERING CRIME.—Two men, apparently labourers, named John Boardman and John Porter, have been taken into custody at Preston on a charge of being implicated in the death of James Robinson, brower, which occurred immediately after he had voted for the successful candidate, Mr Parker. It appears that at an early hour on Thursday the deceased was carried off into the country by the prisoners; but he subsequently succeeded in recording his vote at the election, although at the time in a state of semi-insensibility. His death, it was proved, was occasioned by some narcotic drug which had been administered to him.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

IN the advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, there is not the slightest news of interest, and in the absence of domestic intelligence, the journals turn their attention to the elections now going on in England, and each accordingly ventures to speculate upon the nature of the support or otherwise that the Earl is likely to receive in the forthcoming Parliament.

The Château of Bizy, belonging to the Orleans family, has been seized, in accordance with the confiscation decree.

A bill for regulating the constitutional organisation of Algeria has been placed before the Council of State for consideration. By this measure Frenchmen are to enjoy in Algeria the same civil rights as in France. The political privileges are to be governed by decrees from the Prince President.

The 22d anniversary of the descent of the French into Algeria was celebrated at Oran, on Sunday, the 27th ult. On the same day General Pélissier, Commander of the province, passed a grand review of all the troops, and afterwards distributed to the different regiments the eagles remitted to their deputations at the grand *fête* of the 10th of May, at Paris.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the Revenue for the quarter and the year, ending the 5th inst., have been published, from which it appears that on the quarter, as compared with the quarter ending July 5, 1851, there has been an *increase* of income amounting to £144,681, while upon the year, as compared with the year ending July 5, 1851, there has been a *decrease* amounting to £467,523.

The details of increase and decrease for the quarter will be seen in the following items; viz.

INCREASE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 5, 1852, AS COMPARED WITH THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 5, 1851.

Customs	£183,946
Excise	23,706
Stamps	101,324
Property Tax	80,110
Crown Lands	30,000
Miscellaneous	110,948
Total Ordinary Revenue	£830,044
Imprest and other Moneys	72,818
Repayment of Advances	93 243
	£996,205

DECREASE.

Taxes	541 524	
Post Office	10,000	
		551,524
Nett Increase on the Quarter		£144,681

In the return for the year the chief item of *decrease* appears under the head of taxes, and amounts to no less than £1,172,979; but to set against this there is an increase under the heads of customs, property tax, the post-office, the crown lands, and "miscellaneous." The first of these items of increase furnishes additional proof of the soundness of the policy of removing shackles from commerce. In the last return there was an increase of £97,366 in the return from Customs; in the present case we find that increase rising to £296,702. In the Excise there is a decrease on the year of £13,205, but on the quarter, as shown above, there is an increase of £23,706. In stamps the improvement during the last three months is very manifest. When the Stamp Laws were reformed, and the duties reduced, the first result was of course a falling off in the revenue derived from that source. In the year ending the 5th of April last the falling off from stamps was no less than £203,998; and on the quarter ending the same day the decrease was £32,023. The last three months have given time for the wise change in the law to have its beneficial operation, and we accordingly find that the decrease on the year ending July 5 is only £37,389; whilst there has arisen on the quarter, as exhibited in the table above, an increase from stamps of no less than £101,324. It will be seen, therefore, that those items which illustrate the working of Free Trade tell all in favour of that system, and show that by the wise reduction of many imposts revenue may be improved, whilst industry is left more free to operate for individual and national benefit.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Since Saturday last her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the members of the Court have been enjoying the quietude of Osborne.

On Sunday morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the house. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting and the domestic household were also present.

The Royal party did not leave the grounds on Sunday or Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince Royal and Princess Alice, drove out. The Hon. Flora Macdonald and Lieut.-Col. Seymour were in attendance.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, and succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, embarked on board the Royal yacht *Fairy* at six o'clock, for a cruise. The Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour were in attendance. The Royal party returned to Osborne a little before eight o'clock.

There are rumours of a Royal visit to Cork during the exhibition of industry at present open in that city. We believe, however, that her Majesty has no intention of visiting Ireland this year. The departure of the court for Scotland will, it is expected, take place about the end of this month. Her Majesty will, it is said, make trip by railway, sleeping *en route*, as last year, one night at Doncaster, and one night at the Royal palace of Holyrood.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, for Richmond, to pay a visit to the Countess de Neuilly and the French Royal Family. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore, near Windsor. The Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska had a musical reception on Saturday evening, at the residence of the Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Abbot Laurence entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday last, at the residence of the Legation, in Piccadilly.

On Saturday last the Duke and Duchess of Somerset had a grand banquet at their mansion in Park-lane. His Highness Said Pasha, accompanied by his Excellency the Turkish Minister, paid a visit to the Duke of Somerset on Saturday la-t, at his Grace's mansion, in Park-lane. His Highness had a long conference with the noble Duke, and, we understand, expressed his great regret that his early departure from England would prevent the possibility of repeating his visit. On Tuesday evening their Graces had a grand banquet and musical *soirée*.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Kemp Town, Brighton, from Chatsworth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening last, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The Marchioness subsequently had an evening party.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey had a grand banquet and evening party on Monday last, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left their residence in St. James's-square, on Tuesday last, for St. Leonard's, Windsor.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands.

On Thursday was married, at St. George's Church, Walter Drummond, Esq., to Miss Mary Hervey, daughter of the late Lionel Hervey, Esq., formerly the British Minister at Mexico and Madrid. After the ceremony the nuptial party repaired to a breakfast at Thornwood Lodge, the villa of Mr. Vincent, the bride's cousin, at Campden-hill. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured the party with her presence.

THE WEATHER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—Perhaps some few particulars in connexion with the great change in the weather which has taken place during the last week, from a period of unusual cold to one of unusual hot weather, may interest your readers, and I therefore beg to send the following account:—

For some time previous to July 3, the weather was cold, the temperature being day by day below the average value for those days, at times to large amounts, this circumstance, together with an almost daily fall of rain—the fall in June amounting to 4¼ inches in depth—caused the weather to be very unseasonable.

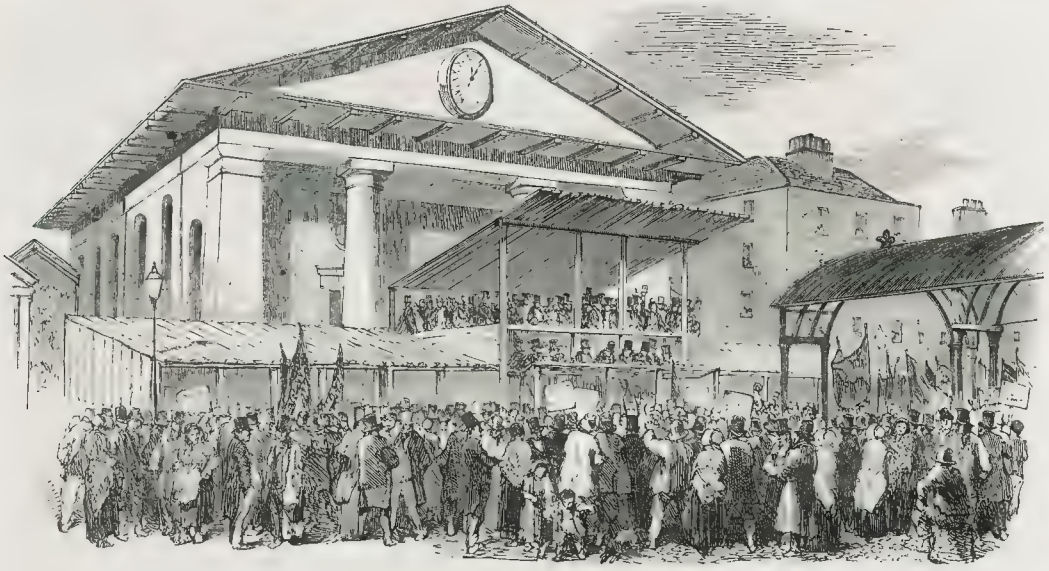
On July 3 there was a considerable increase of temperature, its mean value for the day was 65°, being about 3° above the average for the season. On July 4 there was a still further increase, the temperature of the air ranging from 57° to 84°, and the average for the whole day was 68°. The reading of a thermometer with its bulb placed in the full rays of the sun was 102°.

On Monday, the 5th, the reading of the thermometer reached the very high value of 93°, a point higher than any since July 8, 1846. The lowest reading during the day was 58°, and the average temperature for the day was 76°, a higher mean value than on any day since July 8, 1826, exceeding that on July 5, 1846, by more than 1 degree. A mean daily reading of 76° has only been reached 7 times in 38 years; viz. in 1818, on June 13 and July 24; in 1825, on July 18 and 19; in 1830, on July 30; in 1834, on July 17; and in 1826, on July 5; the reading of the thermometer in the sun on this day was as high as 116° for many hours. On July 6 the temperature of the air ranged from 61° to 89°, and its mean was for the day was 73½°. The reading of the thermometer in the sun was 116°; and on July 8 the temperature of the air ranged from 51·6° to 85°, and in the sun to 110°. During the period from July 1 to July 8 the temperature of the air has ranged from 49° to 93½°; and the average for the day has varied from 59° to 76°.

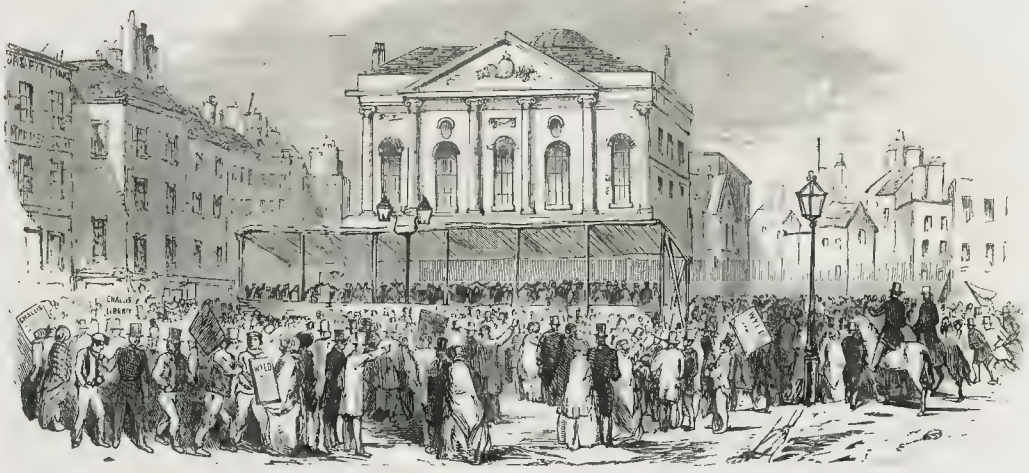
I am, &c., &c.,

13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham. JAMES GLAISHER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION



WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS IN COVENT GARDEN.—(SEE PAGE 26)



FINSBURY ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT CLERKENWELL-GREEN.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT STEPNEY-GREEN.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT THE TOWN-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LAMBETH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS ON KENNINGTON-COMMON.

GREENWICH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election of members to serve in the New Parliament which is to decide finally the question whether Free Trade is to be accepted as the national commercial policy of the Empire or not, is proceeding with unwonted vigour and despatch after the dissolution; and although it would be premature to augur the character of the full result of this appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom from the elections which have already taken place, we may safely assert, point to the fact that these latter show a majority so far against the Government of the Earl of Derby.

The metropolitan elections have all been disposed of this week.

CITY OF LONDON.

On Tuesday the nomination of the candidates for the representation of the City of London took place in the Guildhall.

The hustings were erected at the eastern end of the hall, as usual, strong barriers being raised at intervals in the space in front of them for the purpose of arresting the pressure of the crowd. One of the galleries was exclusively occupied by ladies, and another almost entirely by foreigners, amongst whom were the Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke d'Aumale, who, as the nomination proceeded, watched with interest and manifest amusement the boisterous behaviour of an English election assemblage. Father Gavazzi was also present, and had a place in the same gallery. In another gallery were seated Lady John Russell and other ladies, friends and relatives of the candidates.

The candidates were Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Baron Rothschild, Sir James Duke, Bart., and Mr. Wigram Crawford.

The sheriffs, accompanied by the several candidates and their friends, arrived on the hustings at ten o'clock; and the writ for the election, and the Bribery Act, having been read by Mr. Harker, the City crier,

Mr. Sheriff Cotterell opened the proceedings by reminding the meeting of the great and important duty which they were thus assembled to perform.

Lord John Russell was proposed by Mr. T. Hankey, and seconded by Mr. J. Dillon. Baron Rothschild was proposed by Mr. H. J. Prinsep, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire. Mr. Masterman was proposed by Mr. R. Ellis, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Heath. Sir James Duke was proposed by Mr. Martineau, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Lawrence. Mr. Crawford was proposed by Mr. W. J. Hall, and seconded by Mr. Bateman.

The various candidates then addressed the assemblage in succession.

Lord John Russell on coming forward was met by with cheers, mingled with some manifestations of opposition. The noble Lord based his claim to the renewal of the confidence of the electors upon his past political history, which was known to them all, and which showed him to be a friend to civil and religious liberty in proof of which he referred to his having proposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which injuriously affected the Protestant dissenters, and other measures of a similar character. Referring to the events which have occurred in Parliament, the noble Lord observed that he had done his best to remove that disability, but let him tell them that that was a question which did not depend on him, or any one advocate of that cause; it depended on the people of England to settle that question. (Loud cheers.) And he felt assured that, if the people of England sent a large majority to the House of Commons to remove all religious disabilities, there would be no obstacle to the consummation of their wishes. The noble Lord then proceeded to observe—"With respect to Free Trade I need say but very little. There is not one of the present candidates to represent you who is not favourable to Free Trade. But, more than this. Throughout the country the Protectionists are ready to give up that battle, and like the garrison of a besieged place they are only about to muster their forces for the purpose of laying down their arms. (Cheers.) I know that it is proposed to make some sort of capitulation before those arms are piled, but we must look narrowly at the terms of that capitulation. I say for myself that I shall vote for no relief for a particular class; but for the removal of burdens, if I think it should be given to the body of the community at large. (Cheers.) My belief is that that great class of our fellow-countrymen a most deserving and respectable class who are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, can find their best advantage in that which is for the benefit of the community; and this is not a mere theory or a mere sentiment, because we all know that the agriculturists are employed in raising food, and the more people there are who can eat food, and the more money they have to buy food, the better it will be for those who produce food. (Loud and protracted cheering.) I believe, therefore, that no one will come forward in the new Parliament to say that the people are suffering from the cheapness of bread, and that they have got a plan to add something to the price of the loaf. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I should very much even wish that they will propose to make sugar dearer; but if they do propose it I do not think that those who like to have sugar with their tea would be apt to support and countenance them in that measure. (Cheers.) Then I come to the other question to which I have referred, viz., the question of reform of Parliament. (Cries of "Reform the Corporation of London as well.") I now repeat the opinion which I have already declared in the House of Commons, that there ought to be an enlargement of the suffrage. (Cheers.) I believe, likewise, that proposing the Reform Bill as we did in a great emergency, there are defects which require to be remedied in that act—(Loud cheers) and for my part I shall be ready to consider any proposition for that purpose with the view to give the people a more complete representation. (Cheers.) The son of the present Prime Minister has stated that the proposal I made to Parliament when in office was intended to thwart the principle of the Reform Act which I had introduced. Gentlemen, I utterly deny that statement. It was intended to carry that act more completely into effect, and to give additional vigour to the principles of that act. (Loud cheers.) And now with respect to all the charges that have been made against me of having committed various errors in my political life, I might, perhaps, if I were to detain you, say something in answer to those critics; but I much rather prefer to say, that no doubt, in the course of a long political life, and with an infirm and failing understanding, I have committed many errors, and I throw myself on your indulgence. (Vehement cheering.) If elected to the new Parliament, my object will be to remove remaining religious disabilities, and to take away from the oath which members of Parliament are obliged to take shall be one and simple—the same for persons of all religious faiths, and that religious faith shall no longer be any disqualification.—(Renewed cheers)—that as there should be no longer an oath kept up for the purpose of excluding a Jew, so neither should an oath remain which in many of its parts insults and injures the Roman Catholic. I am for men of all religious having equal rights to a seat in Parliament. And now with respect to Free Trade. I have only to say that I think the commercial policy which has now for ten years been taking place—which has given to you a reduction of £12 000 000 of taxation, with little loss to the revenue—I think that that system which has enabled the people to have greater comforts than they enjoyed during the system of Protection, must be carried out to its full accomplishment and final settlement. I say, likewise, that when that question has been completely set at rest, I shall be for considering the question of a further extension of the suffrage. ("No Popery.") I hear a cry of "No Popery." My sentiments on that subject are clear; I never would countenance or allow any interference with the supremacy and independence of the Crown of these realms; but, at the same time, I never would punish any man for his religious belief, my votes and my conduct in Parliament have known to all the world, and I wish to abide your decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Bannoch asked the noble Lord whether he would support the use of the ballot at elections for members of Parliament?

Lord J. Russell: I have often given an opinion upon that subject in Parliament I am in favour of publicity in all proceedings. I think our courts of law should be open, our discussions in Parliament should be open; and I think if you are to resort to secrecy in giving votes for members of Parliament, there would be an equally good argument for excluding publicity from those institutions which I have named. I am aware that there are many cases of undue liberals by the free exercise of their franchise. I do not believe that those evils would be cured by secret voting, but there would be a secret inquisition into every man's vote, and that as he may be now punished for open votes, then would be means found to punish him also for his secret vote. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Bannoch wished further to ask the noble Lord if he would extend the rancise and shorten the duration of Parliaments?

Lord J. Russell: With regard to these two questions I must ask your indulgence for a moment. With respect to any measure that I may bring forward as minister, I have to consider first what is best for the country, and next, what other men will support, and what I have a chance of carrying. If I am fit to represent you in Parliament I am fit to be entrusted with a discretion there; and I would advise you rather to choose some man whom you can trust, and upon whose judgment and honesty you can rely, than to choose an automaton with the hope that you may be able to direct the wires. (Hear.)

Mr. Wigram Crawford, in the course of the observations which he addressed to the assemblage, announced that he was not willingly a candidate.

The show of hands was then taken, when Mr. Sheriff Swift declared the show to be in favour of Mr. Masterman, Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford.

A poll was accordingly demanded for Sir James Duke, and Wednesday was appointed for the polling.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Thursday. The numbers were—For

Mr. Masterman	6195
Lord John Russell	5537
Sir James Duke, Bart	5270
Baron Lionel de Rothschild	4748
Mr. Crawford	3765

The four first candidates were then declared duly elected.

They all then severally addressed the electors, returning thanks to the honour conferred on them.

WESTMINSTER.

In this city there was a contest for the representation. The candidates were one of the late members, Sir De Lacy Evans (Liberal), Lord Maidstone (Ministerialist), Mr. Cowingham (Liberal), and Sir J. Shelley (Liberal).

The nomination took place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, on the hustings before St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in the presence of a very large and very variegated, but good-humoured assemblage, of which the large majority consisted apparently of non-electors. The ceremony excited much curiosity, if one were to judge from the number of ladies who braved the fierce heat of sunshine in conspicuous positions on the roof of the market, and from the several distinguished foreigners who were present in places equally exposed to the heat. Popular rumour assigned to many of those ladies a very active part in canvassing for Lord Maidstone, just as Lady Holland and the fair Whigs of old used their persuasive powers in favour of Mr. Fox. Among the foreigners present were the American Minister and Colonel Laurence, M. Mussurus, the Turkish Ambassador, Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Augustenberg, &c., who must have acquired very strange notions of the working of our boasted representative institutions if their sole knowledge of them was derived from these proceedings. Scarcely an eleven o'clock the crowd before the hustings was considerable; but as the hour of nomination approached it increased. All the space between Henrietta-street and King-street was occupied by a dense mass fifty or sixty deep, which swayed to and fro, all swearing in the sun, and shouting with the most surprising vigour from that time till the close of the proceedings. The front of the hustings was covered with placards, asking the electors to vote for "Lord Maidstone" (with whose name was coupled, curiously enough, and certainly very seriously under the circumstances, "Cheap tea, sugar, and tobacco!"); and to vote for "Cuningham, the independent candidate;" or for "Evans and Shelley, the friends of Reform."

Just before twelve o'clock Sir D. L. Evans made his bow from the hustings, and was saluted by an outburst of groaning, hissing, and yelling, which was renewed with unabated vigour whenever the General ventured to speak, or to place himself in any way prominent before the crowd. Sir John Shelley followed, and was well received in comparison, though he had not any great reason to be proud of his popularity These two candidates and their friends took up their position on the section of the hustings to the left of the High Bailiff's box. Lord Maidstone arrived speedily afterwards, with a great procession of vans covered with his name in blue letters, a very energetic band of music, and some still more energetic friends. His Lordship stationed himself in the compartment on the right hand of the High Bailiff's quarters, and was recognised by the crowd with an abundance of groaning and facetious allusions to "poetry" and "the small loaf." Lord Randolph, however, succeeded in raising something like a demonstration in his Lordship's favour by two strong appeals for "three cheers for Lord Maidstone." Lastly came Mr. Coningham, in an open carriage, preceded and followed by flags and banners, with a "tail" of supporters in Hansom cabs, and a crashing band in the distance. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering and violent enthusiasm, which spent itself in rushing up behind and in crowding on the chief seat and waggon, and impeding the progress of the horses, which were somewhat injudiciously driven in front of the hustings, through the panting multitude.

Mr Sneyd, the High Bailiff, appeared in his place at twelve o'clock, and opened the proceedings by reading the writ and the act against bribery and corruption

The various candidates, their movers and seconders, having then addressed, or rather endeavoured to address, the assemblage, amidst the Babel of discordant noises which emanated from the crowd in front, the show of hands was taken, which the High Bailiff, amid much cheering, declared to be in favour of Mr. Coningham and Sir J. Shelley

A poll was demanded for Sir D. L. Evans and Lord Maidstone.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Friday. At one o'clock the High Bailiff announced the numbers to be as follows:—

Sir John Shelley	4190
Sir De Lacy Evans	4176
Lord Maidstone	3373
Mr. Coningham	1716

He therefore declared that Sir John Shelley and Sir De Lacy Evans were duly elected.

The candidates then severally returned thanks for the support they had each received, and the proceedings terminated.

MARYLEBONE.

In this metropolitan borough there was no opposition, and, consequently, the election was a merely formal proceeding. The late members, Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., were re-elected on Tuesday last.

FINSBURY.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Wednesday. There was a large crowd, very noisy, but very good-humoured withal, assembled in front of the hustings on Clerkenwell-green. Mr. Boykett, the returning officer, having gone through the usual preliminaries, the following candidates were proposed and seconded, viz.:—The late member, Mr. T. S. Duncombe; Mr. J. Wyld, and Mr. Alderman Challis—all Liberals.

Mr. Duncombe was enthusiastically received when he addressed the electors. He was there that day for the purpose of redeeming the pledge which he gave on the first occasion when they returned him to Parliament; namely, that so long as the borough of Finsbury should be prepared to stand by him he should never desert the electors of Finsbury. (Cheers.) He was there, he said, to redeem that pledge; but before he went into any of the questions of the day he begged to might be allowed to say that he was not actuated and unassisted by any other candidate. (Cheers.) He had formed no coalities whatsoever. (Hear hear.) It was to the electors, and to the electors alone, that he looked for support. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that he had not been quite so complimentary on one or two occasions as he ought to have been towards his colleagues candidates. (Cries of "Question," "Order," "Turn him out," and "It is the question.") He was told that he had not been sufficiently courteous to one and unkind to the other. He could only say that, if he had, such never was his intention. (Bravo.) When two candidates appeared, as it were, to mount on the shoulders of the people, they must forgive him if he said that a representative must look with a little suspicion and jealousy upon them, particularly when they entered the field before any vacancy occurred. (Cheers.) But this was all, he could declare—

> How happy could I be with either
> Were t'other dear charmer away,
> But while you thus tease me together,
> To neither a word will I say.

(Laughter and cheers.) He had been a dissevered Parliament, so far as Finsbury was concerned, to send him to ask his constituents what they thought of Lord Derby as Prime Minister; and if they returned him again to Parliament it would be his duty in the place to tell the Earl of Derby and Commons what the sentiments of Finsbury thought of the present Prime Minister—(Cheers)—what they thought not only of the man, but also of his measures. (Hear, hear.) They knew he had told the country that he wished to have the opinion of the country upon the question of taxing the food of the people—(Hear, hear) —and if there were a majority in his favour, or in favour of taxing the food of the people, he would set seriously to work and try to effect that diabolical purpose. (Hear, hear.) Whether Lord Derby had, or had not, a 100 of majority, he (Mr. Duncombe) cared not. He, on their part, should dare Lord Derby to propose, and defy him to pass any measure for the taxation of the food of the people. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr Duncombe) thought the electors would say the day for his making professions was gone by. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He stood there to be judged by his votes, and by the opinions he had expressed in the act in Parliament. They knew full well what he had done in nurturing the cause of reform, whether connected with the Church or with the State. (Applause) He was prepared to continue those exertions in favour of such reforms. He was what was commonly called anti-Maynoothism. (Hear.) He always opposed the grant when it was annual, and opposed at every stage the proposal to make it permanent. He was prepared to oppose that endowment against the will of some members of Parliament, as well as all other religious endowments—(Cheers)—proposed to be effected by the State. He was also against what was called the militia, and therefore an anti-militiaman. At the conclusion of the last session of Parliament that measure would be put into execution, and the honest and the industrious mechanic would find himself drawn away from his home. If it should be proposed to repeal that measure, he would vote for it. (Cheers.) It was a bad measure. (Loud hear.) It was an ill-advised, unnecessary measure; it was calculated to create confusion at home and jealousy abroad. (Applause.) He had given the electors a little bill of fare as to what he proposed to do, and he trusted they would like to know what he was for. He was for justice to all at home, and against interference in the affairs of their neighbours abroad. (Hear, hear.) He said justice and equal rights to all at home; but further than that he would not go. If any one wished information on other points, he was ready to give it. He was ready to answer for any vote, opinion, or anything he had done since he had had the honour of their acquaintance. (Cheers.) He was ready to say that he wished this struggle had not been a contest of Liberal against Liberal. It would have been more creditable to their cause, and more satisfactory, he thought, to the constituency of Finsbury; but, as it was, he had, and he felt bound to say, confidence in carrying the old blue and buff now waving on the breeze. (Applause) Those colours had never been defeated yet—(A voice, "Nor sullied") and they would not be defeated now. (Loud cheers.) He was confident that the constituency would vote for their support in vindication of those principles he had ever advocated, and in which, if a man knew himself, he should, be it soon or be it late, close his political career. Great cheering.

Mr. Wyld having also addressed the assemblage,

Mr. Alderman Challis observed that, in presenting himself to the electors as a candidate to represent the borough of Finsbury in Parliament, he was conscious of answering an objection that in doing so he was dividing the Liberal interest. When first requested to become a candidate, he declined, on the ground that there was no vacancy. His friends assured him that the onerous nature of Mr. Wakley's official engagements and the failure of his health would most likely prevent his becoming a candidate at this election; they stated that on these grounds, at all events, if he did, he would not be returned. The requisition, signed by between 4000 and 5000 persons, induced to reconsider any doubt on the subject. The course which the election had taken seems to leave the vacant seat to be contested between him and Mr. Wyld. During the canvass some placards had been issued which had given pain to the gentlemen engaged in the contest. He begged to assure them the placards were printed without his knowledge, and against his repeated desire that nothing might be done by any friend of his that should make a political contest the occasion of producing acrimony and bad feeling.

A show of hands was taken, and the returning officer declared that it was in favour of Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Alderman Challis. The show of hands in favour of Mr. Duncombe appeared universal.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Friday. The returning officer announced the following as the state of the poll at the termination of the election on Tuesday:—

Challis	7504
Duncombe	6876
Wyld	2010

The candidates severally returned thanks for the support they had received, and the proceedings terminated.

SOUTHWARK.

The nomination of two burgesses to represent this borough in Parliament took place on Wednesday in front of the Town-hall.

Mr. Pritchard, the High-Bailiff, presided.

The candidates were Sir W. Molesworth (the late member), Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and Mr. G. Scovell (all Liberals).

Sir W. Molesworth, on presenting himself, was greeted with unanimous plaudits. He said, he came before them to ask them to choose him to be one of their representatives. A similar request would be made by two very honourable and very estimable gentlemen. He was very sorry they could not return both of them; but as they were in the constitution of the country they could only gratify the wishes of two of them, they could only decide between their conflicting claims by rejecting one. Now, he was happy to think that he had claims to submit which must be regarded as superior to those of his opponents. (Cheers.) Not only had a member duties to perform to his constituency, but he contended that constituents were also under obligations to their representatives if they did their duty. In order to persuade them that he deserved the reward of confidence at their hands, he would very briefly remind them what were the promises which, in 1842 and 1847, he had made, and it would be for them to determine whether he had carried out what he had professed. (Cheers.) He had spoken and voted in favour of all measures which had had for their object the freedom of trade and the removal of all restrictions upon commerce. (Cheers.) He had voted for the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and for the reduction and equalisation of the duties on sugar. He was in favour also of direct taxation, and he thought that there should be a gradual reduction of all those taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of the country. He had therefore supported the Income-tax, and generally the financial policy of the late Government, which, in many respects, was identical with that of the late Sir R. Peel. (Cheers.) He had always advocated economy in every branch of the public service, and having been a member of the committee which had sat for a long time on that subject, he had endeavoured to give a practical effect to his opinions. National education he regarded as a matter of primary importance. (Cheers.) It formed one of the most sacred and solemn duties of society, and by properly discharging it, the state best consulted both the moral and material interests of its subjects. He had, therefore, supported grants for education, and for its extension to all religious sects equally. He had also supported the repeal of all taxes upon knowledge. (Cheers.) He adopted the broad principle that all men, to a certain extent, created they might be only, were entitled to equal rights and privileges under the law, and in carrying out this principle he had both spoken and voted for the admission of Jews into Parliament. He was an advocate for the extension of the suffrage in the town to the extent proposed by Mr. Hume, and in counties to that proposed by Mr. Locke King. He was in favour of the ballot to protect the voter, and of the abolition of the property qualification, in order that his choice might be unfettered and unrestricted. (Applause.) To the foreign policy of the country he had devoted a considerable share of attention; and he had constantly and perseveringly advocated a complete reform in the system of colonial Government, in order to strengthen and render permanent the connection between the colonies and the mother country, and to reduce the expenditure on their account, when at this time amounted to about £4,000,000 per annum. (Loud cheers.) Pursuit him to his favoured haunts, and to the remotest parts, in support of that constitution which had survived every political storm, and which justly continued to be the wonder and admiration of the surrounding nations. (Loud cheers.)

Like other candidates having likewise addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Apsley Pellatt. A poll was therefore demanded on behalf of Mr Scovell.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Friday. Mr. Pritchard, the High Bailiff, announced the number of votes recorded for each candidate to be—

Molesworth	5241
Pellatt	3887
Scovell	2909

He then declared the election to have fallen on Sir William Molesworth, Bart., and Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The three candidates having then severally returned thanks for the support they had received, the proceedings terminated.

LAMBETH.

In this borough there was a contest. The late members, the right hon. Thomas Pemberton and Mr. W. Williams, were opposed by Mr. William Arthur Wilkinson.

The nomination took place on Kennington Common on Tuesday, and the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. W. Williams and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. D'Eyncourt, and the voting was fixed for the following day (Wednesday).

Mr. Wilkinson, in his speech to the electors, disclaimed any intention to find fault with the conduct of their late representatives; on the contrary, he admitted having heretofore supported them. He merely came forward in obedience to the wishes of a large and respectable body of the constituency, who were greatly dissatisfied with the public conduct of one of their late members. He was the supporter of the principles of Free Trade and civil and religious liberty to the fullest extent.

On Wednesday the polling was carried on with great briskness from its first opening to its close at four o'clock, P.M., when Mr. Wilkinson, the new candidate, declared that Mr. Williams were returned at the head of the poll, Mr. D'Eyncourt, one of the former members, being rejected.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Thursday as follows —

Williams	4782
Wilkinson	4744
D'Eyncourt	3879

TOWER HAMLETS.

There was also a contest for the representation of this borough. The late members, Sir William Clay and Mr. George Thompson, were opposed by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. C. S. Butler, and Mr. Newton. The last-mentioned candidate is the person whose name was so prominently connected a few months back with the strike of the amalgamated engineers.

The nomination took place upon hustings erected at Stepney-green on Tuesday, when Mr. Ayrton, in his speech to the electors, declared himself to be a true Radical Reformer.

Mr. Butler, amid great interruption, stated that he was a Reformer, and was opposed to the Maynooth Grant. He was in favour of the ballot. He was prepared to reform the Church, and to pay the poor curates fairly and honestly for their work.

Mr. Newton declared himself to be the true friend of the working classes, and if returned he would not only support the interests of the electors, but also the interests of the 60,000 non-electors in the borough. He would advocate such measures as would give employment to the people, and would destroy "those huge monopolies of different kinds which now oppressed them."

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Newton and Mr. George Thompson. The interruption a poll was demanded on behalf of the other three candidates, and the voting was fixed for the following day.

Accordingly, on Wednesday the polling commenced at eight o'clock A.M., and closed at four P.M. On Thursday the official declaration of the poll was made as follows:—

Sir W. Clay	5724
Mr. Butler	5748
Mr. Thompson	5709
Mr. Ayrton	2752
Mr. Newton	1070

Sir W. Clay, Bart., and Mr. C. Salisbury Butler were then declared the duly returned members of the borough. (Loud cheers.) Mr. George Thompson has thus lost his seat in Parliament.

GREENWICH.

There was a contest in this borough. The late members, Admiral Stewart, and Mr. Alderman Salomons were opposed by Mr. Montagu Chambers, the eminent Queen's Counsel; Mr. Peter Rolt, the Ministerial candidate; and Mr. Knight (Chartist). The nomination took place on Tuesday.

Mr. Alderman Salomons, in his speech to the electors, stated that if they returned him again as their representative, he promised that he would go into the House of Commons and vote for the Speaker, and would do his utmost to sit and vote altogether as their member.

Admiral Stewart referred to his past conduct as their representative as a guarantee for the maintenance of the principles which as a Reformer and Free-trader he had always advocated.

Mr. M. Chambers reiterated the same opinions he had expressed, when he stood before them a short time ago as a candidate for the borough.

Mr. P. Rolt could scarcely procure a hearing. He was understood to declare his determination to support the Protestant institutions of the country.

Mr. Knight having addressed the electors on the five points of the Charter, declined to go to the poll.

The show of hands having been declared to be in favour of Mr. Rolt and Mr. Chambers, a poll was demanded on behalf of the opposing candidates, who was appointed to take place on the following day (Wednesday), when the election resulted in the defeat of the two ex-members, and the return of Mr. Peter Rolt and Mr. Montagu Chambers (Liberals). It was thus proving that the show of hands taken at the nomination on Tuesday was a correct index of the state of parties in the borough.

On Thursday the official declaration of the poll was made, viz:—

Mr. Rolt	3815
Mr. Chambers	3390
Admiral Stewart	2620
Alderman Salesbon	2402

Majority of Mr. Chambers over Admiral Stewart, 334.

The returning officer then declared Mr. Chambers and Mr. Rolt duly elected to represent the borough in Parliament.

LIVERPOOL.—The nomination took place on Tuesday, amid considerable excitement and large party processions. The hustings were in front of the Town Hall. The candidates were Mr. Cardwell (the late member), Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie (one of the Secretaries of the Treasury), Mr. Charles Turner (a Ministerialist), and Mr. Ewart (the late member for Dumfries). The show of hands having been declared to be in favour of Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. M'Kenzie and Mr. Turner, and the voting was appointed to take place on the following day, when the election resulted in the return of the two Protectionists; viz.—Messrs. Turner and M'Kenzie.

PRESTON.—There was a contest for this borough. The nomination took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. John Wilson, the late member; Mr. Strutt, the advocate of Free Trade and Reform; Mr. Sturgeon, who was put forward as the friend of the working men; and Sir George Larpent (Whig). The polling on Wednesday resulted in the return of Mr. Walbor and Mr. Strutt.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The borough elections in Ireland were to commence on Friday. They return altogether sixty-eight members out of one hundred and five representatives for Ireland. Thirty-four of the boroughs return one each; and the remaining seven—namely, Belfast, Cork, Dublin City, Dublin University, Galway, Limerick, and Waterford, two members each. Twenty-one of the boroughs are like v to be contested, several of them very severely; but in the following thirteen the old members are not opposed:—Bandon, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dub in University, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Lisburn, Londonderry, Portarlington, and Wexford. In some of the other boroughs, owing to the dissensions prevailing amongst Liberals, there is a chance of a gain to the Ministerialists—for instance, in Dundalk, where Captain Jocelyn is the Tory candidate. But, upon the other hand, the Liberals are very likely to gain one member in Cork city, by the defeat of Colonel Chatterton; and another in Newry by the substitution of Mr. Kirk for Mr. Hallewell. The conclusion generally come to as to the result of the elections is, that the representation of the boroughs, as regards the relative state of parties, will undergo no material change.

With respect to the counties, it is difficult to foresee what the result is likely to be with reference to the Government of Lord Derby; but the impression prevails that the county elections in Ireland will not give the Ministry any advantage over what they possessed from the Irish representation in the late Parliament.

Up to the present time the following are the nominations fixed:—

Armagh borough—Friday, July 9	Kinsale—Saturday, July 10
Bandon—Friday, July 9	Limerick city—Thursday, July 8
Belfast—Friday, July 9	Limerick county—Monday, July 12
Cavo county—Monday, July 19	Londonderry county—Friday, July 16
Cork county Monday, July 19	Londonderry city—Friday, July 9
Cork city—Friday, July 9	Malow—Monday, July 12
Down county—Tuesday, July 20	Monaghan county Tuesday, July 13
Dublin city -Thursday, July 8	New Ross Monday, July 12
Dublin county—Monday, July 19	Wexford borough—Friday, July 9
Ennis—Saturday, July 10	Youghal—Monday, July 12
Enniskillen—Saturday, July 10	

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—The election for this close borough has been fixed by the Provost for the 13th inst.

LIMERICK CITY.—This is one of the localities in which the reaction of the Stockport riots has been yet most conspicuous. The body of trades were well known to be decidedly in favour of Mr. Russell, the Liberal Protestant candidate, and to be equally determined in their opposition to Serjeant O'Brien the "brigade" nominee, but the events of last week have had the effect of entirely changing their opinions, and their banners will now be hoisted on the other side. At a meeting held in Limerick on Tuesday, the following resolution was among those adopted:—Resolved—That in the present momentous crisis, when our religion is assailed in the English House of Commons, denounced as a nuisance and a scandal in Government proclamations, and stoned and trampled in the streets of Protestant England, it is the bounden duty of the Catholics of Ireland to band together for their church and their altars, and to return to Parliament men who will understand and love the Catholic faith, and be prepared, at all hazards, to struggle for its defence."

RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S POLL.—The following summary of the results of the first day's contested election shows little encouragement to the Protectionists. They have gained Bradford, Devonport, Greenwich, Horsham, Liverpool (two seats). Lymington, Preston, Windsor, Warwick (two seats)—in all eleven members. They have lost Aylesbury, Berwick, Beverley, Bewdley, Cardiff, Gloucester, Guildford, Hull, Hertford, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Nottingham, Reading, Scarborough—in all fourteen members. The Liberal gain is, therefore, three on the first day.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.—It appears by a return just issued, that, according to the late census, there are in the Tower Hamlets 72,710 inhabited houses, and the population is 539,111; in Marylebone, 40,513 inhabited houses, and the population 370,967; in Finsbury there 37,427 inhabited houses, and the population 293,772; in London, 29 154 inhabited houses, and the population 291,345; in Westminster, 24,755 inhabited houses, and the population 241,611; and in Southwark, 23,751 inhabited houses, and the population 172,855. The City of London there are 14,360 inhabited houses, and the population 127,869.

RAILWAY BILLS.—On the last day of the late session the House of Lords passed a resolution altering the standing order No. 185, known as "Lord Wharncliffe's," which required that incorporated companies promoting bills in Parliament should at a certain stage prove before the standing order Committee of the Lords that such bills had been approved by three-fifths of the proprietors present at a general meeting specially convened for that purpose. The alterations in the standing order referred to are to the effect that, on giving the usual ten days' notice by circular to the proprietors of such meeting, the three-fifths proxies are to be enclosed for the use of such proprietors, and that, on boding the meeting, proof be given that such bill was submitted and approved of by proprietors present in person, or by proxy, holding at least three-fifths of the paid-up capital of the company represented at such meeting by qualified proprietors. No alteration was made with the view of doing away with the practice of dividing stock among numerous persons, so as to obtain the largest number of votes out of a given amount of stock, and thus, by a comparatively small amount of stock, to enable adverse parties to outvote the proprietors at a meeting.

POISONOUS CAYENNE PEPPER.—In none of the investigations of the *Lancet* commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting cayenne pepper. Of 28 samples examined, it was found that 24 were adulterated, 22 contained mineral colouring matter, and four only were found to be genuine. In 130 of the samples red lead was found in large and poisonous quantities. In seven of the samples were found Venetian red, red ochre, brick-dust, or some other analogous ferruginous earth. In six of the samples were found a large quantity of salt, combined with red lead and a red ferruginous earth; the purpose of the salt is supposed to be to bring out the colour and acrid taste of a genuine portion of cayenne, which in other ingredients were vermilion or sulphuret of mercury, a highly deleterious substance, cinnabar, turmeric, ground rice, and husks of white pepper. It is remarked, as a peculiarity, that red lead and vermilion, or sulphuret of mercury, that not only are they highly poisonous, but when taken into the human system are not eliminated, as is the case with some other poisons, but remain in the body, thus gradually accumulating, until they seriously affect the health of those who use them.

FREIGHTS TO AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Gamman and Offer, in their monthly circular, say that in the last month the demand for tonnage for the Australian passenger trade has steadily increased, but immediate wants have been to a considerable extent supplied by large arrivals of shipping during the month. There are now seventy sail of vessels loading in London for the Australian colony, against forty-seven at the corresponding period of last year, and a similar increase in the supply of tonnage has been obtained at Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and other outports, including at the former some steam-ships of large capacity; but the inquiry for passage continues so great that ship-owners are maintaining very high rates. The export of goods does not keep pace with the tide of passengers, and freights are accordingly hardly so firm, owing to the large amount of extra tonnage in the market. The average rate of charter for suitable passenger ships loading on the berth for the colony is £5 per register ton, o.m., for the run out, a freight exceeding in many instances the entire value of the vessel—as an example, a colonial-built ship of 700 tons register, originally classed for four years, now five years old, was recently chartered by a broker here for the lump sum of £3000 for the run out to Port Philip; but this vessel been offered for sale by auction three months ago, she could hardly have fetched two-thirds of that sum. Out of the seventy vessels loading in London, but one is foreign owned. Passage money by sailing-vessels ranges from £20 to £55, for similar accommodation as that which have obtained only £15 to £40 a few weeks ago. The employment of so large an amount of tonnage in the emigration business, has occasioned an improvement generally in the rates of freight.

The new charter of the College of Surgeons came into practical operation for the first time on Thursday, the 8th of July, when the Fellows met for the election of new members for the council. It is not a little singular, that, although the regulations under which the election was made are altogether different from those which have obtained in previous elections, yet the senior Fellows were the only candidates. The Fellows at large have evidently not had time to realise the important changes introduced by the new charter.

The accounts from the midland districts state that the hay harvest has pretty generally commenced. The crops are good. Turnip sowing is being carried on with great rapidity. The wheats are generally in ear, and looking admirably in every respect though occasional rumours reach us of the appearance of mildew in the l ter sown crops, a result doubtless attributa le to the continued humidity of the atmosphere. We regret to hear that the beans are almost universal y blighted, and exhibiting similar symptoms to the former dis ase in potatoes, which crop, on the other hand, looks unmistakeably well. The fruit prospects for the year are not good.

The Masters of the Law Courts in Dublin have refused to issue writs against members of the late Parliament until after the expiration of forty days from the proclamation dissolving it.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, South America, to May 15, state that freights to England were £2 per ton for guano.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO SIT IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS UP TO THURSDAY LAST.

	Ministerialists	Liberals	Anti-Corn-Law Conservatives.
ASHETON.—G. Moffat		1	
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE C. Hindley		1	
AYLESBURY.—Dr. Lyard		1	
" R. Bethell		1	
BEAUMARIS.—Lord G. Paget	1		
BERWICK. Matthew Foster		1	
" John Stapleton		1	
BEVERLEY.—Hon. B. Lawley		1	
" W. Wells		1	
BEWDLEY.—Sir R. Winnington		1	
BRADFORD.—B. Mulgan		1	
" Hon. W. Wykham	1		
BRIGHTON.—Fuchell		1	
" Hervey	1		
CALNE.—The Earl of Shelburne	1		
CAMBRIDGE.—Macaulay		1	
" Astell	1		
CARDIFF (DISTRICT).—W. Coffin		1	
CHESTER (CITY).—Earl Grosvenor	1		
" Hon. William O. Stanley	1		
CRIPPENHAM.—J. Neeld		1	
" H. G. Bolders		1	
CHRISTCHURCH. Captain J. E. Woolcott	1		
CIRENCESTER.—J. R. Mullings		1	
" Hon. A. G. Fonsonby	1		
CLITHEROE.—Wilson		1	
COVENTRY.—Right Hon. E. Ellice	1		
" C. Geach		1	
DERBY.—Bass		1	
" Horsfall		1	
DEVIZES.—G. H. Heneage		1	
" J. N Gladstone	1		
DEVONPORT.—Right Hon. H. Tuffnell		1	
" General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley		1	
DORCHESTER.—Sheridan		1	
" Sturt	1		
DUNDEE.—G. Duncan		1	
DURHAM.—Grainger		1	
" Vane	1		
EVESHAM.—Sir R. Vivlloughby	1		
" G. Berkeley		1	
GLOUCESTER—Price		1	
" Berkeley		1	
GREENWICH.—M. Chambers		1	
" F. Rolt		1	
GRIMSBY.—Heneage		1	
GUILDFORD.—R. P. Mangles		1	
" J. Hall		1	
HALIFAX.—Sir Charles Wood		1	
" F. Crossley		1	
HERTFORD.—Hon. W. F. Cowper		1	
" T. Chambers		1	
HONITON.—Joseph Locke		1	
" Sir James W. Hogg		1	
HORSHAM.—W. R. S. Fitzgerald		1	
HUDDERSFIELD.—Stanfield		1	
HULL.—C.ay		1	
" Goderich	1		
IPSWICH.—Cobbold		1	
" Adair	1		
KIDDERMINSTER.—R. Lowe		1	
KINCARDINESHIRE. Hon. H. Arbuthnot	1		
LAMBETH.—A. W. W. Wilkinson		1	
" W. Williams		1	
LANCESTON.—Hon Jocaline Percy	1		
LEICESTER —Walmsley		1	
" Gardiner		1	
LEOMINSTER.—G. Arkwright		1	
" J. G. Philmore		1	
LEWES.—Hon. H Fitzroy		1	
" Hon. H. Brand		1	
LINCOLN. Sibthorp	1		
" Heneage		1	
LIVERPOOL.—C. Turner		1	
" W. F. Mackenzie		1	
LONDON.—J. Masterman		1	
" Lord John Russell		1	
" Sir James Duke		1	
" Baron Rothschild		1	
LYMINGTON.—Sir J. B. Carnac	1		
" P. J. Hutchins		1	
MACCLESFIELD.—Brocklehurst		1	
" Egerton	1		
MAIDSTONE —J Wantman		1	
" G. Dodd		1	
MANCHESTER.—Gibson		1	
" Bright		1	
MARLBOROUGH.—Lord E. Bruce	1		
" H. Baring		1	
MALTON Childers		1	
" Denison		1	
MARYLEBONE.—Sir B Hall		1	
" Lord D. Stuart		1	
MONMOUTH DISTRICT.—C. Bailey		1	
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE —J. B Blackett		1	
" T. E Headlam		1	
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—Jackson		1	
" Christy		1	
NORTHAMPTON.—Right Hon. R. V. Smith		1	
" R. Carrie		1	
NORTHALLERTON.—Wrighston		1	
NORWICH.—Peto		1	
" Warner		1	
NOTTINGHAM —John Walter		1	
" Right Hon. E. Strutt		1	
OXFORD (CITY).—J. H. Langston		1	
" Sir W. P Wood		1	
PETERBOROUGH.—Hon. G. Fitzwilliam		1	
" R. Watson		1	
PETERSFIELD.—Sir W. H. Jolliffe	1		
POOLE —Seymour	1		
" Franklyn	1		
PORTSMOUTH.—Sir F. T. Baring		1	
" Viscount Monck		1	
PRESTON.—R. Townley Parker		1	
" Sir G Strickland		1	
READING.—F. Pigott		1	
" H. S. Keating		1	
RETFORD (EAST).—Viscount Galway		1	
" Hon. W. E. Duncombe		1	
RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE).—H. Rich		1	
" M. Wyvill		1	
RIPON.—Lascelles		1	
" Beckett	1		
SALFORD.—J. Brotherton		1	
SCARBOROUGH.—Right Hon. W. B. Johnstone		1	
" The Earl of Mulgrave	1		
SHEFFIELD.—J. A. Roebuck		1	
" G. Hadfield		1	
SHREWSBURY.—G. Tomline	1		
" E. H Baldock	1		
SOUTH SHIELDS.—R. Ingham		1	
STAFFORD.—Wise		1	
" Olwy		1	
ST. ANDREWS.—Hon. C. Kinnaird		1	
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Ricardo		1	
" Gower	1		
STROUD.—G. P. Scrope		1	
" Lord Moreton	1		
SUNDERLAND. Hudson		1	
" Seymour	1		
SWANSEA.—Vivian		1	
TAMWORTH.—Sir R. Peel	1		
" J. Townshend		1	
TAVISTON.—Viscount Ebrington		1	
" J. Heathcoat		1	
TOWER HAMLETS.—Sir W. Clay		1	
" R. Butler		1	
WALLINGFORD.—Malins		1	
WENLOCK.—Hon. G. C. Weld Forester	1		
" James Milnes Gaskell		1	
WHITEHAVEN.—Hildyard	1		
WIGAN.—Lockness		1	
" Lindsay	1		
WINCHESTER.—Carter		1	
" East	1		
WINDSOR.—Lord C. Wellesley		1	
" C. W. Grenfell		1	
YARMOUTH.—Rembold		1	
" Lacon	1		
YORK (CITY).—J. G. Smyth		1	
" W. M. E. Milner		1	
	37	103	22

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J P, Lisbon.—They are both under consideration.

A St. *Vito*.—A full account of the meeting in question was given in the *Chess-player's Chronicle* of June

W S T, Leamington.—A private communication has been forwarded.

CHESSER.—In every match by correspondence a fixed time for each party making his move should be agreed on. When this is not done, and a player systematically occupies a fortnight or the s weeks over a single move, his opponent should push on the game as far as it proceeded, and then decline to play with such an antagonist any more.

F W W—The statement is wholly without foundation. For full particulars of what took place we must refer you to the "Chess Tournament," recently published by Bohn, of Covent garden.

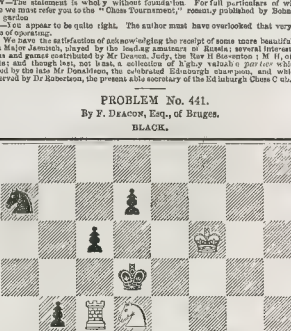
O B P.—Your appear to be quite right. The author must have overlooked that very evident mode of operating.

* * We have the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of some more beautiful games from Major Jaenisch, played by the leading amateurs of Russia; several interesting problems and games contributed by Mr Deacon, Judy, the New H ns-ome, M H, of Nalore, India; and though last, not least, a collection of highly valuable *games* which were played by the late Mr Donaldson, the celebrated Edinburgh chess-player, and which war preserved by Dr Robertson, the present able secretary of the Edinburgh Chess Club.

PROBLEM No. 441.

By F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.

On Monday last the Edinburgh Chess Club met for the first time in their new Club Room, 73, Princes-street. There was a far larger muster of members than have been congregated for the last twenty years; the strength of the Club having recently received large accessions from the absorption of a society of gentlemen who used to practise the game of chess in the Philosophical Institution in Queen-street, and from a considerable influx of new members. By a most fortunate coincidence, Mr. Staunton chanced to visit Scotland at the very time when efforts were being made by some members of the Edinburgh Club to revive that interest in the game, which for some years had been permitted to flag, and when requested to assist at its first meeting, he most kindly consented.

The proceedings of the evening opened appropriately with a game, in which Mr. Staunton encountered three of the strongest players of the Club (the Rev. T. Gordon, Dr. Robertson, and Mr. Meikle) in consultation, giving them the odds of a Pawn and two moves. Mr. Staunton's skill in giving this description of odds has never been surpassed, and the accuracy and judgment with which he made the necessary defensive moves preliminary to a most subtle and vigorous attack, excited the admiration of all competent judges who witnessed his play on Monday evening. The game was finished in a most spirited manner, and half-past seven till ten o'clock, when its termination was postponed till the next day. Mr. Staunton's antagonist had made a sturdy fight, and although the admirable tactics of the master had succeeded in wresting the attack from them, they still retained the numerical advantage of the Pawn originally given, and had conducted a difficult defence in a manner which did them no discredit.

At ten o'clock the Club marched in procession to the splendid hotel for supper. James Rose, Esq., President of the Club, occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Mr. Staunton and the Rev. Mr. Gordon. Dr. Robertson, secretary to the Club, officiated as croupier. About thirty gentlemen were present.

After the health of the Queen and other loyal toasts, the president stated that though in this large assemblage he felt himself in the unenviable position of being the oldest member present, yet there was a kind of satisfaction in the position: it was a proud distinction to be able to say that he was the only original member of the Edinburgh Chess Club in the room, and to find himself presiding at a meeting held for the express purpose of reviving the energies of that society of which he had so long been a member. He rejoiced to see so many round the table. True, he had seen meetings of the Club in the olden time attended by nearly double the number, but efforts were now being made in the right direction, and ere long he hoped to see the Club as prosperous as ever. Though few of the members present had had the pleasure and advantage of previously meeting Mr. Staunton, his reputation made him well known to all; all had computed with him over the board, and owed him a debt of gratitude for the intellectual amusement which the study of his games and Chess works had afforded. He begged to welcome Mr. Staunton as a member of the Edinburgh Chess Club, for of course that honour would be conferred on him, and concluded by proposing his health as the best Chess-player in the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Staunton then rose and said that it had given him very great pleasure to attend this meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club. He had long desired to know its members, and, indeed, there was no club in the kingdom which he would have preferred to visit on such an occasion as the present. The study of the games of the match between the London and Edinburgh Clubs, and some correspondence which he had had with the late Mr. Donaldson, had early led him to form a very high estimate of the chess capability of that distinguished player. He congratulated the club on the strong muster of members now present. He must, however, warn them that it was a much easier matter to originate a chess club than to keep it going when formed. He could corroborate what the chairman had said regarding the perfect compatibility of a love of the game with the due discharge of the ordinary duties of life. Indeed, he would beg to warn them against an error he had seen exemplified hundreds of times in the case of young players, who, entering with too much ardour into the study of the game, neglected more important duties, and finally either relinquished the practice of chess in disgust, or giving up their whole time to it, became ruined men. He trusted, however, that the advice and example of their president and other old members would, on the one hand, prevent the club from languishing, and, on the other, discontinuance that would deprive to chess which he would so strongly deprecate. He then concluded by again thanking the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him.

The Secretary then proposed that Mr. Staunton should be forthwith elected an honorary member of the club. The proposal was received with acclamation, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Staunton begged to assure the meeting that he very highly appreciated the distinction which their unanimous vote had just conferred. He now belonged to some thirty or forty clubs, yet he might say that this, though the last honour of the kind conferred on him, was not the least valued.

The Chairman then rose and begged every member present to drink prosperity to the London Club, out of the cup, the trophy of the match, which had graced the table during supper.

Dr. Donaldson then proposed "the health of the chairman," whom he thanked in the name of the chess-players of Edinburgh, for the trouble he had taken in keeping the club together during its dormant state, and for his exertions in now reanimating it.

Mr. Rose, in return ng thanks, said that it gave him pleasure to see the Edinburgh Chess Club again springing into vigorous life.

Mr. Staunton then proposed "The secretary's health."

Dr. Robertson, in returning thanks, said that it had afforded him much pleasure to be instrumental in reanimating the club.

Various other toasts were then given, among which we may mention, "Mr. Johnston and the members of the (late) Philosophical Institution Club;" "The St. George's Chess Club of London;" "The Glasgow, Liverpool, and other provincial Chess Clubs," &c.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, after spending a very pleasant evening. On the following day, a large assemblage of amateurs took place in the Club-room, to witness the continuation of the contest between Mr. Staunton and the allies. The attack which the former had succeeded in obtaining on the previous evening was carried on with unflagging energy and spirit for about two hours, when the Champion was declared the victor.

Lieut. Christian, of the 31st, now at Clare Castle, completed the arduous task, on Saturday, of walking forty miles in ten hours. The gallant pedestrian had thirty-six minutes to spare. There were but two minutes between the time of walking any of the hours' task during the performance.

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

"THE BISHOP BLAIZE" PUBLIC HOUSE.

ROCK-ROW, FROM CARR-GREEN.

In our Journal of last week we gave a connected narrative of the circumstances and leading incidents of the sanguinary riot at Stockport on Monday and Tuesday week. We now present to our readers a series of Sketches of the principal localities, as illustrations of our last week's narrative; and, on the present occasion, instead of recapitulating the incidents, we give only such supplementary details as may add to the interest of the several Engravings. First is

THE BISHOP BLAIZE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

In the Hillgate, one of the principal thoroughfares in Stockport. The *Manchester Courier* narrative states:—"Sunday evening passed over tranquilly (an unusual thing among the Irish), not one individual was apprehended by the police (a rare occurrence); and here, possibly, the matter might have ended, had not some injudicious people on Monday boasted of the impunity with which the proclamation had been disregarded, and talked loudly of what more was to be done at some future time; when a party of English and Irish met at the Bishop Blaize, in the Hillgate, and words having ensued, they got to blows, more than the original combatants became engaged, and ultimately it assumed the character of a party fight. The Irishmen ran into John-street and Edward-street, where numbers of their countrymen reside, and obtained additional strength, the English exerting themselves to raise supporting forces, and the fight became a most determined one, fearful blows being dealt on both sides. It was fortunately short, for the Irish were beaten and driven home, and so the matter remained for Monday night. The fighting spirit of the Irish would not, however, allow them to suffer a defeat without an attempt to retrieve it, and they said as much during next day. In the evening, consequently, they began to assemble at a few minutes past six o'clock, in Chestergate, a street near to the river Mersey, and in Rock-row, Carr-green, at the back of Chestergate, one of the Irish quarters, not very far from the celebrated viaduct, which crosses Carr-green."

This brings us to the second locality illustrated,

THE COTTAGES, ROCK-ROW, CARR-GREEN,

the scene of the first of the three chief outrages on property. Carr-green is a narrow, steep street, which extends from near the railway viaduct, under Wellington Bridge, and ascending to St. Peter's-square; Chestergate being to the left, on a lower level, and there being between them a communication by means of a flight of steps. Rock-row is the name given to the higher part of Carr-green, and the great majority of the inhabitants are Irish catholics, who work as general labourers, stone-breakers, or at present in harvesting operations. Commencing at the top of Rock-row (on the left side descending the hill), the windows of the first house were smashed by volleys of stones; subsequently the door was broken in, and every article of furniture was taken into the road and demolished. In the next house Michael Moran, the man who died at the station-house, and who had been previously knocked down and severely wounded on the head, was taking shelter on a bed in an upper room, when the mob rushed in and smashed the furniture, &c., and the interior of the house is a wreck. The adjoining house was entered through the lower window, the frame of which was entirely smashed; the door resisted all the attempts to break it

INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT EDGELEY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES, EDGELEY

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, AND ALDERMAN GRAHAM'S HOUSE.

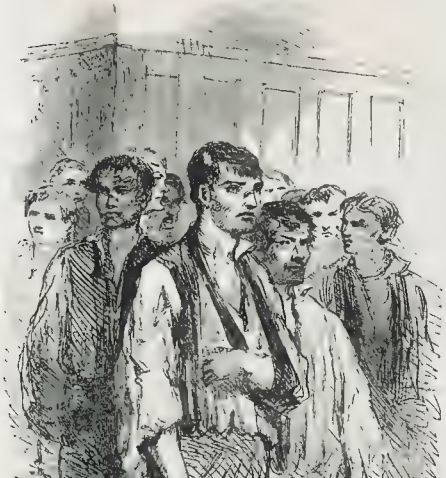
open; but it is almost covered with deep indentations, caused by a hammer-head, or some other iron instrument.

All the furniture was taken out of the next house and destroyed. Michael Tully, a widower, with two sons and two daughters, were in an adjoining house with some of their neighbours. After the windows and doors had been smashed, Tully was seized and dragged into the street; he escaped severe injury, as did also his children, but his furniture was utterly destroyed. Opposite is a small hovel, of two rooms, in which were a woman and her four children, with two or three neighbours. After the windows had been smashed, some of the mob scrambled upon the roof, which they very nearly stripped off—the furniture they took out and broke—and some man made an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the wood-work in the lower storey. The inmates escaped uninjured.

In Jacob's Ladder-yard, at the back of the houses facing Carr-green, bricks were taken out of the walls to enable the rioters to get into the houses, but others, more eager for destruction, climbed the roof, which they smashed in, as also the ceiling underneath. In one house, a man and his wife, with their infant child, were in bed, and were covered by the rubbish and slates which fell; but as soon as the mob succeeded in getting into the room, the man jumped out of the window, with his child in his arms, and then getting through the lower window, he contrived to get to the basement storey fronting Carr-green. All the furniture throughout the building was destroyed. After the mob had retired, the wife was got out of the wreck of the upper rooms, nearly dead with fright and suffocation.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, &c.

Mr. Cheetham, who was an eye-witness of the riot for more than an hour, thus describes the scene at St. Peter's schools:—"As is the case in all street disturbances, the first breach of the peace was committed by boys, who threw stones at some ten or twelve young men who were passing along the bottom of Lord-street, into which Rock-row runs at the upper end, as it does to Carr-green at the lower. They were chased by the young men, and ran to the end of the turn into the row, on attaining which they gave a signal that brought up quickly a number of men, who are said to have been in ambush about the middle of the row, and in their turn the young men fled. Not satisfied with having made their antagonists run, the Irish proceeded to attack the house of Alderman Graham, a well-known Protestant, which stands in Lord-street, directly opposite the end of the row; they next attacked the Protestant church of St. Peter, and its schools, which stood opposite to Alderman Graham's. All this time there was a continued yelling and screaming, and about seven o'clock the blood of the Irish being tolerably warmed, they had armed themselves with the weapons they could lay hold upon readiest—pokers, soldering irons, sticks, pieces of chairs, sickles, scythes, and other barbarous instruments, and were ready for conflict with any power that might present themselves. The scythes and sickles seem to corroborate the account given by some of the men subsequently apprehended, that they had only just come to England, that being so, they were over here for the harvest, and these were their implements of labour.



PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES, EDGELEY.

This Chapel is situate in Chapel-street, a wide road in Edgeley, a suburb of Stockport, beyond the railway, and near the Stockport end of the viaduct. The Chapel is a building calculated to accommodate about 1200 or 1300 people, and stands on an eminence above the railway, from which it can be seen. It is of brick, with a stone front, of a classic order in architecture, above which rises a round brick tower containing a bell. It was built at the commencement of the present century, and was opened on the 1st of May, 1803. Close to it, on the north side, is the priest's house, communicating with it internally by means of vestries which open close upon the altar; on the south are the schools, and from the chapel on the one hand, and the schools on the other, there extends a brick wall which encloses a burial-ground and a few square yards of land. The front of the chapel and schools is even with the street, but the house stands back several yards. The present incumbent is the Rev. Randolph Frith, who has been a resident of Stockport for eight years. From a person connected with the chapel and residents in the neighbourhood, has been gathered the following account of the attack upon it and the adjoining house. About a quarter before nine o'clock the crowd came up, chiefly boys and young men, armed with pick-axes, hatchets, hammers, crowbars, &c., and they began by throwing stones at the two parlour windows of the priest's house. They then broke the chapel windows with hatchets, pickaxes, and sledge-hammers, and forced the front door, then rushing up to the iron altar rails, broke them with axes and sledge-hammers, and destroyed the altar and tabernacle; females, it is said, being as eager and active in the work of destruction as males. Fortunately, on the very commencement of the attack, Mr. Frith had removed the silver plate used in the services of the chapel to a place of safety. The rioters destroyed every cross and crucifix, picture, image, statue, candlestick, &c. with which the chapel was adorned. They tore away the altar-screen, and broke into small fragments two plaster figures flanking the altar. The rioters armed, some with butchers cleavers, and others the legs and backs of chairs which had been broken up in the priest's house, smashed up the benches or seats on the floor of the chapel, and in the gallery. The large organ, valued at £430, was speedily demolished; as were all the chapel windows, and even the frames. Some of the mob then produced lucifer matches, and various attempts were made to set fire to both the chapel and the house. In the chapel the strong draughts of air though the window apertures extinguished the flames as soon as kindled; and at length all sorts of furniture, wood, books, papers, &c. were carried out into the road, in Chapel-street, in front of the chapel and house, and there destroyed. Into the priest's house two bodies of rioters entered—one by the front door after beating its panels in with axes, &c. and the other through the doors communicating from the chapel and the vestries. Here they destroyed or burnt all the books, clothes, furniture, &c., or otherwise destroyed them; and were thus occupied an hour and a quarter, until the alarm from the outside that the soldiers were coming.

A door from the end gallery leads up to the bell-turret or belfry, which is over the organ; and when the attack on the priest's house became fierce, the Rev. R. Frith, and four young men, entered the chapel from the vestries, and concealed themselves in the bell-turret, the door of which was locked after them by one of the attendants. Here they remained during the wrecking of both the house and chapel; till attempts being made to set both on fire, the priest and his friends got upon the chapel roof, traversing it on the side next the house, descending upon the house roof, and through a window into the house, and then through the yard and over a wall into the next garden.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, PARK-STREET.

It is not possible to ascertain whether the mob that attacked this place consisted of those who had wrecked the cottages in Rock-row, of the mob from the chapel at Edgley, or both these combined, or of a separate and distinct body. This chapel is a building at the corner of Park-street and Merchant's-court, Queen-street, which was formerly the Stockport theatre; but rather more than a year ago it was purchased and converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, the altar occupying the place of the stage: the chapel accommodated about 500 persons.

EXTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

The mob first appeared behind the chapel a little before eleven o'clock, coming apparently from the direction of Petty's Carr and Chestergate. Some

INTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

of them immediately commenced smashing the large gothic window behind the altar; another party went round and attacked the front door, in Merchant's-court, Queen-street; a third party simultaneously attacked the door in Parker-street, which they smashed in a very short time, and thus entered. Ascending to the altar, they broke three candlesticks, all the candlesticks, figures of the Saviour, of St. Patrick, St. Joseph, and the Virgin, together with every portion of the vestry fittings. All the seats were pulled up and broken, the fragments were thrown into the street, along with the wreck from the altar. The organ was utterly destroyed, the seats pulled up, and all the front of the building and the four bare sides of the altar. The vestry was also sacked, and many of the vestments, &c., destroyed or stolen. A very valuable chalice, with other plate belonging to the place, said to be worth £700, was fortunately in the house of the priest and was saved.

Some of the prisoners afterwards brought before the magistrates were apprehended in the chapel. Ineffectual attempts were made to force open a large iron safe, supposed to contain articles of silver used in the service of the chapel: it was removed to the police office for safe keeping.

THE PRISONERS.

The following is a list of the prisoners:—Thomas Briany, Walter Welch, Michael Shottery, James Haggerty, Timothy Finnigan, James Welch, Owen Doyle, John Blyth, Roger M'Dermot, Michael Cunyan, Thomas Finney, James Harrely, Patrick O'Harr, Patrick Curley, Michael M'Dermot, Thomas Kidar, James Finn, Patrick Lochery, Thomas Morris, Henry Rodgers, Thomas Kidar, James Finn, Thomas Murphy, Matthew Mulagan, James Paton, John Brannan, Thomas Owen, John M'Nally, Patrick Kelly, Michael Flynn, George Pell, Samuel Morris, Peter Rowbottom, William Bittner, Joseph Royle, Michael Burke, James Fenn, George Rowbottom, William Bittner, Joseph Beard, William Newton, George Parry, John Watson, Mark Gleave, and Samuel Preston.

This Illustration shows a group of the prisoners brought into the Court-house: they are muscular, well-built men, with uncombed hair, unwashed, and unshaven; and most of them bearing wounds received in the affray.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THIS LAMENTABLE AFFAIR is being conducted at present by the local magistrates, in the Court-House, Stockport.

The inquest on the body of the young Irishman who was killed, and whose name was Michael Moran, was commenced on Thursday week, at the Stockport Infirmary, before Mr. Charles Heginbotham, the coroner, in addition to which he is his reason that he proposed at first merely to take evidence as to the identity of the deceased man's body and the cause of his death; and then to adjourn the inquiry for a sufficient time to allow excitement to subside, in order that they might more calmly, and perhaps with better means of information than they now possessed, proceed with the investigation of the case.

James Hannigan, of Barnforth-street, Stockport, was the first witness sworn.—He said: I am a grinder in the card room of a cotton mill. The body of the deceased is that of Michael Moran, my wife's brother. I live with us, and had done so for the last three weeks. He was a single man, a labourer, and 23 years of age, on a visit to us, but not in search of work. He and myself left home about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning last, and went back to Mr. William Riley, in Rock-row (the house first attacked and gutted), who was deceased's uncle. He wished to see if he could find employment for deceased with a farmer. About eight o'clock we were returning home up Lord-street, when a great mob came down Sandy Brow and Lord-street. They were throwing stones in all directions. I ran away, but missed Moran, and on looking back saw him stretched upon the ground opposite Barlow's beerhouse. I went back, and with the assistance of another man, picked him up. Blood was flowing from a wound on the right side of his head and out of his left ear. I do not know the man who helped me to pick him up. I assisted him to walk, two lads helping, being unable to get him admitted to any house in Rock-row. I placed him in a chair at his uncle's house, and went for Dr. Sleddon, who accompanied me to Riley's to see Moran and attend to the wound. I went down to the door to Riley's house at his request for a plaster. When I returned, a mob came to Riley's door, and there was a riot, and I had no time to remove the hair and apply the plaster. The rioters, immediately I had taken him up stairs to bed, broke the window, and with the assistance of another man, picked him up. Blood was flowing from a wound on the right side of his head and out of his left ear. I do not know the man who helped me to pick him up. I assisted him to bed, two lads helping, being unable to get him admitted to any house in Rock-row. I placed him in a chair at his uncle's house, and went for Dr. Sleddon, who accompanied me to Riley's to see Moran and attend to the wound. I went down to the door at Riley's house at his request for a plaster. When I returned, a mob came to Riley's door, and there was a riot, and I had no time to remove the hair and apply the plaster. The rioters, immediately I had taken him up stairs

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

On Saturday night, selections from Rossini's "Semiramide" and Gnecco's "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," with the charming ballet "Zélie," were the entertainments.

On Tuesday, De Bassini, the new barytone, completely confirmed his high name in Italy and Germany, as a lyric tragedian, by a magnificent delineation of the part of *Enrico, Duke of Cacovesus*, in Donizetti's opera, "Maria di Rohan." His reading of the character is entirely his own, and he developed points as novel as they were striking in the last act. In the earlier scenes, the frank and chivalrous nature of the confiding husband and sincere friend was most naturally indicated. His handsome person and gallant bearing were physical advantages, no doubt; but his intellectual appreciation of the text and sense of the poet and composer was unmistakable. It is in the last scene of that character in general of the terrible situation of a betrayed husband, and the mortal agonies of *De Bassini* were displayed in most powerful yet unexaggerated and lavish rent manner with which he began to read the letter of Chalais (from which the Clarina Minister had secret) and the assumed astonishment with which he recognised in the accompanying portrait the features of his own wife, were in the utmost, in the patient, exhibit breaking his gaze, and in the awful manoeuvre, the alternations from profound grief to intense anger were met skilfully depicted. In the passage of the last scene, commencing with the most bitter irony, the gradual return of its deprived sentiment to his wife was most affecting, but the fury who broke forth when *Maria* refers to the portrait from her wounded arm, a word received in raising the duel with *Chalais*, was as appalling as the head bursts in vocal. Nothing could surpass his fierce gaze at the secret door after the clock has struck, and in the concluding trio, in which he places the pistols in the hands of *Chalais*, the paroxysms of jealousy, rage, and revenge, were overwhelming. Bassini is a great artist; his voice, although not equal to his best days, is still unsurpassed in beauty in the upper notes. Ida Bertrand's *Armanda* was artistically sung, but she lacks expression. Calzaretti's music is carefully and conscientiously done, but the *Maria* Malatesta is a large woman by nature, and her approach to a fainting fit is not a delicate one. Her *Count* is not predecessor. Madame Floresca was originally and adapted for the character, and as the latter could a number of established, the possibility of taking away from her is incomprehensible.

On Thursday night Bellini's "Puritani" was revived, Madame de Lagrange appearing as *Elvira*, Gardoni as *Arturo*, De Bassini as *Riccardo*, and Lablache as *Giorgio*. The arrival of the trio created a [illegible] Signor Lablache, and when on [illegible] was accompanied by the [illegible] Queen's box, the [illegible] were [illegible] Lablache's *Leporello*, will, indeed, be a rare treat.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with Mdme. Bosio, Signori Galvani, Bartolini, and Polonini, as the second act of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" (the covers and [illegible] scenes), with Mdme Jaimme, Mdlle. Robert, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Stigelli, and Herr Formes, formed Saturday night's programme. On Tuesday Rossini's "Otello," with Mdme. Grisi, Galvani, Polonini, Tagliafico, Ronconi, and Tamberlik, and the first act of "Il Barbiere," with Mdme. Castellan, Signori Mario Tagliafico, Soldi, Marini, and Ronconi, were the entertainments. On Thursday Meyerbeer's "Prophète," with Grisi, Castellan, Mario, Stigelli, Polonini, Tagliafico, Ronconi, Meji, Soldi, and Herr Formes, was presented for the fourth time. Spohr's "Faust" is announced for next Tuesday; and Monday's concert, after two adjournments, has been postponed *sine die*.

PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday a new Shaksperian revival was produced at this house, with new costumes and scenery, and all that attention to elegance for which the management has well earned the credit. The comedy of "Much ado about nothing," as now presented, is a performance likely to be talked about—and deservedly and smoothly executed throughout as to afford unequivocal pleasure to a crowded audience. The scenery is accordingly beautiful; and the groupings are in good taste, most effective, costly, and showy to numerous *employés*. The part of *Beatrice* was very finely acted by Mrs. C. Kean, with a brilliancy of humour and a vivacity of temper, with which [illegible] was delivered. The artistic completeness of the [illegible] of the [illegible] traits which are apt to escape the observation of an, but the critic, and which yet operate powerfully, though unconsciously, on the general audience, and the ripe experience, which brought out every [illegible] into proper relief—these attributes make Mrs. Kean's impersonation of *Beatrice* an illustrious study. Mr. Leigh Murray, the young candidate for professional honours may learn a life-long lesson. Mr. Leigh Murray's [illegible] is marked by care and originality; well-studied, and true to nature, yet with several novel and salient points that increase the interest of the character. One bit of by-play pleased us much—in the scene where the prince provokes him to "kill *Claudio*"—an expressive pause before the declaration of love, a surprised start at the lady's hand, and then a notion of pressing it to his lips; minute but artistic things which were well conceived and delightfully executed. The part of *Benedick* was interpreted by Mr. Harley with all that affection of wit and humour which has ever pertained to his peculiar and racy style. We regret that the heat of the weather prevented him from having the benefit of a benefit as his great and long-tried merits would otherwise have doubtless commanded.

OLYMPIC.

"The Bag of Gold," produced last week and attributed to Mr. Ratty, is, we are informed, the production of Dr. Hillyard, of Chilham, in Kent.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The following distinguished personages have visited the Gardens during the week:—His Royal Highness Said Pasha and suite, the Duchess of Montrose and suite, Duke of Athol, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Ashburton, Lord George Lennox, Lord Newport, Lord Chelsea, Lord de Ros, the Hanoverian [illegible] ambassador, lady, at [illegible] party, the Sardinian Ambassador and suite, Baron Rothschild, Baron Rothschild, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Henry Moux, Sir Henry Webb, &c. &c.

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND SAVINGS-BANK.

The increase in the sums invested during the year was £21,711, and in the number of accounts, 1008.

CONSOLIDATED LONDON.—(See page 11, No. 504.)—We are requested by Mr. Charles Fox etc. to state that a great Conservatory at Syon was entirely designed by him, and executed under his directions, as the Duke of Northumberland's architect; Mr. Forrest being at the same his first [illegible] assistant, and consulted upon such points as properly belonged to the department.

CHESS.—MATCH BY MAIL.—An interesting [illegible] of match by correspondence between gentlemen of Manchester and Liverpool has been [illegible] in which the victory of the latter is considered [illegible] of Nottingham, in mode-rate on a large scale, worked in 1851. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state that it occupies a space of nine square yards. It is divided into two portions; the northernmost one being 8 feet 4 inches by 8 feet, and is appropriated to the Liverpool players. The other portion is 6 feet 6 inches, which remains the remainder of the county. It is [illegible] which is [illegible] to [illegible] and is drawn on a scale [illegible] to the [illegible] the workman employed by Mr. Parry, of Anthony Piper, of Lansdown-se-Mortimer, and also of Riverton Park. Mrs Eyre died in 1632, the very year when the map in question bears date. Her husband died in 1658.

The King of the Belgians' return to his capital is fixed for Sunday next, the 11th instant. The Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flanders, attended by Colonel de Moerkerke, who attends his Majesty on his visits to that country, have been visiting the public entertainments in Brussels during the week.

On Wednesday morning Westminster Hall was closed against the public, on the opening of the Courts of Law. Several ladies and gentlemen endeavoured to gain admittance, and were disappointed at the public why it was closed, but no satisfactory answer could be obtained.

Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, one of the candidates for Edinburgh, in the course of his canvass called on an elector, who shall be nameless. On Mr. Campbell asking for his support at the approaching day of election, he replied, "I will vote for the d—— before you. Still he (Mr Campbell) did not lose his temper, but took off his hat and said, "But, sir, in the event of your friend not coming to the front, I hope you will vote for me."

On Monday, Michael and Peter Sweeny, brothers, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of the main gate of Cupar, for the murder of Margaret Maxwell, in the balmy of Hilton of Forthar, in the parish of Kettle, on the evening of Sunday, 15th February last.

The value of watches imported in the month ended the 5th ult., was £19,248, which is an increase on the like period of last year, when the value was £11,151.

By a Parliamentary paper printed on Wednesday it is shown that on the several establishments of the East India Company in England there are 814 persons, and the salaries and allowances amount to £134,817 a year.

A great number of bears and wolves have lately infested the forest of Bethmal, in the Arriège. The Pre cet has ordered that a general *battue* for the destruction of these animals take place in the department of the Marne at Loire there are also a great number of wolves. In the communes of Andrézé, a few days ago, they devoured two sheep in open day.

A thunder-storm broke over the small town of Espalle, in the Pyrenees, a few days since, when the master blacksmith and his assistant were at work. He observed a flame like cross of lightning [illegible] between them, and passed through the inside. Two men who were seated in a neighbouring house were killed, one of them by the lightning severing his head, and the other was thrown down the staircase and killed by the fall. A third man was thrown down, and for some time it was feared that he was dead, but, after a time, he was restored.

The vessel Stratford, lately released by the Turkish Government, has arrived at Liverpool with her steamer *Avenger*.

The Dowager Viscountess L.L.D. has been conferred by the Provost and Board of Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, upon his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PAYING OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—On Monday an act (15 and 16 Vict., c. 46) passed in the late session on naval pay was printed. The object of the act is to repeal, from 1st Oct. next, a section in the 11th Geo. 4, regulating the payment of wages and pay to officers and seamen of the Royal navy. Such payments are now to be made when granted by Parliament, without having six months in arrear, under direction of the Admiralty. By this act monthly payments may be made.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.—A meeting took place a few days ago, at Willis's Rooms, to promote the erection of improved dwellings amongst the married soldiers. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has given the project his warmest and most influential support, and a few officers of the Guards, aided by his and the noble Lord's assistance, in Liberal donations, amounting to [illegible] have been able to commence operations which may hereafter be extended. The scheme is to be entirely self-supporting, and, it is hoped, may be so remunerative as to induce capitalists hereafter to put back in a similar praiseworthy object. Funds to the amount of about £1,000 have been already subscribed for, and the names of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lords Palmerston, Brougham, Lansdowne, Clarendon, and others, afford some proof of public opinion upon a question that admits the moral and social condition of a class whose welfare the public cannot fail to take concern in. The meeting was well attended, and a liberal feeling of interest, and approval of the object, together with a vote of thanks to Colonel Augustus Fitzgerald (Grenadier Guards), as chairman, were passed.

ARMY WORKS.—It is announced that a *depôt* for the accommodation of invalid soldiers is to be formed at Weedon; and that the staff now at Chatham will be removed to that place. If this plan is carried into effect, much delay and inconvenience will be spared the sick soldier.

INSPECTION OF THE WOOLWICH DIVISION OF ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B., F.C.H., attended by Major Wesley, Assistant Adjutant-General of the corps, inspected the Woolwich division on Monday last. The General came mounted [illegible] Commandant Mercer on the state of the division in all its branches, particularly the naval gunnery exercise. The detachment at Deptford was subsequently seen by the above officers.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday week the whole of the troops in the garrison off duty were reviewed at Woolwich, in the presence of Lord Hardinge, Master-General of the Ordnance, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Henry D. Ross, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, &c.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Lords [illegible] Captain the Hon. F. Pelham, R.N., have [illegible] officers of the [illegible] on Monday evening, and went afterwards onboard in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, Master-Commander Petley, for the Channel Islands.

His Highness Yussuf Pasha, accompanied by M. Zohliat, Ottoman Consul-General; Captain Claremont, of the Canadian Rifles, and suite, left Portland Hotel, Southsea, on Sunday afternoon, in open carriages, and embarked at the Victoria Pier, Portsmouth, in the steam-yacht in the Port Admiral's barge, which conveyed him to the Egyptian steam-yacht *Constantinople*, then lying in the harbour, on his boarding which the *Victory* hoisted the Turkish flag at her fore, and saluted it with twenty-one guns. On Monday his Highness, under the pleasure of Captain Henderson, C.B., of the *Bienfaisant*, took a cruise in the Solent as far as the Southampton-water, with the view of giving Captain Heuder on a good opportunity of ascertaining her manœuvrings in the engine department, the yacht having professedly come to Southampton to obtain a refit in that part-ener.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From its having been officially announced that the surplus revenue of the country now in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt—amounting to £548,112 9s. 6d.—will be applied during the present quarter in buying up Exchequer-bills instead of Consols, as hitherto, the English Stock Exchange has been in a very inactive state, and prices have tended downwards, with numerous fluctuations. Many parties are in doubt the policy of the measure just referred to; but it must be apparent to all that it will benefit the Consol-holder in a severe loss in purchasing Consols. It is quite true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the intention of reducing the interest upon the Three per Cents, which, or course, may be paid off at par; but, on the other hand, we may fairly conclude that the large influx and stock of the precious metals, and the vast amount of capital, will keep Consols at a very high price during the whole of the present year; that is to say, if there should be no large drain upon our metallic resources to pay for corn.

The dividends are now in course of payment at the Bank. They will release nearly £7,000,000 sterling, which, of course, will tend to make money more plentiful than ever. On Monday Consols for Account were done at 99¾ to ⅞, on Tuesday the Three per Cents. were marked 100⅜ ex div.; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104. Bank Stock has continued very firm, at 213½ to 214. Long Annuities have been done at 6 11-16 to 6 13-16 ex div. Exchequer Bills, on Thursday, were 68s. to 70s. pm. £2100 of Bank Stock for sale.

Since we last wrote, about 60,000 sovereigns have been shipped to Australia in return for the gold lately received here; but we have had an import of 789,000 dollars from New York, and 300,000 dollars from South America. The supply of gold and silver in the Bank exceeds the note circulation by £6,706,000, from the last returns, it appears that the stock has increased since the period in 1851, by upwards of £1,000,000! The exchanges are still favourable, gold being 0/23 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, 0/16 dearer than at Hamburgh, and 0/32 dearer than at New York.

Notwithstanding that the actual business doing in the Foreign House has been comparatively small, prices have ruled steady. On Thursday Brazilian Five per Cents were 101; Ditto, Rothschild's, 101¼; Equador Bonds, 4½; Granada, Deferred, 24; Peruvian Five per Cents, 94½; Venezuela, Deferred, 17¾; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾. Bargains have been reported in Chilian Six per Cents, 103½ ex div.; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 3 3/4 3/4 per Cent.; and Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 81¼ ex div.; French Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rentes, 102f 25c.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 71f. (exchange in both cases, 25f. to the £). Spanish Actives, 1824 and 1825, ex overdue Coupons, 6; Mexican New Threes per Cents, 20¾ ⅜; Russian Five per Cents, 118; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 102¾ ex div.; Spanish Old Threes per Cents, 43; Ditto, New Deferred Threes per Cents, 32¾ ex div. ditto, Committee's Certificates, 3 3/4 ¾ per Cent.; and Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 81¼.

The Railway Stock Bank Shares have been by no means uneasy, and, in some instances, prices have again advanced. Australasia have been done at 54¼; British North American, 61; Commercial of London, 26¾; London Joint Stock, 18¼; London and Westminster, 3¾; Oriental, 37¾; and Union of London, 17.

Railway Shares have been less active, as follows:—Commercial, 50¼ Eastern Counties, 5¼; Ditto, New, Lord B., 1¼; Ditto, Scrip, 5/8; Great Southern, 74¾; Ditto, Six per Cent. Stock, 144; Great Western, 69¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79¾; South Eastern and Dover, 29¾; South Western, 85; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Ditto, Preferential, 7¾; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 21¼; Ditto, Fifty per Cent. Stock, 49; West Cornwall, 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19¾; Ditto, New, 3¾; Ditto, Scrip, 1¼; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4¼; Ditto, Certificates, 4¼; Great Luxembourg, 4¼; Namur and Liege, 7¼; Northern of France, 24¾; Paris and Lyons, 17¾; Paris and Orleans, 59; Paris and Rouen, 33½; Paris and Strasbourg, 24¾; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 7¼; Tours and Nantes, 17¼; West Flanders, 5¼; and Western of France, 9¾.

Mining shares have been pretty steadily supported. The following Agua Iris, Alpha Cobre, 1¼; Australasian, 4¼; Australian Investment, 4¾; Australian Mining, 1¼; Bolanos, 1¼; Brazilian, 1¼; British American Cattle, 1¼; British North American, 1¼; Caledonian Copper Mine, 1¼; Canada Mining, 4¼; Liberty, 4¼; New Granada, 1¼; Nouveau Monde, 1¼; Nova Scotia, 1¼; Ophir, 1¼; Rhymney, 1¼; Scottish Australian, 1¼; Tharsis, 1¼; Tintic, 1¼; Union Australian, 1¼; Van Diemen's Land, 1¼; Wheal Buller, 1¼; Wheal Crebor, 1¼; Wheal Seton, 1¼; and Wheal Trelawney, 1¼.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MARKET.—The Stock Market has been steady to-day, and prices are well supported. The Three per Cents are also marked higher. The Three per Cents Reduced, 101 to ⅝, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104. Bank Stock, 213. Indian Five per Cents, 101; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾; Danish Five per Cents, 106¾; and Buenos Ayres, 78¾. Railway Shares are tolerably firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The present week is the arrival of English wheat and to-day [illegible] quarters. By last week [illegible] quarters and [illegible] quarters. Foreign [illegible] quarters. Barley [illegible] quarters. Oats [illegible] quarters. Beans [illegible] quarters. Peas [illegible] quarters. Flour [illegible] sacks. Owing to the [illegible] and Monday's [illegible] the supply of wheat [illegible] was moderate [illegible] the week [illegible] the [illegible]

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3. New Reformation in Ireland.
4. Count Haddon—The Finance Minister of Napoleon.
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12 Dessert Forks	1	13	9	12 Dessert Forks	1	16	0
2 Gravy Spoons	0	7	2	2 Gravy Spoons	0	7	6
1 Soup Ladle	0	7	2	1 Soup Ladle	0	7	6
4 Sauce ditto	0	7	2	4 Sauce ditto	0	7	6
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	0	3	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	3	0
1 Fish Slice	0	2	10	1 Fish Slice	0	3	0
12 Tea Spoons	0	7	2	12 Tea Spoons	0	7	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	6	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	6
	12	16	8		14	11	0

A Pamphlet, illustrated by Wood Engravings, and containing the Prices and sizes of the various articles of Electro-Plate, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of the United Kingdom.—14, Strand, and ROYAL Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

6 and 7 Will. 4.

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4 per quarter, 30s; and £5 per annum.

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During the last Seven Years £1,000,000 has been issued more than Three Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Policies.

Covering Assurances to the extent of Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Yielding Annual Premiums amounting to nearly Fifty-eight Thousand Pounds.

This Society is the only one possessing Tables for the Assurance of Diseased Lives.

Healthy Lives assured at home and abroad, at lower rates than at most other offices.

A Bonus of 50 per cent, on the premiums paid was added to the policies at the last Division of Profits.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information may be obtained at the Society at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

F. G. FINKISON, Actuary.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

CLARENDON, NEW YORK.—This Hotel was opened on the 1st of May, 1852, and although not completed in October last, having been two years building. The proprietor has attended personally to the construction and arrangements, and he trusts that it will not be considered vain if he does not hesitate to say that its equal for comfort and luxury cannot be found.

The Hotel, being designed for families, is divided into suites of apartments, consisting of parlours, bed-rooms, with bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, and private entrances, and the whole of the rooms are provided with bath-rooms and water-closets. The furniture, which is entirely new for the Hotel, surpasses anything ever put into a public-house, and is of the most elaborate and costly carved rosewood, and the best and first class manufacture in the States. The object of the proprietor has been to establish a hotel for the better accommodation of families, and to meet the wishes of the nobility and gentry who visit the same time a retired and private establishment.

The whole establishment contains over 300 rooms, and has every modern improvement in use. Gas has been introduced for lighting, and private residences of this city.

C C PUTNAM, Proprietor.

March 30th, 1852.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—In consequence of the reported adulteration of Bitter Beer. Messrs. SAMUEL ALLSOPP and SONS have received numerous testimonial Testimonials to the purity, quality, and salutary effect of their Ales. They consider it due to the Medical Profession, who have so long recommended Allsopp's Pale Ale, and to the numerous other friends who have so generously given publicity to these Testimonials, as a means of disabusing the public mind of any unfounded prejudice which may exist.

By the following extracts, one of a number from the most eminent members of the Medical Profession, they have the honour to state their satisfaction of finding their just appreciation of the remedial advantages of Allsopp's Pale Ale and the confidence in the concurring testimony of the most able Physicians and surgeons, as well as the most illustrious Chemists of the time.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I have found it of great service in many cases of debility, where confidence enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent Physicians, as a grateful and highly nutritious cordial tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust."—Thomas Hawkins, M.D., Exeter, and Gerrard-street, Soho.

MESSRS. ALLSOPP and SONS cannot refrain from reminding the public that it is entirely owing to the exertions of their late friend, Marion-ex-Prest possesses its present important trade in Pale Ale. Messrs Allsopp and Sons are therefore compelled to state to the Indian markets nearly years ago, since which period its great popularity has remained unshaken. These circumstances have induced Messrs Allsopp and Sons to come forward in defence of the character of manufactures in which they are engaged, and they refer with confidence to the numerous certificates which have been addressed to them and to the trade generally.

Allsopp and Sons' Pale Ale is now on SALE and may be obtained in casks of 4½ sizes from the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and from the undermentioned Branch Establishments

London ..	..	at 61, King William-street, City.
Liverpool ..	..	at Cook-street.
Manchester ..	..	at Ducie-place.
Dudley ..	..	at the Royal Brewery
Glasgow, ..	..	at 115, St Vincent-street.
Dublin ..	..	at Ulster-chambers, Dame-street.
Birmingham ..	..	at Market-hall

At either of which places a list of respectable parties who supply the beer in bottles, and also in casks, at the same prices as from the Brewery, may at any time be seen.

HORTICULTURE in all its BRANCHES.—J WEEKS and Co, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse and Conservatory Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers. Illustrated Catalogues, with various designs and estimates, forwarded by post.

ELEGANT MUSLINS SELLING OFF.—ASPASIAN ROBES and FLOUNCED MUSLINS, new goods for the approaching season, the stock of an eminent manufacturer of very choice muslins, purchased at a discount of 50 per cent. Half price) ONLY 7s 11½d the robe, in all the new colours, and warranted fast Patterns sent free.—THOMAS REED and SON, Foreign and British Muslin Warehouse.—HOOPER, Muslin-printer, 23, Oxford-street.

TO LADIES WHO WORK CROCHET.—Miss LAMBERT is now ready to forward, by return of post, her INSTRUCTIONS, with Engravings, for enabling any lady to so successfully imitate any flower with the crochet hook and Berlin wool, that at a short distance detection is impossible. Post free, 2s 2d.—Miss LAMBERT, 9 Craven-street, Strand.

ARE you desirous of making a useful and elegant present? If so, purchase one of F MORDAN'S EVERLASTING GOLD PENS.—Sold by all Jewellers and Stationers, and at the Manufactory, 13, Gosswell-road, London.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, No. 264, High Holborn (from 76, Strand, and Coventry-street), the only genuine manufacturers of the cheapest in London, Handsome GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly engraved cases and dials, the best and five servants' bed-rooms, store room, and excellent offices, spacious gardens, hothouse, good stables, double coach-house, &c. The whole has lately undergone considerable internal alterations, and may be entered immediately, for a long or short period.—Inquire, and may be entered immediately, for a long or short period.—For particulars apply to W H B, Post-office, Calne, Wiltshire.

RESPECTABLE and PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPE CA-MERA of mahogany or walnut, fitted with a first-class achromatic lens, for taking portraits or views, and all the latest instructions for producing Daguerreotype Portraits, &c. Best Calotype Camera, fitted with lens, for taking views on Paper, Glass, &c. for £3, with instructions for use. The Daguerreotype process has lately been much simplified: any person can succeed with it after a few days' practice. Apparatus of all kinds at moderate prices and warranted. Every other article equally cheap, for cash only. Post-office orders will be punctually attended to, and a £5 note sent safely and free to any part of the kingdom.—Direct, WM. LANE, No. 7, Princes-street, Bridgwater.

MECHI'S AUSTRALIAN DRESSING-CASES, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—These contain a pair of Mechi's Razors and Strop, with other necessaries of the toilet, fitted in the most complete manner, from £5 upwards, according to their ornamentation. Those who inspected Mr Mechi's manufactories at the Great Exhibition will appreciate the portability and finish of his various productions.

CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES and LOCKS.—CHUBB and SON have now on SALE at their Manufactory, 57, Saint James's-street, Piccadilly, a few of their FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which gained the Prize Medal, with special approbation, at the Great Exhibition. In this classification they were the only exhibitors. See Report, Class XXII, after a careful comparison with those of other makers from all parts of the world. These Safes, including the latest improvements, resist fire, fraud, and fire, are sold at moderate prices. Chubb's Locks, with all the recent improvements, such burns and false keys of no effect, may be inspected. Iron doors and frames for strong rooms. Complete lists, with prices, will be sent on application.—Chubb and Son, 57, St Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street; Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Hornsby-building, Westminster.

JONES'S 24s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great wholesale of price for all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for the extraordinary low prices are forcing work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork free for six stamps.

PLATE.—A. B. SAUNY and SONS, 14, Strand, beg to inform the public that the best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s 3d per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s 6d per ounce. Their Plate is not the weight recommended, but the articles may be had, lighter or heavier, as the same price per ounce:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.				QUEEN'S PATTERN.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	2	7	10	12 Table Spoons	2	14	0
12 Dessert Spoons	1	13	9	12 Dessert Spoons	1	16	0
12 Table Forks	2	7	10	12 Table Forks	2	14	0
12 Dessert Forks	1	13	9	12 Dessert Forks	1	16	0
2 Gravy Spoons	0	7	2	2 Gravy Spoons	0	7	6
1 Soup Ladle	0	7	2	1 Soup Ladle	0	7	6
4 Sauce ditto	0	7	2	4 Sauce ditto	0	7	6
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	0	3	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	0	3	0
1 Fish Slice	0	2	10	1 Fish Slice	0	3	0
12 Tea Spoons	0	7	2	12 Tea Spoons	0	7	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	6	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	1	6
	12	16	8		14	11	0

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Yielding Annual

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 569.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE great parliamentary contest, though not actually, is virtually decided. Sufficient is known of it to leave no doubt of the result. The battle of the boroughs has been fought, and won; and that of the counties, still in progress, has already so far developed itself as to enable all parties to count with almost minute accuracy their gains or their losses. In a few days the last straggling county will have recorded its opinion; and Lord Derby and his colleagues may sit down and calculate to a man the number of those who will take the first befitting opportunity to vote them out of office.

People are generally disposed to exaggerate the importance of present as compared with past events; and although, in estimating the character and the consequences of the elections of 1852, public writers may share this feeling, the real value of the decision of the constituencies of Great Britain upon the questions that agitate society, will be as fully acknowledged in the future as it is to-day. A true issue has been tried, although an unreal one was attempted; and the sentiments of the nation have been clearly expressed upon the only two paramount questions left for its decision—the one, freedom of trade; and the other, freedom of conscience. In returning a Parliament with a decisive majority against the present Administration—a majority smaller, perhaps, by a few votes than that which generously allowed them to carry on the business of the nation during the last session, but still more than sufficiently ample to render their tenure of office as impossible as it would be unconstitutional, if it chose to vote a want of confidence in them—the nation has affirmed its continued adherence to those wise principles of liberal conservatism, which have placed and maintained it in the foremost rank of the world. Those principles, slightly modified by party, and its necessities, are those which animated the late Sir Robert Peel and his most able colleagues; which guided the Russell Administration, notwithstanding all its weaknesses and shortcomings, and all its faults, both of omission and commission; and which must be the policy of any and every Ministry of our time that expects to win the confidence of Parliament, or to retain power even for the ephemeral period of a single session.

We shall not now stop to consider the personal losses or gains of the assembly that will shortly meet to pass judgment upon the Derby Administration, but will reserve for a future opportunity a more elaborate analysis and classification of the new Parliament. But even in treating the subject generally, or *en bloc*, the exclusion of so many members of the able and earnest party that were associated with Sir Robert Peel, and which, in default of a better designation, borrowed one from his name, is too remarkable to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Henceforth, we presume that the country will hear no more of the Peelites as a party. We may anticipate that those among them who have succeeded in obtaining admission to the new Parliament, or who may hereafter secure seats as accidental vacancies occur, will range themselves under the banners of the old-established parties. There are, and always have been, but two sides in the House, and out of it; and, whatever the names by which these parties have called themselves, or by which they have been known to the world, there have been no other parties, except the party that would advance, and the party that would stand still. The great mass of the population, with and without votes, instinctively comprehends this. It feels the difference between Whig and Tory, and has little reverence, or even toleration, for neutrals and waverers that, in default, sometimes of energy, and sometimes of honesty of purpose, flutter from one to the other, or that conceal their own indecision or inability in the fond belief that the *juste milieu* between opposing parties is of necessity the place of the wise and the moderate. Black or white up or down, forwards or backwards, are terms which the people understand; but they do not understand or esteem men who claim at the same time to be both and neither. The Peel party, or its remnant, will no doubt be wise enough to take a lesson from the recent defeat of so many of their best men, and operate once for all a fusion with the Liberal party, to which they in reality belong, and from which, with so few differences between them, they ought never to have been separated.

But the most remarkable feature of the struggle—and far more important to Great Britain and to the world than any of the merely personal results involved—is the solemn re-affirmation of the two great principles of commercial and religious liberty.

KUNJAPAH, SIVA CHARI. THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA. THE RAJAH. FIROZI, A PAINTER. HIRAH LALL, MUNSHI.

THE EX-RAJAH OF COORG, AND HIS DAUGHTER THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA, AND SUITE.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MESSRS. CLAUDET AND KILBURN, BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

These were the two points at issue in the elections; although, to suit the purposes of the party in power, and to enable a few men like Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to appear to retain a shadow of consistency when the substance has been lost, the first was put in the foreground, and the second was as much as possible concealed. The domestic policy of this nation for the last twenty or twenty-five years has been, with few interruptions, a steady course towards complete freedom of trade and commerce, and towards complete equality, before the law, of all forms of religious opinion. The common sense of the public has seen through all the attempted mystifications of the last three or four months, and has emphatically proclaimed that the same policy must guide the future which has guided the past. It will be as impossible for the Ministry to tax bread, and fetter and impede the due development of trade and commerce on the one hand, as it will be to re-impose religious restrictions on the other. A few corrupt and exceptional places, like Liverpool, may quarrel with the big loaf and free navigation; and a few mobs, like that of Stockport, may unhappily be goaded by Roman Catholic insolence, or by Protestant intolerantite, into acts of disgraceful violence and persecution; but the sober opinion of the country will do justice alike against the mobs and the ministers that would revive either Protection or Persecution. Thus, although no *bonâ fide* appeal was made to the country, the country has made a *bonâ fide* answer; and unless Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli be the most accomplished trusting, chameleon-like, and slippery of statesmen, they will shortly find themselves on those Opposition benches which their eloquence has so long and so greatly adorned. Yet it is not impossible, even with Liverpool and a few counties to support them in their Protectionist views to which they cling for the sake of consistency, if with no deeper and more heartfelt fondness, that they will accept the decision of the constituencies, quietly take both notices—and Persecution, and cling to thee. But in this case the statesman who, twenty years ago, denounced thumble ring ring, will himself have played the game; and the keen political wasp, with whom all the sand-horse-power of stinging, assailed a great man for changing his opinions, and for betraying the party by whose means he rose, will himself have been guilty of that worse betrayal which is dictated more by a love of place than by a sense of duty. But the result is not in the hands of the Ministry. They have gained a few votes, but they have not gained a majority; and the first real trial of strength, whether it be for the Speakership, or simply on a vote of want of confidence, will place them at the mercy of their political opponents.

THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA.

THE interesting ceremony of the admission into the Christian Church of the Princess Gouramma, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, ex-Rajah of Coorg, was briefly described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 3d instant. This, being one of the few instances on record of the abandonment of the Hindoo faith, for the truths of the Christian religion, is an event more than commonly satisfactory to a country whose relations with the great continent of India are so vast and intimate as our own; and we cannot doubt that our readers will be pleased to possess the *memorabilia* of the interesting Princess and her father, which we are this day enabled to give from a series of portraits recently taken by her Majesty's command.

The ex-Rajah of Coorg is one of those native Princes whose kingdoms have fallen, by their own internal discontents and lawlessness, into the power of this country. The ex-Rajah, subsequently to the conquest of his dominions, has been residing at the city of Benares, a sort of state prisoner under the control of the East India Company, but possessing an establishment of nabobs and princely state with an income of about £8000 a year. The Princess Gouramma is the offspring of one of his Highness's favourite ranees, a native of the Coorg country. The Princess was born at Benares, on a Sunday in February, 1841, and most unfortunately died two days afterwards; a circumstance which seems to have led to an increased affection for the child on the part of the ex-Rajah, who, having forfeited his native caste, determined that his favourite daughter should be reared in the principles of the Christian religion. Such was his Highness's visit to England. The ex-Rajah has a family of eleven children, the eldest being a son nineteen years of age. In speaking of them, his Highness shows a marked pre ference for the Princess Gouramma, whom he describes familiarly as "the favourite among the crows," "the farest of the flock," &c. The interest which her Majesty has shown for the Princess, and her Royal condescension in consenting to stand sponsor for the child, cannot fail to have proved highly gratifying to the ex-Rajah. We have already stated that the Queen, Prince Albert, the other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mrs Drummond (wife of Major Drummond, 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, who has been appointed by the directors of the East India Company to attend upon his Highness during his absence from India), and Lieutenant James Weir Hogg. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, the Princess receiving from her Majesty the name of "Victoria." When the beautiful child, her father, gave up his child into her Majesty's charge, he addressed to her the following instruction and prayer: "My dearest daughter—Endeavour to gain every day more and more the grace, and to merit the love and kindness of her most gracious Majesty the Queen; that thereby all Europe, India, and the rest of the world, may hear and be pleased with your good conduct and fame. May heaven bless you, and keep you always under its divine protection and special care! This is my advice to you, my dearest daughter, and my most earnest prayer to the Almighty in your behalf."

The Princess is an interesting and intelligent child. Her complexion is but little darker than that of many Europeans, and her features are regular and pleasing. Her age is only eleven years, but she is far in advance of that period in intelligence. In addition to the Hindee and Hindostanee tongues, she is acquiring English.

The Princess is named after one of the Pagan divinities. A younger sister, the Princess Gungahmah was married, or rather betrothed, to the Nepaulese Prince, Jung Bahadoor, about a year ago, and is now being educated at Nepaul.

By an agreement between the ex-Rajah on the one hand, and the board of directors of the East India Company and the Board of Control on the other, the Princess Gouramma has been placed under her Majesty's protection to be educated in the principles of the Church of England in this country; and her Majesty, having fully considered the matter, has appointed Mrs Drummond to take charge of the child.

The ex-Rajah will return to Benares in the course of the ensuing autumn.

The total receipts on account of the metropolitan turnpike roads in the year ended the 25th of March, 1852, was £754 5 11s. 6d., and the expenditure [illegible] leaving a balance in hand of £10 4s. 3d. 10d.

By an Act of Parliament just printed (15 and 16 Victoria, c. 70), the Secretary of State for the Home or Foreign Department is empowered to direct "good and valid prison" as if the same had been erected one of the county rates.

Five persons who had been hitten about a month back by a little dog in the Rue de Boulogne, at Calais, were attacked last week with hydrophobia, and died in the most dreadful agony.

It having considered expedient that a record should be kept of the [illegible] by the collectors and controllers and other officers of Customs [illegible] on the collection of light dues, harbour dues, town dues, &c., the several [illegible] have been called upon to render a return showing the names of the [illegible] and the amount derived under each head for the year [illegible] ending the 5th January last. A [illegible] is also required at the foot of each return the remuneration [illegible] owed by the Board of Trade for services rendered under the Merchant Shipping Act.

It is shown, by [illegible] that [illegible] the Prince Consort [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

The election of members to serve in the new Parliament proceeds with steady despatch throughout the United Kingdom, and in our next Number we shall be able, most probably, to present a complete list of the new House of Commons. In the meantime we give a synopsis of the results of the elections up to Thursday night, distinguishing the Ministerial from the opposition members.

Some startling changes in the representation, it will be seen, have taken place, especially in Ireland, where Mr. Reynolds has been rejected for Dublin; Mr. C. G. Duffy, the editor of the *Nation*, and well known leader of the "Young Ireland" party, has been returned for New Ross; and Mr. Bowyer, an English Roman Catholic barrister, has replaced Mr. T. M'Cullagh, as M.P. for Dundalk. We regret to say that in Limerick, Cork, and Belfast, there has been much rioting; one man being killed and several wounded in the latter place.

In Scotland, Mr. Macaulay has been returned at the head of the poll for Edinburgh, for which city he was invited to allow his name to appear as a candidate, without any solicitation on the part of the right hon. gentleman.

	Liberals	Ministerialists
ABERDEEN	G Thompson	
ABERDEENSHIRE ..		Hon Admiral Gordon
ABINGDON	General Caulfield	
ANDOVER		H B Coles
		Sir W Cubitt
		Ross S Moore
ARMAGH (Borough) ..		
ARUNDEL	Lord E Howard	
ASHBURTON	G Moffat	
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE ..	G Hindley	
ATHLONE	W Keogh	
AYLESBURY	Dr Layard	
	R Bethell	
BANBURY	R W Tancred	
BANDON		Lord Bernard
BARNSTAPLE		Sir W Fraser
		R Bremridge
BATH	Captain Scobell	
	T Plume	
BEAUMARIS	Lord G Paget	
BEDFORD	S Whitebread, jun.	H Stuart
BELFAST		J Davison
		H M'Cairns
BERWICK	M Forster	
	J Stapleton	
BEVERLEY	The Hon F Lawley	
	W Wells	
BEWDLEY	Sir T Winnington	
BIRMINGHAM	W Scholefield	
	G F Muntz	
BLACKBURN	W Eccles	
	J Pilkington	
BODMIN	C G Sawle	Dr Mitchell
BOLTON	T Barnes	
	J Crook	
BOSTON	G H Heathcote	B B Cabbell
BRADFORD	R Mulligan	H Wickham
BRECON		C R Morgan
BRIDGNORTH		Sir J Bailey
BRIDGEWATER	Col Tynte	B S Follett
BRIDGENORTH		Henry Whitmore
		Sir B Pigot
BRIDPORT	T A Mitchell	
	— Murrough	
BRIGHTON	Sir G Pechell	
	Lord A Hervey	
BRISTOL	F H Berkeley	
	W H G Langton	
BUCKINGHAM		Marquis of Chandos
		Colonel Hal.
BURY	F Peel	
BURY ST EDMUNDS ..	Earl Jermyn	J Stuart, Q.C.
BUTESHIRE		Right Hon J S Wortley
CALNE	Earl Shelbourne	
CAMBRIDGE (Borough) ..		K Macaulay
		J H Astell
CAMBRIDGESHIRE ..		Hon E T Yorke
		Lord G J Manners
		E Bai
		H Goulbourn
CAMBRIDGE (University)		L T Wigram
		H P Gipps
CANTERBURY		Hon B Johnstone
CARDIFF	Walter Coffin	
CARDIGAN	P. Lovedon	
CARLISLE	Sir J Graham	
	J. Ferguson	
CARLOW (Borough) ..	J. Sadlier	
CARNARTHEN	D. Morris	
CARNARVON		W B Hughes
CARRICKFERGUS ..		Hon W H S Cotton
CHATHAM		Sir F. Smith
CHELTENHAM	Hon Craven Berkeley	
CHESHIRE, North ..		W T Egerton
		G C Loch
CHESHIRE, South ..		Sir Philip M G Egerton
		J Tollemache
CHESTER	Earl Grosvenor	
	Hon W O Stanley	
CHICHESTER	J A Smith	Lord H Lennox
CHIPPENHAM		J Neeld
		Captain Baldero
CHRISTCHURCH		Captain Walcott, R N
CIRENCESTER	Hon A G J Ponsonby	J R Mullings
CLITHEROE	M Wilson	
COCKERMOUTH	H Ag Iouby	General Wyndham
COLCHESTER		W W Hawkins
		Lord J Manners
COLERAINE		Lord Naas
CORK (City)	Sergeant Murphy	
	W Fagan	
COVENTRY	Rt Hon E Ellice	
	C Geach	
CRICKLADE		J Neeld
		A Goddard
CUMBERLAND, West ..		Captain Lowther
		S Irton
DARTMOUTH		Sir T Herbert
DENBIGH		T R West
DERBY	M T Bass	T B Horsfall
DERBYSHIRE, South ..		C R Colville
		William Mundy
DEVIZES		G W Heneage
		Captain N Gladstone
DEVONPORT	Rt Hon H Tufnell	Gen Sir G H F Berkeley
DEVONSHIRE, North ..		Sir T D Acland
		L W Buck
DORCHESTER	R B Sheridan	H G Strut
DOVER	E R Rice	Viscount Chelsea
DOWNPATRICK		Hon C S Hardinge
DROGHEDA	J M'Cann	
DROITWICH		Sir J Packington
DUBLIN (City)		E Grogan
		J Vance
DUBLIN (University) ..		G A Hamilton
		J Napier
		J Bennow
DUDLEY		
DUMFRIES	W Ewart	
DUNDALK	W Bowyer	
DUNDEE	G Duncan	
DUNGANNON		Hon W S Knox
DURHAM (City)	T C Granger	
	W Atherton, Q C	
DURHAM (South) ..	Lord H Vane	J Farrer
EDINBURGH	T B Macaulay	
	C Cowan	
EDINBURGHSHIRE ..		Sir J Hope
ELGIN		C L C Bruce
ELGIN, BANFF, &c. ..	G S Duff	
ENNIS	J D Fitzgerald	
ENNISKILLEN		J Whiteside
EVESHAM	Hon. Grenville Berkeley	Sir H Willoughby
EXETER	E. Divett	Sir J T B Duckworth
EYE		E O Kerrison
FALKIRK		J Baird
FIFESHIRE	J Ierguss	
FINSBURY	Alderman Cubitt	
	T S Duncombe	
FLINT	Sir J Hanmer	
FROME	Colonel Boyle	
GALWAY (City)	M J Blake	
	A O'Flaherty	
GATESHEAD	W Hutt	
GLAMORGANSHIRE ..	C R M Talbot	Sir G Tyler
GLASGOW	A Hastie	
	J Macgregor	

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
GLOUCESTER (City) ..	Admiral Berkeley	
	W F Price	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE E ..		Marquis of Worcester
		Sir R Codrington
		G E Welby
GRANTHAM	Tollemache	Earl of Ancaster
GREAT GRIMSBY ..		
GREENOCK	A Dunlop	
GREENWICH	M Chambers	P Rolt
GUILDFORD	R D Mangles	
	J Bell	
HADDINGTON, &c. ..	Sir H R F Davie	
HADDINGTONSHIRE ..		Hon F Charteris
HALIFAX	Sir C Wood	
	F Crossley	
HANTS, North	Right Hon. C S Lefevre	M Portal
HANTS, South		Lord Cholmondeley
		H C Compton
HARWICH		M Peacocke
		D Waddington
HASTINGS		E Robertson
		M Bruce
HAVERFORDWEST ..		J H Phillips
HELSTONE		Sir R R Vyvyan
HEREFORD	Colonel Clifford	
	Sir R Price	
HERTFORD	Hon W F Cowper	
	T Chambers	
HIGH WYCOMBE ..	Sir G Dashwood	
	M T Smith	
HONITON	J Locke	
	Sir J Wstr Hogg	
HORSHAM	W S Fitzgerald	
HUDDERSFIELD	W R Stanfield	
HULL	J Clay	
	Viscount Goderich	
HUNTINGDON		Colonel Peel
		T Baring
HUNTINGDONSHIRE ..		E Fellowes
		Viscount Mandeville
HYTHE	E D Brockman	
INVERNESS	A Matheson	
INVERNESS-SHIRE ..		H J Baillie
IPSWICH	H E Adair	J C Cobbold
KENDAL	G G Glyn	
KIDDERMINSTER ..	K Lowe	
KILKENNY (City) ..	M Sullivan	
KILMARNOCK	Hon E Bouverie	
KINCARDINESHIRE ..		Hon H Arbuthnot
KING'S LYNN	Viscount Jocelyn	Lord Stanley
KINSALE	J I Heard	
KIRKALDY	Colonel Ferguson	
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE ..	J Mackie	
KNARESBOROUGH ..	*J P Westhead	*B T Wood
	*J D Dent	
LAMBETH	W A Wilkinson	
	W Williams	
LANARKSHIRE		W Lockhart
LANCASHIRE	J Heywood	J W Patten
LANCASHIRE, South ..	W Brown	
	J Cheetham	
LANCASTER	S Gregson	
	R B Armstrong	
LAUNCESTON		Hon J W Percy
LEEDS	Sir Geo Goodman	
	Right Hon M T Baines	
LEICESTER	Sir J Walmsley	
	R Gardner	
LEICESTERSHIRE, North		Marquis of Granby
		E B Farnham
LEICESTERSHIRE, South		Sir H Halford
		C W Packe
LEITH	Right Hon J Moncreiff	G Arkwright
LEOMINSTER	J G Phillimore	
LEWES	Hon H Fitzroy	
	Hon H Brand	
LICHFIELD	Viscount Anson	
	Lord A H Paget	
LINCOLN	G F Heneage	Colonel Sibthorp
LINLITHGOWSHIRE ..		G Dundas
LISBURN		Sir J E Tennent
LISKEARD	R B Crowder	
LIVERPOOL		F M'Kenzie
		C Turner
LONDON	Lord J Russell	J Masterman
	Sir J Duke	
	Baron Rothschild	
	Sir R Ferguson	
LONDONDERRY (City) ..		H B Clive
LUDLOW		Lord W Powlett
LYME REGIS	W Pinney	
LYMINGTON	J Hutchins	Sir J R Carnac
MACCLESFIELD	J Brocklehurst	C E Egerton
MAIDSTONE	J Whatman	G Dodd
MALDON		T J Miller
		— Du Cane
MALMESBURY	T Luce	
MALTON	J E Denison	
	Hon C W Fitzwilliam	
MANCHESTER	T M Gibson	
	J Bright	
MARLBOROUGH	Lord E Bruce	
	H B Baring	
MARLOW, Great ..		T P Williams
		Colons. Knox
MARYLEBONE	Lord D Stuart	
	Sir B Hall	
MERTHYR TYDVIL ..	S r J Guest	
MIDHURST		Right Hon S Walpole
MONMOUTH BOROUGHS ..		C Bailey
MONMOUTHSHIRE ..		O Morgan
		Major Somerset
MONTGOMERY		— Pugh
MONTROSE, &c.	J Hume	
MORPETH	Hon Capt Howard	
NEWARK-UPON-TRENT ..	G E H Vernon	
	J H M Sutton	
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	J B Blackett	
	T E Headlam	
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE	W Jackson	
	S Christie	
NEWPORT	W Biggs	
	W N Massey	
NEW ROSS	C G Duffy	
NORFOLK, East		E Wodehouse
		H N Burroughes
NORTHALLERTON ..	W A Wrightson	
NORTHAMPTON ..	Rt Hon R V Smith	
	R Currie	
NORWICH	S M Peto	
	E Warner	
NOTTINGHAM	Right Hon E Strutt	
	J Walter	
NOTTS, South		W H Barrow
		Viscount Newark
OLDHAM	J M Cobbett	J Duncuft
OXFORD (City)	J H Langston	
	Sir W P Wood	
OXFORD (University) ..	Rt Hon W E Gladstone	Sir R H Inglis
PAISLEY	A Hastie	
PEMBROKE	Sir John Owen	
PEMBROKESHIRE ..		Viscount Emlyn
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH		H Gwyn
		J W Freshfield
PERTH	Hon A Kinnaird	
PETERBOROUGH	Hon G W Fitzwilliam	
	Hon R Watson	
PETERSFIELD		Sir W Jolliffe
PLYMOUTH	R P Collier	C Marie
PONTEFRACT	R M Milnes	
	B Oliveira	
POOLE	H D Seymour	
PORTARLINGTON ..		G W Frenalyn
PORTSMOUTH		Colonel Dunne
	Sir F Baring	
PRESTON	Viscount Monck	
RADNOR	Sir G Strickland	R F Farker
RADNORSHIRE	Rt Hon Sir T F Lewis	
READING		Sir J Walsh
	Francis Pigot	
	H S Keating	
RIPON		W Beckett
		Hon E Lascelles
ROCHDALE	E Miall	
ROCHESTER		Hon F Villiers
		Sir T H Maddock
RUTLAND	Sir G Heathcote	Hon G J Noel
RYE	A Mackinnon	
ST ANDREWS and CUPAR	Edward Ellice, jun	
ST IVES		Captain Laffan
SALFORD	J Brotherton	
SALISBURY	W J Chaplin	
	C B Wall	
SANDWICH		Lord C Clinton
		J M'Gregor
SCARBOROUGH	Earl of Mulgrave	
	Sir J V B Johnstone	
SELKIRKSHIRE		A E Lockhart
SHAFTESBURY	Hon W H B Portman	
SHEFFIELD	J A Roebuck	
	G Haddold	
SHOREHAM, New ..		Sir C M Burrell
		Lord A G Lennox
SHREWSBURY	G Tomline	E H Baldock
SHROPSHIRE, North ..		W O Gore
		J W Dod
SHROPSHIRE, South ..		Viscount Newport
		R H Clive
SOMERSETSHIRE, West ..		C A Moody
		W H G Langton
SOUTHAMPTON	Sir A Cockburn	
	B M Wilcox	
SOUTH SHIELDS	E Ingram	
SOUTHWARK	Sir W Molesworth	
	A Pellatt	
STAFFORD	A Otway	
	J A Wise	
STAFFORDSHIRE, North		C B Adderley
		S Child
STAFFORDSHIRE, South	Hon G Anson	Viscount Lewisham
STAMFORD		Right Hon J C Herries
		S F Thesiger
STIRLING, &c	Sir J Anderson	
STIRLINGSHIRE		W Forbes
STOCKPORT	A Kershaw	
	J B Smith	
STOKE-ON-TRENT ..	J L Ricardo	
	Hon F L Gower	
STROUD	Lord Marston	
	G P Scrope	
SUFFOLK, East		Sir E S Gooch
		Sir F Kelly
SUFFOLK, West		P Bennett, jun
		H S Waddington
SUNDERLAND	W D Seymour	G Hudson
SUSSEX, West		Earl of March
		R Prime
SWANSEA	J H Vivian	
TAMWORTH	Sir R Peel	
	Capt Townshend	
TAUNTON	Right Hon H Labouchere	A Mill's
TAVISTOCK	Hon G Byng	
	S Carter	
TEWKESBURY	H Brown	
	J Martin	
THETFORD	Earl of Euston	Hon F Baring
TIVERTON	Viscount Palmerston	Sir W P Gallway
	J Heathcoat	
TOTNES	Lord Seymour	
	T Mills	
TOWER HAMLETS	C S Butler	
	Sir W Clay	
TRALEE	M J O'Connell	
TRURO	H Vivian	J E Vivian
TYNEMOUTH		H Taylor
WAKEFIELD		G Sanders
WALLINGFORD		R Mallins
WALSALL	C Forster	
WAREHAM	J B W S E Drax	
WARRINGTON		G Greenall
WARWICK		G Repton
		E Greaves
WELLS	W G Hayter	E G Judway
WENLOCK		J M Gaskell
		Hon Col Forester
WESTBURY	J Wilson	
WESTMINSTER	Sir D L Evans	
	Sir J V Shelley	
WESTMORELAND ..		Hon Col Lowther
		Alderman Thompson
WEXFORD (TOWN) ..	J T Devereux	
WEYMOUTH	Colonel Freestan	G Butt
WHITBY		R Stephenson
WHITEHAVEN		R C Hildyard
WIGAN	R A Thicknesse	Col Lindsay
WILTON	H a'Court	
WINCHESTER	J B Carter	Sir J B East
WINDSOR	P Grenfell	Lord C Wellesley
WOLVERHAMPTON ..	Hon C P Villiers	
	T Thornely	
WOODSTOCK		Marquis of Blandford
WORCESTER	O Ricardo	
	A Lasslett	
WORCESTERSHIRE, East	J H Foley	Hon Captain Rushout
WORCESTERSHIRE, West		General Lygon
		F W Knight
YARMOUTH	C E Rumbold	Sir E Lacon
YORK	W M E Milner	J G Smyth
YORKSHIRE, East		Lord Hotham
		Hon A Duncombe
		O Duncombe
YORKSHIRE (N. Riding)		E S Cayley

* *These three gentlemen polled each the same number. There are two seats for the borough.*

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW COLLIER, THE "JOHN BOWES."

On Wednesday week was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., of Jarrow, a splendid iron screw-steamer, the *John Bowes*, being the first vessel of that description for the coal trade which has been built within that port. The event excited great enthusiasm, and was regarded as the commencement of a new era in the history of ship-building; and as the precursor of a fresh order of things, imperatively called for by the altered circumstances of the times. For 600 years have the denizens of coaly Tyne been content to transport the "black diamond" to various part of the world in the old-fashioned colliers, and the lapse of time has scarcely witnessed any improvement in their construction. The immense opposition, however, given to sea transit by the establishment of railways, called for the introduction of a new system, and the enterprising firm of Palmer, Brothers, and Co., have supplied the deficiency in a way calculated to command success.

In celebration of the event, the liberal builders invited a large number of the principal coalowners, merchants, and manufacturers of the district to visit their works.

At precisely a quarter past two, it being then high-water, the last links which bound the vessel were torn away, and the *John Bowes* majestically glided into the Tyne. Mrs. Charles Palmer gave the name, amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled thousands. The vessel rode with peculiar steadiness and grace.

The launch being over, Messrs. Palmer invited the company to an elegant dinner laid out in their manufactory, and upwards of 200 shortly afterwards sat down. Mr. Charles M. Palmer occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle; the vice-chairs being occupied by Mr. George Palmer and Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Hetton House. Several appropriate toasts were drunk, at the close of which dancing was led off by Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Mayoress.

The proceedings terminated about nine o'clock, and the party returned safely by special train

The *John Bowes* is 167 feet long, and her hold is 10½ feet in depth, her measurement by register being 465 tons, though she will be enabled to carry upwards of 600 tons of coal. Instead of the usual narrow opening into the hold, the coals will be let down into the vessel through an aperture extending 60 feet along the deck, an arrangement which will entirely prevent the serious loss of breakage caused by what is called "trimming" the cargo. Her ballast will be water, which is placed underneath the proper floor of the hold, so that the heavy ballast expenses are avoided. The engines, which will occupy but a trifling space, will be of 35 horse-power each, and the standing rigging, as well as the vessel, will be of iron. The screw, which is to be the propelling power of the vessel, underwent a close inspection. Altogether, we believe, about 160 tons of iron and 200,000 rivets have been consumed in the construction of this collier.

WORKS OF THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

ON Saturday last the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Alfred, attended by the Hon. Colonel Gordon, Mr. Gibbs, and Captain Crispin, R.N., paid an unexpected visit to the Portland Breakwater, arriving shortly after noon, in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht. In the absence of Mr. Rendel, the engineer-in-chief, the Royal party were received by Mr. Coode, the resident engineer, and were conducted by him to the end of the Breakwater stage, where they examined with much interest the different engineering operations involved in the carrying on the works. The Prince expressed himself highly gratified with the progress made since the first stone was deposited by his Royal Highness in 1849. The Royal party left for Osborne about two o'clock, amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled workmen.

We take this opportunity of illustrating the very interesting and novel operation now in progress at the Breakwater works, which is nothing less than the building of a bridge across, or rather into, the sea. The Breakwater will consist of two separate portions —the one extending from the shore into the sea about 1900 feet, in an east-north-east direction; and the other about 6,000 feet in length, and isolated, the nearest point of which will ultimately be 400 feet from the inner portion. During the progress of the works, and until the pier heads forming the ends of these arms are built, —to allow space for constructing them, the rough unfinished portion of the two arms will not approach nearer to each other than from 800 to 1000 feet. The stone with which the Breakwater is formed is an admixture of rough large blocks, from six tons and under, mixed with a sufficient small rubble to fill the interstices: it is tipped into the sea from railway waggons, trains of which are hauled along the Breakwater by locomotive engines. This mode of depositing the material renders its execution very cheap; and it is principally with a view of adopting this manner of construction on the outer Breakwater that the above bridge became necessary. It is of strong timber. The general depth of water at low water is nearly 37 feet, and the roadway being 25 feet above this level, it follows that the piles supporting it must be about 80 feet in length or height, and, as single timbers would be manifestly not obtainable they are made like the masts of vessels, each weighing (when prepared with the necessary iron work connected with it) about seven tons. The mode of fixing these in the ground is ingenious. They are shod with cast-iron shoes of Mitchell's patent, having a thread or worm upon them of a large pitch, which are screwed into the clay or shale by means of a capstan head, and bars fixed on the head of the piles. Each pile is supported in an upright position by very strong guys or stay rods, and upon these pales, which are in rows, 30 feet apart, the necessary superstructure for carrying three lines of railway and a horse track is fixed, making a bridge of about 80 feet wide. The total length of 1000 feet only took about four months to construct.

The harbour of refuge at Portland is the largest now being constructed, under the recommendation of the Harbour Commissioners, appointed some few years back, and the works have been carried forward with great spirit. The Breakwater staging is now approaching half-a-mile in length from the shore, and the part filled up with stone already affords very considerable shelter in the anchorage, the advantages of which are beginning to be felt by the masters of vessels, foreign as well as British. The works are being constructed for the Admiralty, under the superintendence of Mr. James M. Rendel, F.R.S., engineer-in-chief, and Mr. John Coode, resident engineer. Mr. J. T. Leather is the contractor for the same.

THE LATE HENRY CLAY.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BRADY.

DEATH OF MR. CLAY.

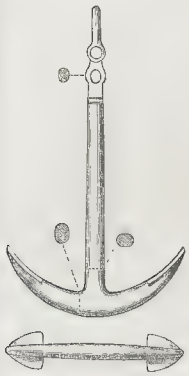
THE American Commonwealth has just cause to be proud of her statesmen. The bright example of disinterested patriotism bequeathed by Washington still influences her leading politicians, and in many we may yet trace that high public principle and personal dignity that in so marked a degree distinguished the first great asserters of American nationality. The most eminent, perhaps, of these illustrious citizens has just passed from the stage of life.

Henry Clay, whose name history will inscribe high on the roll of American worthies, died at Washington, on the 29th ult. He was born three years after the Declaration of Independence, on the 12th April, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia, the son of a poor but respected clergyman. His life embraces nearly the entire era of his country's history, from the first efforts of Washington to the present prosperity and power of the United States. After passing the years of his youth in the office of the Court of Chancery, at Richmond, he was induced, by the advice of Chancellor Whyte, Governor Brooke, and other leading jurists, to adopt the legal profession, and, at the early age of twenty, to commence practice at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. Very rapidly he acquired a large business, and soon gained the reputation of being the most powerful advocate of the West. In 1803 the Assembly of Kentucky raised him to the important post of Senator of the United States, which he continued to occupy during the greater portion of his life. In one of the intervals, however, of his senatorial career, he was returned to the House of Representatives, and, on his entrance, being placed in the Speaker's chair, became the chief pilot of his country through the troubles and dissensions that then threatened her.

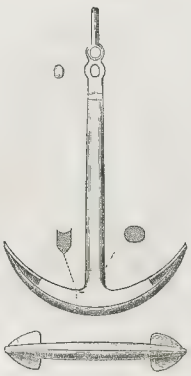
In 1813 Mr. Clay advocated, with energy and eloquence, the necessity of war with England, and, at its conclusion, was sent to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent, and the subsequent commercial convention in London. Peace restored, he resumed the Speaker's chair, and continued his successful forensic practice. In 1824 his influence mainly contributed to carry the presidential election of Quincy Adams, and in the following year he accepted office under that statesman, as Secretary of State. In this capacity he negotiated the treaties with Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, and the South American States. In 1829 and 1830, in the great Federalist contest, Mr. Clay acted a prominent part, and devised the famous Compromise, which earned for him the title of "Saviour of the Union." His last great act was the settlement of the terms on which California and the newly-conquered territory were admitted into the Confederation without prejudice to the North, and without extending the curse of slavery to new lands. At an earlier period Mr. Clay had advocated South American independence, and the recognition of the revolted colonies of Spain; and more recently had supported the aggressive war in Mexico. The chief error of his political course was his maintenance of the high tariffs and protective duties of the United States.

Never was citizen more popular, more honoured, than Henry Clay, and yet his great ambition—that of attaining the highest position in the Executive—was invariably disappointed. Mr. Clay shone equally at the bar, in the senate, and in the cabinet; and the memory of his patriotism, his eloquence, and his genius will be ever cherished in the land of Washington and Franklin. Suffice it to add, with reference to his private worth, that no man ever held or deserved a more honourable position; but, in his latter years, domestic affliction pressed grievously on the fond and devoted parent, and left his hearth desolate. All his six daughters died in early womanhood, and of his sons, the last on whom his old age could hope to lean, fell in the Mexican war.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW COLLIER "THE JOHN BOWES," AT JARROW.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



NEW ADMIRALTY.



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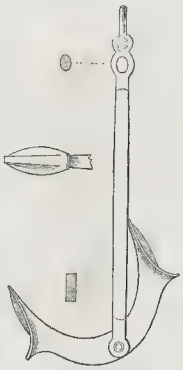

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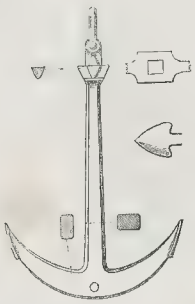

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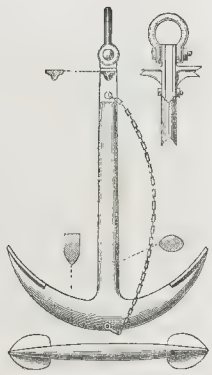

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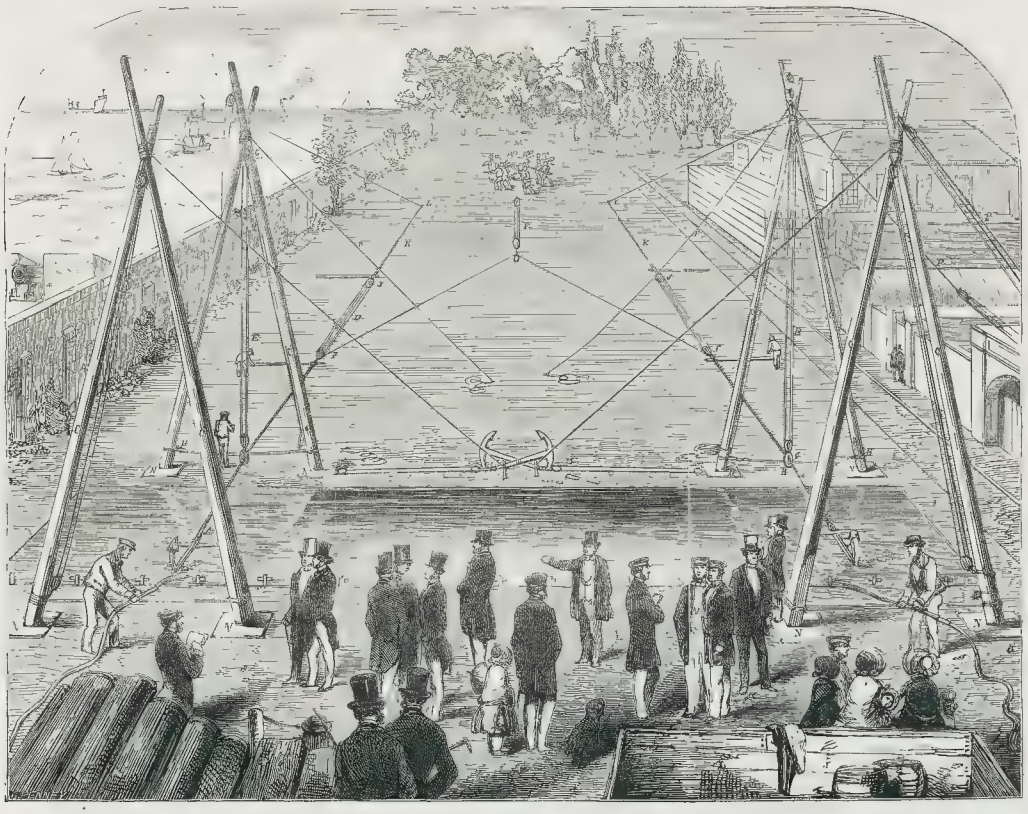
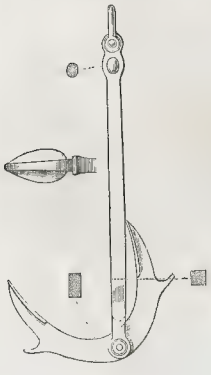


TRIAL OF ANCHORS AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



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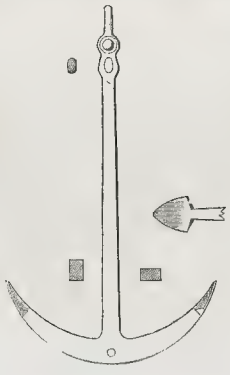

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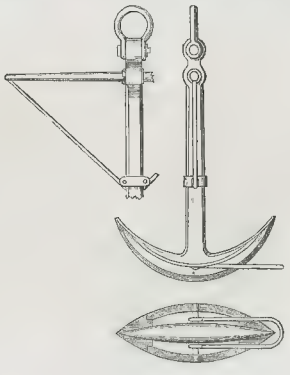
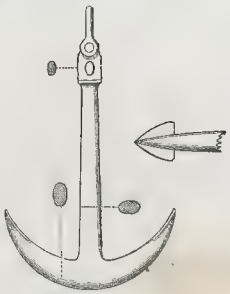


ISAACS'.



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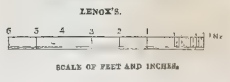


SCALE OF FEET AND INCHES.

TRIAL OF ANCHORS OF ALL NATIONS, AT TITE ROYAL DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS.

SEVERAL very important experiments have recently been made at the Royal Dockyard, Sheerness, in order to test the relative merits of the various "Anchors of All Nations" now in use. The investigations have been of so interesting a character that our Artist has, upon the preceding page, represented a scene of the trial, accompanied by figures of the several Anchors; and subjoined is a condensed report of the experimental proceedings and results.

The following gentlemen (representatives of the shipowners of Great Britain), viz. Messrs. Duncan Dunbar, Anthony Ridley, W. S. Lindsay W. Drew, and Mr. W. Phillips, arrived on Wednesday evening week at Smithson's Royal Hotel, Bank's Town. Mr. G. Marshall, one of the above committee, was prevented attending from unforeseen circumstances. At 8 A.M. on Thursday the committee present proceeded to the dockyard, where they were received by the Admiralty committee, consisting of Captain the Hon. Montagu Stopford, of H.M.S. *Waterloo*, of 120 guns, Captain Superintendent Charles Hope, of H.M. Dockyard, and in command of H.M.S. *Monarch*, of 84 guns, Captain George Rodney Mundy, of H.M.S. *London*, of 90 guns; Mr. J. Aylen, Master Attendant of H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness; and Mr. James Jenkin, Master of H.M.S *Waterloo*: these being the officers selected on the part of the Board Admiralty to form a jury to decide the merits of the various anchors of all nations now in use. Captain the Hon. Montagu Stopford was chosen as chairman; and Mr. F. J. Fegan, R.N., secretary of the committee.

The following analysis gives the result of the first series of experiments showing the respective weights of the anchors, the distances in feet and inches each anchor dragged at "long scope of cable" and at "short stay;" as also the total distances from first position in the ground, whereby their relative holding qualities are made apparent:—

Trials.	Owners' Names.	Weight	Distance at Long Scope	Distance at Short Stay.	Total.	
		cwt qrs lb	ft in	ft in	ft in	
No. 1	Hoslha's w.	24 3 16	1 6	0 9½	2 3½	Holding on
	Aylen's	24 2 24	3 7½	9 7	13 2½	Lifted out of the ground
	Nicholson's	25 0 6	1 6	0 7½	1 1½	Holding on
No. 2	Brass's	25 3 17	5 7	5 11	11 6	Lifted out of the ground
	Freeman's v.	25 0 6	3 7½	0 9½	4 5	Holding on
No. 3	Rodger's	24 2 23	3 0	13 8	16 0	Lifted out of the ground
	Lenna's w.	24 1 25	8 7½	15 3½	17 11	Lifted out of the ground
No. 4	Admiralty New	25 0 7	0 9	3 3	3 0½	Holding on
	Hoslha's w.	24 3 20	4 4½	4	8 4½	Holding on
No. 5	Nicholson's	25 0 7	16 10½	21 4	37 2½	Lifted out of the ground
	Adm'ty New	24 0 0	6 8	16 2	22 10	Lifted out of the ground
No. 6	Freeman's	25 0 6	1 10½	0 6	2 4½	Holding on
	Hoslha's w.	24 3 23	5 0	11 6	16 6	Lifted out of the ground
No. 7	Freeman's	25 0 6	0 3	0 9	1 0	Holding on
	Rodger's	24 2 23	7 8½	16 9½	24 6	Lifted out of the ground
No. 8	Freeman's	25 0 6	0 3	0 6	0 9	Holding on
	Nicholson's	25 0 8	1 6½	0 0	1 6½	Holding on
No. 9	Adm'ralty New	25 0 0	8 7	0 2½	14 9½	Lifted out of the ground
	Freeman's	25 0 6	0 3	0 6	0 9	Holding on
No. 10	Nicholson's	25 0 8	1 6½	0 0	1 6½	Holding on
	Admiralty New	25 0 0	8 7	0 2½	14 9½	Lifted out of the ground
No. 11	Rodgers'	5 0 11	7 7	16 5	24 0	Lifted out of the ground
	Freeman's	3	4 0	2 0	6 0	Holding on
No. 12.	Hoslha's w.	24 3	7 11	14 5½	22 4½	Lifted out of the ground
	Aylen's	4	5 3½	5 10½	0 0	5 10½	Holding on
No. 13	Admiralty New	24 1	3 6	3 10½	8 6	11 4½	Lifted out of the ground
	Nicholson's	25 0 8	1 6½	0 0	1 6½	Holding on
No. 14	Aylen's	24 2 24	8 4½	11 2½	19 7	Lifted out of the ground
	Freeman's	24 2 22	8 5	5 9½	13 2½	Holding on
No. 15	Admiralty New	25 0 0	10 0	15 1½	25 1½	Lifted out of the ground
	Rodgers' Anchor of Mr. Prime's	24 2 22	7 2½	9 1	16 3½	Holding on
No. 16	Aylen's	24 2 24	7 5½	14 5½	21 9	Lifted out of the ground
	Brass's	25 0 17	8 7	9 8	18 3	Lifted out of the ground
	Adams	24 2 24	3 5	0 10	3 3	Held up
No. 17	Freeman's	25 0 6	2 0	17 7	19 0	Lifted out of the ground
	Admiralty New	25 0 0	6 1	0 8	6 9	Holding on
No. 18	Freeman's	25 0 6	6 8	9 4	16 0	Lifted out of the ground
	Admiralty New	25 0 0	7	4	10 1½	Holding on
No. 19	Admiralty New	25 0 0	6 7½	4 4		

The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the trial on land commenced on a portion of the parade ground selected for that purpose, and prepared as follows: The ground was dug out 250 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 3 feet deep. The soil, composed of clay and loam, was then equally cleared of stones and rubbish of every description, and the space filled in with soil of equal properties throughout. During the time of this work going on, two fire-engine hoses attached to the pipes from the 50 horse-power engine were abundantly played into the trench until the ground was filled in, the surface raising from the pitching spot for the anchors on an inclined plane, so that the anchor, arm, and shank, when down to their holding power, were perfectly buried in the water, rendering the experiments by the two hoses before mentioned, with a pressure fall on from the 50 horse-power engine playing into the trench in which they lay in from 14 to 18 inches water deep, and from 8 to 3 feet in breadth. For several days previous to the trial the water was daily turned on, so as to consolidate the soil as much as possible, and render that it should resemble the bed of the river, or in a roadstead or anchorage ground. The owners of the anchors expressed themselves highly satisfied with the preparations made by the committee for the trial of the anchors on land.

The annexed statement shows the nature of, and the sort of materials composing, the purchases used for testing the anchors, indicated in the preceding Illustration by letters corresponding with the following:—

A Hempen cab es to anchors of 14 inches and 20 fths. each., 2 in number.

B Blocks of 26 inches in diameter, with sheaves of 6½ inches, 2 in number, one for each cable, to serve the purpose as swellers, which the cable reeves through, and trices up and down the sheers to represent a long or short stay, as occasions may require.

C Spars for sheers to lash purchase for triouq up or down the cable for the purpose above stated.

D Large purchase on cable.

E Ropes for fals.

F Centre purchase leading from capstan.

G Double blocks of 18 inches diameter.

H Leading blocks at head of sheers for purchase falls to reeve through.

I Four-fold purchase blocks, to which the end of cables leading from anchor is se cured.

J Treble blocks shackled to a piece of chain cable at the extreme point (marked K) from, and in a direct line with the anchor. These cigars are nets of chain of 14 inch diam er, 12 fathoms.

K End of chain shack d to an anchor sunk deep in the ground.

M The captain, taken from a first-rate man-of-war.

N Stepping pieces for sheers.

O Leading to secure sheers at the head.

P Tackling, to secure sheers.

The second series of experiments will commence on Friday, the 23rd instant, on the beach off the Garrison Point, when the anchors will be placed in two fathoms of water and brave up the beach.

Judging from the results attained by the above experiments, it would appear that Trotman's improved Porter's anchor possesses fully 25 per cent. more holding properties on dry land than any other with which it has been tried. Mr. Trotman feels confident that similar results will attend the subsequent trials on the beach and afloat. The makers of Trotman's anchors are Wood Brothers, of Liverpool, and Saltney Iron Works.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.—The Board of Customs have issued the following new regulations relative to the admission of small quantities of cigars brought to this country in baggage of parties from abroad for private use, it appearing that cigars are now frequently imported in baggage, unaccompanied by the owner, viz.:—"That when cigars are accompanied by the proprietor, 3 lb. be allowed to the passengers arriving from the Continent, or other short voyages, and 7 lb. to passengers from the East or West Indies, or other distant voyages, without fine or seizure. The quantities to be allowed in each case, provided they shall appear to be unconsumed stores, but should the quantities exceed those stated, application must be made to the Board for their directions as to the amount of fine to be imposed. If the cigars are not accompanied by the proprietor any portion of the voyage, a fine be levied on the whole quantity on application to the Board in the usual manner; and when a passenger proceeds overland from India, accompanied by the proprietor, the effects as far as Malta, &c., and then forwards the same to this country in another vessel, the Board will decide as to the remission of the fine or otherwise, according to the circumstances of each case." These regulations to be made general, and acted upon at all the ports of the United Kingdom for the future.

The occasion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert being under in the estates of Balmoral was celebrated in the iron-room attached to the Castle, [illegible] Dinner, Mr. Ronie[illegible] Inglis, the Prince's [illegible] and about 150 of the tenantry, with those from Abergeldy and [illegible] friends, were present. A ball followed in the same place, [illegible] prolonged.

An account of the receipts and disbursements of the home treasury [illegible] pany, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th of April, 1852, [illegible] have been £6 099,852 8s. 8d., and the disbursements, [illegible] ving a balance in favour of the company, on the 30th of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

that ultimately, and at no very distant day, the Bourbons, once despised and hated, would be hailed by almost all parties as the deliverers of the nation. So strongly was this felt, that even the Orleanists, and the heads of the house of Orleans itself caught the contagion of loyalty to the Legitimist principle. The reconciliation or "fusion" of the long estranged and rival houses of the elder and younger branch was looked upon as the most desirable of all political combinations; and such progress appeared to have been made, that the fusion was considered a *fait accompli*. The eminent person for whose advantage all this change in public opinion had been operating has, however, failed to turn it to account. The Count de Chambord has displayed a singular infelicity in the mode of conducting the fortunes of his cause; and, aided by the congenial and congenital impracticability of the family of Orleans, has managed, in the space of a few weeks, to convince nearly everybody, except the devoted few amongst whom loyalty to his person is both a passion and a religion, that his restoration to the throne, even if possible, would scarcely be desirable. It now appears that the long talked of "fusion" is not to take place, that the estrangement between the elder and the younger Bourbons is wider than ever, and that neither house has learned from adversity the great lessons which adversity should teach. General Changarnier, who was to have been the General Monk of the French Restoration, and who charged himself with the delicate negotiation of effecting a complete reconciliation, and joint action on the part of the two houses, has so managed the business as to give offence to and to be disavowed by both; while the Count de Chambord himself, in a letter to the Duke de Levis, which has run the round of the French press, no doubt to the great delight of Louis Napoleon, has given a desperate blow to the hopes of his party, by a cruel and ungrateful reprimand to the Count de Larochejaquelin, one of the few earnest Legitimists who possess the invaluable gift of common sense, and whose counsels, if taken, might have saved the cause of the Bourbons from utter shipwreck and ruin. But it has been the singular fatality of Louis Napoleon in his marvellous career to have always been beset served by his enemies, and no recent circumstance has so greatly strengthened his position, as the policy, or, more properly speaking, the impolicy which has been pursued at Frohsdorf since the time when the Count de Chambord first began to manage his own affairs. Whatever the value or the prospects of the Legitimist cause might have been, it is evident that it could not afford to quarrel with, or lose the active support and services of, three men like M. de Montalembert, M. de Larochejaquelin, and General Changarnier.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful branches of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health at the marine residence of the Court, in the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness take frequent excursions in the Royal yachts, generally returning to Osborne before nightfall. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on a visit to the Queen and the Prince and Monday.

The movements of the Court during the week are thus chronicled by the Court newsman

On Saturday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, inspected the breakwater at the Isle of Portland, now in course of construction. Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal, met his Royal Highness at Osborne Pier, and embarked, in company with the Prince, on board the *Fairy*, for a cruise, returning to Osborne at half-past seven o'clock.

On Sunday morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, attended Divine Service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present, and the domestic household

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Monday afternoon at a quarter before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked in the Royal yacht, *Fairy*, at Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, at half-past five o'clock, and proceeded towards Ryde. The Royal party returned to Osborne a little after seven.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal and Princess Helena, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked at Osborne Pier in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, for a cruise, returning before eight o'clock.

On Wednesday the Princess of Salerno and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale arrived on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid-of-Honour in Waiting to her Majesty Colonel Wylde has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour as Groom-in-Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured Mrs. Hicks with her company on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hicks is the only surviving grand-daughter of Lady Charlotte Finch, who was governess to the fifteen children of George III. Her Royal Highness is now the sole survivor of these children

The Duke of Richmond has left town for Goodwood. The Duchess, accompanied by the Ladies Lennox and Alexander Gordon Lennox, leave Portland-place for the same seat early in the ensuing week.

The Duke of Montrose has left town for Scotland. The Duchess proposes to remain in town until the middle of the next month

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzallan Howard have left town for Arundel Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have returned to this country from a sojour at the baths at Homberg. The noble Marquis and her Ladyship have arrived at Holderness House, *en route* to Wynyard Park, where Lord Londonderry proceeds immediately, to entertain the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Mr. Justice Wightman, the judges of the assize, and the magistracy of Durham.

The Marquis of Anglesea has left town for West Cowes Castle. The noble Marquis's yacht the *Pearl* is lying off Cowes.

Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, wife of the American Minister, and Miss Lawrence, have left their residence in Piccadilly, for Paris, for a few days.

The Countess of Malmesbury has left town on a Continental tour.

Viscountess Jocelyn gave birth to a son on Monday last, and, with the infant, is progressing very favourably.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left town for Buxton.

Lord Charles Wellesley has left town for Ireland, on a fishing excursion. Lady Charles and family have departed from Apsley House, for Conholt Park for the season.

Essad Bey has arrived at the residence of the Ottoman Legation in Bryanston-square, and has entered on his duties as Secretary of the Turkish Legation.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the marriage of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., with the Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Carlisle, was solemnised at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The service was performed in a very impressive manner by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, uncle of the bride. Her Ladyship was given away by the Earl of Carlisle. After the religious ceremony had concluded, the part assembled at Lord Carlisle's mansion in Grosvenor-place, where a superb *dejeuner* was served to a distinguished party in celebration of the happy event. At half-past two o'clock the newly-wedded pair started in a carriage and four, with outriders, for Stoke-park, the right hon. gentleman's seat, near Windsor.—On Tuesday was also celebrated, at St. James's Church, the marriage of the Hon. and Rev. A. Savile, young est son of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, and the Hon. Lucy Georgiana Neville, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Braybrooke. In the afternoon the happy bride and bridegroom left town for Canonbury House, the seat of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., near Salisbury, to pass the honeymoon.—A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place between the Lady Hermione St. Maur, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Seymour, and grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and Mr. Graham, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham. The marriage of Mr. Grenfell, M.P., and Miss Lascelles, daughter of Lady Caroline Lascelles, and the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, will take place on Tuesday next.

STROKE OF FORTUNE.—A young Englishman, named Johnson, who has been employed as a journeyman painter in Edinburgh, has suddenly and unexpectedly fallen into a fortune of £16,400, bequeathed to himself and his sister by a childless uncle with whom little or no correspondence had been previously kept up.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ELECTIONS.

		Liberal.	Monsterialists.
Anglesea	.. ..	Sir R B W Bulkeley	
Berkshire	..		Hon F Scott
Carlow (Borough)	..	Sadlier	Cotton
Carnarvonshire	..		
Cheltenham and Kingsbridge		J Johnstone	
Dungarvon	.. ..	— Maguire	
Durham, North	..	R D Shafto	Viscount Seaham
Kent (West)	.. ..		Sir E Filmer
			W M Smith
Limerick (County)	..	W Monsell	
		W Gould	
Lincolnshire (South)			Lord Burghley
			Sir J Trollope
Merionethshire	..		W W E Wynne
Sligo (Borough)	..	C Townley	
Wigton District	..	Sir J M'Taggart	

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The following representative peers were elected at Edinburgh on Thursday:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Saltoun, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Colville, and Lord Polwarth.

RUMOURED LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "HARPY."—By the *Tay* Royal mail-steamer from Brazil, we learn that apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of H.M. steamer *Harpy*. The captain of the Portuguese ship *Flor da Lavoa*, which arrived at Belem (Portugal), on the 10th inst., states that he fell in with the *Harpy* on the 20th of June, in latitude 32 deg. north, longitude 33 deg. west, in great distress. The *Harpy* was out 51 days from Pernambuco. Her machinery was out of order; she had no water nor fuel on board, and had to distil the water required. They were making use of a little apparatus for the description of woodwork when the *Flor de Porto* parted company with the *Harpy*. The captain had commenced breaking up the lower deck for fuel. The wind was north by north-west, fresh, which led the commander to suppose that the *Harpy* would not be able to reach Fayal; and up to the 2d inst she had not arrived there.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE.—A letter from Canton, dated the 22d May, conveys the news of a shocking catastrophe on board the American ship *Robert Browne*, bound to California with Coolies, the whole of whom rose, and murdered the captain, officers, and part of the crew. The act was said to be prompted by the entire casting off the bolts of 200 of the Coolies.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.—The "towns line" of this railway was opened on Thursday; it commences at Peterborough, and, proceeding through Grantham and Newark, joins the previously known to the public at East Retford; and runs across the shortest route from London to York and Leeds, and the districts further north

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday evening a dreadful fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Conbro and Potter, ship-chandlers and general importers, No. 2, Haydon-square, Minories, which unfortunately resulted in the loss of the lives of two firemen belonging to the Whitecross-street station, who were buried under the ruins of one of the lofty walls, which suddenly fell upon them, and the destruction of the premises themselves, together with two or three of the adjoining buildings.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris the only feature of interest is the publication of the official returns of the revenue for the first half of 1852, which amounts to 389,497,000f. This is an increase of 25,837,000f. over the corresponding period of 1851.

Bou-Maza has up to the present avoided apprehension, and it is believed he has gone to Belgium.

The functionary Tribunal of Foix (Ariege) has sentenced six persons to various fines for circulating false news. This is the first time that this-law on the press has been brought into operation.

INDIA.

By the Overland Mail we have received intelligence from Calcutta of June 3, and from Rangoon (the seat of the Burmese war), of May 26. The capture of the Burmese is of considerable interest. From it we learn that Bassein was captured from the enemy by General Godwin and Commodore Lambert on the 19th of May, after an obstinate defence by the Burmese. The enemy suffered severely, while the total loss of our forces was three men killed, seven officers and twenty-four men wounded. On the opposite side of the river a stockade was also carried by a party under the command of Captain Campbell, of the *Sesostris*. After the storming of Bassein, General Godwin returned to Rangoon. Some days previously the late Governor of Rangoon was pursued by Lieut.-Colonel Apthorp, with a force of 500 men, and his ex-Excellency only effected his escape by flying with such haste as to leave behind him a large quantity of ammunition and other stores. Another ex-Governor, viz., of Dalla, on his way to Ava, fared somewhat worse, for the *Phlegethon* steamer, going up the Irrawaddy, fell in with the Governor's family, when his wife, his grandmother, and £1100 came into our hands. The native inhabitants were fast returning to Rangoon, and solicited British protection. It was reported that the King of Ava was dead, and that the province of Pegu had risen in rebellion against the Burmese Government; but these reports were not generally credited; although it was thought that both were likely to have occurred. The *Delhi Gazette*, however, asserts, that the King's decease was beyond a doubt, and that the capital was in a complete state of anarchy. Our troops at Rangoon were enjoying tolerably good health, and everything possible had been done to shelter them from the rains.

In India Proper we learn from the north-west frontier that a sharp campaign was being carried on by Sir Colin Campbell in the Swat River. In one of the skirmishes Lieutenant Hardinge had a narrow escape, he having been wounded twice and his horse several times. On the 18th of May a sanguinary affair took place, when 80 men were killed on our side, and about 150 of the enemy, the latter having double that number wounded. By the last accounts Lieutenant Hardinge was progressing favourably.

A fearful storm passed over Calcutta on the 14th May, which did considerable damage on land and sea. Eleven lives were lost in the town alone. The *Neredes* at the Sandhead suffered the loss of nearly all her crew.

AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The contract for mail service to Madera, Tenerife, and the ports of Western Africa, comes into operation on the 1st of September, when the first vessel, the *Forerunner*, will take the place from Plymouth. This vessel is just launched from Mr. Laird's yard at Birkenhead, and is pronounced by competent persons to be a very fine vessel, and will be worked on the screw principle.

DEATHS FROM COUP DE SOLEIL.—Mr. Webb, a cheesemonger, residing at 104, Tottenham-court-road, while speaking to a lady in the latter part of last week, fell dead to the ground from a *coup de soleil*. Inquests have been recently held by Mr. G. S. Brent upon the bodies of several persons who had died suddenly from the same cause. One was on the body of Michael Clarke, aged forty, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Goodchild, proprietor of the "Forty Acres Farm," near Harrow, who had been struck down while engaged in haymaking, on Tuesday week last. Another was that of Elizabeth Osborne, a nursery maid, aged fourteen, in the family of Mrs. Kingdon, Notting hill. The melancholy event occurred soon after she had wheeled the children to Kensington-green, a distance of two miles. Her body became quite black after death. Mr. Walkey held two inquests in similar cases. The provincial papers record several deaths of the same character. Dr. Copland suggests the throwing of water from a height upon the head of the sufferers—a treatment successfully adopted in India.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—The annual tables, showing the number of criminal offenders in the year 1851, have been printed. 27,960 persons were committed for trial for the last in England and Wales, of which 21,576 were convicted, and 6384 acquitted. 70 were capitally convicted, of whom 10 only were executed, 52 having their sentence commuted into transportation for life, and the rest into minor punishments, with the exception of one free pardon. 124 were transported for life, and 3709 for various periods. Of his offences 22,326 were male, and 5669 females. The total number of criminals in 1850 was 26,813; in 1849, 27,816: and in five years ending 1851, 141,771. In the five years ending 1846, 136,106. In Scotland 4001 persons were committed for trial, 3292 being male, and 1169 females; of these one only was capitally convicted, 15 transported for life, and 487 for shorter periods. 3070 cases resulted in convictions; 907 in acquittals.

In the first five months of 1850 we imported 5,386,761 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco; in 1851, 6,073,084 lb.; but in 1852 the importations seem to have fallen off to 4,718,252 lb. [illegible] of the corresponding period of 1851. [illegible] tobacco and have increased [illegible].

It is stated that after 9 months are elapsed from sending the pigeons, many hocks, magazines, &c. [illegible] new rules adopted for inland carriage [illegible] so are also to the [illegible] Admiralty.

"THE TRIBUTE MONEY." BY TITIAN.

THE addition of a *chef d'œuvre* by Titian to the British national collection is an event in our art history upon which we have to congratulate ourselves and our readers. It is seldom that £2500 of public money has been laid out more to the public advantage than in the purchase of the picture of "The Tribute Money," by the great master of the Venetian school, at the sale of the Soult Gallery, which lately took place in Paris. We say it is "seldom" that such outlays are made, and we wish it were not so. There is a point where economy becomes improvidence, when the intellectual character of a great nation is in question.

The works of the great masters of the old schools, unique in character and excellence, limited in number, eagerly sought after and prized by individual collectors—millionaires, nobles, crowned heads alike, are independently necessary for the use of the multitude if we would promote the study of art and the education of the public taste. Experience shows that, like good wine, these human productions increase in price with age. Can anything be more reasonable, therefore, than to conclude that a liberal sum annually expended in purchasing such gems as they from time to time present themselves for sale, would be wisely invested, even in a commercial sense; to say nothing of the advantage conferred upon the existing generation, of being able to contemplate and study the objects themselves, instead of bequeathing this privilege to their descendants. The question of a National Gallery, worthy of the nation and of art, so long shuffled off, will shortly come on for definite settlement; and the question of stocking the Gallery, wherever it may be located, will then also have to be taken in hand as a matter of business

But to return to our Titian, which has lately been hung up not in a very good light (how was it possible it should be?) in the National Picture Warehouse in Trafalgar-square. The group consists of three figures, half-length—namely, the Jew, who exhibits a piece of money to Christ; that of Christ, who points toward heaven, after delivering the memorable injunction, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's;" and behind the Jew a doctor, who looks on with an expression of malicious curiosity, wondering how Jesus will escape the trap which has been laid for him, an express on just softening into admiration at the result. The figure and face of the Jew are marked with great energy and truthfulness of purpose. The Christ is dignified in attitude, though the head, particularly the upper part, does not evince that divine character which we should desire to find in it. There is a want of breadth in the forehead, and a prominence about the nose, which speak a model of inferior intellectuality. It is well known that Titian aimed very little at the ideal, but truthfully represented the objects which he adopted as subjects a fact which Michael Angelo himself lamented after seeing one of his works, no other than the famous "Danaë," which Titian painted at Rome. The remark is worth repeating here, as a piece of sound criticism. "I am certain," said the great Florentine, "that, if this man were as much assisted by art as he is by nature, no mortal could go further. He has a noble spirit; but, at present, having no knowledge of design, he, in his imitation of the life, corrects nothing, nor attempts to make it better, though possessed of a manner so easy and beautiful, so full of truth and animation. But certain it is, that not having studied the best works of the ancients, the Venetians know not how to mend or give a grace and perfect on to their works beyond their model, which is never perfect in all its parts. The moderns in general, cannot, from their own resources, be correct, but are obliged to make a literal copy of the object before their eyes not knowing what it ought to be." In reading this passage, allowance, it is true, must be made for the jealousy inherent at all times to artists, from which even Michael Angelo was not free; and which his biographer, Vasari, in his avowed predilection for Florentine art, would not be likely to soften or qualify.

Nevertheless, it is as a specimen of colouring, and of the peculiar handling of colours remarkable in Titian, that this picture possesses its value. The colours made use of are few, and are disposed with bold simplicity. The Christ is clothed in a crimson dress, with a blue drapery thrown across the shoulders; the Jew's dress is of a rich yellow or umber; the sky is of a deep blue, rather sombre in tone; the stone wall on the right, and the black dress of the doctor are neutral tints, gloomy in the picture on either side. The picture before us, therefore, remarkably illustrates the principles of colour upon which Titian is supposed to have operated, as described by Mengs:—

The colours of the iris or prism have a perfect harmony all together; but if either be removed, the blue, or the yellow be taken away, the harmony is totally destroyed. It is the very same in respect to a picture: should it be wanting in the due proportion of each of those colours, it will be deficient in harmony. The secret is, that the true concordance consists only in the equilibrium of the three principal colours, the red, blue, and yellow. Rubens introduced in his paintings much of these three colours; but he did not know the just balance, like Titian, who felt within himself the rules of the most exact harmony, which pervades all his works; and therefore he must be ranked as the most perfect colourist that has ever been.

This picture, which has been engraved by Martin Rota, must not be confounded with another by Titian, on the same subject, painted by him at Ferrara in 1514. The picture last mentioned is that in the Dresden gallery, and several copies exist of it. The Dresden picture consists of two figures only, and the style is quite different from the one before us, being highly finished in the hair, beard, and textural details, and so painted, as it is recorded, in competition with Albert Durer, whose achievements in that way are well known.

The picture which we now possess was purchased as already stated, at the sale of Marshal Soult's collection. It had been obtained by that personage, it is supposed, with other works of art, in Spain; but when, or under what circumstances, is not exactly known. Rumours which have made their way within the walls of Parliament have been current that this identical picture was in England some years ago, when it might have been purchased for £1000 (instead of £2500, which was the price we paid). This allegation, however, has been denied, in rather qualified terms, perhaps, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and we, therefore, merely allude to it as a matter of gossip, and as an illustration, in the [illegible] be true, of the danger of delay in the perquisition of valuable pictures.

The Exhibition at the Palais Royal on the works of the artists to whom recompenses have been awarded opened on Saturday last. In the middle of the square is placed the statue of Sappho, by Preault, with the inscription *Sic transit Gloria Amoris* affixed to it. The distribution of the medals and [illegible] said for the 19th, at twelve o'clock precisely, in the grand saloon of the Louvre. No one but the members of the Institute, artists who have [illegible] decorated, the members of the jury, of [illegible] the artists as have [illegible] honourable mention awarded to their works, will be admitted to the [illegible] of distribution.

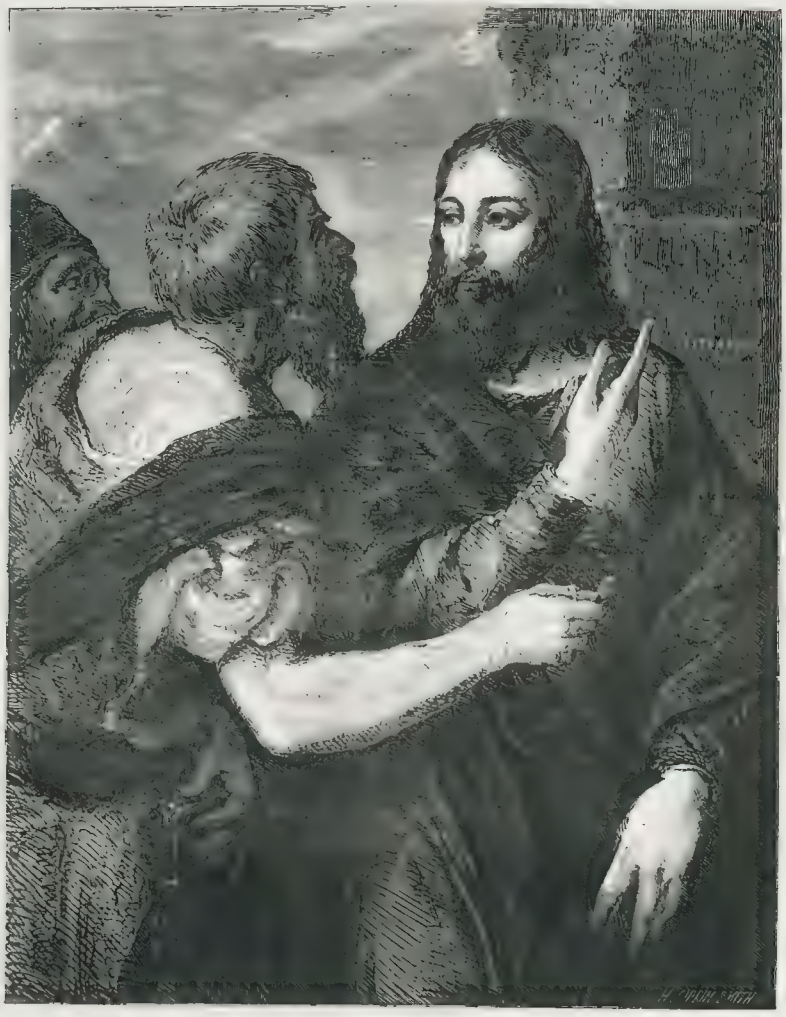
The finishing touch is now being given to the restoration of the fine [illegible] interior of the old gallery of the Louvre and in a few days [illegible] will be removed. The lower part of the building is a [illegible] to be completed, and in order to defend it from [illegible] attempts of injury there will be a deep trench, dug along it, enclosed by an iron railing, [illegible] it was in the time of [illegible] H. and Charles IX.

RARE SPECIMEN OF EARLY FLORENTINE ENGRAVING.

THE singular and interesting [illegible] following page is a facsimile of one of the earliest specimens of Florentine engraving in the British Museum, and represents a device of the Medici family borne in triumph by Cupids. It is, most probably, the design of Sandro Botticello Vasari mentions, in the life of that artist, that the elder Lorenzo de Medici assumed "Una impresa di broncon, che buttavono fuoco."

The original is one of twenty-four of the earliest known specimens of Italian engraving, which were collected by the learned antiquary Jerome Strenig, during a long residence in Florence, and afterwards taken by him to Germany. After his death they were sold by public auction and purchased by M. Otto, a wealthy merchant of Leipsic. So much interest was attached to these rare examples by Huber, that he has given a careful description of each print in the third volume of his "Manuel des Curieux et des Amateurs," printed at Zurich in 1809. By the writer they are attributed to Maso Finiguerra. He has also described them fully in his "Neue Nachrichten," printed at Leipsic in 1804, and gives *fac similes* of two. Bartsch caused facsimiles to be taken by Hubert and from one he had seen, which had passed into the collection of the Archduke Charles, he was induced to attribute [illegible] engraving of Carl[illegible] Cards. [illegible] not seen them, but from [illegible] added to Heller that [illegible] Baccio Baldini, [illegible] very justly, both in respect to

FINE ARTS.



"THE TRIBUTE MONEY," BY TITIAN.—JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

design and execution, and are probably by different hands, some bearing a strong similarity to those introduced in the "Monte Sancto di Dio," printed at Florence in 1477, and others to the set of Planets in the British Museum, two only of which were known to Mr. Ottley, and described by him at pp. 368, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 of his "Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving."

At the sale of the second portion of M. Otto's collection (embracing the Italian school), which took place in Leipsic in March of this year, fourteen out of the eighteen of these interesting early specimens of Engraving produced on the occasion were secured for the collection in the British Museum. It appears that six out of the original number of twenty-four had been parted with by M. Otto during his life.

EXTREMELY RARE EARLY FLORENTINE ETCHING.—JUST ADDED TO THE PRINT-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

HE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT LEWES.

THE CATTLE SHOW, FROM THE RIVER.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT LEWES.

THE annual country meetig of the Royal Agricultural Society has been held at Lewes in thepast week; and, as in previous years, we shall illustrate the leading fatures of the gathering. The meetings, in themselves important, receis additional interest from their change of location every year, the selction being recommended by the fitness of the district for the furtherane of the objects of the society. These, it may be as well to resapitulate, arein the words of a contemporary, employed to embody such information oatained in agricultural publications, and in other scientific works, as has been proved by practical experience useful to the cultivators of the soil; to correspond with agricultural, horticultural, and other scientific societies, both at home and abroad; to encourage experimental agriculture; to promote improvements in implements and in the construction of farm buildings and cottages; to develope the sciences of agricultural chemistry; to ascertain the best means of eradicating weeds and of destroying insects injurious to vegetable life; to help the discoveryand introduction of new varieties of useful plants; to raise the standard of education amongst the agricultural classes; to assist in improving the veterinary art, and to encourage the best modes of cultivation and the best breeds of stock; and, finally, to contribute as far as possibleto the comfort and welfare of the abourer.

A most remarkable proof of the interest felt in the department of agricultural chemistry, and the large expectations entertained from it, is the announcement made a few days ago that the Society would confer a prize of £1000 for the discovery of an artificial manure as fertilising as Peruvian guano, and capable of being sold at £5 per ton. Such a discovery is not deemed impossible: yet the effect of it would be an average increase of production which Mr. Hudson, of Casslecare, told the Earl of Derby recently would be more than equal to any protective duty the Government could place upon corn.

In these several departments the society has worked efficiently;

THE EARL OF DUCIE, PRESIDENT, 1852.

and it is our present object to show in what proportion the meeting just terminated has contributed to this beneficial result.

Sussex, we need hardly remind the reader, is noted for its breed of oxen and of sheep. The Sussex ox bears a strong resemblance to the Devon, between which and the Hereford it holds an intermediate place, with all the activity of the first, and the strength of the second; with the propensity to fatten, and the beautiful fine-grained flesh of both. The site of this year's show being so remote from the short-horned districts, it would have been unreasonable to expect an extraordinary display of short-horned animals; but, taking everything into account, there was no ground for disappointment. The Southdown sheep are among the best for all dry hill countries where the grass is short: and their kindly properties have caused them to penetrate into almost all parts of the country.

Lewes, the county town of Sussex, is in a locality in itself conspicuous in the annals of agriculture; and the picturesque scenery around the town formed an advantitious feature in the event which, doubtless, had the effect of attracting its share of company. Two new and interesting features of this year's display were the exhibition of poultry and of Romney Marsh sheep. The former especially supplies a great blank in the annual shows of the Society.

The show-yards were situated on the south-east of the town, and close to the railway. The structures for the reception of cattle and implements were, as usual, capacious, and judicious in detail. Refreshment booths were erected near the show-yard; and, to judge from their number and size, there was no lack of accommodation for any imaginable accession of visitors.

Thursday, July 8, was the last day of receiving the implements, stock, &c., to be exhibited in the implement-yard, and arranged by the stewards for the judges' inspection.

The following is the official list of the meeting:—President, the Earl of Ducie. Stewards of Departments—Cattle: Mr. Jonas, Mr. Milward, Mr. Barnett. Implements: Mr. Miles, M.P.; Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; Mr. Hamond. Finance: Colonel Austen, Colonel Challoner. Sale of Tickets: Mr. Henry Wilson. Receipts and Admission to Showyard: Mr. Raymond Barker. Pavilion Dinner: Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P.; Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Shaw, Sir

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS, AT THE WALLANDS.

John Villiers Shelley, Bart. General Arrangement of Show: Mr. Brandreth Gibbs.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday evening, when Professor Simonds delivered a lecture on "The class of diseases to which domestic animals are liable, owner to the presence of parasitical creatures in and on their bodies." The lecture was illustrated by several elaborately coloured diagrams. We select the following passage as generally interesting in a sanitary view, as well as being a subject on which there exists much misconception. In describing the class "hydatids," the learned professor, pointing to a diagram, observed, "that was the echinococcus, which was not met with in the brain, but was found in the substance of the liver, lungs, &c. That was the parasite constituting the disease called the measles in sheep. There were few external evidences of its existence, but if the animal were killed, its flesh would be found studded with small white spots, each of which, if carefully examined, would be found to contain a peculiar kind of hydatid (hydatid cellulosa). Thousands and tens of thousands existed in the flesh of pigs, and the disease was very improperly called measles. He believed that Irish pigs were chiefly affected by that kind of hydatid. Whether such flesh was fit for food or not, he would leave to those acquainted with the circumstance that every one of these spots (and there were fifty in the space of two inches) contained the germ of a living creature, capable of propagating its species; and, if it could not live in the human stomach, it could, at all events, resist for some time the action of the pickle in which the flesh was preserved. Whether the parasite constituting the disease called the measles in sheep

THE CRY OF ST. SWITHIN.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops; and his request was complied with. But the monks, on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful that he should lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done with solemn procession on the 15th of July. It rained, however, so violently for forty days together at this season, that the design was abandoned. A similar superstition is attached by the French to the *fête* of St. Medard.

SHAME! would ye store up an old man's dust,
Even though a Saint he be?
My coffin nails are red with rust,
For the heavens they weep for me.
Each sailing cloud, like a grey-winged dove,
Droppeth down in very ruth,
For like them have I hovered o'er what it is to love
The green wolds from my youth.

Still let me hear the wild winds rave,
Let me feel how fresh the sod
Where the willows droop and the grass-blades wave
And the children's feet have trod.
Light lies the mould on my time-bowed head,
Where I slumber so calm, so lone;
And yet ye would change the earth's wide bed
For four steep walls of stone.

Forbid it, ye dews of evenfall!
Forbid it, ye clouds of heaven!
Behold! the sky letteth down her pall,
And wide are her flood-gates driven.
Rush on, rush on, ye precious showers—
Sweet tides, pour down again;
Dear earth, the day shall yet be ours,
In the ransom of the rain.

We were not made of the crumbling lay,
To be pent, like beasts, in a stall;
Or to poison the air where the living pray,
While the earth has room for all.
A time shall come when the dead man's claim
Shall make its voice be heard;
And the brow of the fool grow red with shame
In the light of the living Word!

"Ashes to ashes!" So should it be,
"Dust unto dust," returned;
The leaf to the worm, and the worn-out tree
To the pure green grave it has earned;
Lift up then, O west wind, thy warning cry,
Ye torrents, speak trumpet-loud—
Be your tempest, swift-rushing, a sign on high,
As the lightning from the cloud.
* * * * * *

The wild wind ulls, soft drift the showers,
Long-silent steps recalling;
I hear Heaven's tear-drops on the flowers,
Like prayers on childhood falling.
Poor clay! thy day of dread is o'er;
Turn to thy rest again;
And a bonson sound for evermore
In the rushing of the rain!

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made: —*Minor Canonry*: the Rev. H. L. Jenner to Canterbury Cathedral.—*Lectureships*: The Rev. J. B. Lodge to the rectory and office of Master or Keeper of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Colchester; the Rev. E. Jackson, to Easthope, Salop; the Rev. T. B. Morrel, to Hersley-on-Thames; the Rev. E. P. Seymour, to Ilfracombe, Devon; the Rev. N. Bond, to Steeple-cum-Tyneham, Dorset; the Rev. C. Cotterill, to Branscombe, with Dunsby and Anwick annexed; the Rev. J. A. Parkinson, to Hazeleigh, Essex; the Rev. W. Bellett, to Hawkhurst; *Vicarages*: The Rev. K. G. Bailey, to Harwell, Berks; the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, to Adlingfleet, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. Eddowes, to Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire; the Rev. R. Shutte, rector of St. Augustin and St. Faith, and one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, to Tilbigham, Essex; the Rev. J. Y. Seagrave, to Bramham, near Tadcaster; the Rev. A. Thomas, to Beguildy, Radnorshire; the Rev. J. L. Ross, to Aberbury-cum-Waterborne Manden.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev Walter Field, from the parishioners of Hessle, on his relinquishing the curacy of that place; the Rev. W. Bleasby, curate of Hessle, Devon, on his leaving the parish; the Rev. J. H. Hudson, curate of St. Luke's, Chesham-hill, Manchester, from the congregation.

The Dowager Countess of Dunraven has contributed £500 towards the repairs and enlargement of Adare church, near the family mansion, county of Limerick.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made for the formation of a bishopric in the Mauritius, which is at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Colombo. The society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed £3000 towards the endowment of the new see. The name of the first bishop of the new bishopric has not yet transpired.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD-STREET.—A new iron railing has been recently erected, in lieu of the old dead wall, and on the site where it stood, surrounding the burial ground attached to the parish church of St. Luke, Old-street. The expense of its erection was about £735.

The usual monthly meeting of the London Union in Church matters occurred on Tuesday, when a resolution was adopted, altering the rule prescribing regular monthly meetings of the members, so as to except the months of August, September, and October. The next meeting of the society, therefore, will not take place before November. The report of the committee presented no feature of interest calling for special notice.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The following circular has been issued this week to the various local committees of the late Exhibition:—"Circular to the Secretaries of Local Committees relative to the Distribution of Medals, Certificates, and Jurors' Reports. Office of the Royal Commission, 1, Old Palace-yard, July 12, 1852. Sir,—You are aware that her Majesty's Commissioners intend presenting to each of the exhibitors in the late Exhibition a medal, a certificate, and a copy of the jurors' reports, in commemoration of the event. This has been delayed until now in consequence of the great labour in preparing the jurors' reports. They are, however, now completed, and her Majesty's Commissioners have every reason to suppose that they may be able to commence the distribution on the 1st of August. It has been hitherto the intention to issue to each exhibitor a circular, on production of which at this office, he, or any agent he might appoint, might receive the medal, certificate, and jurors' reports intended for him. It has, however, been suggested that, in some localities, there is a wish that such distribution should take place in a more public manner, conducted either by the local committees, or by the municipal authorities of the place. Should such a wish prove to be general, her Majesty's Commissioners would consider it the r duty to meet it in every way in their power, and render the distribution of these honorary distinctions as gratifying as possible to the feelings of the exhibitors. I am, therefore, instructed by her Majesty's Commissioners to request you to be so good as to convene a meeting of the local committee for your district, and to ascertain their views upon the subject. Your committee will, perhaps, deem it proper to consult with the municipal authorities, but her Majesty's Commissioners would prefer continuing to communicate with the committees who have already rendered them such signal assistance, leaving the local arrangements entirely to them. Should your committee be disposed to undertake this duty, her Majesty's Commissioners would forward to you, free of expense, the medals, &c., for distribution, and they would be glad to cause to be printed, by their own printers, any circulars or other documents which might be necessary, but they would not feel themselves justified in incurring any further expenditure. As the time is now rather short, her Majesty's Commissioners will be glad of an early reply, conveying the opinion of your committee upon this subject; viz, whether they are willing to undertake a local distribution of medals, or whether they prefer its being entirely managed by the officers of the commission, as has been hitherto intended? I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant HENRY C OWEN, Captain Royal Engineers."

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At a meeting of the committee of this society held on Monday—Sir R. Webb, Bart., in the chair—it was moved by Sir J. S. Lillie, and unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be directed to communicate with the various parochial and other authorities of the metropolis as to the necessity of providing water-troughs in certain localities, for the purpose of supplying dogs and other animals with drink in sultry weather, and to express to such authorities the willingness of the society to operate with them in contributing towards the expense of providing such troughs, and that the secretary do report the result to the next meeting of the committee."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A N—Mr Staunton, and then Mr Buckle
ABOU—I was played in November and December of the year 1842
DELTA—Hastings Wells—Mr Bolton's problem is quite correct. The error, if any, must be in the printing of the solution which shall be looked to
EDGBT—You should join the St George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square
A VICTIM—The system of playing Chess for a shilling stake in the Cigar Divans is productive of so much evil—both on account of its lowering the character and respectability of the game, and from its fostering a class of idle, disreputable players—that no one with a proper regard for himself or the science should ever be led to pay for money in a pub to room
F P, Newc——Club—The *Chess-players Chronicle* is published regularly on the 1st of every month, and, as the leading organ of communication for players throughout the world, is indispensable in every Chess Club worthy of the name
M P—! Judy is a lady. 2. Mr Cochrane's new work, "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," will be printed and published in Calcutta
AMATEUR—Sketches of British Chess players are under consideration
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 439 by Alpha, Jerry, Sigma, M P, Rev J T N, R B, White Surrey, Murdoch, D D, R R of Ashford Jack of Shrewsbury, Bodger, Judy, are correct
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 440, by Judy, P J of Edinburgh, M F, F G, Falls-Chess, M N D, R R of Ashford Jamaica, Bodger, Beppo, R D M, M E H, L L B, X X X, T T B, Kaid Shavers, are correct
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, R R, Sigma, True Blue, Stultus, M P, G S, S P Q R, O P, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 438.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq	3. Kt takes B	R to Q R sq
2. Kt to Q B 7th	R to Q Kt sq (best)	4. Kt to this 7th	

If White now play the Rook to Kt sq, he will be mated. He therefore takes the Q R Pawn, whereupon Black takes R with Pawn, and wins easily. This simple solution was overlooked by COSIO

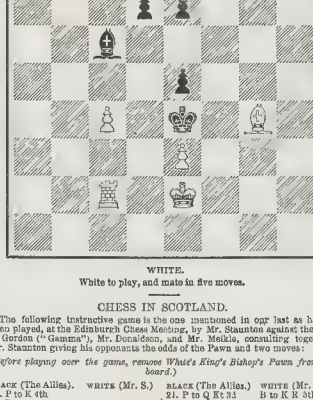
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 439.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q B 3d (ch)	K takes B	3. R to K B 5th	K takes Kt
2. Kt to Q B 5th (dis.)	K takes Kt	4. R takes Kt—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 442.

By F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following instructive game is the one mentioned in our last as having been played, at the Edinburgh Chess Meeting, by Mr. Staunton against the Rev. T. Gordon ("Gamma"), Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Meikle, consulting together; Mr. Staunton giving his opponents the odds of the Pawn and two moves:

(Before playing over the game, remove White's King's Bishop's Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		21. P to Q Kt 3d	B to K R 3th
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	22. R to K 2d (h)	P to K Kt 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	23. P to K 5th	P to K R 4th (i)
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2d	24. P takes K R P	K R to K R 3d
5. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 3d	25. Q R to K Kt sq	B to K B 7th (k)
6. B to Q 3d	P to Q B 3d	26. Q takes B	K takes K R P
7. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th	27. K to K 2d (l)	R takes R
8. Castles	P to K Kt 3d	28. R takes B	R to B 3d
9. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 2d (a)	29. R to K Kt 3d	Q R to K R sq
10. B to K 3d	Kt takes B	30. Kt to K Kt sq	P to K Kt 5th
11. Q to her B 2d (b)	B takes Kt	31. B to K B sq	Q R to K Kt sq (m)
12. R takes B	Kt to K Kt 5th	32. K to R 2d	K R to K Kt sq
13. B to K 2d	Castles on K's side	33. Q to K B 4th	P takes K R P
14. R takes Kt	Q to her Kt 3d	34. R takes Q R	R takes R
15. Q to her 2d	Kt to K 4th (d)	35. Kt takes P	R to K Kt 5th
16. P to K R 3d (e)	Castles on K's side	36. Q to K B 2d (e)	Q takes Q (n)
17. K to R 2d	B to K B 3d	37. Kt takes Q	R to K Kt sq
18. Q R to K B sq	R to K B 2d	38. B to K 2d	P takes Q P
19. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K B sq (f)	39. K P takes P	R to B 3d
20. R to K Kt 3d	B to K Kt 4th (g)	And the Allies surrendered.	

(a) The second player has already a much freer and better game than he ought to have as their cramping odds

(b) P to K B 3d at this instant would have driven back the Bishop, or have compelled him to capture the Kt, and in either case have saved the Allies a world of trouble and embarrassment afterwards.

(c) Evidently to prevent White, after he had taken the Bishop, from planting his Bishop at Q 5th.

(d) By this nonsensical unlocked-for coup, White greatly improved the advantage in position which he had acquired.

(e) Their best resource, we believe. If they had ventured to take the Kt, the consequence would have been speedily fatal. For example—

BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE
16. P takes Kt	B to K B 3d	18. K moves	B takes R and wins
17. K to B 2d	Castles on K's side (ch)		

(f) The peculiarity of the situation affords him ample time for thus mastering the attack

(g) At this moment the position is very interesting. Any other move than the odd-looking one made would apparently have permitted the adversaries to gain time, and probably to extricate themselves from their thraldom

(h) They should rather, perhaps, have played this Rook to K Kt 2d; but in any case their position would have been unfavourable.

(i) To those who may be at the pains to analyse the movements from this crisis it will be quite evident that every step, both in the assault and the defence, was the result of mature deliberation. The advance of these Pawns, for instance, though at first sight it looks hazardous and premature, will be found the only mode of pressuring the attack with safety and vigour; for, hampered as they were, the combining players still retained the superiority in force of pieces, and required only a little breathing time to escape from their constricted and turn the tide of battle against their foe.

(k) We believe this to be the best move. If Black, in reply to it, had taken the offered Pawn, White would have moved his King to B 2d and then have brought the battery of his Castles to bear upon the K Kt's file with irresistible power.

(l) The correct play. If they had hazarded the obvious move of Kt to K B 4th, nothing could have saved them. *Example.*—

BLACK.	WHITE.
28. Kt to K B 4th	B takes K R
29. R takes B or (A)	P takes Kt, and wins easily

(m) Indispensably necessary before taking the K R's Pawn

(n) This, also, like the previous move, was an important preliminary to the capture of the Pawn.

(o) Their only resource.

BLACK.	WHITE
(A) 29. Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), and Black must lose their Queen.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

GAME BETWEEN PRINCE OUROUSSOFF AND AN AMATEUR.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (The Prince).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (The Prince).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. B to K B 4th	P takes P (a)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	13. Q takes P	P to Q B 3d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	14. Kt to K Kt sq (ch)	K to K 2d
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3d	15. B to K 5th	K to K R sq
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	16. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to K 2d
7. B to Q B 4th (ch.)	P to Q 4th	17. Q to K Kt (ch)	K to R 3
8. B takes P (ch)	P to K B 3d	18. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 2d
9. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	19. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
10. P takes P	Kt to K B 3d	20. R to K Kt 8th—Mate.	

(a) Why permit, by the taking of this Pawn, the entry of White's Queen into the game?

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cholera is reported to be raging not only at Kalisch and Sierada but in the districts lying at the mouths of the Vistula, in Russia. In some of the villages on the frontier also the terrible malady has appeared.

It has lately become the practice on the Austrian railways to place a looking-glass on the top of the locomotive, inclined in such a way as to enable the engine-driver to see the whole train reflected, so that he can at once stop in case of accident. This plan has just been adopted on the railway from Brussels to Antwerp

It appears that the London Necropolis Company, established for the conveyance of the last remains of our common mortality is to ensure perfect isolation and seclusion on the one hand, and entire freedom from interference or communication with the traffic of the South-Western Railway on the other; thus evincing an unwonted sympathy with the feelings of even the humblest classes of mourners.

A notice has been lately issued by the Commissioners of Police, Whitehall-place, calling upon all owners of dogs which showed any rabid symptoms to keep them within their houses; and which stated that should any be found at large exhibiting appearances of suffering from hydrophobia, they would be destroyed by the police, who had authority to take that course.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has become vice-patron of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, and has subscribed £20 towards the approaching regatta in the Dublin Bay and Kingstown harbour.

The spiritual representative peers for Ireland in the next Parliament will be the Archbishops of Dublin, Bishops of Down, Derry, and Limerick.

There are at this moment no fewer than 20 British vessels employed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. Of these 9 are sailing vessels, and 11 steamers. Of the steamers, one (the *Teazer*) is a screw ship. The *Penelope*, of 650 horse-power, is the largest vessel on the coast.

The price of admission to the National Exhibition at Cork being now reduced to sixpence, it is visited daily by an average concourse of 3000 persons, and the receipts average about £60.

The *Gateshead Observer* says that the two railway companies, the York and Berwick and Leeds Northern, have been striving, like rival singers, who could go the lowest. A director of one of the lines of road, stepping into a booking-office on the other, where he believed himself unknown, accosted the clerk, saying to him, "What is your fare to Leeds?" Silly smiling, the clerk (who plumed his scoop.) blandly replied, "We follow you, sir—whatever you charge, our fare is sixpence less."

It is stated that the elections for Liverpool cost the Derbyites upwards of £30,000, and the Free-traders £4000.

By command of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, it is ordered that the lighthouses at the harbour of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, be abolished on and after the 1st of January, 1853.

Out of three truck-loads of cattle on the Great Western Railway, two of the animals were struck dead by the lightning which visited that part of the country in the neighbourhood of Swindon a few days ago. What renders it remarkable is, that one animal only in each of two trucks was struck, and five or six other animals in each escaped uninjured.

In the neighbourhood of Abingdon (says the *Reading Mercury*) many farmers are ordering the feeding off their beans, the blight having made mistakes by shown itself. About Farringdon the blight among the beans is very general. A great many fields have been cut down and ploughed in, in order to prepare the land for turnips, swedes, and other roots.

The accounts from the different parts of the country state that haymaking is going on favourably, but the crop generally is not of the average weight.

At the last week's meeting of the Committee of the Catholic University, the sum of £8344 was announced to have been received since the previous monthly meeting, of which £3300 was from America, and £500, an anonymous subscription, through Archbishop Cullen. The amount altogether received from the United States since the despatch of the collecting missionaries to that country approaches £3800

The customs duties of the port of Dublin for the last week were £16,000, against £25,600 in the corresponding week of last year, making a difference of £9200. Tea, £4600; sugar, £1817: wine, £1500; spirits, £450, tobacco, £3910; miscellaneous, £993.

Three young females were drowned while bathing a few days ago, in the county of Kerry. They were sitting for a moment on a rock at the edge of the water in the Shannon, when a swell came and swept them off, and no aid being near they were all lost.

The total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom which entered inwards during the first five months of the present year was 9828, with a tonnage of 2,153,703, against 11,362, with a tonnage of 2,251,141, in the corresponding period of 1851. This shows a decrease of 1455 vessels, and of 98 000 tonnage, as compared with 1851. The foreign countries with reference to which there is a decrease of trade, are Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, German States, France (30 per cent.), Spain, Portugal (17 per cent.), Italy (100 per cent.), other European States (75 per cent.), and America. The only countries which show an increasing are Norway and Holland.

The declared value of all British and Irish produce exported to foreign countries within the five months ended the 5th of June, 1851, amounted to £27,396,926 against £27,965,731 in the corresponding period of 1851, and £29,927,948 in that of 1851. Although the declared value of all the cotton manufactures exported this year is less than that of 1851 by £533,000, the actual quantity of cotton manufactures exported in the present year exceeds that of last year by 5,090,609 yards.

The sum of £90,000 has been offered in private chamber to the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates, in Dublin, for the Earl of Shannon's Cork Harbour and Bandon property, including the arrears of rents, advowsons and tithes, but it was declined, as the day of public sale is so close at hand that no part of the estates will be disposed of by private contract.

It appears from the returns prepared by the Board of Trade, that during the five months ended the 5th of June last, we imported no less than 82,338 576 eggs, the whole of which were entered for home consumption. Of these, two-thirds were delivered to supply the London markets. The average monthly consumption of foreign eggs is 18,000,000 The importations of butter during the first five months of the present year were 117,737 cwt., against 129,946 cwt. in the corresponding period of last year.

The declared values of all the foreign watches imported into the United Kingdom in the five months ending the 5th of June, 1852, was £53,536, against £44,018 worth imported in the corresponding period of 1851. The quantity of gloves imported in the first five months of the present year was 1 364,189 pairs, against 1,645,499 in the corresponding period of last year. In embroidery and needlework there seems to have been a great falling off in the present year, when compared with 1850 and 1851. The total quantity imported in the first five months of 1852 was of the value of £40,870, against £64,100 in 1851, and £96,299 in 1850

The foreign exports of Indian meal at the western seaports at present, the price of that article of food has risen in the county of Mayo £1 per ton.

The Government have issued a circular to all clerks of petty sessions in Ireland, cautioning them against interfering in any manner whatever with the present elections.

The total quantity of pig and sheet lead imported into the United Kingdom in the official year 1851 was as follows:—Pig and sheet lead, 18,591 tons; lead ore, 2790 tons; and white lead, 47 tons. Of copper we imported 35,643 tons; of ore, 6442; of regulus, 1093; of pig, 2960; of wrought, 3950; of pigs and coarse, 29 tons. The declared value of the copper manufactures imported was £30,072 13s. 9d. The total quantity of tin imported in the year was 2987 tons, and of zinc, 24,986 tons.

From official returns just published, it appears that the Irish emigration for the years 1841 to 1851 was 1,694,181 persons. The decrease in the population of Ireland between 1841 and 1851 was 1,659,390.

The Commissioners of Works are empowered by an act of Parliament, which has just been printed, to construct an embankment and public road, to extend from Vauxhall-bridge to the Chelsea-gardens, which, when completed, will be a great improvement and benefit to the public.

One day last week, as the coachman of J. W. Empson, Esq., of Ripple Hall, near Tewkesbury, was walking round the fish-pond of that gentleman with a gun in his hand, he heard a noise in the rushes, and thinking it was caused by rats, he fired in the direction from whence the noise proceeded. On walking up to the spot to bag his game, he found that he had killed it very fine tench.

By a fire which some nights ago broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Badgate and Wilson, iron-founders, King-street, Liverpool, property to the extent of £20,000 was destroyed. It was, however, partly insured.

The directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last.

Charles Western, a sawyer, was killed a few days ago upon the premises of his employer, Mr. Oppenheim, a cabinet manufacturer, in Wisonstreet, Finsbury. The deceased was engaged in a saw-pit, engaged with another man in sawing a piece of timber, and was in the act of stooping with the downward motion of the saw, when a heavy pine log fell from above, and, striking him upon the back, fractured the spine, and killed him on the spot.

Information has been received that Mr. James St. Aloun Quin, principal cashier in the mercantile firm of Bright and Co., of Liverpool, had gone off with £1200, principal y in gold. A reward of £100 is offered for his capture.

In consequence of the great difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining the assistance of men to work the floating fire-engines upon the river, the London Fire Engine Establishment have ordered a steam apparatus to be prepared, so that when a fire takes place a power equal to five or six land engines will be directed against the flames.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna states that the English Government has proposed that a European Congress shall be held at London to deliberate on measures to be taken in common relative to gold pieces, which are constantly losing their value.

From returns just issued it appears that in the month ended the 5th June there were only 564,187 gallons of wine imported. In the like period of the preceding year the quantity was 1,162,801 gallons.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD H.M.S. "PRINCE REGENT," AT CORK.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD H.M.S. "PRINCE REGENT," AT CORK.

THE inhabitants of Cork, Queenstown, and the surrounding districts, have recently been entertained in a manner at once tasteful and elegant, and peculiarly adapted for the season; the scene of festivity being the main and quarter-decks of H.M.S. *Prince Regent*, whose ward-room officers were the entertainers, on Monday evening, the 28th ult. The amusements commenced with a very creditable display of theatricals, got up by the officers of the ship, attended by a very fashionable assemblage, comprising all the rank and beauty of the "beautiful city." The officers of the squadron, forts, &c., occupied the quarter-deck; the main-deck was filled to overflowing with the ship's company, who, with great gusto, appeared to enjoy the performance. Immediately at the close of the farce of "Box and Cox," the jolly tars cleared the deck, and a brilliantly attended ball commenced, which was kept up with great spirit till about 3 o'clock in the morning. Refreshments were laid out in the ward-room and gun-room, and embraced every delicacy the season could afford; and nothing could surpass the politeness and courtesy of every officer to their delighted guests. Amongst the company were Sir W. Hackett, Mayor of Cork, and, his lady; Col. Bodder and family; Col. Westropp and daughters; Admiral Corry, in command of the squadron; Capt. Hutton, Col. Slade, Thos. Tobin, Mr. Shea, hon. secretary to the National Exhibition, and his lady; Capt. Graham, H.M.S. *Rodney*; Capt. M'Daughal, H.M.S. *La Hague*; Captains Quin, Symonds, King, &c.

FALL OF HOUSES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

ON Monday an accident occurred in this locality, which, from the crowded state of the thoroughfares adjoining, there was every reason to apprehend was attended with loss of life.

It has, however, turned out most providentially that no personal injury has been sustained. The buildings which have fallen, belonged, up to a short time ago, to Messrs. Morgan, and Co., shawl-merchants and warehousemen, and stood on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral; and in consequence of the new street now in course of formation being about to be brought into the churchyard, the adjoining house was pulled down, for the purpose of building the foundation of the west corner house at the opening thoroughfare. It is supposed that this circumstance had the effect of loosening the stronghold of the premises adjoining (Messrs. Morgan's), which, coupled with the fact that the building was very old, in some degree accounts for its destruction. It appears also that Messrs. Cooke, Sons, and Co., Manchester warehousemen, who have an establishment adjoining, had for some time past been making extensive alterations in their premises, having recently purchased the stock in trade and place of business belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Co. This concurrence of causes accounts for the accident. The only persons in the last-named building on Monday morning were two women and a man, and the latter, about eleven o'clock, having had his attention directed to the side-walls bulging, he at once gave an alarm to the two women, who immediately ran out into the street. They had barely succeeded in so doing when the principal walls and floors fell with a crash, and for the space of ten minutes the neighbourhood became obscured in dust. Several persons passing at the time narrowly escaped, and some of the bricks even fell upon the roof of an omnibus that was passing. After some time it was clearly ascertained that no person was killed or injured. Men were at once set to work to prop up the tottering walls of the adjoining houses, and remove the portions of the valuable stock in trade which might have become entangled in the *débris*, but the damage done in this respect does not amount to more than £50. The thoroughfare through that side of the church-yard was closed during the day, but it has since been restored to its usual freedom of circulation.

FALL OF HOUSES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD ON MONDAY.

THE DEESIDE RAILWAY.—CUTTING OF THE FIRST TURF

THE ceremony of commencing the Deeside Railway (from Aberdeen to Banchory), by cutting the first turf, with the customary forms observed upon such occasions, took place on Monday week, at the point of the proposed line, close to the Deeside turnpike road, at a short distance above the Mains of Drum, and contiguous to the policies of the Mansion-house of Park, the seat of Alex. A. Kinloch, Esq. Here a raised platform was constructed under a large marquee, gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, for the accommodation of the directors and other officials, and on which also stood the ladies and gentlemen invited to be present. The whole was placed within a large enclosure, and surrounded by seats, arranged in a semicircular form, and capable of containing the vast number of spectators who were present on the occasion.

A tasteful mahogany barrow and steel spade, bearing the arms and motto ("*Non Degener*") of Mr. Kinloch, stood in readiness for the interesting operation to be performed by the fair lady of the manor. The weather was beautiful.

Somewhat before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, a considerable number of vehicles arrived from Aberdeen and from other quarters, while for miles around the whole population turned out.

Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch and the party from Park House arrived, and were received with tremendous cheering.

Captain Anderson, of the rural constabulary, with a few of his efficient force, kept the ground clear; and the Banchory band contributed their share to the general enjoyment.

The proceedings were commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Duncan (chairman of the directors) then explained to the assembly the circumstances under which, by consent of Mr. Kinloch, they had taken possession of the ground.

Mr. Errington then conducted Mrs. Kinloch to the spot, and having put the spade in the ground, that lady, in a graceful manner, cut a pretty large turf, and placed it on the barrow, amidst loud cheers, which were continued when Master A. J. Kinloch, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch, immediately took hold of the barrow, and rolled it along the gangway. Two navvies then stepped forward, and commenced cutting the turf and loading barrows, which were trundled off with much good humour, by Mr. Kinloch, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Leslie, &c. Mr. Errington then addressed the chairman; and was succeeded by Admiral Gordon and the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, each congratulating the company upon the commencement of the great work. Mr. A. Pirie, jun., vice-chairman of the directors of the Aberdeen Railway, on their part, expressed their best wishes for the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Duncan again addressed those assembled, and stated that the directors were quite confident that every effort would be made by the engineers and contractors to finish the work in twelve months, and he trusted that, before August, 1853, every one of them would be riding on the Deeside Railway. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Duncan proposed drinking "God speed to the line;" joining with that sentiment "the health of the County Gentlemen and Agriculturists, and the Citizens of Aberdeen."

"Success to the Deeside Railway" (Mrs.

Kinloch being the first to pledge it) was then drunk to with enthusiasm, after which three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Kinloch.

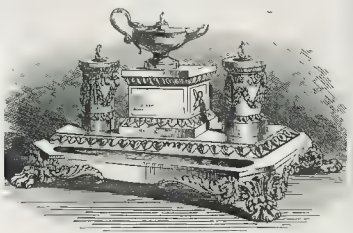
This terminated the public proceedings. Cake and wine, and other refreshments, were then liberally served to all upon the platform, and within the enclosure; and the assemblage gradually dispersed, apparently very much pleased with the ceremony. Mr. Willett is the resident engineer, and Messrs. Leslie and Davidson are the contractors.

About a hundred ladies and gentlemen who had assisted at the ceremony proceeded to the mansion-house of Park, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch, and were entertained to a very elegant *déjeûner*.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN PATTESON.

We now engrave the superb Silver Inkstand presented by the Metropolitan Common Law Clerks, on the 30th ult., to the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, as a mark of their great respect, and of their gratitude for the uniform courtesy with which he had treated them while he officiated as Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench. The testimonial was presented by Mr. Breeze, chairman of the committee, who expressed himself on the occasion in very complimentary terms. Mr. Urquhart, the hon. secretary, then read and handed to Sir John an address.

Sir John appeared much gratified, and said that hardly anything since his retirement from the Bench had given him greater pleasure than this mark of the consideration in which he was held by a numerous and important body in the profession.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE HON. SIR JOHN PATTESON, BY THE METROPOLITAN COMMON LAW CLERKS.

The testimonial is an elegant Inkstand, in burnished and frosted silver, weighing nearly 100 ounces, manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. It bears a suitable inscription, and the arms and crest of his Lordship, and is a very tasteful work.

THE BEATSON TESTIMONIAL.

THIS handsome piece of plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, has just been presented to Brigadier William Ferguson Beatson, K.S.F., late commanding the Nizam's Division of Cavalry, by the officers of that Brigade, as a testimony of their respect and regard of the services of this gallant soldier, of which the following is an outline:—Brigadier Beatson entered the service of the Hon. East India Company in the year 1831, and served in the campaign on the frontier of Arracan, during the former Burmese war. In the year 1834 he obtained a furlough, and returned to England; and in 1835, having the sanction of the Court of Directors, he served with the British Auxiliary in Spain, under Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans. For his services in Spain he was created a Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand. Returning to India in 1837, he was soon afterwards commanded to raise a military force in the then disturbed districts of Bundelcund, composed of

THE BEATSON TESTIMONIAL.

cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and this force he brought into an excellent state of discipline and order. With it he besieged and captured the fortresses of Jigaee and Chirgong, held by bodies of refractory Arabs and Rohillas, and effectually subdued the spirit of revolt in those districts, by all parties submitting to the military forces. In 1844, when Sir Charles Napier commanded in Scinde, and being in want of reinforcements, several regiments in the Bengal army, when called upon, refused to proceed to that newly-conquered province on field service, the Bundelcund Legion, under Brigadier Beatson, although only a local corps, and raised for particular service within certain limits, to a man volunteered to proceed to Scinde, and serve there. The Government of India at this time feeling itself so much embarrassed by the refusal of the regular troops to proceed on service, and being fearful that the spirit of discontent and mutiny that had already evinced itself in some of the regiments might spread throughout the army, rather than put other regiments to the test of refusal, readily accepted the services of Brigadier Beatson and the corps under his command. On the completion of their period of service in Scinde, including Sir C. Napier's hill campaign, the Government felt that the Legion had performed such efficient service, that the whole corps was transferred to the regular army of Bengal, participating in all the advantages of superior pay and pensions thereunto attached. Brigadier Beatson had the satisfaction to be informed by the highest authority in India, that the "Government felt grateful for the services of his noble Legion" at that critical moment. He was soon afterwards appointed Brigadier commanding the Nizam's Cavalry Division. A revolt having broken out in certain provinces of the Nizam's dominions in the beginning of the year 1851, Brigadier Beatson took the field with a well-appointed force of the three branches of the service, namely, artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and in the month of April he besieged and reduced to submission the fortresses of Race Mhow and Dharoor, both mounted with some heavy guns, and defended by determined bodies of Arabs and Rohillas, the most desperate and warlike class of people in India. For these actions, in which he commanded, and on several other occasions, Brigadier Beatson has received the thanks and approbation of the Government of India for his distinguished and well-merited services.

The following is an extract from the General Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government, dated Hyderabad Residency 10th March, 1851:—

Brigadier Beatson, having tendered his resignation of the command of the Nizam's cavalry from the date of his embarkation at Bombay for England,

SOIREE OF THE SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS, IN THE FLAXMAN HALL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

DEESIDE RAILWAY.—CUTTING OF THE FIRST TURF.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

whether he is proceeding on private affairs, the Resident begs to express his entire approval of this officer's conduct during the time he has exercised the important command of the Nizam's cavalry division. Brigadier Beatson has not only maintained, but improved, the interior economy and arrangements of the cavalry division; and the value of his active military services in the field has been amply attested, and rendered subject of record in the several instances of Kamgaon, Arnee Rase Mow and Dhoor.

(Signed) GEO. JOHNSTON, Major, Military Secretary.

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS.

ON Tuesday week the president and committee of these schools received their friends and supporters at a *soirée* in the Library and Flaxman Hall of University College, London

The Flaxman Hall is an octagonal room in the centre of the University College, and is lighted by the dome, which forms a striking and beautiful feature of the building. In the Hall there are four doorways, one opening on the magnificent portico, another leading to the staircase communicating with the cloisters and quadrangle below, another with the library, and the fourth leading to various apartments in the southern wing of the building; whilst in the other four sides of the wall are architecturally arranged a portion of the series of models of the works of the great sculptor, Flaxman, given to the University by Miss Denman. In the centre of the Hall, standing on a pedestal, is the celebrated group of the "Archangel Michael Vanquishing Satan;" and in smaller panels in the walls are bas-relief compositions, the subjects—classical, mythological, and funereal. Many of these subjects are exquisitely beautiful, and are the more valuable as being the casts from which the marbles have been sculptured, and not casts from sculptures. They, therefore, show all the spirit of the master mind and hand of the artist. Amongst the subjects in relief are the designs for the monuments of Captain Miller, in St. Paul's, the Poet Collins, in Chichester Cathedral; a classic group called "Instruction," "the Good Samaritan," "the Raising of Jairus's daughter," &c. In a small room adjoining the Hall there are numerous original works of Flaxman in the course of arrangement; and we believe that there are many more of his handiworks in the possession of the University, which will in time be put up in suitable apartments. On the staircase is placed the exquisite model of Chapman, which excited so much notice at the Great Exhibition last year; also, a colossal group by Flaxman; besides several designs for monuments, amongst them that for the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The appearance of the Hall when lighted was extremely beautiful, and its effect was heightened greatly by the immense space under the portico being thrown open as a promenade; and the contrast from the brightly lighted rooms to the darkness outside (for the portico was not illuminated) was positively refreshing, the temperature being extremely oppressive. The library, a very fine room, recently decorated and fitted up by J. L. Donaldson, Esq., contained an interesting collection of works of art, consisting of Daguerreotypes, lithographs, drawings, bronzes, gold and silver work, pottery, book-binding, wood-carving, &c., contributed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, Elkington and Co., Leighton, Rogers, Minton, Claudet, Fenton, Jackson and Graham, Thorneycroft, Marochetti, &c. And on the walls were pictures by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Sir David Wilkie, J. E. Millais, Cave Thomas, F. Maddox Brown, &c

The Rev. D. Laing, president of the society, was in the chair; and the report was read by Mr. J. Neville Warren, C.E., the honorary secretary. The success of the North London School of Modelling and Design, Camden-town, has been great during the past year, about six hundred working men having availed themselves of the instruction here provided. An appeal was made for funds to support this institution, and to institute similar schools in other parts of the metropolis, for instruction in the principles of taste, and the practice of ornamental art.

The various drawings from the models, &c., contributed by the pupils were highly creditable; many of the female students showing great skill in the manipulation of their works, and all of them reflected great credit on the teachers, under whose superintendence such good progress has been made.

The geometrical class, which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. K. Colling, has, we understand, been very successful. The drawings which were exhibited, although artificially arranged, were not on that account highly interesting. As specimens of the draughtsman's art many of them certainly would not bear being too strictly criticised; but it must be remembered that some have been done by the hard hands of masons and other workmen by day, who, after their labours, sit up late at night and work with the chisel and hammer, while others are the productions of boys not above thirteen or fourteen years of age. Still, there is exhibited throughout the whole of them a general understanding and appreciation of the subject delineated, and a degree of neatness of manipulative value to the workman than the production of delicately executed drawings. The subjects of the drawings were various architectural details, as Gothic windows, doors, tracery, forms of mouldings both Gothic and classic, and also a series of designs for a Gothic church.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Colling, during the next year, to give a series of lessons on architectural botany—a subject which cannot fail of being of the greatest possible benefit to all those connected in any way with decoration.

The kindness of the college authorities in granting the use of it on this occasion deserves acknowledgment.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR GEORGE HENRY SMYTH, BART., OF BREREGHURCH HALL, ESSEX.

THIS warm-hearted hospitable country gentleman died on the 11th inst. For many years he sat in Parliament for the town of Colchester, almost uninterruptedly from 1835 to 1850, in which latter year he retired in consequence of ill-health, and was succeeded by the present member, Lord John Manners. The baronetcy, which the deceased inherited at the decease of his father, the late Sir Robert, in 1802, was conferred 30th March, 1665, on Robert Smith, of Upton, Barrister-at Law. Sir George Henry Smyth was born 30th January, 1784, and married 29th July, 1815, Lucy, daughter of George Elmore, Esq., of Penton, Hants, by whom (who died 12th September, 1851), he had an only daughter, Charlotte, who married Thomas White, Esq., of Whetherafield Hall, Essex, and died 17th October, 1845, leaving issue.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE ROBERT MEADE.

THIS gallant officer, second son of John, first Earl Clanwilliam, by Theodosia, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Robert Hawkins Magil, Esq., of Gilhall, Downshire, was born 29th Feb., 1773, and has, consequently, attained the 80th year at the period of his decease, which occurred on the 11th inst., at his residence, in Bryanston-square. General Meade entered the army in 1787, obtained his lieutenancy in 1793, and after distinguishing himself in various services, attained was made full General 10th Jan., 1837. Since 1823 he has held the Colonelcy of the 12th Foot. He married, 20th June, 1808, Anne Louisa, daughter of the late Sir John Dalling, Bart., and had a numerous family. His eldest son, Robert, died 23d January, 1851. Of his daughters, the eldest, Theodosia, is wife of Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.; the second, Louisa, of the Hon. George Liddell; the third, Anne, of Sir Dewd Thurlow Cunyngham, Bart.; and the fourth, Catherine, of Captain Mortimer Ricardo. The three youngest daughters are unmarried.

SIR FREDERICK BEILBY WATSON, K.C.B.

THE decease of Sir Frederick occurred on the 10th instant, at New-place, St. John's Wood. He was born in 1773, the son of William Watson, Esq., Librarian of the Treasury. For many years he filled the office of Master of the Household to their Majesties George IV. and William IV., and was appointed at the accession of the present Sovereign. The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Sir Frederick, when first nominated to the Household, by George IV. Sir Frederick Watson was distinguished for his kindness and benevolence.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD THORNTON, G.C.B.

THIS eminent diplomatist died on the 3d inst. in the 86th year of his age, after a long illness. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as third wrangler in 1789, and became one of the Fellows. Having adopted diplomacy as his profession, he soon gained distinction in it. In 1812 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm, and for his services there received the insignia of the Order of the Bath. He subsequently proceeded, in the same position, to the Courts of Rio and Lisbon, and while in Portugal had conferred on him, in 1825, the title of Conde de Casellnas, a dignity which he was authorised by his own Sovereign to accept. Sir Edward enjoyed a pension of £1786. He resided principally at Wembury House, Plymouth.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—A parliamentary paper just issued states that the assessment made under the above taxes was, in 1843, £1,081,582, and the nett amount received £1,009,801; in 1844, the assessment was £1,081,540, and the nett amount £1,036,377; in 1845, the assessment was £1,576,769, and the nett return £1,542,075; in 1846, the assessment was £1,717,123, and the nett amount £1,683,181; in 1847, the assessment was £1,768,420, and the nett produce £1,734,863; in 1848, the assessment was £1,754,363, and the nett amount £1,708,064; in 1849, the assessment was £1,984,601, and the nett amount was £1,947,406; in 1850, the assessment was £1,970,781, and the nett amount £1,929,611; in 1851, the assessment was £1,956,728, and the return £1,853,615.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Puritani" was given for the second time last Saturday; the singing and acting of Mdme. de Lagrange, Gardoni, De Bassini, and Lablache were much applauded.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was given for the fourth time.

On Thursday Rossini's "Otello" was revived, with Mesdame de Lagrange as *Desdemona*, Bettini as the Moor, Calsolari, *Rodrigo*; De Bassini, *Iago*; Lablache, *Elmiro* (*Brabantio*); and Ferrucrirali, the *Doge*. This cast was strong in the *ensemble*. Madame de Lagrange is a correct and conscientious *artiste*, who is always thoroughly prepared for her work, and, if not dramatically great, proves that her deficiencies do not arise from want of judgment. Bettini was heard to infinitely greater advantage than in any previous character. The mis'edition of Lablache is one of those grand histrionic displays of genius which rescues from obscurity a most trifling part, and would alone be a source of attraction in *Otello* (*Salzolaro* and *De Rossini* have also little to do in their respective assumptions; but intellect, taste, and tact will tell in the most insignificant situations. The opera was well received, and the leading *artistes* had honourable ovations bestowed on them.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and the last act of his "Martiri," were Saturday's entertainments. On Tuesday was the fifth representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." On Thursday, for the extra night, Spohr's "Faust," the second of the five promised novelties in the prospectus, was produced under the direction of the composer, who on this occasion occupied Costa's post in the orchestra as conductor. Although Spohr has derived his public mainly half a century as a dramatic composer, this is only the second time that one of his lyric works has been presented in its integrity. In April, 1831, under Sir G. Smart's direction, "Jaxr and Zemira" was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, with the Misses Inverarity, Cawse, Messrs. Wilson, Penson, Morley, and Evans; but the "Alchemist," which was executed at Drury Lane, was a selection from no less than five of Spohr's operas. In this case, Spohr has turned to account not only the old puppet plays, or *marionette* "Fausts," but has freely made use of our own Marlow's play of 1594, one of the earliest writers who was struck with the legend of Dr. Faust's fate, and whose dramatic poem, which Peele adapted for the German stage, and was lately performed at the St. James's Theatre. Faust of Wurtemburg must not be confounded with Faust the printer: the former died about 1536, the latter about 1466, of the plague. Calderon founded his "El Magico Prodigioso, the St. Cyprian of Antioch, on the Faust compact with the demon. Probably there is no existing fable which has given rise to a greater number of poems, tales, romances, translations, dramas, pantomimes, ballets, operas, &c., than "Faust." Retzsch's outlines have immortalised the incidents; and the pencils of Rembrandt, Von Sichen, and Cornelius of Munich, have scarcely less helped to give reality to the learned doctor's magical doings. In Spohr's opera the scene opens in Strasburg, follows the course of the Rhine down to Aix-la Chapelle, and introduces Goethe's incantation of the witches on the Blocksberg. Marlow's awful catastrophe is slightly altered in the operatic finale. The *Margaret* of Goethe is family copied in *Rosina*, who has for lovers *Francesco* and *Wohlhaldt*, besides the doomed *Faust*. The librettist has striven to impart interest to the character of *Faust*, by making him the rescuer of *Cunegonda*, who is beloved by *Ugo*, from the hands of *Gulfo*, one of those feudal Barons of the Rhine who, in ancient times, did not hesitate to drag nuvices from a convent after selling it on the market, in order to obtain their election. After aiding *Ugo* to save *Cunegonda*, the satanic influence of *Mefistofele* is exercised, in order to induce *Faust* to become also a *Gulfo*; and it is thus that the demoniac contract is fulfilled: poor *Rosina* throwing herself into the Rhine. *Cunegonda* being deprived of the faithful *Ugo* by *Faust*, after killing *Gulfo*, is left inconsolable, like *Don Giovanni*, into the hands of evil spirits.

That Spohr had to deal with a wretchedly conceited poem there can be no doubt, and the difficulties of the composer have been increased by the necessity of writing recitatives for the Italian adaptation. In the original score the story was divided into two acts; but in the present version there are three—a better arrangement, certainly, than the division by quarter of the Grand Opera. Nowhere, in the sestetto and chorus "Lang mogen die Theuren leben." Many of the vocal pieces are familiar to the concert-room frequenters in this country; amongst them may be cited the Scena for *Faust*, "Ich bin unmuthig," and in *Faust*, "Segni oh cara; the great scena of *Cunegonda*, "Si lo sento," the tenor air of *Ugo*, "Si spera," with its accompanying chorus; the incantation scene used in "Azor and Zemira," and *Rosina's* cavatina in two-four time, "Durft ich mich," which forcibly reminds the hearer of the "Rose gently blooming," by the same composer

Thursday's performance, fine as it was, and forcibly applauded by the audience, will not always be so popular as "Faust." The monotony of the composer's style are fatal defects. The mechanism is marvellous, but the uniformity of Spohr's appliances is wearisome to the last degree. The Mendelssohn school is not sufficiently dramatic, but the total loftiness to grapple with strong dramatic points is completely wanting in Spohr, he never excites by the display of overwhelming emotion; his course is calm unruffled, and scarcely characterised by alternation of passion, one phrase supplies the invariable key to the next. Spohr has sentiment, but little passion; tenderness, but no impulse, equality, but no grandeur. A chapter might be written on the splendid acting and singing of Bettini and on the demoniac action of Formès; something might be added to the praise of Tamberlik, who was encored in his air, small as were his materials; sought to do justice to the executive.

Spohr was much cheered on taking his place in the orchestra, and was called and a very emphatic encomium ought also to be passed on Madme Castellan, who has such an ungrateful part; but space warns us that another occasion must be for at the close of the first and last acts.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Frederick Webster's benefit (an extra night) is announced for Thursday next, when the performances will be sustained by the entire strength of the Haymarket company, and other distinguished artists, among whom is Mr. King, the popular tragedian, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Monday and Tuesday the Licensed Victualler's Society held their annual *fête* in Cremorne Gardens, which were crowded, not only by company immediately interested by the business of the association, but by thousands who were attracted by the announced amusements. On Monday the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum were present; and on each day the asylum children were admitted to the number of seventy entertained. The amusements were admirably sustained, the Cirque Oriental and the ballet being the paramount attractions.

VAUXHALL.—The past week has proved that favourable weather was alone required to fill the gardens, in which there is so much and such variety of amusements, combined with the picture-que beauty and brilliancy of the scene. A new mode of suspending illuminated flowers amidst the foliage has a novel and pleasing effect, and the grounds are brilliantly lit with innumerable lamps on the arcades. The concert programmes are selected with taste and judgment, while the ballet, with the Parisian dancers, and its gorgeous last scene, continues to be the great attraction. The equestrian feats of Franklin, the performer on the *corde volante*, is to appear during the ensuing week. The sensation he produced at the Cirque Olympique at Paris will not be forgotten—at his last appearance he was presented with a valuable diamond ring by the Prince President. Amongst the visitors during the week we observed the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Leinster, the Dowager Lady Glasgow, the Marchioness of Cottingham, Lord Chesterfield, the Earl and Lady Glengall, the Hon. James Macdonald, Lady Corbet and party, Baron Rothschild, &c.

THE HOPS.—The accounts of the hop crop in Kent are generally favourable The *Worcester Chronicle*, however, says: "We have no improvement to note in the growing crop of hops, which is still covered with fresh vermin where any vigour remains in the plant, and the prospect for the growers are becoming daily more gloomy."

The *Industrial Calaisien* says—"A German has laid a wager that he will swim across the Channel from Calais to Dover!" We have not heard on what day the wager is to come off, but we can state that the German was yesterday practising his strength in the sea in front of this place."

On Tuesday afternoon, the *Star*, a Ramsgate steamer, came into collision with a large brig, the *Rose Castle*, at the Nore. The brig was entering the river within half a mile of the Essex shore, and just above the spot at which the *Duchess of Kent* was run down by an Antwerp steamer, a short time ago. Although the main mast of the *Star* was broken into splinters by the bowsprit of the *Rose Castle*, no injury was sustained by any of the numerous passengers who crowded the deck of the former

EMIGRATION, VIA LIVERPOOL.—The Government returns show that the number of persons sent to the United States during the past month was 20,647, a falling off, as compared with the month of June, of upwards of 6000. They were principally Irish of the humbler classes. The emigration to Australia continues to flow on without abatement. The Government *depôt* at Birkenhead is continually full of emigrants, principally from the Highlands of Scotland. Two vessels sailed from the river last week, each containing between 300 and 400, and this week four others will follow. Besides these, vessels are sailing nearly every day in connexion with some of the Liverpool and Australian lines.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The fashionable concerts of the season have come to a close this week. On Tuesday was the eighth and final *matinée* of the Musical Union, the scheme of which included Mozart's quintet in G minor, and Beethoven's quintet in C, and trio in E flat, Op. 70, executed by Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Charles Hallé, Mellon, Ourry, Webb, and Piatti; and Lieder by Mendelssohn, sung by Herr Von der Osten. Besides the talent just enumerated, Mr. Ella, the director, has introduced in the past season Joachim, Laub, the brothers Mollenhauer, Moralt, Pelitzer, Wylde, Lazarus, Bottesini, Paque, Hallé, Clarke, and Mdme. Pleyel.——Mdme. Ourry, who has maintained her position as one of the most accomplished *pianistes* of the day, amidst the influx of continental celebrities, gave her annual *matinée* on Wednesday, at her residence, 37, Great Marlborough-street, which was, as usual, fashionably attended. Besides her own clever performances in works of all schools, the abilities of Piatti, Sainton, and M. Ourry were called into play, and the vocal gleanings were sustained by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Dobre, Signor Gardoni, and M. Levasseur, Messrs Benedict, Vera, and Bil etta, being the accompanists.——Herr Molique, the distinguished violinist and composer, had his third and final *soirée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday.——On Thursday morning Mr. R. Blagrove presented his last concertina concert at the Mortimer-street Rooms, aided by the Misses Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. F. Bodda, Signor Bottesini, Herr Hausmann, Mr. C. Salaman, Mr. Wood, and Messrs. G. and J. Case.——The tenth concert of the Réunion des Arts took place last Monday.——Mdlle. Parodi, formerly of her Majesty's Theatre, gave a *soirée musicale*, on the 9th inst., at the New Beethoven Rooms, assisted by Mdme. Pacconi-Tasca, Signor Gardoni, Herr Pasner (pianist), Mr. John Thomas (harpist), and Mr. Durand, with Mr. F. Mori as accompanyist. Mdlle. Favanti sang "Una voce," and the duo with *Figaro*, from Rossini's "Il Barbiere," and an Irish ballad by F. Machen. Her voice is of extraordinary compass, and some of the cadenzas that she executed were quite as wonderful as those now so much in vogue of Mdme. de Lagrange. It would be interesting to hear Mdlle. Favanti on the lyric stage, for which her style seems best adapted, to ascertain how far Italy has improved her style since her last appearance in this country.——Herr L. Rakemann, the pianist, had a morning concert last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-oper

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for the ensuing week stand as follows: Tuesday, Stamford (two days); Wednesday, Knutsford (two days); Thursday, Nottingham and Abingdon (each two days); Friday, Guildford (one day). Good sport is promised at Stamford and Nottingham.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: at Lord's, the Gentlemen v. the Players (the latter the favourite); Wednesday, at Chertsey, the Oval v. the Chertsey Club; at Tunbridge Wells, two eleven of the Club; and at Canterbury, the Purton v. the Lansdowne Club; Thursday, at the Oval, the M. C. C. and ground v. the Surrey Club and ground (return match); at Brighton, Kent v. Surrey; and at Gore Court, return match between the Vine and Gore Court Clubs.

AQUATIC FIXTURES (Regattas).—Monday, at Barkside, and St. John and St. Margaret's, Westminster; Tuesday, Royal Irish (Dublin) and Ryde; Wednesday, Putney Watermen and Margate.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—So many of the gentlemen are now occupied in electioneering, that there is little for the present reckoned, and questions, therefore, are chiefly made up from offers.

LIVERPOOL CUP.			
4 to 1 agst Poodle	6 to 1 agst Goldfinder	12 to 1 agst Celsordale	
6 to 1 —— Louis	11 to 1 —— Cossack	16 to 1 —— Banshee	
	35 to 1 agst Sheriff		
GOODWOOD STAKES.			
12 to 1 agst Chief Justice	20 to 1 agst Champion	30 to 1 agst Weathergage	
16 to 1 —— The Brahmin	25 to 1 —— Backbiter		
GOODWOOD CUP.			
3 to 2 agst Sirlion		6 to 1 agst Kingston	
5 to 1 —— Little Harry		15 to 1 —— Hervine	
DERBY.			
12 to 1 agst The Reiver		25 to 1 agst Vandercleken	

THURSDAY.—No betting

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY

CROXTETH STAKES.—Connore (Wells), 1. Mountain Deer (Hiett), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £70.—Orbaldistan (W. Scarlett), 1. Sancha (Hiett), 2.

MERSEY STAKES.—Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 1. Charming Woman, (Marlow), 2.

LANCASHIRE OAKS.—Butterfly (Marlow), 1. Piot (Flatman), 2.

There was no race for the Produce, and the Scramble Handicap did not fill.

THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Butterfly, 1. Mountain Deer, 2.

THE CUP.—Colombard, 1. Goldfinder, 2.

THE FOAL STAKES.—Wingwood walked over.

PRODUCE MATCH.—Umbrica, 1. Miss Sarah filly, 2.

THE DERBY HANDICAP. Ethiron, 1. Faux-pas, 2.

FRIDAY.

THE STANLEY STAKES.—Newton Abbot, 1. Sister to Carucara, 2.

THE LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER STAKES.—Caracara, 1. Piot, 2.

THE GREAT LANCASHIRE PRODUCE STAKES.—Sister to Mountain Deer, 1, Auld Acquaintance, 2.

ILSLEY RACES.

THE BERKSHIRE STAKES were won by Mr. Etwall's Busbranger.

THE ILSLEY STAKES were won by Mr. Gulliver's Chilton.

THE "BERKSHIRE RIDERS' RACE was won by Mr. Rimon's Vesta.

THE RIDGEWAY STAKES by Mr. Laud's Magician.

THE BLEWBURY STAKES by Mr. Laud's Thrush.

GREAT YARMOUTH ROADS ANNUAL REGATTA.

This regatta occurred on Tuesday last. A splendid sunny day, with a brisk breeze from E.N.E., making the ground and pleasure boats ride to their anchors, induced crowds of spectators to congregate to witness this annual treat to all lovers of aquatic sports. Special trains from Norwich, Lowestoft, Lynn, and other towns, at cheap fares, were thronged with pleasure seekers; the beach for nearly one mile in front of the Jetty was covered with dense mass of human beings; the Jetty itself being covered by a select number of the small change of fashion. Captain Roberts, R.N., officiated as umpire. The sports commenced with

A PURSE OF 30 SOVEREIGNS for yawls not exceeding 30 to 8, belonging to a Royal Yacht Club—Lord Londesborough's *Marquito*, 1, beating Mr. Craigie's *Volante* and Mr. Bell's *Scout*. It was first arranged that these yachts should only have three hands round, but the proprietors of the *Marquito* and *Volante* refused to sail unless it was made five hands, since it was at first presented to.

ROWING MATCH for 3 sovs., distance ¼ mile. Three boats, each with twelve hearty-looking men started, which terminated as follows: *Teaser*, of Southwold (white), 1. *Tit Tiy*, of Lowestoft (black), 2.

A PURSE OF 30 sovs for boats not to exceed 12 sovs, second 5 sovs, third 3 sovs.—*Queen Victoria*, of Hoilsham, 1. *Reindeer*, of Yarmouth, 2. *Royal Victoria*, of Yarmouth, 3.

SCULLING MATCH, 3 sovs, by YACHTS.—T. Lucas, Esq., *Waveney*, 1. J. Kitton, Esq., of Iswich *Kitton*, 2.

The sports did not terminate until past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

A PURSE OF 20 SOVEREIGNS for YACHTS not exceeding 20 tons.—Five started. W. Kitton, Esq., *Zuleika*, 1. R. Ellis, Esq., *Ariel*, 2.

A PURSE of 20 SOVEREIGNS for YAWLS: first to have 12 sovs; second, 5 sovs; third 3 sovs.—*Royal Victoria*, of Yarmouth, 1. *Eclipse*, of Lowestoft, 2. *Reindeer*, of Yarmouth, 3.

ROWING MATCH for 3 sovs.—*Cricketer*, of Southwold, beat the *Star*, of Yarmouth, by six lengths.

A PURSE of 20 SOVEREIGNS for FISHING SMACKS and FISHING LUGGERS: £10 for first, £7 for second, and £3 for third.—H. Swan's Lugger, of Yarmouth, 1. W Church's smack of Lowestoft, 2. W. Shell's, of Hull, *Jenny Lind* smack, 3

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.—The match for the Commodore's Cup, a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, presented by the Commodore, for the first of the boats having been manned by amateurs, members of a London club, and by them sailed in their own time between the stations and races of this description. The distance contended was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back, and the following had entered:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Julia	9	Mr. W Hutchinson
Mea	9	Mr. E. Kebble
Asbtross	9	Mr. A Bernardie
Valentine	9	Mr. B. Wells

The race, which was closely contested, was won by the *Julia* by twelve minutes. The *Idas* came in second. The *Mona Rose* accompanied the match with a numerous and highly respectable party on board, and Mr. Gunston's *Paragon*, the *Water Witch*, *Calliope*, and a number of other gentlemen's yachts.

The King and Queen of Sweden are expected to arrive at Berlin in the course of the ensuing week, on their way to the baths of Kissengen.

At the River Clyde Trust meeting, on Tuesday, Baillie Scott announced the gratifying fact, that the revenue of the Clyde for the year ending the 30th of June, exhibited the large increase of £7302 4s 5d., over the previous year.

FEROCITY OF A HORSE.—A case of extraordinary ferocity in a horse has given rise to law proceedings before the courts of Rouen. It appears that a [illegible] attempted to [illegible] a horse [illegible] which had [illegible] after, however, refused to receive it, on the ground that he had learnt that it was vicious and dangerous and ordered the man who brought it to him to take it back. In returning, the horse several times attempted to throw his rider, a man who was riding him, and at length succeeded in getting him off his back. The animal then trashed at him, bit him in the breast, and tried to trample on him. The horse at length caught the flesh of his right between his teeth, and tore it off in a most savage manner, leaving the bone exposed. He then went some distance and with his forepaws formed a hole of some depth; and then, retiring to his victim, he [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] He subsequently brought an action against Blanchard and Delestre to recover damages.

THUNDER-STORM IN CHELTENHAM.—On Wednesday evening the town of Cheltenham was visited by one of the most terrific storms that the inhabitants had ever witnessed. For a short space of time there was a perfect deluge of rain, and the crash of elements was such that the houses shook to their foundations, and at every peal it appeared as though the surrounding buildings were but in ruins. This continued until about seven o'clock, when, after one tremendous crash, the storm cleared off and gradually abated. A working man, of the name of Taylor, living in a cottage at Rowansfield, near the Colchester-road, had sustained a severe loss by the awful visitation. The lightning, entering his cottage, rendered it a complete wreck, and severely burnt his wife and children, rendering them insensible for some time. They all, however, escaped the death with which they were threatened.

On Tuesday, the premises occupied conjointly by Mr. Duck, a [illegible] manufacturer, and others, situated in Crown-court, Quaker street Spitalfields, were discovered to be on fire about [illegible] o'clock, when about one o'clock in the day. The sufferers were not insured.

Professor Graham has presented a chemical report to the Board of Trade on the cause of the burning of the ship *Amazon*, in which, after investigating the evidence on the subject, he comes to the conclusion that the origin of the fire must remain a matter of speculation and conjecture. He does not think that it originated in the spontaneous combustion of the coals, because they were Welsh, which are not remarkable for the property, and were shipped in a dry and dusty state. He conceives that the sudden and powerful burst of flame from the store room, which occurred at the very outset of the conflagration, is extremely suggestive of a volatile combustible, such as turpentine, which, according to two witnesses, was in the store-room, though this is denied by a third. Professor Graham found on trial that the vapour given off by oil of turpentine in such sandy dense at a temperature somewhat below 116° to make air explosive on the approach of a light.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOLTZAPFFEL *v.* CHAPMAN.—In the Rolls Court on Wednesday, an injunction was granted on the application of the plaintiff, restraining the defendant, John Chapman, the bookseller, of 142, Strand, its servants, workmen, or agents respectively, from importing or causing to be imported into this country, exporting, selling or otherwise disposing of or parting with any copies or copy of a book called the "Practical Metal Worker's Assistant," which had been published in 1841, at Philadelphia, by a person named Oliver Byrne; and more than one half of which was copied, without permission, from a work published by Charles Holtzapffel deceased, plaintiff's late husband, in 1843, such work being entitled "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," and which had been duly registered at the time in the books of the Stationer's Company.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES OF BOOKS.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, John White, aged 40, and Elizabeth White, 69, mother and son, were found guilty, the former for stealing and the latter for feloniously receiving six printed books, value to the Company of Messrs. Murray, four of another, Bentley, Bernard-street. It was subsequently discussed that the male prisoner had been tried previously for robberies of the same kind. Some idea of the extent to which he and his mother carried on this system of plunder may be formed, when it is stated that the police found at a coffee-shop, where it was left with some books by the male prisoner, a complete list, in the shape of a foolscap diary, of upwards of 200 volumes, in which it was denoted by figures what the wholesale and retail prices of each work were, and what had been realised by the disposal of them, by sale or pawning; and dates were given, with the names and numbers of the respective companies of Messrs. Murray, and others, the list comprised almost every standard work in the English language, besides many foreign ones. The prisoners were sentenced each to eighteen months hard labour.

At the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday, Charles Collins, a man of genteel appearance, upwards of sixty years of age, was remanded for a week upon the charge of having fraudulently obtained a portrait of the Earl of Desart, the property of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, a local bina the pawnbroker's ticket on the portrait.

DEATH OF "JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."—On the 24th of October last Mrs. Desart celebrated her birthday by having her portrait painted. By an act passed in the late session (15 and 16 Victoria, cap. 76), it is enacted that, instead of the present proceedings by ejectment, a writ shall be issued, directed to the person in possession of the property claimed, which property shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty."

The National Council of Switzerland, in its sitting of the 8th inst., discussed the question of railways. By a first vote it had been declared by 69 votes to 22 that the lines should be constructed by companies, the Radical party having for it 59, and by the Sixth Section, which comprises the Catholic cantons, 10 articles. Art 1 was adopted on the following terms, by a large majority:—"The construction and working of the railways on the federal territory are and remain matters of affairs. They may be confided to private companies." The cantons sovereignty has thus (says the *Suisse*) gained the advantage over the unitarianism

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dividend payments having made money more plentiful out of doors, and the discount broker having taken several large parcels of bills, the Bank of Consol Market has ruled very steady this week, and prices have tended upward. It is evident that the actual amount of stock in the hands of the jobbers is smaller than for some considerable time past, and present appearances certainly favour the pretty general impression that we shall have Consols much higher than they are at present, notwithstanding that no purchases will be effected this quarter for the reduction of the National Debt. On Monday the Three per Cents for Money were marked 100¾ ⅜; on the following day they touched 100¾ ⅝. Scarcely any change took place in prices either on Tuesday or Wednesday, the Three per Cents having marked 100⅝ ¾. We had rather a firm market on Thursday; the Three per Cent Consols were 100⅝ ¾; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 101⅛ ⅜; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅝; and Consols for Account, 100⅝. Bank Stock has continued very firm, the latest quotations being 226½. If the Unfunded Debt shall even a business has been done, and the June Bills were sold, on Thursday, at 1s 6d. per cent discount. India Bonds, under £1000, bring 3is. Long Annuities, 1860, have been 6 15-16; and 1855, 6⅞. The South Sea Stock has produced 112¾.

On the whole, the market for foreign bonds has been tolerably active, and prices have ruled steady. About 90,000 dollars have arrived on account of the Mexican dividends, and we have advices from the capital to the effect that the 400,000 dollars of indemnity money will be shipped to the country free of duty. This will save the bondholders about £40,000. The next payment is expected to bring 1,800,000 dollars in silver, and the remainder of the money will be forwarded in bills upon London. On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents were 103⅝; Mexican Three per Cents, 35½ to 35; Sardinian Five per Cents, 101¾; Spanish Deferred, 22½ to 22; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64. Bargains have been reported in Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, at 5⅛ to 4½ prem. Dutch Four per Cents, Certificates, 97; Granada, Deferred, 21; Passive, 5; Portuguese Four per Cs Converted, 39; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103⅜. ex div; Spanish Passive, 6; Ditto, Old Three per Cents, 47½; Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 43½; and French Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rentes, 103f. 50c., with an annuity of 25f. 60c.

Since our last very large supplies of bullion have come to hand—868,603 dollars in silver, and 400,237 dollars in gold, having arrived by the West India packet, 634,000 dollars from New York, 45,000 from the Brazils, and £12,000 from Australia. The shipments of silver to the Continent have been extensive, and our gold exports have been confined to Sydney. The rates of the various parties to whom we are indebted to the bank of England. That in Paris is £24,000,000, or £1,000,000 less than our share in it originally contributed, who of the exchanges are still favourable to this country; hence we may fairly anticipate increased arrivals of gold. We are glad to perceive that an assay office has been established at Adelaide, and that the Governor has determined to allow the various banks to issue notes to the full amount of their stocks of gold, and at the rate of £3 1s. per ounce. In future the East India Company will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras in Rs. 1lds. and on Bombay in Rs. 1l4s.

Bank shares have been in moderate request this week. Union of Australia have been done at 89 to 91, being an advance of from £4 to £5 per share; Australasia, 54½ to 55, being a rise of £1; Union of London, 17, being 10s. up; Colonial, 15½; London and Westminster (£40 paid), 32. There has been a slightly increased demand for Dock Shares. Commercial Stock has realised 93¾; East and West India, 158 ex div; London, 129 ex div.; St. Katharine, 87½ to 87; and Southampton, 58½.

Railway Shares and Scrip.—Australian Shares have been 2; Eastern Steam, 2⅜ prem.; General Screw, 50½; General Steam, 28½; Peninsular and Oriental, 89; Ditto, New, 86½; and Royal Mail Steam, 81.

The amount of business done in the Railway Share Market has been concluded, but the rates of continuation are considered very high—those on London and North-Western being 42 to 12; Great Western, 6¾ to 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 22½ to 22; Midland, 11 to 10½; South Eastern, 7¾ to 7½; Eastern, 7¼ to 7½; and Caledonians, 10 to 22 per cent per annum. The demand for most shares has been active, and a considerable rise has taken place in the quotations. The following are the closing prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7; Bristol and Exeter, 105½; Caledonian, 45½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; East Anglian, 2½; Eastern Counties, 10; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 81½; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Railway, 80; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Great Northern Stock, 91; Ditto, Half S Stock, 127½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 46; Lancaster and Carlisle, 107; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 79½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 42; Newmarket, 8½; Norfolk, 46; North British, 23½; Northern and Eastern, 19½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34; Scottish Central, 77; Scottish Midland, 87; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 9½; Ditto, Class B, 6½; Chester and Shrewsbury, 20½; Ditto, Halves, 10½; Ditto, Oswestry, 14½; Shropshire Union, 9½; South Devon, 4½; South-Eastern, 78; South Wales, 41½; Vale of Neath, 15½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 78; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Preferred, 9½; York and North Midland, 30.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Clydesdale Junction, 53½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cents, 151; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 33 6s; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 69½; Leeds and Bradford, 110; south Staffordshire, 8½; Wilts and Somerset, 16¾ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, Four per Cent Stock, 105; Caledonian, £5 10 shares, 10½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1½ prem.; Ditto, New Six per Cent. Stock, 14½; Eastern Union, Four per Cents, 10½; Northern, five per Cent, 14½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 110½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 11; Ditto, New £10 Shares, 14½; Ditto, Ex. 4½, Midland Consolidated, 44½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 89½; North Eastern, 5½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 8½; North British, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; Ditto, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent., 104½.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 6⅝ ex. div.; Grand Junction of France, 4½; Luxembourg, 13; Ditto, Railway, 9½; Ditto, 1845, 4; Northern, and Great Belgian, 7½; Northern of France, 25; Ditto, £25, Three per Cent. Bonds, 19½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 18½; Paris and Lyons, 17½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Western of France, 8½.

Mines have been in fair request. On Thursday Australian Consolidated Shares were 1; Australian, 3; Ala-nalan Freehold, ⅝; Baden, —; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobre Copper, 4¾; Colonial Gold, 1; Worcester, ⅛; English and Australia Copper smelting Company, 4¾; Golcon Mountain, 1½; London and California Gold Quartz Crushing Company, ⅝; Mexican and South American, 4½; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Port Phillip, 1⅜; Santiago de Cuba, 1¾; Tin Croft, 11¾; United Mexican, 2¾; West Mariposa, ⅜; Yuba, 1.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consol market has ruled steady to-day, and prices are well supported. The Three per Cents are 100⅝ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101⅛; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅛; and Consols for Account, 100⅝. Bank Stock, 226½; India Bonds, 30s; and Exchequer Bills, 72s premium. Foreign Stocks firm, but not dearer. Railway Shares are still on the advance, with a large speculative business doing

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THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE FRIDAY).—During the present week the arr val of English wheat s to our market coast-wise has been limited, viz. 1140 [illegible] from Kent and Essex, 1000 from Suffolk, and 1000 quarters from Lincolnshire. The fresh supply of wheat, and we were very scantily supplied with [illegible] and the attendance of [illegible] all kinds of wheat of home produce was extremely heavy, at almost nominal quotations. Rods were dull in the extreme and to have effected sales lower rates must have been submitted to. The supply of barley was on the decrease; nevertheless a l kinds were the turn in favour of buyers. No English qualities on show. Malt was in limited supply and heavy demand at barely stationary prices. We were fairly supplied with oats. All kinds were dull, and demp parcels had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour were much neglected. Floating cargoes of wheat and Indian corn were a slow sale.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1490; barley, 1 malt, 1360; oats, 1110; flour, 1150. Irish: barley, 190; oats, 1720. Foreign: wheat, 7961; barley, 14,990; oats, 14,090; flour, 1720 and 6060 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 41s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 27s to 29s; grinding barley, 22s to 27s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; grinding oats, 20s to 23s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 47s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s; Yorkshire ah... Line... ton beans, 34s to 36s; green ditto, 30s to 34s; Yeogeal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; Scotch and Irish potato ditto, 22s to 24s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maples, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 40s to 46s per qr.

Foreign: French flour, 25s to 31s per sack; American, 18s to 27s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Since our last report scarcely any transactions have taken place in this market, and prices have ruled almost nominal.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 50s to 53s. Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s per qr. Cakes, London, £7 10s. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 8s to 9s. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. Brown rapeseed, £21 to £22 per last of 10 qrs. Canaryseed, 52s per qr. Linseed cakes, English, £7 5s to £8 per 1000. Hempseed, 40s to 42s per qr. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 39s to 41s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 48s; white ditto, 40s to 48s; foreign, red, 42s to 54s; white ditto, 40s to 56s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 5d; barley, 26s 8d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 34s 8; peas, 33s 2d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 0d, barley, 27s 7d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 32s 8d.

Duties. Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Wool.—The store of samples being very extensive, and dealers generally well in stock, the demand for all kinds of teal is heavy, and prices are barely supported Common sound qualities in Essex offered at 8d per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 22,234,061 lb against 21,233,981 lb in 1851.

Coffee.—The demand is exceedingly heavy, and all plantation kinds are 1s to 1s 6d per cwt lower. Good middling to good has sold at 57s to 59s; fine ordinary, 45s to 53s. Good ordinary native has been withdrawn from public sale, at 44s per cwt

Sugar.—Since the 1st inst. the market has ruled heavy, and in some instances, the quotations have given way 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at from 38s to 39s 6d; good ditto at 37s to 38s; good middling to good ditto at 37s to 37s 6d; grey and brown ditto, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; soft brown Grenada, 37s to 38s; low to middling ditto, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; good to fine Benares, 36s 6d to 37s; good to middling, 31s to 32s 6d; and fine grassy white Bengal, 42s 6d per cwt. Refined goods heavy, at from 46s 6d to 48s; fair ditto, 45s 6d; grocery ditto, 44s 6d per cwt. Refined were 3,305,347 cwts against 2,414,185 ditto, in 1851.

Rice.—Most kinds are 3d per cwt. lower, with a very inactive inquiry.

Provisions.—The public sales are progressing steadily. Fine qualities have sold at full quotations, but other descriptions have come in for lower.

Provisions.—Since our last report scarcely anything from but what of the most ordinary kind has been offered for sale, and the demand is very limited. Fine Irish 70s; Dutch, 68s; and fine English, 72s per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon have improved in value 1s per cwt. Waterford, landed, 52s to 56s; and Limerick, 54s to 58s per cwt. Lard is producing more money. Waterford, landed, 56s to 58s. Beef and pork are scarce, and held at very full quotations.

Butter.—Since our last report the market has ruled with a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, 87s 6d to 88s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt, but cash quotations are 1s 6d per cwt. Stocks are moderate, at 44,000 casks.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, pale, at very full prices. Linseed Island, proof, is quoted at 34l 5s to 35l; and East India, 1s 6d to 1s 6d per gal on. Brandy firm, but not dearer. Gen-va, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per gal on.

Hops and Straw.—Of old we have only to state that since our last report, 5 to 7cwt. old clover, 80s to 90s; new, 5 to 7cwt. ditto, 90s to 98s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Very favourable accounts have arrived from Kent and Sussex respecting the growing crops of the present year, but the fly appears to be very general in the Worcester grounds. Although the show of samples is very limited the demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices for fine kinds. Sales amount to 200 pockets.

SUSSEX pockets, 45s 6s to 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, 5s to 47 5s; Mid and East Kents, 5s 10s to 6 14s; ditto yearlings, 3 10s to 3 3s. Old o 0s, 0 10s to 1 1s.

Coals (Friday).—Best Hetton, 17s; second ditto, 16s; Hasting Hartley, 15s; New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Wylam, 14s; Eden Main, 14s 6d; Hetton, 13s 6d; Walker, 13s 6d; Braddyll, 15s 6d; Percy Main, 16s; Lambton, 15s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year the supply of beasts on sale this week was extensive, and so far as we can learn the numbers in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and other grazing districts are in a downward tendency. Mr. Very had on offer 28 remarkably fine Scotch Runts. Up to 2 o'clock, sunday calves. Its to 23s, and quarters, store pigs, 18s to 19s each. The demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at early 2s 6d per 8 lbs. Sheep and lambs, 2s 6d per 8 lbs. Of foreign animals, we received 1200 from Holland, with a fair to middling supply from Belgium. Generally speaking, the trade was in a dull and sluggish state, at barely 2s per 8 lbs less than on Monday's market. The primest Scots, 3s 10d to 4s per 8 lbs; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs. Short horns, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Devons, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Herefords, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Sussex, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Irish, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Foreigners, 3s 4d to 3s 6d per 8 lbs. Calves, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs. Prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs; small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs. Suckling calves, 18s to 23s, and quarters, store pigs, 18s to 19s each. Total supplies, beasts, 1626; sheep, 17,050; calves, 270; pigs, 380. Foreigners, beasts, 38; sheep and lambs, 1200.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Our markets are heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Per 8lb by the carcass—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

ROBERT LEDGER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 2.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut. G. S. Edwards, to be Second Lieut.

JULY 13.—Royal Artillery: First Lieut W F Barnett to be Second Captain, vice Lock; Second Lieut H Brown to be First Lieut, vice Barnett. First Lieut A H Anson to be Second Captain, vice Standish. Second Lieut F M H Prosser to be First Lieut, vice Anson.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

A YENTON, Coventry-street, Haymarket, silversmith.

BANKRUPTS.

C E BINGHAM, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, printer. S MITCHELL, Commercial-road East, shoe-maker. G E HIBST, builder, cloth merchant. R PETERSHEIM, Liverpool, ship agent. J BUCK, Manchester, surgeon.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W M'NEIL, Glasgow, shoe manufacturer. A M'GREGOR, Dall, Perthshire, cattle dealer.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

WAR-OFFICE JULY 16

Ad Inst. Lieut S Mathias to be Captain, vice Lesky, Ensign R Stack to be Lieut vice Mathias. Lieut Sergeant J Mackay, Ensign Sergeant Major Hall, to be Ensigns. Sgt Major J Thompson, Sergeant Major Hall, to be Ensigns. Ensign R S Morrison to be Lieut, vice Rooke. Lieut H Lumsden to be Lieutenant, vice Hewett, Ensign Hewett major Nunery, Ensign H S Simmons to be Lieutenant, vice Gamble. 8th Ensign W F Hogue to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson. 14th Lieut R M'Donald to be Captain, vice Cuthers, Ensign F Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice M'Donald. Lieut J C Brodie to be Adjutant, vice M'Donald. 16th Ensign G F Charles to be Lieutenant, vice Madden. 18th Sergeant-Major J Cooper to be Ensign vice Rogers. 23rd Major F Adams to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mosheart Colonel Sir John A Fraser to be Major, vice Thompson. 47th Ensign and Adjutant J Colgate to have the rank of Lieutenant. Quartermaster-Sergeant R Ingram to be Quartermaster vice Jones. 71st Lieut Sir R L Newton Bart to be Captain, vice Fraser. Ensign W Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Jones. 88th Second Lieut F H Goe to be First Lieutenant, vice Walsh. 89th Major A Hamilton to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Paterson. 97th Lieut S H Jones to be Adjutant, vice Jones. 3d West India Regiment: Ensign W E W Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 16.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut W A F Bazalgette to be First Lieutenant, vice Middleton.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J CHALLEN, Brixton, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

J STREETER, Brighton, corn merchant. J H MORRIS, King William-street, Strand, linen-draper pavement and matting manufacturer. J W EI WARD, [illegible] Strand, [illegible] C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Robert Fraser Tweedie, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1842	196	85,846 11 0	1892 2 6
1843	357	67,830 16 11	4093 18 6
1844	198	80,445 8 0	2883 17 0
1845	319	120,014 13 0	5353 17 0
1846	413	83,700 14 0	4368 8 0
1847	479	115,349 4 0	4327 4 0
1848	565	121,454 17 0	4982 2 0
1849	474	109,778 15 0	7496 8 0
1850	569	212,469 16 11	8162 13 7
1851	1,017	317,265 16 0	10,401 6 0
Total ...	4,787	1,336,156 9 0	57,949 18 8

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes. in the County of Middlesex. by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 570.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE RHINE.

CHARITY covers a multitude of sins; but if the moralist were asked whether there were a robe of concealment still more ample, he might safely answer that it was Success. It is a Royal garment that dazzles the eyes of beholders. A light shines from it when it has been worn in a prominent cause, or after a great struggle, whether for good or for evil, that the multitude in most, if not in all, countries are quite unable to resist. In the halo which it spreads around it, the errors and defects formerly obvious in the character of the wearer become wholly or partially invisible. The villain who fails is the greatest of all villains; but he who succeeds seldom lacks either apologists or admirers. It has always been so and always will; for in a material world there is but too often no other criterion by which the hero can be estimated. "Treason never prospers;" and the reason is obvious as the well-known rhyme in which the saying has been handed down to us. "Mute, inglorious Miltons" are no Miltons at all; and "gems of purest ray" that lie unseen and unknown in the depths of the ocean are of no more worth than cockle-shells. The world has neither time nor patience to weigh people by the probabilities of what they might have been if they had had the chance. It can but look to results; and success is a fact, the value of which the dullest can understand and appreciate.

The President of the French Republic is at present in this position. It is no longer of any use to consider the means by which he rose to power. The world must at length accept him as he is. He stands before it as a fact, and not as a theory; the powerful, the popular, and almost the undisputed chief of the French nation. Measured by his standard, all his competitors for dominion seem mean and small. If he have not been wise he has been daring. If he have not been just he has been successful. He set himself a great work to do, and he has done it; and if his beginnings looked foolish and contemptible, the same thing cannot be said of his endings. His countrymen have, with few exceptions, long ceased to cavil at him. His power is not simply acknowledged, but cheerfully acquiesced in; and if the few submit and are silent, the many submit and applaud. They no longer criticise the acts by which he vaulted into his lofty seat. They have made up their minds that he was and is their necessity, for a period long or short, as events may indicate; and in the meantime they give him the acclamations which he needs, and which they are always ready to accord to their rulers, whomsoever they may be, provided they be strong enough to be successful.

The progress of Louis Napoleon to Strasburg and the Rhine, as portrayed in the pithy despatches of his prefects, is one continued record of applause, festivity, and triumph. As in ancient Rome, the people

> Climb up to walls and battlements,
> To towers and windows, yea to chimney tops,
> Their infants in their arms, and there they sit
> The live-long day in patient expectation
> To see great Cæsar pass;
> And when they see his chariot but appear
> Do they not raise one universal shout?
> And do they not put on their best attire?
> And do they not cull out a holiday?
> And do they not strew flowers on the way

of the daring adventurer who rides in triumph over the liberties of the Republic? That they would shout with as much joy and strew as many flowers in the way of Henry V., if that personage could achieve the same success as Louis Napoleon, is no reason why we should ignore or depreciate their present enthusiasm, or shut our eyes to its influence upon the events of our time. The President is the hero of the hour, and both he and the French nation seem equally contented with each other. Prefect vies with prefect who shall best receive him, and mob with mob as to which shall applaud him the most lustily.

And certainly the occasion as well as the man is remarkable, and might well inflame the imaginations of a less imaginative people than the French. The opening of a great line of railway connecting Paris with that remote corner of France which keeps watch on the banks of the Rhine, is an event of unusual interest, whether considered under its purely civil, scientific, and commercial aspect, or whether it is viewed by the light of those historical and romantic traditions which influence so largely the popular mind of France. And with his customary boldness, the President has turned the ceremony to the utmost account. Not only has he shown himself, in the full blaze of his recently-acquired glory, in those scenes where in his earlier days he appeared as the crack-brained adventurer, and thus enabled the most impassive of observers to form a striking contrast between his past and his present career, and to make the madness of his youth appear as if it were but the foresight and forethought of his age—not only has he inaugurated a great and useful work with all the pomp and circumstance of a state ceremonial—not only has he shown the malcontents that always will exist as long as France is a nation that the popularity of his name is more than ever a tower of strength to him, but he has adroitly flattered the dearest vanity of the French people in a manner as brilliant as it was unexpected. He has passed the covered Rhine upon a bridge of boats, constructed for the occasion by his own engineers, and reviewed a German army upon the German soil. The fact appears incredible, and will no doubt be more suggestive than agreeable to the various sovereigns of Germany, and possibly will interfere with the quiet meditations of a greater potentate than either of them—the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty is now on a visit to the King of Prussia, and sufficiently near the scene to appreciate its full significance. Europe may well be astonished that the Grand Duke of Baden should have invited such a perilous honour as Louis Napoleon has conferred upon him; yet we cannot but admire the tact of the French President in taking advantage of the invitation. He knows how to please both the army and the people, and to act upon the strong

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO STRASBURG.—DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as well as upon the weak points of the national character. But at the present time, although the President may in this and in other ways endeavour to flatter the military vanity of a people that would make many sacrifices for the sake of a little more of the Rhine frontier, there seems to be a wise determination on the part to aid in the development of the commercial activity and industrial wealth of the country. The railroad system is operating great and beneficial changes in France. Though still largely behind this country in the extent of its internal communication, and still to a great extent indebted to English capital and skill for the means of making and working its lines, France is every year becoming more and more accustomed to the benefits of railways and electric telegraphs. In a short time all her great arterial lines will be completed; and from the Straits of Dover to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the lakes of Geneva and Constance, her iron highways will be busy with traffic. France will then enter upon a new phase of her industrial history; and the war-spirit, still so unhappily prevalent among her citizens, will be startled by the powerful rivalry of that greater and more humanising spirit of civilisation of which this country is the world's example. France is so weary of theories of government, so desirous of political repose, and apparently so contented to barter its liberty of speech and of opinion for liberty to work and thrive, that it is likely, notwithstanding the arbitrary and cruel mode by which the President strengthened his fading dominion in December, 1851, that he will grow in the good opinion of the people. There is a rumour, believed to be well founded, that he has lately become a convert to the truth of the great doctrines of Free Trade. If so, he will have a still more brilliant opportunity of being useful to his own country and to Europe than has yet been afforded him.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The formal opening, during the past week, of the great trunk line of railway which connects Paris with the most extreme point of the eastern frontier at Strasburg, formed the occasion of the first of the Presidential tours of state for the season, and is remarkable, not only for the really extraordinary display of enthusiasm which his presence elicited from the congregated masses along his line of route and at its terminus, but also for his having extended his excursion beyond the frontiers of France, across the Rhine into the German territory the Grand Duchy of Baden. Here he took the opportunity of reviewing, at Kehl, the Baden troops, amidst the plaudits of the multitude belonging to both nations; and then advanced to the capital (Baden), on a friendly visit to the Grand Duke, being accompanied throughout by his cousin, the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, who forms, as it were, a "connecting link" between the two rulers on either bank of the Rhine. The Duchess, probably, suggested to the Grand Duke the invitation to her kinsman, the Prince President, as a politic move to gratify the vanity of France by the spectacle of her ruler presiding at a review on the so-much-coveted German bank of the Rhine. Among the various rumours called into existence by Louis Napoleon's visit to Baden, is one to the effect that the principal cause of it is connected with matrimonial projects. The lady who is spoken of as likely to share the honours of the man whom many regard as the future Emperor of France, is a grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, whose daughter was married to Prince Gustave de Vasa, the son of the last and the dethroned legitimate King of Sweden. The father of the young lady (the Princess Caroline Stephanie de Vasa) is a general officer in the service of Austria. She is now said to be in Baden, and the President's visit, arranged by the Grand Duchess, is alleged to be for the purpose of an interview between the Prince and his fair relative. She is in her nineteenth year.

The general satisfaction both of the Government and the country created by the *éclat* of the occasion, was also greatly enhanced by the presence, during the festivities, of the officer in command of the Prussian forces in the Rhenish Provinces (General de Prittwitz), charged by his Sovereign to congratulate the Prince President on his arrival at the German frontier; and of an Envoy from Austria on a similar mission. The gentleman selected for this purpose was Field-Marshal Count de Paar, commandant of the fortress of Kustadt. There were also special Envoys present from the adjoining states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Switzerland all sent to do honour to the President on his coming to their neighbourhood, and, upon the whole, as well from the intrinsic importance of the occasion viz. the opening of a great line of the most speedy intercommunication through the heart of France, as from the ready recognition of his new and more absolute *régime* which it has furnished the neighbouring powers the opportunity of offering before the eyes of his assembled countrymen on the theatre of his former discomfiture, this visit of Louis Napoleon to the ancient city of Strasburg constitutes, of all his "progresses" hitherto, the one to which considerations of the greatest consequence and interest attach, both in his own eyes and those of his adherents.

The departure of the President from Paris took place on Saturday morning last at nine o'clock. He arrived at the Strasburg Railway station a few minutes before that hour in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of cuirassers. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, and was accompanied in his carriage by Generals Roguet, Canrobert, and De Goyon, all in full uniform; Colonel Revilla, M. Mocquard, Dr. Conneau, and an orderly officer followed in another carriage. The terminus of the Strasburg Railway was gaily decorated with flags on the occasion, and shrubs and flowers were placed along the gallery leading to the reception-room, where were assembled General Magnan, about seven or eight general officers; among them the Minister at War, M. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, several members of the same public body, the deputies and senators invited to accompany the President to Strasburg, the Minister of the Interior, the Prefects of Police and of the Seine, and many other high public functionaries, who attended, either to join the *cortège* or to take leave. All were in full uniform. The President partook of some refreshments before leaving. The train by which the Presidential party was composed of ten first-class carriages, entirely new, besides the state carriage. The locomotive and the tender were dressed with flags. The Prince was accompanied in his carriage by General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; M de Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lelebvre Duruflé, Minister of Public Works; M Bineau, Minister of Finance; and the President's aides-de-camp; and the other carriages were filled by the officers of the household, the directors of the company, and persons invited.

The first day's journey terminated at Nancy, where, on the arrival of the train, at half-past seven in the evening, a salvo of 101 guns announced the President's entry into the railway station. He was there received by the mayor, deputy-mayor, and municipal council. Part of the troops of the garrison, drawn up in the court to serve as a guard of honour, presented arms, with drums beating and bands playing, the crowd cheering warmly, and all the bells in the place ringing a merry peal. The Prince then got into a carriage drawn by eight horses, general officers riding by the sides, and a brilliant staff following. A number of other carriages were also prepared for the Ministers and persons of distinction. The infantry lined the streets at each side, and considerable bodies of cavalry escorted the presidential carriage. The cortège proceeded to the Hotel of the Prefecture, passing through the Porte Stanislas which was converted into a triumphal arch for the occasion. The crowd in the streets was most dense, and the reception very favourable On the President's arrival at the Prefecture he took the usual refreshment, a grand display of fireworks took place, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince afterwards went to the ball offered by the town, where, however, he did not stay long, being fatigued by the exertions of the day, having stopped and received the authorities along the line of route at Meaux, La Ferté, Château-Thierry, Epernay, Chalons, Bar-le-Duc, and other places, at all of which his reception by the people, who thronged in vast crowds to behold him, was of the most enthusiastic description; and, in several instances, he was greeted by processions of young ladies, who with a graceful address, presented him with bouquets of flowers. At Chalons, for instance, where the train arrived at one o'clock, the President was received by all the authorities, and by a large body of troops drawn up close to the station. The people received the President with loud cries of welcome, which became still louder when the Prince, taking the arm of the Bishop (an old officer of the Imperial Guard), proceeded towards the spot where stood the horse which was in readiness for him to mount in order to review the troops.

After the review the President and his brilliant *cortège* entered an immense tent and partook of refreshments. During the short time which the President stopped here previously to continuing his journey, a number of ladies and young girls were presented to him, and he decorated with crosses three officers belonging to the troops which he had just reviewed.

At Toul, the Prince was as usual received by the authorities, and another group of young ladies came forward and offered him bouquets. At the moment when he was mounting the steps of the platform a young girl issued from a group of her companions, and addressed Louis Napoleon as follows:—

Prince, —France was at one time in the power of the foreigner, when a poor young girl of Lorraine had the good thought of trying to save the country. She came to Toul to be inspired by means of prayer, and, with the aid of God, succeeded in her enterprise. In our days France, we have been told, was menaced even in her most simple institutions; you determined to save it. The town of Toul would have been happy to receive you within her walls, and to see you visiting the place where Joan of Arc's valour confirmed in her holy determination. Imperious necessity does not allow of that; but, whilst the population salutes you on the way with their grateful acclamations, permit us, children as we are, to offer you a few flowers. They add to the offering the vows and prayers which God will listen to; you, Prince, will also execute well your design.

The decoration of the tent under which the President was received was composed of military trophies, each crowned with an eagle with out-spread wings. One of the inscriptions was—"Toul à Louis Napoléon—20 Décembre, 7,000 Oui." The President here reviewed the troops, who received him with loud cries of "*Vive Napoléon! Vive l'Empereur!*" At the moment the train was starting a regular avalanche of bouquets, thrown by ladies, fell into the carriages.

On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, Louis Napoleon quitted Nancy for Strasburg, and, notwithstanding that the rain fell heavily during his progress, his reception by the crowded population at the various stations along the line was as favourable and enthusiastic as on the preceding day. The train arrived at Strasburg at half-past seven o'clock mid-day. A salute of 101 guns was fired as the President entered the terminus, and all the bells in the city immediately pealed forth a welcome. All the authorities of the place were assembled to receive the Prince in a magnificent pavilion erected for his accommodation. The preparations for the ceremony of inaugurating the railway were upon the most extensive scale. At the extremity of the rails within the terminus, a long platform was raised, on which an altar was erected, and along the side of the line tribunes were to be seen, capable of containing between 3000 and 4000 persons. The pavilion, just spoken of was constructed at one side of the railway, and contained a most elegant saloon for the use of the Prince and his suite. The President, on alighting from the state-carriage, was complimented by the mayor and municipal authorities on his arrival, and was presented by them with the keys of the town, which he was pleased to return into their hands. The religious ceremony that of blessing the locomotives—then commenced, and was of an exceedingly imposing character. The President took his place in a tribune on the right of the altar, with his suite and a number of the principal visitors from Paris, whilst the civil and military authorities occupied another tribune on the left side of it. In the other tribunes, at each side of the line, were seated a vast number of persons who had been admitted with tickets to witness the ceremony. The 62d Regiment was on duty inside the terminus, and their band played overtures and military pieces before the arrival of the train. Other troops of the garrison were appointed to do duty outside, in the neighbourhood of the railway. As soon as the Prince had taken his place, the Bishop, accompanied by a numerous body of the clergy, came forward and celebrated mass; after which he blessed the locomotives, pronouncing a short appropriate address on the occasion.

When the ceremony had concluded, the President withdrew for a short time to the pavilion, where he received a number of delegations from the adjoining towns and villages. The Prince then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the hotel of the Prefecture, passing, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, by the Pont du Faubourg de Saverne, the Vieux-Marché-aux-Vins, the rue de la Comédie, and the rue Brulée. The streets were lined at each side with infantry; four regiments of the 4th Cuirassiers and 6th of the 4th Lancers were also disposed at various points along the passage of the *cortège*. Strong bodies of mounted gendarmerie preceded and followed the President.

The town was crowded to excess by the population from the neighbouring districts, and the whole place wore a holiday aspect of the gayest kind. From an early hour all the streets were crowded, and all the houses were gaily dressed out with flags, garlands, and draperies. The neighbourhood of the railway terminus presented quite a festive scene, and all the public squares and buildings were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Everywhere might be seen escutcheons bearing the initials of L. N., alternating with the arms of the city of Strasburg.

Immediately after the Prince's arrival at the Prefecture he received the authorities and the principal inhabitants of the town. The whole passed over with perfect order, and every one was delighted with the urbanity of the head of State. At half-past five o'clock the *cortège* of peasants filed off before the President. It consisted of 120 cars filled with young girls, and 1200 horsemen all dressed in the costume of the country. On passing before the President the girls threw bouquets at his feet, uttering at the same time the cry of "*Vive Napoleon!*" which was taken up by the horsemen, and re-echoed by the spectators. These cars were covered with ivy, branches of trees, and flowers, and in general bore inscriptions significative of the village which each had proceeded from. For instance on one might be seen the words "The town of Molsheim to Louis Napoleon, who has re-established order and tranquility!" and on another, "The town of Rosheim. We are proud of our glory!" The filing off of these rustic vehicles, filled as they were with the prettiest girls of each village, in their holiday attire, was a novel and pleasing spectacle.

In the evening the President received at his table the representatives of the Foreign Powers, the Envoys of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Swiss Bâle, all the generals present at Strasburg, and all the high functionaries in display of full dress. A fireworks took place from the bastion opposite the Prefecture, and, notwithstanding the rain, a dense crowd stationed themselves before the building and hailed the President with loud cries every time that he appeared on the balcony, which he did repeatedly, with the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden. A grand illumination of the cathedral in coloured lamps and Bengal lights afterwards took place, and presented quite a fairy scene. The streets continued to be crowded until a late hour at night, but nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity.

On Monday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, the Prince proceeded to review the troops of the Strasburg garrison on the Robertsau, or Ruprechtsau—an extensive space laid out in walks and gardens beyond the walls, and forming the principal promenade of Strasburg. After the review, a series of manœuvres was executed in the most brilliant manner, in presence of the Prince President, his suite, and the foreign envoys. A sham forced passage of the Rhine took place: a bridge of boats being thrown over the river by a corps of pontoniers. The space spanned by the temporary bridge was 46 metres, and the communication was established in an incredibly short space of time.

Louis Napoleon subsequently crossed the Rhine to Kehl, and there reviewed the troops of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and the remains of the troops and the people of both nations. He returned to the Prefecture at Strasburg shortly after twelve o'clock (noon). In the afternoon there was a grand *fête* at the Robertsau; jousts on the river and a balloon ascent: and at night a ball at the theatre in honour of the Prince President; and the cathedral and the public and private buildings of the city were illuminated

The following interesting details of the day's proceedings are taken from a local paper, the *Alsacien*:—

The question was to effect a simulated forced passage on the lesser Rhine, called the *bras Rabich*, by the application of the different systems of bridges employed by our pontoniers. The first manœuvre consisted in the conveyance of arms on a raft impelled by a party of swimmers. Then some boats carrying infantry attempted a landing. The infantry, the moment they had put their feet on the other bank, commenced skirmishing against the troops that defended it. The landing had for object to cover a third manœuvre—that of the *pont tournant*, a bridge of boats, one extremity of which is made fast to the French bank, and the other extremity insensibly gains the opposite bank from the moment it attained the object desired, a column of infantry rushed above the bridge to succour the skirmishers. The cannon thundered at the same time, and arrested by its fire the movements of the enemy. Whilst the combat was thus progressing, a new bridge, established on rafts, was constructed about 600 metres below the first. Our troops on landing were driven back; but a battery crossed the river on a raft carried on four boats, landed, and protected the infantry by taking the enemy in flank. The infantry resumed the offensive, and thus permitted the completion of the bridge on rafts. The moment it was terminated the rest of our infantry gained the other bank, and the passage of the stream was secured

The Prince enjoyed the spectacle of these operations from a magnificent tribune, richly ornamented, where he had been received with the most ardent acclamations on the part of the ladies who had assembled, notwithstanding that the hour was so early The passage of the river terminated the manœuvres on the Mabila arm of the stream. The Prince left with his brilliant *cortège*, and proceeded towards the great Rhine: he passed in front of the Custom-house, which was guarded by the troops of the Administration. The Prince had found an immense crowd at the moment of the review, the crowd was as great at the smaller Rhine, and it was still the same all along to the great Rhine. The banks of the river and the approaches to it, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with human beings. Immense platforms were erected on the French bank, and were occupied by thousands of spectators. The Baden bank was also crowded with a multitude not less vast, and all enthusiastic: the garrison of Kehl was under arms, and drawn up in order of battle along the stream. Unanimous acclamations welcomed the Chief of the State. Here again a magnificent structure, richly adorned and covered with flags and streamers, had been prepared to receive the Prince and his suite, who entered by an opening prepared in the barrier which protected the bridge. He placed himself in a boat where a *fauteuil* had been prepared for him. At that moment the cannon gave the signal for the commencement of the manœuvres. The boats of the pontoniers advanced successively, placed themselves at regular distances, and became connected one with the other by means of planks, which the artificers quickly made fast. Other artificers threw out large anchors, which served to maintain each boat in line, and fix it against the current Thirty-nine minutes sufficed for skilful pontoniers to complete their work, and to secure the passage from one bank to the other over a width of about 400 metres. The Prince then rose, left his gondola, and mounted on horseback. At the head of the *cortège* was then a carriage in which were the statues of Baden. On the other bank the Prince was received with cries so loud that they were echoed in France as one immense shout of joy. The garrison of Kehl was reviewed in the midst of shouts a thousand times repeated of "*Vive Napoléon!*" The Prince then proceeded to the opening of the bridge, and after having examined its marvellous construction he returned, still hailed with shouts of enthusiasm from both banks of the river. He again traversed the stream on the great bridge of the Rhine, followed by the carriage of the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie and the Marchioness of Douglas While returning to the French bank hurrahs upon hurrahs were shouted out with a degree of frenzy. The Prince bent his way to the town, followed by his brilliant staff. The multitude retired, still in amazement at the spectacle it witnessed, and which will long remain engraved on their memory. The Prince's entry into the town (Strasburg) was one continued triumph; he was literally bombarded with bouquets and chaplets of flowers, and the shouts of "*Vive Napoléon*" (or Napoléon, as one honest Alsacian call him), redoubled in intensity, and when suspended were replaced by shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The population, at each moment more and more enthusiastic, did not cease to admire the man the may had e-cited, as he moved along, mounted on a magnificent horse, which he managed with perfect ease. Wherever they had a chance of having a glimpse of the Prince, there they ran. When they saw him on one point, they tried every short cut to see him again, and once more salute their Prince or their President.

On Monday afternoon, during the course of a short drive, Louis Napoleon was received by an impromptu burst of popular favour, which he appears not to have anticipated, and which is thus described in telegraphic despatch of the Prefect of the Department (Bas Rhin) to the Minister of the Interior:

At half past four the Prince went out in plain clothes, and in an open carriage, and drove in the streets of Strasburg and in the public walk of Ruprechtsau, where the sports of the 15 took place. The moment he was recognised he was surrounded by a crowd respectful and ardent. Each one wished to see him and approach him, while raising shouts of "*Vive Napoléon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" Affected by a demonstration so truly popular, the Prince alighted from his carriage and engaged amongst the crowds of people. It was then there arose actual delirium, and it was in the midst of a population so respectful in its affection that the Prince continued his promenade, and returned to the Hotel of the Prefecture at six o'clock

We are indebted to the same source for the following notice of the departure of Louis Napoleon from Strasburg to Baden on Tuesday:—

The Prince President left the Prefecture at ten o'clock, to proceed to Kehl, and from thence to Baden

The Prince was with the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden in the *calèche* of the Prefect. He declined taking any escort, and forbade military honours to be paid him. Although the hour of departure had not been announced, a numerous crowd remained stationed at the Prefecture, and in the adjacent streets, waiting to present bouquets of flowers, and to salute the President.

The passage from Strasburg to Kehl was effected without accident, notwithstanding the eagerness of the multitude to get near the carriage. At eleven o'clock precisely the Prince quitted Kehl in a special train. The garrison of Kehl was under arms at the railroad station, and paid him the usual military honours.

A further dispatch adds:—

STRASBURG, July 21.

The Prefect of the Bas Rhin to the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of General Police.

The Prince has passed the night at Baden. His health is excellent. The people are only occupied with the Prince. As for the elections, they are quite forgotten.

Louis Napoleon's return to Paris had been originally fixed for Tuesday, but the gratification experienced by him from the universal acclamations of the people has induced him to prolong his visit a day or two further.

Some arrests, it is said, have taken place at Nancy and Chalons-sur-Marne, but upon what ground is not stated.

The *Moniteur* declares that as soon as the President of the Republic shall return from Strasburg, a slight modification of the Ministry will take place, and adds:—"M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the rumour says, will be named Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Turgot will be Minister of State: M. Magne will be named Minister of Public Works, in place of M. Lefebvre-Duruflé: M. Casabianca will be named President of the Section of Public Works in the Council of State, in place of M. Magne; and M. Lefebvre-Duruflé will be named Senator

The *Moniteur du Thrs* has received "warning to. publishing an article reflecting on the Government.

Bou-Maza has not attempted to escape, as had been supposed last week He has written to the *Constitutionnel* to say that he was absent from his place of detention by permission of the authorities, and that he was present to escape, as he shown by his return to his former place of residence.

The *Moniteur* announces the promotion of General of Brigade M'Mahon, Commander of the division of Constantina, to the grade of General of Division. This promotion is no doubt a reward for the activity displayed by General M'Mahon, during the late insurrection in that part of Algeria.

UNITED STATES, &c.

The supremacy of our transatlantic brethren in the production of fatal accidents on a grand scale, is painfully asserted in the intelligence from the Union this week. At Staten Island, near New York, on the 5th inst, 100 persons were precipitated into the water by the giving way of the small bridge between the shore and the ferry-boat, and 17 out of the number were drowned. At New Orleans, on the same day, a steamboat, while racing against another vessel on the Mississippi, blew up, when 50 passengers were killed on the spot, and several wounded. Amongst the former was Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and other persons of distinction. In the same category may be ranked the intelligence brought to New York by the steam-ship, *Empire City*, that the *Madelaine* steam-ship, bound from Aspinwall to Havannah and New Orleans, had lost upwards of forty of her passengers and crew by cholera and Chagres fever. At Brooklyn an extensive fire in an oil manufactory destroyed property to the amount of 50,000 dols. In Canada, likewise, a disaster similar to the last has taken place, a conflagration having broken out in Montreal on the 8th inst., which was not got under at the departure of the latest news on the evening of the 9th. Upwards of 300 houses have been destroyed, and many thousands left without a home.

The latest advices from New York are to the 10th inst.

Of political news there is nothing of special interest to mention.

From Congress we learn of the reception by the Senate on the 2d inst, of a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to diplomatic salaries, by which it appears that nearly all the foreign representatives of the United States deem their pay too small; and, on comparison with the salaries paid to the agents of other countries, it appears that many of them do not get what might be regarded as fair remuneration for their services.

In the House of Representatives a bill had been printed, authorising

the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails between New York and Galway, *viâ* St. John's, Newfoundland

Mr Webster had reached Boston, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Southern Whigs are most active in favour of Scott's election.

The exiled Socialists from France had given a banquet to M. Cabet, Ch ef of the Icarians.

Judge Betts had decided that Kaine, the criminal fugitive from Ireland, was legally detained under the extradition treaty, and disallowed the writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been sued out in his favour

The seventy-sixth anniversary of National Independence was celebrated on the 4th inst. with great festivities from one end of the Union to the other.

Dr. George A. Gardiner, the head of the alleged Gardiner claim, who was previously out on bail in the sum of 40,000 dols., under an indictment for perjury, had been again arrested at Washington by order of the Government, under a new indictment, which was found by the grand jury, charging the said Gardiner with forging the signatures of the Governor and of the Secretary of state of San Luis Potosi, the Prefect of Rio Verde, and his secretary, and the seal of the State. The Government demanded bail in the sum of 100.000 dols. Judge Crawford required 20,000 dols., failing to obtain which, Gardiner was committed to gaol.

Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, expired on the 20th ult.

The remains of Henry Clay arrived in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, the 3d, from Philadelphia, when a procession took place, from the Battery to the City Hall. The coffin was deposited in the Governor's room, where it remained in state till the following Monday morning, when the body was conveyed to Albany, *en route* to Kentucky.

WEST INDIES.

Advices received this week from Jamaica to the 27th of June, communicate the same unvarying tale of distress, disease, and depression which forms the staple of all the intelligence for a considerable time past from this once flourishing island. The feeling of despair as to any amelioration of the circumstances of the place had become so deep-rooted and wide-spread in the popular conviction, that a strong tide of emigration had set in to the gold-fields of Australia; whole families were taking flight to the El Dorado of resuscitated hopes; but in general the main body of the emigrants consisted of young single men in the prime of life. The want of labour was being seriously felt in many parts of the island, and the press was obliged to be resorted to as a means of inducing labourers to engage themselves upon better terms, for the purpose of securing the pimento crop, which was now ripening. A good, honest, and hard-working labourers, that there is no getting a fence put up, or a piece of land planted with grass or corn, without trouble, and the certainty of failure in consequence of the dilatory manner in which it is performed. The pimento crops do not reach one half of what they ought to be, from the same cause.

Small-pox continued to rage with much virulence in many parts of the Island. In Kingston it was very prevalent, notwithstanding which the number of deaths had not been great. The disease was found to yield to superior medical treatment.

From the other islands there is no news of interest.

POSTAGE.—THE GERMAN STATES.—A treasury warrant has been issued, by which it is directed that all letters posted in England for the German postal union, and *vice versâ*, and all letters passing through the German postal union for England and the Colonies, shall be charged at the rate of 8½d. per letter postage. The letters thus charged must be conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat, and be enclosed in the Prussian closed mails. And the warrant does not extend to any letters sent out France or out Belgium, unless it be indorsed on the Prussian closed mails. The countries comprised in the postal union are Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburch, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemburg, and the countries included in the postal district of the principality of Tour and Taxis (Lippe excepted).

For letters above half an ounce in weight the following rules of postage are fixed, viz: On every such letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage. On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage. On every such letter exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage. And on every such letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage. And for every ounce or fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce; and such progressive and additional rates, chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

The costs and expenses paid by the public out of the Civil Contingency Fund, for the passing of the Sou hern Market Removal Bill, amounted to £3613 7s 9d. The solicitors engaged were Messrs. Lewis Barnes, and Ellis, and their services extended over a period from the 13th March, 1851, to the conclusion of the session (4th August). The fees paid to the three counsel en.ged (Mr. Sergeant Wrangham and Messrs. Edwin James and Elias) amounted to £1273, and their services did not extend over more than three months. The various items in the bi l appear to have been charged upon what is termed "a moderate scale," as only £59 12s. 2d. was taxed off £3671 19s 11d

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.—One of the most extraordinary discoveries of the present day is that by which the production of fish, to an incalculable extent, in lakes and rivers, by artificial means, can be effected. The process has within the last three years been employed on a grand scale with extraordinary success, in different parts of France. Some years ago two fishermen, named Gehin and Remy, of La Bresse, in the department of the Vosges, found that from various causes the stock of trout, for which the rivers and lakes of that department are famous, greatly declined; and they then attentively studied the habits of the male and female trout, with the view, if possible, of discovering the means of checking the evil. After long and patient observation they found that not one in a hundred of the eggs deposited in the bed of rivers, came to maturity—the rest being devoured by other fish, washed away, or destroyed by mud They found also that of the fish which had become exclusive of hatched, the greater part were destroyed by the larger fish of their own or different species. It then struck them that if they were to collect the eggs, and after wards to secure the young fish from the voracity of the larger ones, they would in the course of a few years obtain an inexhaustible supply. These two men, accordingly, did so, and then, in imitation of the fish, placed the eggs on a layer of gravel, which they deposited in a box full of holes. This box they fixed in the bed of a flowing stream, and covered it with pebbles. The fish themselves, in the natural way, cover the eggs with pebbles and leave them. In due time the eggs exploded, and almost every one was found to be good. They then obtained several hundred fish. They took precautions for keeping the little creatures in water when they were out of danger, and supplied them with fitting food. Applying this operation the year after to a great number of fish they obtained several thousand trout; and in a year or two more the numbers had literally increased to millions. After they had stocked all the rivers and streams of the Vosges, and some in the Moselle and the Haut and Bas-Rhin, Dr. Haxo, secretary of the *Société d'Emulation de Vosges* drew the attention of the Academy of Sciences and of the Government to the discovery. The Academy decared that it was of immense national importance, though it had long been known to scientific men as a scientific curiosity, not, however, as of practical utility. The Government, on its part, saw that the application of it to the rivers and streams of France would not only afford employment to a vast number of persons, but would enable an immense addition to be made, at scarce any expense, to the people's food. It accordingly took the two men into its service and made them apply the system to different waters. They have done so with the most angular success; rivers and lakes in which there were no fish are now teeming with them. Nor have they confined their operations to trout alone, but have extended them to salmon, carp, pike, tench, and perch, and in each case with complete success. Indeed, their system is appuable to all sorts of fresh-water fish, and to those which, after spawning in rivers, descend to the sea. Among the rivers they have already stocked are those of the Ire, Haute, Loire, Allier, Loire, Meuse, Meurthe, and the Haute Saône. Several gentlemen of property have also tried the system with success on their estates in Burgundy, Brie, and Normandy. In addition to the breeding of fish in enormous quantities, it enables fish of different species to be naturalised in any waters or removed from river to river. So great is the importance which the Government attaches to the plan, that it has nominated a commission of eminent scientific men to superintend the operations of Gehin and Remy. The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has also ordered that experiments shall be made to apply to salt-water fish, at the mouth of rivers, and of the coasts, especially in fisheries. M. Valen ciunes an eminent ichthyologist, and member of the Institute, has been charged to examine the mouths of rivers and the coasts from Havre to La Teste, and to state in what places the experiments may be tried with most chances of advantage. M. Milne Edwards and M Coste, both members of the Ins itute have been directed to make similar investigations between Cherbourg and Granville, and in the environs of Toulon.—*From the French papers.*

A party for the Australian diggings, consisting of ten persons, have taken a passage in the ship *Northumberland*, which leaves Plymouth on the 5th of August, for Port Philip. They purpose proceeding the diggings, and have formed themselves into a society for that purp s , which is to printed rules, which have been duly stamped and legalised. Each member is appointed to some domestic or social office in the community—such as chaplain, butcher, surgeon, captain, &c. They take out with them a large quantity of suitable clothing, and other things necessary for the occupation they are about to engage in. Eight of these persons were clerks in the Tithe-office, and left in consequence of a dispute with the Commissioners of that department.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BLAKELOCK *v.* THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—This action was tried on Monday at Derby, before Mr. Baron Alderson and a common jury, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff with £500 damages, as compensation for a broken ankle joint and a concussion of the brain, occasioned by reason of the notorious Clay Cross accident which occurred on the Midland Railway on the 19th of May, 1851. It will be recollected that at this accident a Mr. Meynell, a navvy-sirate, and Mr. Blake, of Sheffield, were killed. The train called at two places and in the time table, and was late on its departure from Derby. The engine broke down at Clay Cross, and was run into by a goods train l.ate due.

APPEARANCE IN COUNTY COURTS.—By the Amendment County Courts Act, a provision in the first sch. as to persons qualified to practice before the County Courts, is repealed, and it is now provided, "That it shall be lawful for the party to the suit or other proceedings, or for an attorney of one of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record, being an attorney acting generally in the action for such party, but not an attorney retained as an advocate by such first mentioned attorney, or for a barrister retained by or on behalf of the party on either side, but without any right to exclusive or pre-audience, or by leave of the judge, for any other person allowed by the judge to appear instead of the party, to address the Court; but subject to such regulations as the judge may from time to time prescribe for the orderly transaction of the business of the Court."

RETIRING PENSIONS TO COUNTY COURT JUDGES. — There is a clause in the County Courts Further Extension Act (15th and 16th Victoria, cap. 54), under which, on a petition to the Lord Chancellor, retiring pensions to County Court Judges, to two-thirds of their salaries, may be granted on account of personal infirmity disenabling a Judge from the due execution of his duty.

In the Insolvent Court a few days ago an application was made on behalf of an insolvent named Coker to be admitted to bail, he having filed his schedule, in which there appeared a statement respecting several "accommodation bills." Mr. Commissioner Phillips declared that he would not grant bail in any case where he found accommodation bills. He had done all in his power to check the giant evil, and he would now see what effect the rule he had laid down would have. Bail was an indulgence, and in the discretion of the Court, and notwithstanding the other Commissioners did not act upon it, he should do so until he was set right by the Legislature.

CHARITY SUITS.—It appears that already more than £500,000 has been recovered for the benefit of certain charities, and in one case alone upwards of £50,000. The number of charities with which the Attorney-General and Mr. Fearon (his solicitor on such matters) have to deal with is £24,000, involving property to the amount of a million and a half per annum.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Bow-street police court, on Wednesday, Thomas Best is, driver of one of Wilson's Favorite omnibuses, and Joseph Bishop, driver of one of Bolton's Caledonians, were summoned for furious driving. From the evidence it appeared that the two rival omnibuses were racing at full gallop up Whitecail, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, the Favorite being on its proper side, and the other endeavouring to pass it. They were galloping at the rate of ten miles an hour, when Bolton's omnibus came into collision with the carriage of a gentleman named Sotheby, while the Favorite was at most at the same time ran into Lord Easton's cabriolet, which was proceeding at a moderate pace in front. The collision with Mr. Sotheby's carriage was of an alarming character, and might have been attended with fatal consequences to the inmates Mr. Henry, the magistrate sentenced each of the men to three weeks' imprisonment, and ordered the proprietors to pay the expenses incurred by the damage. The amount due to Lord Easton was contributed by his Lordship to the poor-box.

Within the week the following return was published of pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1851, and 20th day of June, 1852, and charged upon the Civil List:—1851: August 30. Anna Jameson, in consideration of her literary merits. In trust to W. M. Thackeray, Esq., and John Murray, Esq., £100.—September 1. Maria Long, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Frederick Bedford Long, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, and of his having died from illness contracted while in the execution of his duty, by which she is placed in circumstances of great distress. In trust to the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon and John Martin, Esq. M.P. £100.—September 1. James Si k Buckingham, in consideration of his literary works and useful travels in various countries. £200.—September 2. Robert Torrens, F.R.S., in consideration of his valuable contributions to the science of political economy. £200.—October 10. John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his eminent literary merits. £300.—October 10. Elizabeth Reid (widow of Dr. James S. Reid, Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow, £50; and Jane Arnott Reid, Elizabeth Reid, and Mary Reid (daughters of the above, and for the survivor or survivor of them), £50, in consideration of Dr. Reid's valuable contributions to literature, and of the distressed condition in which his widow and children are placed by his decease. In trust to the Rev. George Bellis and Samuel Brown Reid, M.D. £100.—1852: Feb. 5. Alexander MacArthur, in consideration of the merits of her late husband, Dr. Alexander MacArthur, superintendent of model schools, and inspector of the Dublin district under the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and of his having been attacked by mental derangement, attributed solely to his unbounded exertions in the discharge of his official duties, and also in consideration that the pension of £200 per annum which was granted to her during the lifetime of her husband, has lapsed by his decease. In trust to Dr. George Bellby and Captain A ex Macleakie. £50.—April 5. John Britton, in consideration of his literary merits and impoverished condition £75.—April 5. Mary Fitzgibbon, in consideration of the signal services rendered by her father, Colonel James Fitzgibbon, on various occasions in Canada, and of the destitute condition in which she will be left at her father's death. In trust to Mr. G. de B. Allwood, secretary, and Mr. T. Wood, accountant of the Bank of British North America. £75.—Total, £1,200.

Some of the Liberal papers affirm, immediately on the assembling of the new Parliament, Sir Geo. Cockburn will move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the undue influences employed by the Admiralty, during the recent elections, in the Government ports.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN LAMBTON LORAINE, BART., OF KIRKE HARLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

It is a curious fact that within three years we have had to record the deaths of no less than five inheritors of the Loraine Baronetcy: of Sir William Loraine, the 6th Baronet, in 1849; of Sir Charles, the 7th, in 1850; of Sir Henry and Sir William, the 8th and 9th, in 1851; and of Sir John Lambton Loraine, the 10th, in 1852. The last-named, whose death occurred on the 11th instant, at St. Heller's, Jersey, was the third and youngest son of Sir William Loraine, the 6th Baronet, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Sir Lancelot Allgood, Knt., of Nunwich. He was born in 1784, and married, in 1835, Caroline-Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, rector of Morpeth, and by her (who died in 1847) leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, the present Sir Lambton Loraine, 11th Baronet, born in 1838, now a Midshipman in the Royal Navy. The Lorainos, of Kirke Harle, are one of the most ancient of the Northumbrian families, being descended from Robert, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror.

THE REV. EDWARD MURRAY.

THE Rev. Edward Murray, for many years rector of Northolt, Middlesex, died on the 1st inst., in his 84th year This highly respected clergyman, after relishing the higher preferments of the Church, devoted himself to the study of theology. His writings on that subject have had an extended circulation, particularly in Germany and America. He was also fond of scientific pursuits. His mind was actively inventive, and he must have been one of the first who applied the Archimedean screw to the purposes of navigation, as he had made from his direction a small vessel on that principle in the year 1803. The rev. gentleman was grandson of the third Duke of Athol, being the second son of the late Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and the younger brother of the present Bishop of Rochester. The Rev. Edward Murray married Ruperta, only child of the late Sir George Wright, Bart., and leaves issue two sons and two daughters.

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., formerly a member of the House of Commons, died at his residence, Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Gisborne's failing hea th had recently compelled him to resign the contest for Nottingham, and for ten days past slight hopes of his recovery had been entertained by his medical advisers.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Halford (wife of the Rev T. Halford, M.A.) has bequeathed £1000 to each of the following institutions: The Blind Asylum, at Exeter, the Dumb Asylum, at St. Leonard's, near Exeter; the Exeter Dispensary; Exeter Eye Infirmary; Governesses' Benevolent Institution, London, and the residue of her property to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. The late Thomas Norris, Esq., of Howick House, Lancaster, has bequeathed £1500 to the Cloth Fund at Croxton, to be invested, and the interest laid out in cloth for the poor of that town; a so £500 to the Bury Infirmary. The late William Smith, Esq., of Bristol, has left £200 to the Angel Pilgrims Society; London; £200 to the poor members of Ebenezer Chapel, Brighton; and £200 to the Sick Poor Society, Newark-upon-Trent.

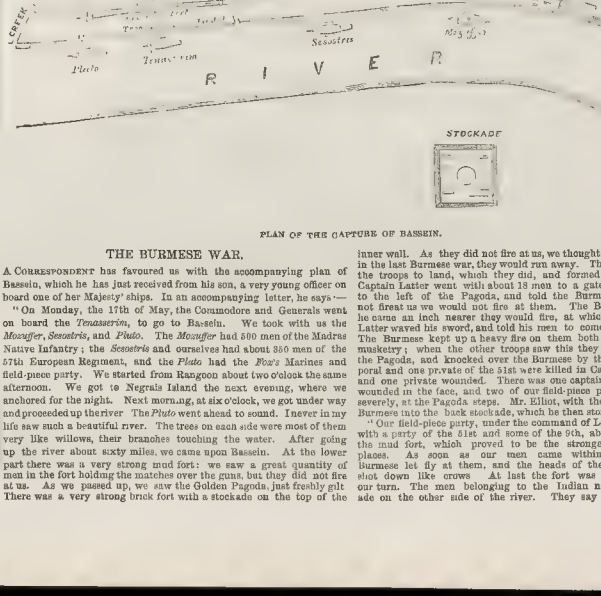
The will of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire has been proved by the present Ear. (Lorstofore Viscount Andover), the son and sole executor, to whom is referred the res. estate, and is also left c nsiderary legacies over the personalty, a specific portion o funded property being divided amongst the sons and daughters. A stamp duty was paid on £40 000.

The late Robert Richard Pigou, of Whitchurch, Oxford, who died on the 29th of April last, has left personal estate to the value of £100,000, and has bequeathed to his wife a life interest over the greater part thereof, and after her decease the property will be divided between his nephews. Henry Meadows Pigou, Frederick William Pigou, and Clarence Pigou. There are many liberal bequests to his relatives. The Colston Basset estate he has devised to his brother Frederick W. Pigou, who is an acting executor, together with the widow and the Rev. Henry Clarence Pigou. He has left a legacy of £100 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

LORD PROVOST PASSPORTS.—We understand that the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in London has recently intimated to the Home Office that passports issued by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh will not be recognised in Belgium, unless they are *viséd* at the Belgian Legation in London, or by a Belgian Consular agent in this country. This vexatious proceeding ought to be kept in view by persons who intend, in travaling on the Continent, to take Belgium in their route. An additional fee must be paid to the Belgian Consul and to for his visé, and it should further be explained that he will not give it unless there is appended to the Lord Provost's passport a description of the bearer, which has hitherto been unnecessary.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

At Standish House, the seat of the Rev. J. P. Mitchell, a fatal accident occurred last Saturday evening The youngest son of Mr. Mitchell had been rabbit shooting, and returning home about nine o'clock, was called by his two youngest sisters from the large entrance hall, and in running round to answer them the gun went off and lodged the contents in the forehead of the youngest, a girl little girl between nine and ten years of age She survived only a few minutes. The children had their arms round each other's neck when the accident happened, but strange to say not a shot touched the other

As the warehouseman at the White Hart, Newmarket, named Calkin, was engaged in uncorking some soda water, a few days ago, one of the bottles suddenly burst, and a quantity of glass struck him very severely in the face and eyes. He was taken home, and some of the glass extracted from his eyes, but after suffering the most excruciating pain, from inflammation and mortification, he died, delirious, leaving a wife and three small children unprovided for



PLAN OF THE CAPTURE OF BASSEIN.

THE BURMESE WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying plan of Bassein, which he has just received from his son, a very young officer on board one of her Majesty' ships. In an accompanying letter, he says:—

"On Monday, the 17th of May, the Commodore and Generals went on board the *Tenasserim*, to go to Bassein. We took with us the *Mozuffer*, *Sesostris*, and *Pluto*. The *Mozuffer* had 500 men of the Madras Native Infantry; the *Sesostris* and ourselves had about 350 men of the 57th European Regiment, and the *Pluto* had the *Fox's* Marines and field-piece party. We started from Rangoon about two o'clock the same afternoon. We got to Negrais Island the next evening, where we anchored for the night. Next morning, at six o'clock, we got under way and proceeded up the river The *Pluto* went ahead to sound. In ever in my life saw such a beautiful river. The trees on each side were most of them very like willows, their branches touching the water. After going up the river about sixty miles, we came upon Bassein. At the lower part there was a very strong mud fort: we saw a great quantity of men in the fort holding the matches over the guns, but they did not fire at us. As we passed up, we saw the Golden Pagoda, just freshly gilt There was a very strong brick fort with a stockade on the top of the inner wall. As they did not fire at us, we thought that, as at this place in the last Burmese war, they would run away. The General ordered all the troops to land, which they did, and formed on the river's edge. Captain Latter went with about 18 men to a gateway about 300 yards to the left of the Pagoda, and told the Burmese that if they did not treat us we would not fire at them. The Burmese said, that if they treated us as enemies they would fire, at which challenge Captain Latter waved his sword, and told his men to come on, which they did. The Burmese kept up a heavy fire on them both by great guns and musketry; when the other troops saw this they rushed on and took the Pagoda, and turned over the Burmese by the dozens. One corporal and one private of the 51st were killed in Captain Latter's party, and one private wounded. There was one captain of the 51st slightly wounded in the face, and two of our field-piece party wounded, both severely, at the Pagoda steps. Mr. Elliot, with the marines, chased the Burmese into the back stockade, which he then stormed.

"Our field-piece party, under the command of Lieutenant Rice, went with a party of the 51st and some of the 9th, about 80 men, to take the mud fort, which proved to be the strongest of either of the places. As soon as our men came within musket shot, the Burmese let fly at them, and the heads of the column were being shot down like crows At last the fort was taken, and it was our turn. The men belonging to the Indian navy took the stockade on the other side of the river. They say there were between

THE BURMESE WAR.

RATTLER PROSERPINE. SALAMANDER. PEGU.

THE CAPTURE OF MARTABAN.

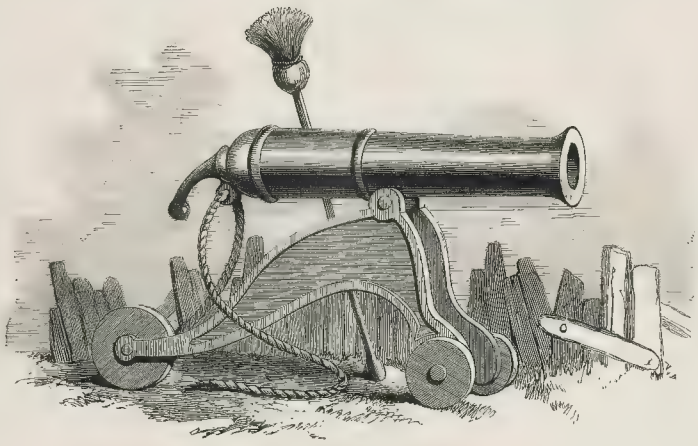
6000 and 7000 troops in the three forts, and there were between 500 and 600 Burmese killed. Out of our small army of 900 men there were 31 men wounded and 5 killed. Everything was quiet at six o'clock that same evening, so that we were just twelve hours in coming up sixty miles of river and taking three strong forts. We left a day or two afterwards, leaving a garrison of 500 men, and H.C *Sesostris*.

"Yours, &c.,

"H.M.S. ——, off Rangoon,
May 23."

We have also been favoured, by two Correspondents, with the accompanying Sketches of two of the leading events of the Burmese War. The first shows the taking of Martaban, which has already been detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 5, page 443. In this View, the position of the several steamers engaged in the attack are correctly shown; the troops landed at the wharf in front of the battery, where a building is seen. Our Correspondent, writing from Moulmein, May 12, says:—

"We have had no mail here since February last from Calcutta, as all the steamers are engaged in the expedition. Our losses since the action have been heavy, nearly 300 men, through sickness. We old hands, who know the Burmese well, and get our information from the people themselves, are of opinion that the Burmese will fight to the last; and, as they are much better disciplined and armed than last war, we shall have a tough job next cold season."



BURMESE GUN, CAPTURED AT RANGOON.

The second Illustration, by another Correspondent, at Rangoon, represents an iron Burmese piece, about 4½ lb., taken in the jungle behind the white house stockade.

The lower Sketch, by the same hand, shows the building used as the Field Hospital during the three days' storming of Rangoon, detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 5, page 443; and for June 26, page 508, where also are engraved the town, fortifications, and Great Pagoda. Our Correspondent's Sketch of the Hospital is taken from the river, whence the mass of buildings is very picturesque. It consists of a pagoda, fringed with bells hanging from metal trellis-work. Next, to the right is shown the summit of a temple, which contains several colossal Burmese idols. The building in front of the View was the residence of the priests of the temple, and is built of teak, raised upon piles of the same wood, about eight feet from the ground. This building was appropriated to the reception of the wounded Europeans; the small building in the background being assigned to the native soldiers. During the five days of the fight, about 180 men and officers were admitted, including those prostrated by *coup de soleil* and cholera, and 120 from wounds received in action. The medical officers attached to the hospital were Dr. Montgomerie, superintending surgeon to the Burmese force; Dr. Farrer, Dr. Christison, &c. The wounded, after being treated in this hospital until sufficiently recovered, were removed to the *Depôt* hospital.

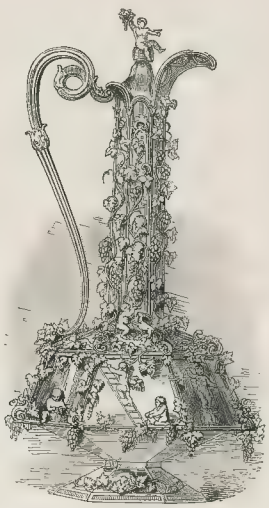
BUILDING USED AS THE FIELD HOSPITAL, DURING THE STORMING OF RANGOON.

NEWSPAPER

THE STAMFORD RACE CUP.

THIS handsome group was contended for at the Stamford Races on Tuesday. It consists of a tazza of graceful form, supported by an oak-tree, around which are grouped cleverly-modelled figures of a horse, mare, and foal. Upon a massive base are inscribed the names of the stewards, Mr. George Payne and Mr. J. Talbot Clifton. The nominal value of the prize is 100 guineas. It is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is a very tasteful work.

THE STAMFORD RACE CUP.



THE JERSEY RACE CUP.

THIS elegant prize was contended for at the Jersey Races on the 7th inst. It is a Claret Jug, of burnished silver, engraved with horizontal lines, upon which are laid vine leaves, tendrils, and grapes, amidst which are cleverly modelled figures, in frosted silver; tastefully embodying "The Vintage," in its stages of gathering and crushing the grapes. Upon the cover of the Jug a Bacchanal figure sits astride a cask, holding in triumph a rich cluster of grapes. By an ingenious contrivance all the figures may be removed, and the jug used plain. This is a novel and characteristic design, beautifully wrought by Mr. Angell, of the Strand.

THE ÆOLIAN VASE.

THIS classic prize has been presented by her Majesty to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and was sailed for, by yachts of all nations, on Thursday; the celebrated clipper *America* having been specially sent home from Gibraltar for the occasion, by her noble owner, Lord De Blaquiere.

The following are the details of this very characteristic vase. Subject on panel:—

The seamen of Ulysses, thinking to discover riches within the bag (given to their master by Æolus), unfasten the mouth, the winds contained therein burst out, and the result is a terrific storm.—ODYSSEY, Book X.

The three other panels bear the Royal arms and following inscription:—

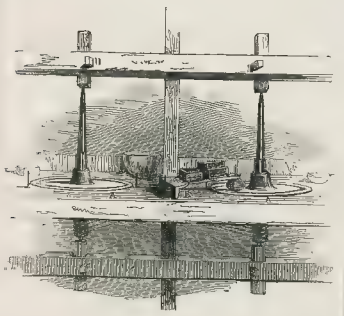
The gift of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, July 22d, 1852.

Upon the shoulders of the vase are figures representing the winds.

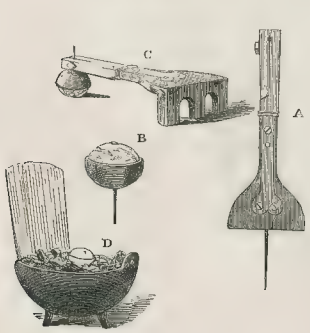
THE ÆOLIAN VASE, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The whole is very richly decorated in the Cinque-cento style, and placed upon an ebony case.

This superb prize, value 100 guineas, has been executed in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and is a first-class specimen of design and manufacture.



ELEVATION OF PART OF THE DIAMOND-CUTTING MACHINE.



PARTS OF THE DIAMOND-CUTTING MACHINE.

RE-CUTTING THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE RE-CUTTING OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

THIS celebrated gem, of which the world of visitors saw so much in the Great Exhibition of last year, is now in progress of transformation, an operation which it has hoped and believed will develop its beauties to a greater extent than hitherto has been the case. Before proceeding to detail the process, of which we were witness on yesterday se'nnight, a brief outline of its history may be given. The Koh-i-noor was found in the mines of Golconda about the year 1550, and was presented by the Viceroy of the Deccan to the Great Mogul. The diamond subsequently became the property of Pandoor Rajah, Chief of all India, Cabul, and Cashmere, from whom it was taken by Timur, and subsequently from Mohammed Shah by Nadir Shah. On the assassination of Nadir Shah, it was seized, with his treasury, by his general, Ahmed Shah, who took it to his native country, Affghanistan, of which he became Sovereign. His descendant, Shah Soojà, when obliged to fly his country, took it with him, and threw himself upon the protection of Runjeet Singh; the latter, taking advantage of his misfortune, by a little fortune skilfully applied to the mind and body, induced its surrender into his own possession. On Runjeet's death it was inherited by Dhuleep Singh. The recent war in Mooltan, and disturbances in the Punjaub, induced the British resident at Lahore to secure as an hostage the person of the boy king Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and at the same time to seize the Koh-i-noor. Upon the defeat of the Sikhs it was yielded to the British Crown, by special clause in the treaty then concluded.

The Hon. W. C. Osborne, in his work, "The Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh," gives the following graphic description of the mode in which this famous diamond was worn by its equally famous possessor by right of conquest, Runjeet Singh:—"Cross-legged upon a golden chair, dressed in simple white, wearing no ornaments but a single string of enormous pearls round the waist, and the celebrated Koh-i-noor or Mountain of Light on his arm (the jewel rivalled, if not surpassed, in brilliancy by the glance of fire which every now and then shot from his single eye, as it wandered restlessly round the circle), sat the Lion of Lahore."

Upon the gem falling into the hands of its present possessor, enormous and exaggerated ideas of its value (under all circumstances a difficult matter to decide) were formed, and even in the Exhibition Catalogue the lustrous cynosure was set down as representing a (fictitious) value of two millions sterling. Professor Tennant, however, has, upon a careful calculation, arrived at the more moderate estimate of £276,765, as the market value, supposing it to be perfect in every respect. A minute examination, however, showed that the Koh-i-noor was not perfect, arising from the unskilful mode in which it had been dealt with, both in the original cutting and subsequent setting. To remedy these defects was desirable. How to do it was the question. Professor Tennant and the Rev. W. Mitchell were consulted, and, in an elaborate report, were favourable to the proposed re-cutting as a means of improvement, but threw out doubts as to its complete practicability, unaccompanied with danger to the integrity of the stone. Upon this report Messrs. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket, the Crown jewellers, were instructed to obtain the opinions of practical diamond-cutters, and with this view those gentlemen consulted Mr. G. Coster, of Amsterdam; the trade of diamond-cutting, which originated in this country, and being at present chiefly confined to Holland. This practical lapidary, while not disputing possible danger from various causes, expressed his belief that, with the requisite care and skill of experienced artists, it might be avoided. These reports were duly considered, and eventually Messrs. Garrard were instructed to execute the work of re-cutting the diamond, and converting it from its present imperfect shape to that of an oval brilliant, with corresponding alterations of the two smaller diamonds its accompanying pendants. Two skilled workmen were brought over from Holland, and a steam-engine was erected, to assist in the intended operation. An engine of from two to four-horse power was erected under the direction of Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and somewhat of Nasmyth the apparatus was for the first time practically employed; on which occasion his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who had evinced great interest in the undertaking, honoured Messrs. Garrard's factory with his presence, and inaugurated the work by himself cutting the first facet on the stone.

We will now endeavour to explain the *modus operandi*, which from its novelty in this country cannot fail to be interesting. In a copper vessel or cup, called the *dop*, is melted a quantity of solder—a mixture of tin and lead which is allowed to cool until it attains a certain consistence, when by means of tongs the diamond is embedded in the metal until entirely covered with it, except the salient angle intended to be polished. The *scaife* is the next piece of machinery: it consists of a cast-iron disc, which is wheel horizontally revolving in the centre of the lapidaries' table, at a velocity of upwards of 2000 revolutions per minute, upon which the exposed portion of the diamond is placed by means of forceps fixed to the table, and steadied by the pressure of heavy weights of lead. The rapidly revolving wheel or *scaife* is kept constantly supplied with diamond dust, the only known medium for cutting diamonds; and the intense heat generated by the friction, which if not guarded against would speedily melt the metal in which the stone is deposited, requires that the jewel should be frequently cooled in a pan of tepid water, which is kept at hand for that purpose. From the anxious care and cautious skill required in the performance of these operations may be inferred the length of time which the undertaking is likely to occupy —an operation the parallel of which has not occurred in Europe for at least a century.

In our two illustrations of portions of the machinery, Fig. 1 shows an elevation of the lapidaries' table, A A being the *scaife* and B the forceps, with the *dop* loaded with solder, part of load to retain it in its position, and increase the pressure of the diamond upon the *scaife*.

Fig. 2 contains a top view of the forceps; B the *dop*, with the diamond embedded; c the forceps holding the *dop*; D the charcoal fire with *dop* containing the solder liquifying.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOLTON.—About ten o'clock on Monday morning a dreadful accident occurred at the Star Inn, Bolton, by the falling of the eastern wall of the concert-room and premises destroyed last week by fire. Several workmen were at the time engaged taking down the walls, which were very strong. The wall in question suddenly gave way, falling upon some two-pair-back houses in Wigan-lane, occupied by poor Irish families, crushing three of them to atoms, and burying the unfortunate inhabitants—men, women, and children in the ruins. Every effort was instantly made to extricate them from their perilous position, and many were dug out, having suffered little or no injury. Three persons were, however, found suffocated—viz. Nabey Kilgallen, a girl aged ten years; Michael Lurkins, between forty and fifty years of age; and Mary Carney, a widow with six children.

While Mr. Watts, landlord of the Admiral Keppel Tavern, in the Fulham-road, was engaged canvassing for the Marquis of Blandford on Monday, accompanied by Mr. Hewitt, an supporter of the noble Marquis, the chimney in which they were riding was upset when turning the corner of Jubilee-place, King's-road, Chelsea, by which accident both gentlemen were thrown out and seriously injured. Mr. Watts having fractured three of his ribs, and Mr. Hewitt having had his leg frightfully broken. The vehicle itself was smashed to atoms.

LAUNCHING LIFE-BOATS.—Colonel Colquhoun, director of the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, had, on Monday, a carriage for launching life-boats brought round to Woolwich Dockyard, for the purpose of showing its advantages in launching life-boats to the Lords of the Admiralty (who had been expected on an official visit on that day), and Mr. Richardson, senior, and Mr Richardson, junior, were present with their life-boat, or life-raft, for the purpose of exhibiting its advantages for saving lives from shipwreck or such items at sea. Several pontoons have been lately built at the Arsenal, which, whose pontoons have been introduced into the service for conveying troops across rivers or narrow arms of the sea; with Captain Washington, R.N., Captain Fraser, and several gentlemen connected with the shipwreck societies, arrived about two o'clock at the dockyard, and witnessed the inventions experimented with, Colonel Colquhoun having launched his boat from the carriage several times with twelve men for rowing on board; but the launches took place. The launch of the boat was very simple and easy effected by backing the carriage into the water under the slip from which the *Agamemnon* was recently launched until five feet depth of water was obtained, the wheels being ten feet in diameter, and then raising the fore part of the carriage the boat went down the inclined plane into deep water, and by its own momentum went a considerable distance from the carriage. The boat is to be landed by the same carriage from any beach, however sightly inclined. Col Beaumont, Capt. Perrot, and several ladies and gentlemen went on the Messrs. Richardson's raft, and were rowed for some time by six men with six oars up and down the river. Every person was on the raft, as it can scarce y be upset, on a former trial Mr. Richardson was standing on one side having failed to upset it. Further experiments will be made with these inventions when their Lordships visit the yard.

A young woman of good family lately defended her own case before the Civil Tribunal of Bourges, and spoke for three hours with great ability. Nothing could be more closely reasoned than her address, and the Court decided the case in her favour.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne.
TUESDAY, 27 Almanack duty repealed. 1834
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
THURSDAY, 29.—Month ends. Courts of three days commenced. 1830.
FRIDAY, 30. William Penn died, 1718.
SATURDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola died. 1556

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31. 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
m h m	m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
5 10 5 32	9 20 9 50	10 28 11 5	11 50	Tide 0 13	0 45 1 15	1 48 2 21

THE GRAND PANORAMA of the Interior of the GREAT EXHIBITION,

Measuring Forty-five Feet in length, the Drawings made by the most eminent Artists, from

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

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Sold, mounted on cloth, tinted, 7s. 6d.; or coloured, 10s. 6d., in an elegant wrapper, by all Booksellers and News-agents.—Office, 198, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—The Public is respectfully informed that the above Theatre will OPEN on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, commencing Mr MICHEAHAN, the celebrated American Tragedian, who will make his first appearance in HAMLET, supported by Messrs Tilbury, F Vining, Bunn, Bolton, Carter, H Mellon, Butler, Gilbert, Meadmore Turman, Hoddart and Adams To conclude with (first time) an entirely New Farce, entitled MRS JOHNSON Tomkyns, Mr Baker; Tomkyns, Mr F Vining; Lady Simons, Mrs Lowis; Patty, Miss Clara Tedder. Mrs Abbott, of the Broadway Theatre, New York, is also engaged, and will appear in the course of two weeks.—Great Reduction of Prices.—Stalls and Dress Circle, 5s; Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Second Prices: Dress Circle, 2s 6d.; Boxes, 2s Pit, 1s, Gallery, 6d. EDWARD MURRAY, Acting Manager

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—FIRST NIGHT of MR SALPH'S NEW OPERA.—On MONDAY, JULY 26, will be produced an entirely new and original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE DAVILS ID IT, with New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. The Libretto written by A BROWN, and the Overture and Music composed expressly for this Theatre by M W BALFE Esq. Supported by Miss Poole, Mr A Reed, Miss E Stevens, Miss Dorla; Messrs Travers, Borrani, H Corri, O Romer, and Herr Kuehler, with increased Band and Chorus. To conclude every evening during the week with the drama of ELLEN MAY.—Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.—Stage-Manager, Mr W WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 26, and every evening during the week, the Circus will re-open for the Season in the New Grand Historical Spectacle, written by Mr E Fitzball, Esq, entitled PETER the GREAT; in which Mr Ryder, from the Princess's, will appear. To be succeeded by three Chaste and unprecedented SCENES in the ARENA, for which the Amphitheatre has been so long renowned. The whole terminating with a Popular Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.—Stage-Manager, Mr Le Clercq

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Open daily at half-past Five o'Clock; commencing precisely at Six.—Mr BATTY begs to inform his Patrons and the Public in general that in consequence of the unprecedented rush by the CAB RACING of Mdlle MARIA and Mdlle HENRIETTI, each driving Four-in-hand, it will be necessary to repeat the Event every Evening and in addition to the present round of Entertainments, there will be two BALLOON ASCENTS, the first on MONDAY, JULY 26th, and the second on THURSDAY following, each at Six o'clock in the Evening. Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Third Class 6d.

ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-square.—On and after MONDAY, July 26th, the performances will commence with a laughable farce called the BROTHERS and SISTER. To be followed by a grand ballet d'action, called UN NUIT DU BAL. To conclude with a Fairy Extravaganza, entitled OBI NON; or, the Charmed Horn.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight precisely. Admission 1s; Balcony, 1s 6d; Reserved Seats, 2s, Stalls, 3s. A Morning Performance on Thursdays, at Two o'clock.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Positively the LAST WEEK before his departure.—Every Evening, and positively this week the last time, M and Madame ROBIN will give their ENTERTAINMENT; and on Saturday, the 31st inst., on Monday, July, the Grand Farewell Night. On Wednesday morning, at Half-past Two, the last Grand Juvenile Fête. Places may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, 323, Piccadilly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall, every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s; children half-price. Acts, 3s; area, 1s

A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

SCOTTISH FETE.—A GRAND NATIONAL FETE will take place in Lord HOLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of August, under the patronage of the Scottish Society of London and the Hanover Park Club, when, in addition to the games which were introduced on the occasion of the Highland Gathering, to be followed by a grand ball, there will be added the Mounted Combats of a Grand Tournament, Tilting, Running at the Quintain the Ancient Sport of Wrestling, &c. &c. Bills, containing full particulars, may be had at the principal Libraries and Music Shops.

ALFRED BRETT, } Hon. Secs.
CHARLES HANOVER PARK, Peckham. } E J ELLIOT,

ROYAL BEULAH SPA, NORWOOD.—The VERSAILLES of LONDON. Sole proprietor, Mr T MASTERS, of the Cyder Cellars, and of Regent-street. Open Daily; admission on Saturdays only 1s. Band of Mr Alexander Lucas. Mr Jerry Grass Band, Sylvan Labyrinth, Monster Caravan Circus, Fairy Fountains, Water-spouts, and Acts of Grace, Gentle Terrace, Arcadian Grove, Hermitage, Gipsies' Tent, &c. The Spa Waters, free to visitors. Dinners and Masters' Parties. Refreshments. Water Machine, one hundred feet high, constructed and set at work by his own Patent Freezing Apparatus, which obtained a prize at the Great Exhibition. Dinners and other refreshments. Wines, at the first quality. Pic-nic parties accommodated. Admission, 1s; Children, half-price. On Monday, the Gentlemen Cabmen's Society, and the Committee of the Hansom Cab Association, will have their Annual Fête, consisting of Fireworks, Balloon Ascents, and likewise many other attractions of the Brighton Railway at Sydenham, and there run on to the Spa. Good Stabling on the grounds.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a Month) are issued at the following Stations:

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£8 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	6 6 0	3 5 0
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Birmingham, Rugby, Leicester, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	3 0 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
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They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and remarkable route of Kenmare and Glengariff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have landed to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the tour through the North Giants Causeway; and one Jaunting Car for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourists' Hand-Book," compiled solely for these tours.

The full and complete information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 29, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered.—Capital, £50,000, in 5000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit of 1s per Share to be paid as a deposit, and £2 3s on the completion of the Company. Future calls, not exceeding £3 10s per Share, to be made at intervals of three months.

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The object of this Company is the working of the patents taken out by Mr Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, "for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone, &c." The Patents were secured some three years since, and the Patentee has subsequently devoted his energies in developing its powers and overcoming the mechanical and chemical difficulties attending the introduction of a new manufacture. He has fully succeeded in attaining these objects, and it is now found desirable to organize a company for the sale of production.

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The principal applications hitherto used in the Arts have been in the execution of architectural decorations, such as inlaid and ornamental pavements suitable for facing buildings, mouldings, chimney pieces, terrace work, monumental tablets, &c. &c.

In all these applications the results have been eminently successful, and show a steadily increasing demand.

The Patentee has received [illegible] most valuable and [illegible] commendations of the day, and the Patentee is able to refer to specimens which have been subjected to exposure to the action of the weather for nearly three years, without exhibiting the slightest appearance of decay. The "Inflexed Medal" of the Institution of Engineers, and the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition of the year 1851, have been awarded in testimony of its merits.

[illegible] the exclusive license which the Patentee has granted to the Company [illegible] the particulars of which may be ascertained, on inquiry at the Office.

[illegible] from the cost of manufacture of this material at Ipswich, and the price obtained, a profit of at least 15 per cent per annum may be confidently anticipated upon the whole of the capital proposed to be invested. The limited extent of the [illegible] hitherto prevented the full development of the [illegible] considerable extent have been already executed, and numerous [illegible] are in progress. Several large contracts are also now under consideration.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the Secretary, or to A B Cook, Esq, stockbroker, Sun Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Prospectuses, containing full particulars, with forms of application for shares may be obtained, and applications of the above rates, at the office, 71, Cornhill, from 11 till 3 daily.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE their Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION on SATURDAY NEXT.—GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St James' Palace, open from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, on SATURDAY NEXT, July 31st. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, 6 pence.

GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily; Afternoons at Three, evenings at Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1851, by introducing Sacred Vocal Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn of Waiting," &c., which has added so much to its celebrity.—It is needful for intending visitors to mark the address, ST GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr F Phillips, Mr Hughes, and Mr Knell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lenard's own and other original drawings. The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "The spectator is made to ascend from the flat region of Oude to the glorious ranges of the Himalayas, and everything of interest in the way is mapped and pictured with the fidelity of a geographer and the skill of an artist."—Athenæum.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES—By J H PEPPER, Esq, on Testing Gold, and on the Australian Gold Districts, and also on the Adulteration of Bitter Ale. By Dr Bachhoffner, on the Patent Pyrotechnic Gas Fire, and on Experimental Philosophy. By Mr Crispe, on Morrall's Patent Needles. By George Buckland, Esq, on Music, Classical and Popular, assisted by Madame Brogazzi, and Miss Blanche Younge, R A of Music. Dissolving Views, Microscope, &c., Admission: to Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

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NOTICE.

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The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

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Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

THE county elections are now nearly completed, and Lord Derby and Lord John Russell may severally estimate the gains and losses of the parties which they represent. Mr. Disraeli is of opinion that he will have "an absolute majority;" though the grounds upon which he forms it are not very obvious. That the Administration has strengthened itself by a few votes is indisputable; but that it has acquired a real majority is impossible to concede, except upon the supposition that the large class of members who style themselves Liberal Conservatives, and who only differ from the Whigs in never having yielded allegiance to recognised Whig leaders will throw the whole weight of their influence in favour of the Administration. But we should think that the Premier and Mr. Disraeli would scarcely be sanguine enough to form such a supposition as this. The broken but yet powerful ranks of the friends and followers of the late Sir Robert Peel are sufficiently numerous in Parliament, although the election has made sad havoc in their ranks, to hold the scale between the Whigs and Liberals on the one side, and the pure Ministerialists on the other. *With* them the Premier might occasionally reckon upon finding himself in a majority; *without* them it is all but certain that his Ministry will exist in the new upon the same terms as it did in the old Parliament, upon sufferance alone. There is no room for supposition upon which a lengthened period of existence may be anticipated for it. If Mr. Disraeli should so far exceed popular expectation as to produce a Budget which should satisfy all parties in the House, and be as acceptable to the graziers and corn-growers of Essex and Lincolnshire, as to the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Manchester, to Liverpool as to London, to the producers as to the consumers of food, there is no saying how long his power might continue. The Minister promises the country some such happy consummation, but the promises is, at best, as vague, as its fulfilment would be incredible. The temper of the country is, however, such that the Ministry will be allowed a fair trial; and we may be certain that no attempt will be made to eject them from office until they have had an opportunity of explaining their policy, and introducing a measure or measures founded upon it.

THE fine weather has set all the travelling classes in motion, except the ambitious in search of seats in Parliament, and the attorneys and agents severally interested in their success or discomfiture. The watering-places at home and abroad are crowded; Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, and France are again swarming with the rubicund faces of the travelling English. Baden-Baden, Homburgh, Kissingen, Schlangenbad, and all the Brunnens, are looking up. The echoes of Mont Blanc repeat not only the noise of falling avalanches, but the sound of the vernacular Saxon, or of the bad French of the English abroad. Continental innkeepers are feasting their imaginations on the clink of British gold, and wishing that the elections were fairly over, in order that a new crop of tourists might be emancipated from the hustings, and let loose to admire scenery and spend money. The French easy classes, if any such exist, have quitted the unsufferable heats of Paris, for the shades or waters of Fau, Vichy, or Eaux Bonnes. The Germans and the Russians are also on the move to the Brunnens and the gaming-tables; while the Americans, who are becoming more inveterate tourists than the English, are darting through Europe, from right to left—beginning with Liverpool, and ending with St. Petersburgh or Constantinople, or perhaps with Gibraltar and Lisbon, and leaving many autographs and much cash behind them. Kings and Queens, Emperors and Empresses, Presidents and Vice-Presidents are smitten with the same *furore*. The boundaries of their own countries no longer serve them for their relaxation and pleasures. They desire a change like other people; and if, like other people, they can combine business with pleasure, they are surely in the right, in these days of rapid locomotion, to see as much as they can, and to amuse themselves as much as is consistent with their health, their gravity, and their interest. The Emperor of Russia is in Germany upon a double mission of this kind; the Empress is at

Schlangenbad; the King of the Belgians has been bathing and drinking the waters at Wiesbaden; the French President has extended his triumphal tour from Strasburg—the scene of one of his early exploits—to the tempting territory of Baden, which may one day be the scene of another; and already meditates a flight across the Mediterranean to the land of Abd-el-Kader and Bou-Maza. Whether it is merely to inhale the tropic air, and gain new experiences of travel, or whether it be to try his "'prentice hand" in a real battle with the enemies of France, and thus acquire a zest and flavour in the estimation of his attached army, remains to be seen. And last, but by no means least, our own Gracious Sovereign, in a manner that becomes the Lady of the Isles and the Queen of the Ocean, has set out on a gallant cruise among the ports and harbours of the west, arousing the affectionate loyalty of her devoted people wherever she goes, and gaining, as every Englishman and Englishwoman devoutly hopes, health, comfort, and satisfaction from her trip. The mighty power of steam is converting all classes, from the highest to the lowest, into travellers; and among the most striking proofs of the increase of the locomotive frenzy, that afforded by the change in the habits of the French people is not the least remarkable. As a people, the French have less love of travelling than almost any other that can be named, unless it be the Japanese; but holiday trips to the sea coast have lately been organised among them with considerable and increasing success. One of the greatest, if not the greatest of modern French poets is said to have never beheld the sea; and the same want of curiosity, or of energy, is not uncommon among the educated classes in France. But the railway is changing all that, and Frenchmen are learning to travel as well as their neighbours. All this is of good augury for the future, and will produce results, as yet unexpected or unimagined, which can scarcely fail to be of advantage to the development of European civilisation. If great Kings, Queens, and potentates had travelled as much a century ago as they do now, the state of the world might have been very different, and many wars and revolutions might never have taken place; and if the mass of the people had had similar facilities for making acquaintance with foreign nations as with their own, the world would have been none the poorer, while it might have been very much the wiser and happier.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STOKEBLACKS' SOCIETY.—Last year, a few weeks previous to the opening of the Great Exhibition, at the suggestion of the committee of the Ragged School Union, a considerable number of boys were selected for their good behaviour from the various ragged schools, were clothed with a uniform dress, provided with brushes, blacking, and a stand or footstep, and placed in the most frequented thoroughfares in the metropolis, to clean the boots and shoes of such passengers as chose to employ them. The report just made proves that the scheme was highly satisfactory. The financial sheet of this little society for the past year is curious and gratifying. Out of £650 earned for cleaning 156,000 pairs of boots and shoes, the sum of £360 was paid directly to the boys, £140 was expended in working expenses, while the balance, no less a sum than £150, was deposited in the Savings Bank by those boys who had been the most industrious and saving; 36 boys are still employed in this manner, and although their earnings are not now so much as during the Great Exhibition, yet they average 7s. per week each. The success which attended the London experiment has induced the committees of the Ragged Schools at Brighton, Liverpool and Dublin to follow the example, and a great number of boys are now thus honestly earning their living.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM RISE.—On Monday an election of seventeen children into this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate. The report which was presented to the meeting stated that, during the past year, sixteen children had been elected by the subscribers and three admitted by right of election. The average number of the children in the asylum during the year was one hundred. The report of the examiner to the schools, the Rev. James Hill, expressed in the strongest terms the marked improvement in the school both of the boys and girls. The receipts during the year amounted to £2835 13s 4d, and the disbursements to £2482 16s 8d, leaving a balance of £352 2s 8d.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the board-room of the hospital; the chair being taken by a governor, in the absence of Lord R. Grosvenor. The report, which was read and agreed to, stated that during the year there were 17,990 pat ents admitted. The number of accidents admitted was 2238. Of the total number of patients, 16,468 had been cured or relieved, 87 had died, and 240 were under treatment. The funds received during the year amounted to £3554 13s. 2½d., including a former balance of £318 8s. 2½d, and the expenditure had amounted to £3499 11s. 2½d., leaving a considerable balance. The committee were very anxious to complete the upper portion of the building, which still remains unfinished, and for that purpose had opened a separate building fund, the total amount of which was at present £1781.

ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK COMPANY.—At the meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, the dividend declared was at the rate of £3 per cent. on the stock for the half year ending the 30th of June. The net earnings of the company for the six months were stated at £45,231. The present price of this stock is 87½, as stated in the Stock Exchange official list. It was also resolved to authorise the directors to carry into effect the alterations and extensions proposed in the report, and to raise the sums necessary for those purposes, not exceeding £7,000, either on debentures or mortgage.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Wednesday a special Court of Sewers took place at the Sessions-house, Newington-causeway, Mr. D. Jacb president. The financial statement showed a balance in hand, on the 17th ult., of £7824 9s. 10d., and a present available balance of £5695 1s. 8d.; but payments were ordered to the amount of £6631. It appeared from the report of collectors that the sum collected during the month was £9784 19s. 6d., and that there remained at present uncollected £37,739 17s. On the motion of Major DARACO, seconded by Captain Veitch, it was resolved, "That application be made to the directors of the Union Bank of London for an extension of the time appointed for the repayment of the £10,000 loan until the 24th December next. New works were ordered in the Randegh district to the amount of £52 10s.; in the Westminster district of £360; in the Holborn division of £243; and in the Surrey and Kent district of £30. A great number of reports, applications, memoria ls, and communications underwent a careful consideration, and occupied the court some hours.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The annual festival in aid o f the funds of this society was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, Lord STANLEY, M.P., in the chair. The noble Lord, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that, in a book lately published, entitled the "Charities of London," he found that their annual permanent income arising from property amounted to not less than £700,000 a year, and that this income arising from subscriptions and casual donations was a million more. Of this sum a quarter of a million was devoted to the relief of the aged and the infirm; the institutions for giving medical assistance took another quarter of a million; upwards of a million was spent for education and religious purposes, while the sum devoted to relieve general destitution did not exceed £74 000 a year. In the report it was stated that during the year upwards of 10 000 tickets for bread and coals have been issued. In the course of the evening, subscriptions to the amount of £200 were announced, including one of £25 from the noble chairman.

WEST-END NIGHTLY REFUGE.—On Thursday a meeting of the friends of this institution (which is situated in Market-street, Edgware-road), was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in the chair—to receive the report of a committee as to its management. The committee reported that the accounts were unsatisfactory, that the manager had repudiated their authority, and that a public charity had been allowed to degenerate into a private speculation. Under these circumstances the report was adopted; and it was resolved to reform the society on the model of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

FIRES.—On Tuesday night an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. F. Hammond, bookbinder, &c., No. 3, Great Dyer-street, Edgware-road, which destroyed a considerable amount of property. It was insured. —On Wednesday evening another fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs Southgate and Barrett, tile literary auctioneers, &c., No. 23, Fleet-street. The damage done was confined to the gutting of the attics and slight injury to the ceilings under by water. The building was insured.

METROPOLITAN BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 781 boys and 687 girls, in all 1468 children, were registered in the week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1846-51, was 1267. The deaths were Males, 481; females, 449: total, 921 - showing a slight declension of mortality from the previous week. The deaths from tubercular diseases have fallen from 221 to 193; from diseases of the heart, &c., from 49 to 43; from the respiratory organs from 123 to 98; from diseases of the digestive organs from 74 to 47. Diarrhœa and fever have, however, become more active. Scarlatina has declined Small-pox carried off last week 21 children and 4 adults. Four deaths were registered as caused by cholera. They occurred in the neighbourhood of Hackney and Clerkenwell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.852 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57.3 deg., which is less by 3.6 deg than that of the previous week, and higher by 3.1 deg. than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was 63.4 deg. on Sunday, and rose till it reached 72 deg. on Thursday, the highest in the week. The highest temperature of the day was 87.4 deg., or 9.9 deg. above the average, and the highest in the sun was 116 deg. The wind was in the north-east till Thursday, when it changed to south-west.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections have not yet been concluded. Amongst the members returned since our last publication is Mr. Cobden, for the West Riding of Yorkshire without a contest; and Mr. Bernal Osborne, for the county of Middlesex, after a severe contest, in which the hon. gentleman was opposed by the Marquis of Blandford (Ministerialist). The numbers at the close of the poll on Wednesday were—

Lord Robert Grosvenor	5197
Mr. Bernal Osborne	4377
The Marquis of Blandford	4226

Mr. Macaulay has addressed the following letter to the electors of Edinburgh, in acknowledgment of the honour they have conferred upon him:—

London, July 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—At a late hour yesterday evening I learnt that I was once more your representative. I am truly sorry that it was impossible for me to appear before you to-day in the High-street, and to give utterance to some part of the feelings with which I accept from you a trust, honourable itself and made doubly honourable by the peculiar manner in which it has been offered to me. On as early a day as my health will permit, I shall have an opportunity of explaining to you the general view which I take of public affairs. But on this day, the day on which my old connexion with you is, after an interruption of five years, to be solemnly renewed, I will avoid every subject which can excite discussion, and will only assure you that I am proud of your confidence, that I am grateful for your kindness, and that the peace, the prosperity, and the renown of your noble city will ever be to me objects of affectionate solicitude. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

In Ayrshire (Scotland), Mr. Cardwell, who lost his election in Liverpool, having consented to be put in nomination, in opposition to Colonel Sir D. H. Blair (Ministerialist), was accordingly proposed at the nomination on Saturday, in the town of Ayr, by Mr. Alexander Oswald, the late member for the county. Mr. Oswald, in an able speech, dwelt upon the great claims of Mr. Cardwell, as an advocate of civil and religious liberty and of Free Trade, and, amidst the enthusiasm of the meeting, recommended his hon. friend to the choice of the electors. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Cardwell, and a poll was accordingly demanded for Colonel Blair. The result of the polling, however, was not equally favourable to Mr Cardwell; for though on the first day he polled 923 votes to Colonel Blair's 1086, he lost the election; on the second day's poll, Col. Blair having been returned.

The following is a list of the members returned within the past week:—

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
ANGLESEY	Sir R Bulkeley	
ARGYLESHIRE ..		Sir A I Campbell
ARMAGH (County)	Colonel Caulfield	Sir W Verner
AYR	J Crawford	
AYRSHIRE		Col Sir D H Blair
BANFFSHIRE ..	J Duff	
BEDFORDSHIRE ..	F C H Russell	Colonel Gilpin
BERKSHIRE		G H Vansittart
		Robt Palmer
		Visct Barrington
BERWICKSHIRE ..		Hon F Scott
B. CRINGHAMSHIRE ..	Hon C C Cavendish	C G Duprè
		Right Hon B Disraeli
CARDIGANSHIRE ..		Colonel Powell
CARMARTHENSHIRE ..		D Jones
		D A S Davies
CARNARVONSHIRE ..		Col D Pennant
CASHEL	Sir T. O'Brien	
CAVAN		Hon J P Maxwell
		Sir J Young
		J Johnstone
CLACKMANNANSHIRE ..		
CLONMEL	Hon C J Lawless	
CORK (County) ..	V Scully	
	E B Roche	
CORNWALL, East ..	Robartes	Kendall
CORNWALL, West ..	E W W Pendarves	
	Sir C Lemon	
CUMBERLAND, East ..	Hon C Howard	
	Wm. Ma shall	
DENBIGHSHIRE ..	Colonel W Biddulph	Sir W W Wynn
DERBYSHIRE, North ..	Hon G H Cavendish	
	W Evans	
DEVONSHIRE, South ..		Sir J Y Baller
		Sir R Lopes
DORSETSHIRE		G Banks
		H K Seymer
		J Floyer
DUMBARTONSHIRE ..		A Smollett
DUNFRIESSHIRE ..		Lord Drumlanrig
DUNGARVON	J F Maguire	
DURHAM, North ..	R D Shafto	
ESSEX, North		Sir J Tyrell
		Major W Beresford
		T W Bramston
ESSEX, South		Sir W B Smijth
		Capt M Archdal
FERMANAGH		Sir A Brooke
FLINTSHIRE	Hon E Mostyn	
FORFARSHIRE	Colonel Maule	
GALWAY (County) ..	Sir J T Burke	
	J A Bellew	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, W...	N Kingscote	
HEREFORDSHIRE ..		R B Hale
		J K King
		Colonel Hanbury
HERTFORDSHIRE ..		T W Booker
		T P Halsey
		Sir H Meux
		Sir E B Lytton
		W Deedes
		Sir E Filmer
KENT, East	Sir E D Dering	M Smith
KENT, West		H A Herbert
KERRY	Hon T Brown	
LIMERICK (City) ..	R Power	
	F W Russell	
LIMERICK (County) ..	W Monsell	
	W Gould	
LINCOLNSHIRE, North ..		R A Christopher
		B Stanhope
LINCOLNSHIRE, South ..		Lord Burghley
		Sir J Trollope
LONDONDERRY (County)		Captain Jones
		Captain Bateson
LONGFORD (County) ..	R M Fox	
	Col Greville	
LOUTH	C Fortescue	
	T Kennedy	
MALLOW	Sir D Norreys	W W E Wynn.
MERIONETHSHIRE ..		
MIDDLESEX	Lord R Grosvenor	
	R B Osborne	W Bagge
NORFOLK, West ..		G B Bentinck
		T P Maunsell
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N		Augustus Stafford
		Captain H Vyse
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, S		R Knightly
		Lord Loraine
NORTHUMBERLAND N.		Lord Osmilton
		H G Liddell
NORTHUMBERLAND, S	W B Beaumont	Lord H Bentinck
NOTTS, North	Lord R Clinton	Right Hon J Henley
OXFORDSHIRE	G G Harcourt	Colonel North
		Sir G Mostyn
PEEBLESSHIRE		Colonel Stuart Stormonry
PEMBROKESHIRE ..		— Stirling
QUEEN'S COUNTY ..	M Dunne	Sir C Coote
ROXBURGHSHIRE ..	Hon J E Elliott	
SLIGO	C Towneley	W Miles
SOMERSETSHIRE, East ..		Sir E Kastchball
SURREY, East	Hon P J L King	
	T Alcock	
SURREY, West		H Drummond
		W J Evelyn
SUSSEX, East		A E Fuller
		C H Frewen
SUTHERLANDSHIRE ..	Marquis of Stafford	C N Nesbedale
WARWICKSHIRE, North		H Spooner
		Lord Brooke
WARWICKSHIRE, South		Lord Guernsey
WATERFORD (City) ..	Alderman Meagher	
	R Keating	
WESTMEATH	W H Magan	
	P Urquhart	
WICKLOW	Viscount Milton	W F W Hume
WIGTON	Sir J M'Taggart	
WIGTONSHIRE	J Dalrymple	
WILTSHIRE, North ..		W Long
		T H Sotheron
WILTSHIRE, South ..		S Herbert
		W Wyndham
YORKSHIRE, W. Riding	R Cobden	
	E B Denison	
YOUGHAL		I Butt

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.

On Thursday morning, at six o'clock, the Royal squadron left Plymouth Sound, steering eastward. At the time of leaving it rained slightly, which, however, shortly ceased, and the weather soon became beautiful. The squadron sailed direct for Cowes, the Royal party reaching Osborne the same evening at sunset. The armed escort arrived at Spithead at eight o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

On Thursday morning, the contest for Her Majesty's Cup of 100 guineas attracted to the pier at Ryde a crowded and fashionable attendance. Amongst the latest arrivals were her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge (to join her Royal mother), Lord de B'aquiere, Baron Knesebeck, Lady Webster, Captain Chester, &c. The display of yachts off the pier had a very animated appearance, as nearly the whole fleet from Cowes had changed quarters and had come down to witness the start, and accompany the contending yachts round the course. The main object of interest was the celebrated *America*, of which all kinds of rumours were afloat. Some little disappointment was experienced that the *Alarm*, hitherto the fastest vessel on this station, and which had recently been altered to the *America*'s form and rig, was not to start for the prize; but the race was confined to vessels of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, of which, we believe, Joseph Weld, Esq., the owner of the *Alarm*, is not a member.

At half-past ten o'clock, the various yachts took their stations off the pier. The following yachts started:—*Mosquito*, 50 tons; *America*, 180 tons; *Arrow*, 102 tons; *Zephyretta*, 180 tons.

At thirty-five minutes past ten the starting gun was fired, the signal being made that the yachts should proceed to the eastward, the course being round the Isle of Wight. There was a good stiff breeze blowing at the time, and the day was peculiarly favourable for testing the powers of the yachts capable of standing under a heavy press of sail. The *Mosquito* was the first to get under way, and soon showed her bowsprit ahead of the *Arrow*, who followed closely in her wake. The *America* was somewhat tardy in getting her gaff topsail set, which gave the cutters a decided advantage in the start; but that was of trifling account when compared with the extent of the course. The *Zephyretta* was the last to get away, and was almost twice her length astern of the *America*; but at 11.2, when abreast of the Warren sand, the *Zephyretta* had considerably overhauled the *America*—the *Mosquito* still leading, the *Arrow* being about half a mile astern of her, and about a quarter of a mile between her and the *America*. In this order they passed the Nornan buoy, beating up against the tide.

At Shanklin the *America* got rid of the *Zephyretta*, and at Black Gang had weathered the *Arrow*, which she shortly afterwards passed; the *Mosquito* still keeping her position in most gallant style, and was first round the Needles, the *America* about two minutes after her, and the same time between her and the *Arrow*.

Having now a fair and lighter wind, the two cutters quickly mounted their large gaff topsails and balloon jibs, and the *America* becoming out, they all stood over towards the other shore. Off Yarmouth the *America* passed the *Mosquito*, and became the leading vessel, and shortly afterwards the *Arrow* came up with and passed her, but the little vessel soon regained her position, and off Cowes the two cutters were stem and stern, the *America* leading by about two lengths. They succeeded in passing her off Osborne, and, still keeping the same position with respect to each other, they gradually dropped the schooner, and arrived off the Commodore's vessel so close together, that it seemed a dead heat between them. The first and second guns were fired for the *Arrow* first, and the *Mosquito* second, a few minutes' future event—and the third for the *America*, about two minutes and a half after the *Mosquito*. A more beautiful and exciting race could not have been witnessed.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Chatham on Friday (yesterday), when several interesting siege operations took place in his presence, under the direction of Colonel Harry D. Jones, commanding Royal Engineers at Brompton barracks.

THE ELECTIONS.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
CARLOW (County) ..		Colonel Bruen
		W B M'C Bunbury
DUBLIN (County) ..		J H Hamilton
		T E Taylor
KING'S COUNTY ..	L Bland	— O'Brien
KILDARE	W H P Cogan	
	D O'C Heneky	
KILKENNY (County) ..	J Greene	
	Serjeant Shee	
TIPPERARY	F Scully	
	— Sadlier	

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

From PARIS our accounts of yesterday (Friday) communicate the melancholy intelligence of the accidental death of Marshal Excelmans. He was thrown from his horse while riding across the bridge of Sèvres on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of dining with the Princess Mathilde at St. Cloud. He died a few hours afterwards from the effects of the injuries received. The veteran Marshal had nearly reached 80 years of age.

With reference to the movements of the Prince President, we learn, by telegraphic despatch from Strasburg, that he slept at Baden on Tuesday, and at mid-day on Wednesday appeared on the balcony of the Palace, where he was greeted by the crowd below with the loudest acclamations. He intended to leave on the following morning (Thursday), on his return to Strasburg, where he was to breakfast, and then to resume his journey back to Paris.

THE WEATHER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—The weather, since I wrote to you a fortnight since, relative to the then great and sudden increase of temperature, has continued warm up to the present time; the temperature of each day having exceeded the average of the season (which may be taken at 65°). From July 9, the successive daily excesses have been as follows:—9°, 8.5°, 1.5°, 2.4°, 4.6°, 5.4°, 9.8°, 7.7°, 4.6°, 0.5° 3.1°, 2.8°, and 0.5°. The average daily temperature, from July 3 to July 21, was 68½°; being higher in value for a greater length of time than any period since the first half of July, in the year 1836. Between July 9 and 21, the temperature of the air has ranged between 53° and 89°; the average of the highest by day has been 81°, and of the lowest by night has been 57°.—I am, &c.,

13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham. JAMES GLAISHER.

THE RECENT COLLISION AND SINKING OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT STEAMER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Gravesend, on the body of Mr. John Sard, a gentleman who, on his return to London from a tour through Egypt, arrived at Ramsgate from Ostend, and became a passenger on board the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, was on board that steam vessel at the time of her collision with the *Ravensbourne*, Antwerp steamer, off Northfleet. The body was discovered floating in the Thames, on the 8th inst., by James Weston, a lighterman, who took it ashore, and gave it into the custody of Mr. Godfrey, an undertaker. A gold watch and guard, a gold ring, 22s. in silver, several foreign pieces, 9d. in copper, and some gold studs, were found on the body. Mr. Sard, it appeared, was known to the proprietors of the Ramsgate Hotel, one of whom, in a letter, which was put in evidence, said:—"The only difference was observed of Mr Sard's usual appearance was that he had a beard nearly a foot long. He told us he had been travelling in Egypt for some months, and that he had contracted a fondness from sleeping in a boat on the Nile with the window open. A neighbour of ours here was aboard the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, and happened to be in conversation with Mr. Sard; he says at dinner he took off a belt and placed it on the table, saying it was all he possessed in the world. It is reported he was seen rushing down to the cabin after the vessel came in contact." The belt is missing. The evidence chiefly related to the identification of the body, which was at last satisfactorily established, the proceedings were adjourned for a fortnight.

SURREY GARDENS.—The fourth flower-show of the South London Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, at the Surrey Gardens, and the specimens exhibited had the usual excellency which might be expected from the fine weather, and the advanced period of the season. The picotees and carnations were much admired, and the show altogether was of first quality. There was a numerous and fashionable company, and the amusements, including the evening performances of Madame Sainthill, and the fireworks, were off with their usual éclat. A great number of prizes were distributed.

The Duchess of Bedford and Lady Rachel Russell are expected to leave town next week, for their seat, the DOUNE, N.B.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—CANVASSING FOR VOTES.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1852.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

THE hour has chimed, the poll is closed, and the battle is lost and won. All is over, though, from the front of the hustings a furious attorney is denouncing the officials for shutting the books by London instead of by local time, and threatening not only to vitiate the election, but to have the whole of the opposite party in Newgate the first day Parliament meets; and though, also, one stalwart and red-faced elector insists on fighting his way through the jeering crowd, that he may "tender" his vote, which he swears shall be recorded for "the Colonel." The patriot has dined, and laughs to scorn the dissuasive argument of friends, who assure him "the Colonel's all right." He fights on, but is finally suppressed, his hard heavy hat being beaten down over his eyes, and before he can extricate himself, his friend the Colonel is thundering out his grateful thanks.

But the struggle (and a tremendous one it has been) lay between the two other candidates, Sir Lincoln Green and Turmeric Flummey, Esq. Both are new to the constituency. Sir Lincoln is a wealthy Whig, of "gentlemanly politics; Mr. Turmeric Flummery is a successful barrister who has judged it meet, upon the present occasion, to take a brief from the "extreme Liberal" party. He has made brilliant and unscrupulous harangues, which really ought to have convinced anybody but impenetrable bigots; but, somehow, at the close of the poll, the numbers are:—

Colonel Rasper (T)	1337
Sir Lincoln Green (W)	1011
Mr. Turmeric Flummery (R)	976
Majority for Sir Lincoln over Flummery	25

So, one vote is safe for Lord Derby, and goes to swell the "absolute majority" which his Chancellor of the Exchequer believes will be marshalled under Prince Rupert's banner on the day of the battle. The Colonel is an uncompromising man, and has had a series of very explicit flags painted for this contest. They are planted in the outskirts of the crowd. "No Popery," "No Free Trade," "Rasper and the Constitution," "Rasper and the Crown," "Rasper and the Church," "Rasper and the People," "Rasper, and Plenty to Eat and Drink."

Sir Lincoln has had a more difficult game to play. He had to blazon himself moderately, and a pantomimic banner we once saw at Covent Garden would have suited him admirably, "The Sword, but draw it mild." He has been obliged to deal in compromises. He would have liked to write "No Popery" because he speaks at Exeter Hall, and could, in his next address there, have referred to his efforts in support of Protestantism. But a good man's path is full of trials, and much as he would have wished to say "No Popery," there are 246 Catholic electors in the borough, whose votes are essential to him. So he writes up "Civil and Religious Liberty;" but privately explains in his canvass in Protestant houses, that "there can be but one way of regarding Maynooth, and he shall be always ready to give his vote for discouraging the hideous teaching of Dens." But he makes amends on other points, and has "Green and a Big Loaf," "Green and Reform," "Green and Emancipation of the Jews," Green and Free Trade," not forgetting "Green and the People," for everybody is for the people.

THE REJECTED CANDIDATE.

As for Mr. Flummery, the unsuccessful candidate, his flags are models of frankness. "Flummery and the People," of course, is among them; but Podds enters into details—a prosaic mode of conduct which cannot be charged against his adversaries. "No Derby Dilly!" "No Asian or Caucasian Mysteries," "No Cats for Militia Men," "No Class Legislation," "No Tax-eating Tyrants," "Flummey for Ever." And all these sentiments, in the most legible typography, dance round and through the crowd, and each in turn is a centre of battle.

The Successful Candidates having spoken, it becomes the duty of Mr Podds to address the crowd; but what he says it is unnecessary to repeat. Is it not recorded in a thousand newspapers? And is not the staple of all such addresses the same? The honourable candidate having said his say, flings from the hustings in a rage; but the cheers of his audience, delighted at their flagellation, rise loud and high, and follow him to his hotel, from the window of which, while his carriage is preparing, he treats the mob with one more dose of abuse, of extra pungency.

Then a terrible band, with crow-bar and axe, rushes upon the scene, and poll-clerks, committeemen, and agents flee from the doomed hustings. With crashing, and oaths, and fighting, the constitutional machine comes down, and is carried off piecemeal by the brawniest ruffians, to be sold to jobbing and watchful carpenters, the price to be spent in debauchery. Then placard-men—weary, irritated, and half intoxicated—hurl away their standards recklessly, and broken heads and savage combats follow. A ragamuffin procession—instigated, if not headed, by the glaziers of the town—rushes through the streets, smashing windows with impartial recklessness, hurling stones into quiet, orderly drawing-rooms, and terrifying helpless ladies. The agents and committee-men get home as fast as they can, to refresh themselves after the fierce excitement of many days. The members are off, either to their own seats, or those of friends near the town, as the declaration of to-morrow will require their presence. The evening darkens, and there are symptoms of riot. A policeman has been brutally beaten in an alley, by one of the pugilists brought across from Birmingham. There are rumours that the Catholic chapel is to be burned, and a Catholic apothecary's shop to be stormed. The mayor is bewildered, and doubts whether sending for troops at election time is not a breach of Magna Charta. The public houses are lighted from cellar to garret, and are crowded with riotous guests, for whose revel the successful candidates will pay heavily. In some of the houses there is fighting, and it is said that a man has been thrown out of a window. The respectable inhabitants have long since shut up all their shops and places of business, and, having mustered all their household, have drawn bolt and chain. Rascalism of every form has all its own way that night, and the best wish that a philanthropist can venture on that occasion is, that drink may do its work so rapidly as to disqualify the drinkers for further mischief.

So ends too many an election in this part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Such scenes have, to our minds, few redeeming features; and certainly, within our somewhat extended acquaintance with such matters, the "fun" or "humour" of contested elections is marvellously slight. We have seen insolence and effrontery, and we have heard slang and abuse. Gross abuse is lavished upon the candidates, and we are bound to say we have very lately, too, heard replies every way worthy of the attack which produced them. We hope that, independently of graver considerations, good taste will soon proscribe what is termed "election fun," much as "larks" and other snobberies have been proscribed. Our Artist has done good service to this end in his faithful transcript of scenes which, the better they are understood, the sooner they will be terminated.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—PEASANTRY READING THE CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES.

In Ireland, we admit, the natural humour of the country sometimes comes out at election times in an irresistible way. The readiness of repartee common to the lowest peasantry is then illustrated to perfection, and is "quite intirely" another thing from the vulgar impertinence of some of our English mobs. And although much of the grotesqueness of an Irish crowd arises from causes which are no laughing matter, the exceeding enjoyment which these queer, quaint creatures derive from any political demonstration, and their good-humoured promptitude in taking part in it, makes it difficult to look at or speak of an Irish election riot in the way one is compelled to do of a similar muster in England. There is often a real expression of national feeling to be found in the strange dialogues which pass around an Irish hustings, and perhaps remembering how very small a proportion of the Irish population is possessed of the franchise, their non-electors may be listened to, with some consideration, when making themselves heard in that strange mixture of pathos, humour, fancy, and utter nonsense which incessantly ebbs and flows from morning to night around an Irish voting station. But religious bigotry has this year done its fatal work in Ireland as elsewhere, and the elections present but too often a melancholy story of violences and brutalities, for which those have much to answer "who first began this fray." Our Artist has happily caught the lighter features of the scene; but it will be observed that neither in the physiognomies nor in the distances has he forgotten to give significant indication of the coming storm. Some day, let us hope, we shall collect a nation's voices in more seemly fashion.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.—DRAWN BY [illegible]

THE REJECTED CANDIDATE.—DRAWN BY [illegible]

THE LAY OF THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

I'M NOT A MEMBER NOW!

BY AN EX-M.P.

I.

THERE was a time when I could feel
An M.P.'s hopes and fears;
When by "the Duke" I swore, and Peel
Had every night my cheers!
Those hours have fled for evermore;
With them each pledge and vow;
I'm verging close on fifty-four:
I'm not a member now!

II.

When Maynooth Grants were small and few,
I saw vast mischief brewing;
When a dozen times as large they grew,
They'd save us all from ruin!
If grief be great because 'tis small,*
'Twere easy, sure, to show,
'Twould greater be if none at all.
I'm not a member now!

III.

Next on Protection bent, a hack
From Lord George Bentinck's stud,
I mounted, but from off his back
He threw me in the mud.
Since then I've boxed the compass round,
Been dragged through many a slough,
And progress-bound have stood my ground.
Though not a member now!

IV.

The *Times* no more in columns dense
Will print my last night's speech,
Nor can my nonsense into sense
(Of privilege a breach!)
Nor can I e'er—delightful task!—
With grave, portentous brow,
My little puzzling questions ask:
I'm not a member now!

V.

All hopes of place I must resign,
(So fate relentless wills!)
No soup screens can now be mine
For pushing "private bills."
My house, with frosted silver deck'd,
Looks splendid, all allow;
Such little perquisites are check'd:
I'm not a member now!

VI.

No "Parliamentary dinners" now
Refresh my inward man;
To Lord Mayors' feasts no more I go;
I dine where'er I can.
The "companies" their hearts have shut,
I mourn each jilter'd brow,
They'd certainly invite me—but
I'm not a member now!

VII.

The "Goldsmiths," whom I hugg'd of yore,
As misers hug their gold,
Their invitations send no more,
As they were wont of old;
At "Merchant Taylors'?" well-spread board
I ne'er again shall bow,
They've "cut me out" with one accord:
I'm not a member now!

VIII.

No Treasury cad again will send
His circulars to me;
Committees I no more attend;
From such vile drudgery free,
My rump-steak and my pint of port
In peace, the Fates allow;
I go to bed betimes: in short,
I'm not a member now!

IX.

No sturdy rogues my rest invade
For places for their sons;
All in a row each morn arrayed—
Most merciless of duns.
I'm spared the thousand lies a day
(I here the truth avow!)
I used to tell those beasts of prey:
I'm not a member now!

X.

"Eternal Catholics and Corn,"
I bid you here farewell!
Justice to Ireland, how I mourn
To part from you as well!
Protection, Railroads, Debtors Small,
Free Trade for Loom and Plough—
"A fair good night to one and all!"
I'm not a member now. W.

* My grief is great because it is so small.—DRYDEN.

MR. MECHI'S FARMING.—On Wednesday, Mr. Mechi drew together his annual agricultural gathering at Tiptree Hall Farm, Essex, for the purpose of submitting to the inspection of his guests his stock, crops, and new system of irrigation. The invitations were issued on a very extensive scale, and upwards of 250 gentlemen from various parts of the country attended. Among the throng we recognised Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, his Excellency the Honourable Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister; his Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister; Colonel T. B. Lawrence, the Viscount Ourzay, the Hon. C. L. White, Commissioner from the United States; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., Sir J. P. Wood, Bart, Professors Henslow, Way, and Morton; Mr. Fowler (inventor of the draining plough), Mr. Mark Phillips, Dr. J. Farnell, &c. The attention of the company was first directed to the improvements recently introduced by Mr. Mechi in the irrigation of his farm by liquid manure, conducted over every part of it by iron pipes, which draw their supplies from an immense tank, into which the superfluities of the stock-yard are constantly falling. A hose 200 yards long, composed of gutta percha, is employed to distribute the unsavoury but fertilising shower over the adjoining fields, and the beneficial effect produced thereby on the crops was apparent to the most careless observer. A trial was made of three American reapers—one being M'Cormick's machine, which received the award of the council medal at the Great Exhibition; the other two modifications of Hussey's American reaper, one being of Mr. Crosskill's construction, while the other was manufactured by Messrs. Garrett and Son. Mr. Mechi generously placed a noble piece of green wheat at the disposal of the competitors. All three machines did their work rapidly and well, but the unanimous verdict of the leading agriculturists present was given in favour of Hussey's reaper. The inspection of the crops and stock being concluded, an unusually large and brilliant party sat down to a cold collation, which had been carefully provided by the liberal host.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The presentation of prizes to such pupils of the Catholic Collegiate School, Bedford-row, as were deemed worthy of the honour, took place on Wednesday night, at the Music Hall, Store street. The principal of the school, Mr. Morris, apologised for Cardinal Wiseman's absence, and the business of the evening was conducted under the auspices of Dr Morris, Bishop of Troy. The preliminary proceedings commenced with a prologue and Latin ode, composed by Mr Morris. These were followed by recitations in Greek, Italian, and German, the second part of "Les Plaideurs" of Racine, and the tragedy of "Cato." The pupils were, of course, the speakers and actors on the occasion, and acquitted themselves with considerable credit.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left town for Arundel Castle, Sussex.

PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—COFFEE.

ALTHOUGH prices, as our readers are aware, are measured by money, money is itself purchased by labour, and by labour all price is ultimately paid. Labour, as every one knows, is continually made more skilful and productive by knowledge; and thus price, by a beautiful contrivance of nature, has, as the rule, a general tendency downwards. To attempt to keep up prices by law is to prevent skill and knowledge from assisting labour, in opposition to the endeavour of all men to produce commodities as easily and as cheaply as they can. The fall in price, consequently, of which so much has of late been said, is in the natural order of things, and those who have suffered from it erroneously and vainly attempted to thwart the progress of society. A different opinion was prevalent. The destruction that ensued from the first French Revolution and the war that followed, interrupting trade and the arts of peace, caused between 1790 and 1814 an almost continual rise of price. From the experience of that period it was asserted that there was a natural, necessary, and universal tendency of price to rise as population increased; and this theory, expounded by Mr. Malthus and Mr. Ricardo, was embraced by the greater number of political economists. The successive and continual fall of price since 1826 has not yet swept it out of our books, and our remarks will shew in detail its erroneousness.

Coffee illustrates the rise of price during the war, and the subsequent fall. For the five years 1782-86 the average price of superior British plantation coffee in bond, or irrespective of the duty, was 65s. per cwt. In 1792 the price of West India coffee rose to 94s., mainly in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, which destroyed the cultivation of coffee in that island. From that time (except at the Peace of Amiens, when it fell, for a short period, to 80s.) to 1824 the price was considerably above 100s., and in 1806 reached 177s. From 1824 till 1837—when unwarrantable speculation, ending in bankruptcy, carried up the price of coffee and other things to an extraordinary height, 117s. the price varied between 40s. and 88s., and was, on the average, about 64s. Latterly it has been about 60s., or half the average price of the war; and at the commencement of the year the different sorts of West India varied between 40s. and 76s., as the following table, which gives the prices of the several descriptions of coffee at that period, will show:—

	Prices in Bond.		Prices in Bond.
West India, fine to f. fine ord. low. mid. to fine	44s to 49s 51 „ 75	Padang	36s to 38s
Ceylon, Native	39 „ 40	Costa Rica, good to f. fine ord.	43 „ 46
Plantation, f. ord. to low mid.	45 „ 51	La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c. do	40 „ 46
Mocha, fair clean garbled ..	68 „ 72	Brazil, ordinary	36 „ 38
Java, good ordinary ..	39 „ 41	washed	40 „ 45
		St. Domingo	40 „ 41

We have little information of the price of coffee prior to 1782. It was first introduced into England about 1630, but was scarcely known to the public before 1652, when Mr. Edwards, a Turkey merchant, encouraged his servant to establish a coffee-shop in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. The first berries produced in Jamaica, in 1728, sold for a *bit*, about 6d. each; but this was a fancy price, and is no measure of the usual price at a period when it had come into frequent use. Sonini speaks, towards the end of last century, of the price of coffee being 10d. per lb. at Kous, in Upper Egypt, and 5s. per lb. at Paris, where the price is now for Mocha not more than half that sum. The price of other coffees now most in use is not above one-third of the price of Jamaica coffee during the war, and one-half may be stated as about the average reduction in the price of coffee since then. At the same time it must be remarked that the comparatively high price of sugar till a late period, and the bounty given on its production by different Rajahs, have tended to retard the equal cultivation of coffee, and its price has not fallen so much as the price of those commodities that are the production of competitive and skilled labour.

The consumption of coffee has increased so rapidly that supply has scarcely kept ahead of it; and the duties on it being heavy, persons have used chicory or roasted grain instead of the genuine berry. In 1789 the quantity consumed in Great Britain was 980,141 lb. In 1838 it had increased to 16,592,423 lb. Last year the consumption, including Ireland, was 32,564,164 lb. Greatly, however, as the consumption has been increased, it has been retarded from the first by onerous duties. Soon after it was introduced, an excise duty of 4s. per gallon was levied on it; and this was afterwards changed to a duty of 8s. per lb. In 1732 the duty was lowered to 1s. 6d. As the taste increased, smuggling took place to an enormous extent; the revenue obtained from coffee declined to almost nothing, and in 1784 the duty was reduced to 6d., the Government obtaining more than thirteen times as much revenue from the 6d. duty as it had obtained from the 1s. 6d. duty. Again, the necessities of war compelled the Government to increase the duty till it reached, in 1807, 1s. 8d. per lb., and then the consumption was 1,170,164 lb. In 1808 the duty was raised to 7d., and the following year the consumption of duty-paid coffee increased to upwards of 2,000,000 lb. Subsequently the duty was again increased, and again lowered, every change in the duty affecting the quantity consumed. At present the duty is 2d., and the annual consumption upwards of 32,000,000 lb., with the probability of a rapid increase.

With the exception of Mocha, West India coffee bears the highest price. It is now comparatively little cultivated, and being in demand stands high in the market. Prior to this century our supply of coffee was chiefly obtained from our West India, now it is obtained from our East India possessions. In 1822 we received 7,300,000 lb. of coffee from the West Indies, or seven-eighths of the whole; in 1830, 27,000,000 lb.; last year not 5,000,000 lb. Of the whole 32,000,000 lb., 28,000,000 lb. comes from Ceylon and the British territories in India. Coffee is grown in many places, while tea is grown chiefly or only in one, and out of England is much more generally in use than tea. Considerable quantities are used in all the countries where grown, and the whole produce is stated at 476,000,000 lb., grown as follows:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Brazil	176,000,000	French and Dutch West Indies	2,000,000
Java	124,000,000	Malabar and Mysore ..	5,000,000
The Philippines ..	3,000,000	St. Domingo	35,000,000
Arabia	3,000,000	Ceylon	40,000,000
Celebes	1,000,000	Costa Rica	9,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico ..	20,000,000	Sumatra	5,000,000
Leguayra and Porto Cabello	35,000,000		
British West Indies ..	8,000,000		

This quantity, at 40s. per cwt., would be worth £8,500,000; and to distribute it employs somewhere about 200,000 tons of shipping. Such is the immense amount of wealth invested, employments supplied, and remarkable enjoyment provided by introducing into the Western world the Asiatic practice of drinking coffee. That and the introduction of the practice of tea-drinking have done much to promote civilisation; and it is remarkable, that, with all extant religions, they both originated in Asia.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Michael Moran, who was killed in the affray that took place at Stockport, was held on Tuesday at the Court-house in that town. The evidence adduced went to prove that the unfortunate man was struggling on the ground at the top of Rock-row with an Englishman, when an Irishman went up and gave him a blow with a shepherd's crook, apparently intended, however, for the Englishman's head. Before he could get up, and while in the act of rising, an Irishman, named Michael Mulligan, ran up with a poker in his hand, and struck him the blow on the side of the head which the surgeon said was the cause of death. One witness supposing that this blow, too, was aimed at the Englishman, but merely carrying it, as he thought, to the fire, to light his pipe. Mulligan is in custody, and was present at the inquest. It appears that he did not run away when he had done the mischief, but remained near the unfortunate man, with the fatal weapon in his hand and with several stones in his pockets. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Mulligan, who is only 18 years of age. The prisoner was then upon committed for trial at the Chester Assizes.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The inquest upon the three persons drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, at Blackfriars-bridge, by the *Dahlia* steamer, was concluded on Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and at the same time the jury were unanimously of opinion that a sufficient look-out was not kept on board the steamer, and recommended that in future arrangements be made by the steamboat company that will secure the public from accidents as far as possible, during the present crowded state of the river."

There are fifty-seven masters and assistant-masters employed in the schools of design in the United Kingdom. Of these, 16 are engaged in the metropolitan, and 41 in the provincial schools. The salaries paid vary from £400 (paid to the head master at the Glasgow school) to £25, but in many instances a portion of the fees are receivable by the masters and assistants. The number of hours engaged per week vary from 5 to 36.

In the late storm upwards of 10 feet of the steeple of the Church at Leighton Buzzard was struck down; some portions were forced through the roof of the church, which is closed for the present.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Minor Canonry:* The Rev. T. Hirst to one in Canterbury. *Rectory:* The Rev. W. J. Jenkins to Fillingham, near Lincoln. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. T. Attwood to Leaks, in the peculiar of Northallerton; the Rev. A. P. Burrell to Ovring, near Chichester; the Rev. K. C. Bally to Harwell, Berks; the Rev. W. Johnson to Llanbadrig, Anglesey; the Rev. J. Jones to Brynllyo, Brecknockshire; the Rev. G. Stone, M.A., to West Bradenham, Norwich.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergyman have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. A. R. Harrison, curate of St. George's Church, Leicester, from the members of the congregation; the Rev Isaac Bowman, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Holme Cultram, from his parishioners and a few friends; Rev. G. Davenport, Birmingham, from the ladies of St. Jude's congregation; the Rev. E. Edwards, from a large number of friends; the Rev. J. F. Serjeant, St George's, Douglas, Isle of Man, from his congregation.

NEW CHURCH AT BLACKHEATH.—The foundation stone of this building was laid a few days ago, by J. Angerstein, Esq., at whose sole expense the building is to be erected. The ceremony was performed in the most private manner, and but few persons were present. The site chosen is in the lane leading from Myrtle-place to Blackheath, and great energies are being used to complete it as early as possible

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the July meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair the sum of £2000 was voted towards a third See in the present diocese of Cape Town; and another sum of £2000 towards a collegiate institution in Newfoundland.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society held its last meeting for the present season at 7, Whitehall, on Monday last; the Earl of Powis in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, and Chichester; the Rev. Sir Charles Trumbly, Bart., Rev. H. Howarth, &c. The applications for assistance were again extremely numerous. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at New Wortley, in the parish of Leeds; East Harnham, near Salsbury; Framlode, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; the district of St George, Leicester; St. Mary's district, Wakefield; Christ Church, West Bromwich; Lutton, near Stapeburn, Devon; Rushank, near Frenham, Staffordshire. Upton, in the parish of St. Mary, Chester; Savernake, an extra-parochial district near Marlborough; Somerstone, near Alfreton. Rebuilding churches at Faxton, near York; St Peter the Less, Chichester; and Colnbrook, Bucks. Enlarging, &c., churches at Weston, near Kirkham, Lancashire; Healey Heath; Lacsby, near Great Grimsby; Wrentingham, near Wymondham; Haselor, near Stratford-on-Avon; Turnaston and Avon Turville, near Chippenham; Selby, Yorkshire; St. Thomas, Scarborough; Acton Round, near Bridgenorth; Fyfield, near Chipping Ongar; Willanhall, near Walsall; Harpsden, near Henley-on-Thames; Langenneck, near Llandaff; Ferdwich, near Canterbury; and Debden, near Saffron Walden. The total amount of grants made by the society during the session just closed is £17,841, being £2629 more than the grants of the previous session, and indicating that the demand for aid is increasing. Nearly £10,000 was voted at the three last meetings.

FURTHER MONITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone, who has accepted the pastorate of a Free Episcopal Chapel, at St. Mary's, Torquay, was to have preached there on Sunday last. This, however, was prevented by a further ecclesiastical document from the Dean of Arches, arising out of and admonishing him to obey the decision of that court. In consequence of this, Mr. Gladstone's plans are, for the present, frustrated. He did not preach on Sunday last, as advertised, nor will he do so until he has taken further legal advice. The monition embraces the whole of "the province of Canterbury;" therefore includes the diocese of Exeter, in which Mr. Gladstone's new church is situate

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.—A return just printed has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the payments made to them in each year since 1840 up to the present time, on account of the suspended stalls in the several cathedrals and collegiate churches of England and Wales. The total amount received was £244,141 17s. 1d.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.—By a return printed on Tuesday, it would seem that the incomes assigned to the Bishops are as follow:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; the Archbishop of York, £10,000; the Bishop of Durham, £8000; the Bishop of London and Wells, £5000; the Bishop of Chester, £4500: the Bishop of Chichester, £4200; the Bishop of Lichfield, £4500; the Bishop of Hereford, £4200; the Bishop of Ely, £3800; the Bishop of Llandaff, £4200; the Bishop of Manchester, £4200, the Bishop of Oxford, £5000; the Bishop of Peterborough, £4500; the Bishop of Ripon, £4500; the Bishop of Rochester, £5000; the Bishop of Salisbury, £5000; the Bishop of St. Asaph, £4200, the Bishop of St. David's, £4800; and to the Bishop of Worcester, £5000.

The Lord Bishop of Tuam will consecrate eight new churches this autumn, which have been built for the Protestant converts in the western part of Dr. Lordaby's extensive diocese.

The Rev. Clement Francis Cobb, B.A., curate of St. John's Church, Clapham, has been appointed principal of the new Church of England College, Benares, in the diocese of Calcutta.

The Rev. Johnes Knight, rector of Welwyn, and vicar of Allhallows, Barking, one of the representatives of the family of Johnes, of Hafod, died on 8th inst., at Welwyn Rectory, in his 97th year. He was the most aged clergyman connected with the metropolis, and had held his living longer than any other incumbent, having been instituted to the rectory of Allhallows in 1783, 69 years since, when he was in his 28th year. The vacant rectory is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is worth upwards of a £1000 a year. By Mr. Knight's death, the rectory of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, to which he was presented in 1797, also becomes vacant: it is worth £700 a year, and is in the gift of Al. Souls College, Oxford.

By an act of the late session it is enacted that places of religious worship for Protestant dissenters need not to be certified or registered in a Bishop's registry; such places are to be registered in the General Registration-office for births, deaths, and marriages. A fee of 2s 6d. is to be taken for each certificate of registration, and a list of such places to be open to inspection without charge.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has condemned the following books:—"Histoire de la Reforme au 16me Siecle, par J. H. Merle d'Aubigny;" "Studii sull' Apocalisse, Scuola Legasia, by Professor Grisanfil;" "De la Papauté, Etudes Historique de Philippe de Boni;" "Dictionnaire Universal d'Histoire et de Geographie, etc., by N. Bouillet;" and the "Gerstio Sacl.ana" (Journal of Sacred Literature).

A few days ago, a young man, a member of a body of dissenters called "Ranters," having gone to Osmotherley feast, became intoxicated. On the following day, being taunted with his drunkenness, and afraid of meeting his brother Ranters, he ran nearly a mile in a state of desperation, and threw himself head-long into a reservoir, and was drowned.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the marriage of Miss Georgiana Caroline Lascelles, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, with Mr. Grenfell, M.P., was solemnised in the parish church of Kensington, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant circle of relatives and friends. The bridal party entered the church soon after eleven, the bride being accompanied by her uncle, the Earl of Harewood, and her mother, the Lady Louisa Lascelles. A service of the bridesmaids followed. The Earl of Harewood gave the bride away, and the ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, uncle to the bride. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party proceeded to Rutehouse, Campden-hill, the seat of Lady Caroline Lascelles, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was laid out. Messrs. Bentham and Jones, of Kensington, were the caterers. At two o'clock the happy couple left for Charlton, near Maidenhead, the seat of their noble relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Charles William Grenfell, M.P. for Windsor, the bridegroom, is son to Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, late M.P. for Preston.

THE NEW CLOCK TOWER AT BILLINGSGATE.—For some days past workmen have been busily engaged in fitting the new clock tower at Billingsgate with the works of the clock and bells, and on Tuesday one of the different bells erected in the tower in connexion therewith, and for other purposes. The faces of the clock on each of the four sides of the tower had been previously completed, and the hands, which have been fixed, on Tuesday was set going on Tuesday morning, and kept very good time during the day. It strikes the quarters, and the tones are very sonorous, resembling those of a large cathedral church in quality

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—On Wednesday a sale was held by Mr. Goddard, at the City Auction-rooms, Leadenhall-street, of the unclaimed property left from time to time in the Great Western Railway. Amongst the articles disposed of were 436 umbrellas and parasols; 450 pieces of muslin; 171 lace collars; 150 caps; 80 shawls; and every possible article of dress as well as of ornament and utility. There were but 150 volumes of books; but among the numerous variety of articles were a colleague's silk gown, a hamper of wine, musical instruments, a china tea service, a levelling machine, and other articles, some being costly, and others as trifling as the crew's copy of verses.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—The Master in Chancery has directed the official manager to inquire into the claims and titles of the allotments on the O'Connor-ville estate, near Rickmansworth.

LEXDEN-AND-WINTER TERRACE AND BRIDGWATER.—The extension of the electric telegraph has just been completed from Bristol to Bridgwater, a distance of 35 miles, or a total from London of 161 miles. The wires will be at work in a few days, and messages sent to London and vice versâ for 1s. 6d., where they will join the existing telegraph from Exeter to Plymouth, completing the range of telegraphic communication for the west of England, a distance of 246 miles.

Mrs. Chisholm has received numerous remittances (amounting in one week alone to £3000) from the emigrants sent out to Australia by her society, for the purpose of providing passages for their relatives and friends left in this country.

The *Inverness Courier* states that the Ness promises to be more productive this year than it has been for many seasons. As the Friars' shot the net, on Tuesday morning last, captured at one haul thirty five trout, one grilse, and one salmon—the latter fully eighteen pounds weight.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Sunday last a sermon was preached to a numerous and fashionable congregation in the parish church of West Hackney, by the Rev. W. Charles Williams, M.A., in behalf of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho, which has rendered such numerous and signal benefits to the various classes of the community, as shown by the report which states that 335 patients have been cured during the past year, 192 relieved, and 502 remain in weekly attendance at the institution, under the skilful treatment of the surgeon, William Harvey, Esq. The congregation responded very liberally to the appeal in behalf of the funds of the institution.

In our paper of last week we mentioned that a Mr. St. Albin Quin, cashier to Bright and Co., of Liverpool, had absconded with a large sum of money, and we have received a communication stating that the only firm generally known of that name in Liverpool is Gibbs, Bright, and Co.; and that their cashier, whose name is different from that of the alleged delinquent, still retains their confidence, and is not the party referred to in the paragraph.

The unusual sight of a rowing match on the Seine between light gigs, such as abound on the Thames, attracted a good many spectators on Thursday morning (last week). The race was the event of the day, because it was between French and English gentlemen. The English boat, the *Nil Desperandum*, was built in London; and the French, the *Filleda*, at Neuilly. The course was from the bridge of Suresnes for about four miles and a half towards Asnières. The French won, and were warmly congratulated by the vanquished.

The *Parana*, which brought the West India mail last Saturday, came home several hands short, owing to desertion at the West India ports, where there is a demand for sailors for ships bound for Australia.

By the West India mails received this week, we learn from Barbadoes that Captain Evans, of the schooner *Sally Evans*, had been apprehended there, and committed for trial for the wilful murder of Thomas Walcott, the cook of the vessel, whom he had stabbed, and who expired immediately.

The latest advices from Barbadoes (June 26) mention that intelligence had reached the island of the loss of the barque *Parramatta*, Captain Whitney, of Philadelphia, which vessel was run down on the 21st of May by the *Tennessee*; the captain, a lady, and eight of the crew being drowned.

The French Archæological Congress has terminated its session by a visit to the numerous monuments of the middle ages in the town of Beaune, and particularly the fine picture of Jean of Bruges, representing the Last Judgment, and which formerly hung in the chapel of the hospital of that town. Before separating, the Congress devoted a sum of 3000f. to be divided among fifteen country churches, for making urgent repairs in them.

Lord Strathmore is rehabilitating Glamis Castle, in Forfarshire, the traditionary scene at least of the first Lord Glamis—Macbeth.

The mortal remains of the Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Jean-sans-Peur, which were buried in the Celestins in Paris, in 1432, are about to be removed to one of the towers of St. Bertand de Dijon, by the side of those of her father. M. Thierry, president of the commission, charged by the Commission of the Beaux Arts to make the search for them, has ordered the coffin for the purpose.

The Pacha of Egypt has put on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, several lions and panthers, besides some very curious and rare animals, from the Nubian desert, as a present to the London Zoological Society. The *Ripon* left Malta for Southampton on the 11th July, having a number of Indian passengers on board.

A report is current at Naples that a large Russian fleet might probably visit the ports of the Two Sicilies before autumn.

On Saturday last the Rev. R. Martin, minister of the "Lower Chapel," Heckmondwike, put a period to his existence by cutting the main artery in his left arm. "Unhappy differences in ecclesiastical matters" is ascribed as the cause.

The public opening of the Blackwall and Poplar baths and washhouses, situate in the East India Dock-road, near Poplar Church, took place on Saturday last, in the presence of all the heads of the district. The establishment is a very large one, and his style of architecture renders it quite an ornament to the neighbourhood.

An act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent on the 30th ult., has just been effect in relation to the election of representative Peers for Scotland. By this act (16th and 16th Victoria, chap. 38) Peers of Scotland may take the oaths, &c. in courts of Ireland, or b fore any judge of a county court in England, and before other officers, to enable them to vote by proxy.

The Crystal Palace is now a skeleton in its appearance. Nearly the whole of the transept has been removed. It was feared there would have been a great destruction of the materials by the removal, they being rivetted together, but this has been carefully avoided by cutting the rivets off, a work of much time.

The criminal returns for the year 1851, for Ireland, show a decrease in the committals of 6642, as compared with the previous year, or 21·29 per cent.

There is an act now in force, passed on the 30th of June, by which justices of the peace having jurisdiction in other matters in any city or place may act in cases relating to the relief of the poor.

An ascent of Mont Blanc has just been accomplished by a Mr. J. D. Brown, who performed Mr. Glaisher's feat in company with Mr. Hart and Gondall, of the Engineers. The ascent was considered a very "successful" one.

During the past week no fewer than three cases of defalcation occurred. A youth, aged 17, absconded from Weymouth-street, Commercial-square, with a sum, containing £200 in gold and silver, a £10 bank note, and a £5 ditto. A person in a situation of trust in Leeds, named Andrews, also disappeared with a considerable sum belonging to others; and an Irishman from Dublin came off with £85. All the fugitives, it appears, have been traced to vessels sailing for California.

The famous Roman pavements at Woodchester are about shortly to be uncovered for the purpose of making accurate drawings, and others among in such matters, an opportunity of inspecting these celebrated remains, which have not been seen now for several years

A respectable husbandman, named Fenwick Harrison, of Easington, near Sunderland, who is in his 82d year, has just mown a field of grass, upwards of two tons per acre.

A Welsh paper says that during the last few days the beach in the neighbourhood of Tenby has been covered with cocoa nuts, which have been washed ashore in great numbers.

The *Kilmarnock Journal* estimates the loss that town has suffered by the late fire as at £50,000.

According to an act now in force, the provisions of former acts with respect to sites for schools are extended to schools and colleges for the religious or educational training of the sons of yeomen or tradesmen, or others, or for the theological training of candidates for holy orders of the established church, which are erected or maintained in part by charitable aid.

The *Hamlet* has arrived at Falmouth from Sydney, with gold to the value of £60,000. Her dates are to the 6th April.

Two crack shots, Charles Lobb, of Saddock, and Henry Hill, of Kirkheaton, met late y on the Halifax cricket ground, for the purpose of deciding the championship between them for £10 a side, by shooting at seven birds each, at 35 yards rise and 60 boundary. Such was the interest among the fea hered tribe, that 21 escaped! The only one said to be "killed" was, at the close of the match, found walking away!

A gentleman in Blackburn has in his possession a small piece of printed calico carefully wrapped up in paper, which is evidently not of modern make, on the outside of which there is the following memorandum, which explains the reason why this otherwise insignificant rnice has been preserved with such care:—"The block from which the enclosed cloth was printed was the first ever cut by Robert Peel, now Sir Robert Peel, Bart., when he and his brother Jonathan, now of Accrington House, were apprentices to Thomas Yates, of Moorgate Field, Livesey, near Backburn, with whom they were boarders."

A gunner of the Royal Artillery, and a convict, almost at the same time, were struck to the earth a few days ago by a *coup de soleil*, in the Woolwich Arsenal, where they were employed at their respective duties.

The delivories or tea in London last week were rather larger, being 634 238 lb. The market has been quiet

About two o'clock on Friday (week) afternoon, the herbage on one of the cuttings near the bridge crossing King Henry's Walk, Balls-pond, Islington, on the East and West India Dock Railway, to ok fire. It was supposed, from the intense heat of the sun. After blazing away for some time, it was extinguished without doing any damage to the railway or works, but leaving a large space on the bank comp tely charred by the fire.

On Friday week the Irish Telegraph Company succeeded in laying down from the Irish coast seven miles of the cable out of the 26 miles that will be required for the communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. In consequence, however, of a strong cross current setting in, it was deemed advisable to postpone further operations until the spring tides are over.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.—We have so repeatedly warned Chess amateurs against the gentry known as the "shilling shares" of the cigar divans, that those who now play with them have only their own folly to blame for the consequences. Take it as a rule, wherever you are accosted in a public room by a person who asks you if you are disposed for a game at Chess, and is a stranger, it is customary to play for "a small stake," that the individual has a design upon your pocket, and act accordingly

C. L. North Carolina. It is under consideration

G H F, Dundee; R B W, Oxford. The games shall be examined and reported on

CANTHUSIANUS. I have must always be at least one square between the two Kings

R S W, Barnstaple.—You are quite wrong. See our solution

SCOTIA.—The Edinburgh Chess Club now numbers upwards of fifty members, and there can be little doubt, by Christmas, the list will be doubled

A G.—In Externa No 764 the white Rooks should stand on King's 8th and Q R's 3d. The easy move is either Book to K's 3d, after that all is easy enough

BOMBAY. Your Solution of No 412 is incorrect. We purposely withhold the key for another week

E M H, Bath.—Received with thanks

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 441, by Dawson, Honrius Johannes, Stevens, Judy, M P, R W, Phillis, Oselan, F R S, Simple Simon, L S D, C F L, Minor, Brettell of Welshpool, G T, Mungo, Geordie, S P Q R, Amicus.—All are correct

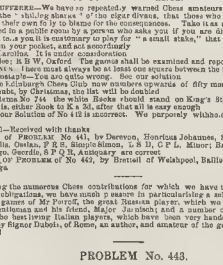
SOLUTION ONE OF PROBLEM OF No 442, by Brettell of Welshpool, Baillo, Scotia, R M Y, B S, G F, Omega

* * * Among the numerous Chess contributions for which we have this week to acknowledge our obligations, we have much pleasure in particularising a selection from the home games played between Mr. Forrest, the great Russian player, while he was on the residence of that gentleman and his friend, Major Jaubach; and a number of fine problems by some of the best living Italian players, which have been very handsomely placed at our disposal by Signor Dubois, of Rome, an author, and amateur of the game, deservedly distinguished

PROBLEM No. 443.

By the Rev. H. STEVENTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CONSULTATION GAME

Highly in tructive game played at Glasgow by Messrs. DONALDSON (Delta) and M'Coombe, consulting together, against Mr. STAUNTON, t o latter giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves

Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the Board.

WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. Q K to K 8 sq	K to K 2d (f)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	31. R to K Kt 4th	K to R sq
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	32. P to K R 3d	Q to her Kt 2d
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	33. P to Q Kt 3d	Q B to K 6th
5. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3d	34. Q to her sq	K B to K Kt 2d
6. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q B 4th	35. R to K sq	P to K Kt 4th (m)
7. P to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	36. B to K R 2d (n)	P to K R 4th
8. Castles	P to K Kt 3d	37. R to K Kt 3d (o)	P takes K B P
9. B to Q Kt 5th (a)	B to K Kt 2d	38. Kt takes K B P (p)	R takes Kt
10. B to K 2d (b)	P takes P	39. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Kt takes P	B to Q 2d	40. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	41. Q to Q sq	K R to K B 7th
13. Kt to Q K 3d (c)	B to Q B sq	42. Q to K Kt 4th	P to Q 7th
14. Q R to Q B sq	Castles	43. R to Q it sq	Q to K B 2
15. Q at to Q B 2d	P to Q B 4th	44. K to K sq	B to Q B 7th (q)
16. Kt to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th (d)	45. B to K Kt sq	P "Queens"
17. K to K sq (e)	B to Q Kt 4th	46. K takes Q	B takes R
18. Q to Q 2d	Kt to K B 4th	47. Q takes Q B	K R takes Q B P
19. B to K Kt sq	Q to K R 5th (f)	48. Q to K 4th	K to Q B 4th
20. R to K B 3d	B to q h 3d (g)	49. K to R 2d	Q R to Q B sq
21. Kt to K 3d	P to Q 5th	50. B to K 3d	Q to Q 8 2d
22. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt	51. B to K 6th	Q to K B 4th
23. R to K Kt 3d	B to Q Kt 4th	52. Q to K 4th (r)	K R to Q 8th
24. P to Q B 4th (h)	B to Q B 3d	53. Q to K B 6th (s)	K R from Q 8th to Q 2d
25. Q to her 2d, (i)	Q R to K B sq		
26. R to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 5th	54. R to K Kt 5th	K R to K B 2d (t)
27. R to K R 3d	Q to K R 5th	55. Q to her 8th (ch)	K R to K B sq
28. R to K R 3d (j)	Q to K 2d	56. Q takes Q R	Q to K B 8th (ch)
29. R to K Kt 3d	B to K R 3d	57. R to R sq	Q to K B 8th (ch)

And the game was given up as drawn.

(a) This was not a safe m. v. It not only loses time, but withdraws the Bishop from the attack on the adverse King's side

(b) Black is now compelled to exchange Pawns or double a Pawn disadvantageously

(c) Instead of this move, they should have played the K Kt to Q Kt 3d, threatening afterwards to play the Bishop to his 5th

(d) An important step to prevent White from freeing their pieces by the advance of the Pawns on the Queen's side

(e) Again the allies err sinn

(f) Threatening to gain at least a piece

(g) With the intention, if White played the Rook to K R's 3d, to take the Rook with the Queen, &c

(h) Opinions appear to have been divided on this move, some of the Club advocating the taking of the Queen's Pawn instead

(i) The might have taken the Pawn in safety, but they would then have removed their queen somewhat too far from the points of action

(j) Already White would be in a commanding for a drawn battle

(l) Lost time. The Pawn might have been taken without danger

(m) From the moment, we believe, if Black play the after moves with common care, it is impossible for White to save the game

(n) From the moment the game will amply repay an attentive analysis. The only feasible mode of play they have here, instead of attempting to defend their Pawn are among the adverse K Kt Pawn either with the Rook or Pawn. These moves were both tried in a back-game, and Mr Staunton clearly proved they were unavailing. For example:

First Back-game

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
36. R takes K Kt P	R takes R	38. K to R 3d	B to K R 4th (ch)
37. P takes R	B takes K Kt P (ch)	39. Kt to K B 4th	(the winning coup R takes Kt

And Black must win

Second Back-game.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
36. P takes K Kt P	B to K B 6th		

This is the best move for White, as it will then be compelled to make the following

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
37. P takes R	R takes B		

The natural move. If, instead, White play the Rook to K Kt 3d. Black may take the K Pawn with the K Bishop, &c

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
38. R to K Kt 3d (best)	R takes K R P (ch)	40. R to K Kt sq	B takes K P
39. R to K R 3d.	R to K B 7th	And Black wins easily	

(o) If now they had taken the K Kt Pawn with the Rook, the following is the probable

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
37. R takes K Kt P	R takes R	41 Q takes K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
38 P takes R	B takes A Kt P (ch)	42 Q to K B 5th (ch)	R to K B sq
39. K to Kt sq	B to K 6 8th	43. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq
40. K to K B 4th, the only move	B takes Kt	44. Q to K Kt 6th	P to Q 8th
			And wins

(p) They were obliged to sacrifice a piece, for if R to K Kt 6th, then Black would have played P to K B 8th, &c

(q) Black might now have won in the easiest manner possible, but by the step when he had nothing to do but win in three or four moves, he suffered his opponents to escape. By the way by losing R to K B 8 (ch), the game was drawn. *Ed. Sporting*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
44	R to K B 8th (ch)	46 B to K Kt sq	R to K 5 sq
45. K takes R	Q takes R	And the game became a second drawn	

(r) This and the two following moves of the Glasgow players are very ingenious and well conceived

(s) A clever resource

(t) As there appeared some danger and a good deal of difficulty in avoiding the draw, Black took the simple course of inserting it

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEWES

We this week engrave Portraits of a few of the prize cattle, sheep, and poultry; but are prevented, by want of space, from giving the entire list. The following are the prizes engraved:—

CATTLE.

Class 1.—Prize of £40 to Mr. Edward Price, of the Court House, near Pembridge, Hereford, a four years and five months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 1.—Prize of £40 to Mr. Thomas Crisp, of Hawkhill, near Awwick, Northumberland, for a four years and four months old short-horned bull, bred by himself.

Class 1.—Prize of £40 to Mr. Samuel Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgewater, Somerset, a three years and six months old pure Devon bull, bred by himself.

Class 1.—Second prize of £10 to Mr. William Botting, of Westmeston, near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and four years and six months old Sussex bull, bred by himself.

SHEEP

Class 1.—Prize of £30 to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a 17 months old Southdown ram, bred by himself

Class 1.—Prize of £20 to Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, near Ashford, Kent, a 3½ months old Romney Marsh ram, bred by himself.

Class 1.—Second prize of £10 to Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, near Ashford, Kent, a 4 years and 3 months old Romney Marsh ram, bred by himself.

By the portraits of the Hereford and Short-horned bull, it will be at once seen that, whilst the respective animals possess every good point in a high degree of perfection, they were not unnecessarily obese for a breeding-stock show, and more calculated for the Christmas exhibition of fat beef than for the propagators of future stock. To the classes of pigs and sheep the same remark applies.

In the Downs, the first prize was awarded to an animal highly deserving in every respect.

The Portrait of the Sussex Bu l will give such of our readers as have not seen this breed a correct impression of its general appearance. The principal characteristics of the Sussex, distinguished from the Devon breed, is the smallness and, we might almost add, the precision of its wave.

The Southdown Ram exhibited by Mr. Jonas Webb, which obtained the principal prize, was an animal rarely equalled, if ever excelled; and this, and the ram exhibited by the Earl of Chichester, were greatly admired.

The drawings of the prize animals in the Romney Marsh, or Kentish sheep, will make our northern and western readers acquainted with the characteristics of this peculiar breed, which is confined to the south eastern district of England; and out of which it is never seen, except at the Smithfield Cattle Market. We gave in our last number an account of the most prominent characteristics of this breed.

The show of Poultry was numerous and good, and our portraits represent some of the finest varieties. The eggs of this breed are considered by epicures as superior to those of the turkey or plover; notwithstanding which, we prefer the Poland and Dorking for their genera ly useful qualities as layers and for the table. For sitting, none equal the Bolton greys, of which, and the speckled pheasants, there were some excellent specimens exhibited.

The Pavilion Dinner took place on Thursday, last week. Earl Dacre occupied the chair, and the Earl of Chichester the vice-chair. Earl Dacre entered into various remarks upon the Show, complaining of the extreme fatness of some of the animals. "It is difficult," he said, "to overcome olden customs, but we may gradually lead the public taste to approve animals in a more natural state. Lord Palmerston "thought we might perhaps discover a substitute for guano a few yards from our own dwellings. Dirt has been defined as 'a thing in its wrong place,' and the country might cleanse the towns, and the towns fertilise the country; the health of the townspeople and the finances of the farmers might thus be improved."

Lord Ashburton is the President elect for the ensuing year.

In our Journal of last week we engrav-d a portrait of Earl Ducie, the President at the recent meeting. His Lordship was born in 1802, and succeeded his father to the Earldom in 1840. The head of the Ducie family, early in the 17th century, employed Jethro Tull as his steward, and assisted him in those experiments and improvements to which made Tull's name famous. Lord Ducie has likewise distinguished himself as an excellent landlord and practical farmer, by excellent buildings, first-rate machinery, improved implements, thorough drainage, and great judgment in advancing the quality of his stock. A well-engraved portrait, with a memoir of his Lordship, opportunely appears in the *Farmer's Magazine* for the present month.

AN IMPROVED RAILROAD.—Mr. Carpenter, of Rome, New York, U.S., has made an improvement in the ordinary iron railroad, calculated greatly to diminish the liability, if not utterly preclude the possibility, of a train running off the track, under any circumstances. The improvement consists of a middle rail of iron or wood, running the whole length of the track, precisely in the centre, and standing a foot or so above the side or bearing rails. Friction rollers are attached to the engine and cars beneath, to play upon the sides of the middle or guiding rail, whereby the motion of each car is steadied, and any tendency to swerve from the track across recent dangerous and most eminent engineers concur in the opinion that the adoption of this invention would add great y to the safety and security of railroads, and prevent a large class of accidents to which they are now exposed. As they now are, it is little chance and good luck whether or not we are carried safe. If nothing happens, well—if nothing is thrown upon the track, by accident or by design—if no stone or rock should happen to roll down upon it from along its numerous banks—if no limb from a tree, or a rail or post from a fence, is blown upon it—if no animal gets upon it—if no child, in its innocent sports, should place a strip of board upon it—(as was recent y the case in England, thereby throwing the cars off and killing five persons)—if none of these and numerous other similar unforeseen and unavoidable casualties should occur, we may be carried along safely enough on railways as now constructed. With this improvement the speed may be increased to almost any velocity, with entire safety, so far as there would be any danger of running off. In short, with it, a railroad is incomplete, as much so as a ship without a rudder or a carriage without a tongue. We are informed by Mr. Carpenter that the only objection made to his improvement is the cost of it; and yet he is fully of opinion that it would be matter of economy and for the manifest interest of railroad companies to adopt this improvement. It would not only prevent a large class of accidents, but it would prevent the wheels from wearing as they now do, the flanges being much less.—*New York Tribune.*

The *Ariel* French steamer has just captured twelve more English fishing boats, while in the act of poaching on the French oyster-beds, and brought them into Havre.

Sweden has just lost one of its most distinguished men, V. Hisinger, renowned for his chemical and mineralogical acquirements. He not only published several works which are still valuable, but assisted the great Berzelius in his first efforts, allowing him both pecuniary support and the run of his laboratory, where Berzelius pursued for a long time those delicate investigations which have since rendered him so famous.

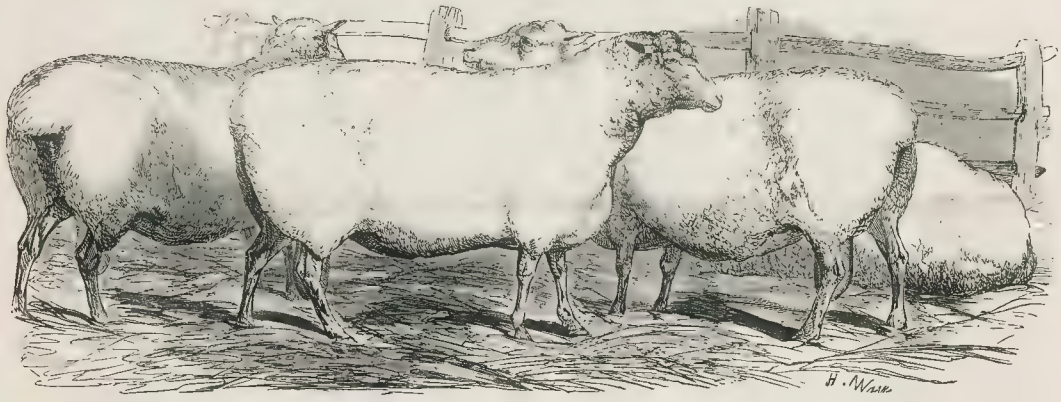
The following remedy for the cure of hydrophobia is copied from the number of the *Annonces, affiches, et avis divers de la Haute et Basse Normandie* of Friday, May 27, 1763, preserved in the library at Rouen:—"Take the weight of two hlarks of the dust of rotten oak, dry and well sifted, and four eggs, from which the yolks must be carefully removed. Beat the whole together to make an omelette; fry it in the best warm nut oil, and make the person or the animal eat it. If the person be a child of tender years, the dose must be proportioned to his strength. The patient must be three days jejunating in order to ensure that it may act. This remedy has not been tried on persons labouring under attacks of hydrophobia, but it has been tried successfully on more than 2000 who had been bitten by animals really mad."

The ship *Lady Montague*, in which there was such a great loss of life, as noticed a few weeks back, amongst Chinese emigrants, on their way from China to the Australian colonies, has been chartered by the Government to take out convicts, and is expected shortly to leave for Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth for that purpose. Out of a crew of thirty-six persons which went out in the *Lady Montague* from Southampton to the eastern seas a few years ago, not half a dozen have returned to England; all the re t either perished in the ship or deserted from her. Three of those who did return are natives of Southampton, and are mere youths, named Mainbridge, Millard, and Lee. Government officials have visited Southampton, and have taken the evidence of these boys, which evidence is of a most important nature, testifying as it does to life and limbs once subjected of appalling depravity and misery. The captain used to get drunk every morning, and the crew were so maddened by his conduct that they broke open the spirit stores and medicine chest, and drank all the strong drinks they could find. Three times Mainbridge had the fever, was delirious, and recovered without medical assistance. It was his province to throw overboard the dead Chinese emigrants in the Pacific, a dozen of whom would die in the night, and be partly eaten by rats before the morning. The water and food the crew and passengers had to eat was bad to a degree, and the ship was becalmed at until they were nearly starved. Mainbridge is the son of poor parents. He was an apprentice on board. His friends, of course, were anxious that he should get indemnified, and after some fruitless attempts he had undertaken, but the owners refused. The boy, however, expressed neither inclination nor objection to rejoin. At length he gave evidence before a magistrate, and he was to rejoin, or his father was to forfeit £20. As the payment of the penalty was impossible, the father said to his family, as they were at dinner, "I think the boy must join the ship, or you, mother (speaking to his wife), must sell the little property we have to pay the penalty." After a slight pause, "I father," said the boy, with a slight trembling of the lip, "mother had better go to London." And to London she went, and made such good interest that the owner and magistrate were induced to cancel the indentures. It was through the l ttery to London of this poor woman that the Government party became acquainted with the terrible recital of what had happened on board the *Lady Montague*. Mainbridge has now a comfortable situation in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The former commander of the *Lady Montague*, to whose atrocious conduct the disease, sufferings, and death on board of her is attributed, is a fugitive from justice. It is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of London. His name is Smith, and when he left Southampton he was about 30 years of age, with large whiskers, and either a fair complexion. It is al cerly to be hoped that the Government will not allow him to escape the vengeance of the law.

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT LEWES.

HEREFORD BULL.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SHORT-HORN.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.



KENTISH SHEEP.—CLASS I.—SECOND PRIZE, £10,

SOUTHDOWNS.—FIRST CLASS.—FIRST PRIZE, £30

KENTISH SHEEP.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE £20.

DEVON BULL.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

SUSSEX BULL.—SECOND PRIZE, £10.

COCHIN CHINA. WHITE COCHIN CHINA (HARE). POLAND

PRIZE POULTRY AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT LEWES.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE CHEPSTOW BRIDGE.

THE South Wales Railway bids fair to become one of the great arteries of communication between our metropolis and several of the most important countries of the globe.

Its terminus, at the best and safest harbour in the kingdom, Milford Haven, has already led to the formation of a company for constructing a class of steam-vessels of a size, hitherto deemed impossible. The Eastern Navigation Company, guided by their scientific engineer, Mr. Brunel, we understand, contemplate vessels of 500 feet in length, and of a proportionate power, which will perform the voyage from Milford, *viâ* the Cape, to India in less time than is at present occupied by the overland mail. Other companies contemplate making their port at Milford, which is the most westerly harbour in the kingdom.

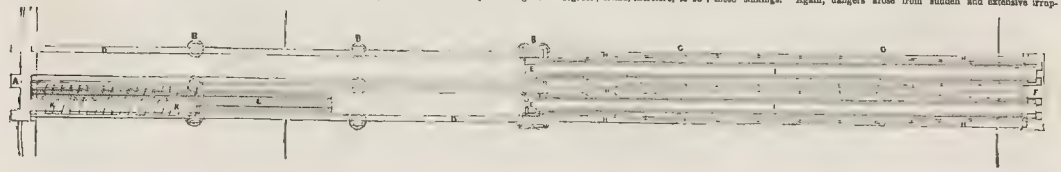
Hitherto an unfortunate break occurred at Chepstow, where passengers had to be conveyed about two miles over a rough country from station to station. On Monday this hiatus was abolished by the opening of the stupendous Iron Bridge over the river Wye for public traffic; and we may now anticipate that the rich minerals of South Wales—its coals of every available description for steaming and household purposes—will be found in all the midland and London markets.

The railway having to cross a rapid navigable river without interruption to vessels, the Admiralty very properly required that the span over the mid channel

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—THE CHEPSTOW TUBULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AND JUNCTION OF THE WYE AND SEVERN RIVERS.

should not be less than 300 feet; and that a clear headway of 50 feet above the highest known tide should be given. Bridges of this size are so rare that we propose to illustrate the present one in detail. These works require the highest effort of mechanical and constructive skill. Mr. Stephenson's magnificent Britannia bridge displays one method of crossing wide spans. The present work of Mr. Brunel's is another mode, and shows, as might have been expected, his peculiarly original and bold conception, accompanied by extraordinary economy, by arranging his materials in the form of a large suspended truss, and attaching the roadway to suspension chains kept in a state of rigidity by vertical trusses or struts inserted between the chains, and a circular wrought-iron tube, spanning the river, 309 feet in length.

The bridge is 600 feet long; there are three spans over the land of 100 feet each, which are supported upon cast-iron cylinders, 6 feet in diameter and 1¼ inch thick. These cylinders were sunk to an average depth of 48 feet, through numerous beds of clay, quicksand, marl, &c., to the solid limestone rock, which was found to dip at an angle of 45 degrees; it had, therefore, to be carefully levelled horizontally, and the cylinders bedded level. These cylinders were sunk by excavating within them, and pressing them down by heavy weights; in doing which very great difficulties were overcome—immense volumes of fresh water were tapped, requiring a 30 horse engine to pump them out. The quantity very much increased during high water, which rises 44 feet, and in many of the cylinders work had to be suspended until the tide receded Although the Wye is a tidal river, and therefore salt, no salt water was found in these sinkings. Again, dangers arose from sudden and extensive irrup-

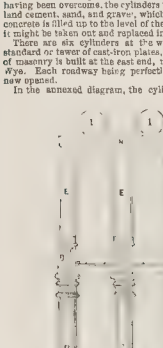


PLAN OF THE CHEPSTOW TUBULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

tions of soft river silt, often bursting in with such rapidity that the men had hardly time to escape. Some of the strata were found covered with immense conglomerate boulders, indicating a former river bed. These having been overcome, the cylinders were filled with concrete, composed of Portland cement, sand, and gravel, which set in a few days as hard as rock. The concrete is filled up to the level of the roadway, so that, should a cylinder decay, it might be taken out and replaced in sections in safety.

There are six cylinders at the west end of the main span; upon these, a standard or tower of cast-iron plates, fifty feet high, is erected. A similar tower of masonry is built at the east end, upon the edge of the rocky precipice of the Wye. Each roadway being perfectly separate, we will describe that which is now opened.

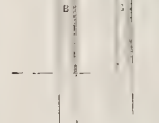
In the annexed diagram, the cylinders are A; the standard (B E E) having openings to admit the train to pass. On the west standard is a cross girder of wrought-iron (N) upon which the tubes (I) rest. The tube serves to keep apart and steady the towers, and to the ends of the tube are attached the suspending chains. Now, in an ordinary suspension bridge the chains hang in a festoon, and are free to move, according to the United weights passing under them; but this flexibility would be inadmissible in a railway bridge, and the continuity of the rail would be destroyed if a very small deflexion took place when passed over by a heavy locomotive. With a view to give this necessary rigidity, Mr. Brunel has introduced at every third part of the tubes a shift wrought-iron girder, connecting firmly the tube to the roadway girders; and, with the aid of other adjusting screws, the suspension chains are pulled or strained as nearly straight as desirable. Other diagonal chains connect these points, so that at whatever part of the bridge an engine may be passing, its weight is distributed all over the tube and chains by these arrangements.



The tube is fixed upon the iron standard, but is free to move upon rollers at the top of the masonry standard. The expansion on the hottest day yet experienced has not exceeded one inch.

The tube is strengthened within by the introduction of diaphragms or discs at every 30 feet, which, render it both light and stiff.

The roadway girders (B) are formed of a deep thin plate of iron, stiffened at intervals. At the top of



has a strong triangular cell to resist compression, and at the bottom a double plate of riveted iron to resist extension.

Between these side road girders are small cross girders (K) riveted to them diagonally. Upon the cross girders 4-inch crossted planks are secured in the contrary diagonal direction (L), so that by crossing each other stiffness is produced. Eighteen inches of gravel are laid over all, and then the ordinary permanent way upon longitudinal sleepers.

The land abutment (A) is built of masonry. In the plan the letters indicate the supporting cylinder; E E are the tubes; H H the chains radiating from the ends of the tube, which is 9 feet in diameter, to the saddle links on the sides of the roadway at G, where the width is 14 feet.

The second tube is now complete, and may be seen in the yard near the Bridge: it is expected to be floated next month. The pontoons for carrying one end of the second tube across the river are somewhat complicated, but it is primarily iron canal-boats, from which the bottoms have been removed, and decks put on.

The other end of the tube will be conveyed upon a railway formed upon piles, extending from the land to the six river cylinders; to that while the pontoons are pulled across by powerful tackle at one end, the latter end will be on a carriage rolling upon the railway to its place. Strong temporary erections or trestles are constructed upon each side of the river to lift the tube over the water, but must not omit to mention that the elaborate drawings instructions and calculations, connected with this laborious work were made under Mr. Brunel by his principal assistant in London, Mr. Henry F. Brereton, the resident engineer of the line and of the bridge is Mr. William George Owen, assisted by Messrs. Dibbin and Sayers

The contractors for the iron-work are Messrs. Finch and Wilcox, of Windsor Foundry, Liverpool; for the masonry, Mr. Sharpe.

Annexed is a summary of the cast and wrought iron used in the bridge:—

	Tons. cwts. qrs.
Wrought iron, in three spans of 100 feet each, double line	577 3 0
Wrought iron in the girders, floor-bearers, and other work of the main span of 300 feet, double line	576 0 0
Two wrought iron tubes, each 312 feet long	362 11 0
Wrought iron beam on the standard to support the tubes	30 5 0
Vertical trusses	37 0 0
The girders to connect the caps of columns	19 0 0
Suspending links in main chains and diagonals	2 1 2
Saddles at points of suspension rollers	41 10 1
Adjusting screws	3 7 0
Rivets of main tubes	17 3 3
Rollers of girders	2 17 0
Bolts	5 1 0
Total wrought iron	1231 2 3
	Tons cwts. qrs.
Cast-iron Bed-plates for Trusses	54 6 0
Standard	126 8 0
Caps for columns and parapets	21 0 0
Cylinders in the supporting piers	850 0 0
Total cast iron	1052 14 0

	Tons cwts. qrs.	
Wrought iron	1231 2 3	2234 14 4
Cast iron	1052 12 1	
Masonry in abutment and piers, 2240 cubic yards		
Total estimated cost of the Bridge when entirely completed, £6 420.		

The Bridge has been visited by a great number of engineers from the Continent and the East Indies, indeed, it is only by a personal inspection that the numerous ingenious arrangements can be understood.

The whole seems, when finished, to be very simple; yet engineers will fully enter into the complexity of design, and the intricate and careful proportioned scantlings given to every part. We would specially call their attention to the cast-iron ring or circle attached to the ends of the tube to prevent collapse; to the wedges introduced under the vertical trusses to adjust the exact tension upon the chain; to the curve given to the tubes themselves, increasing their strength; and to the roller-boxes under the vertical trusses, by which means the road girders are maintained in a position to expand or contract independently of the movements of the main tubes.

The private trial of the Bridge took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and was described in our Journal of last week. The public opening of the Bridge took place on Monday last, the 19th. The first train that passed over was the six o'clock train from Swansea. To show the public utility of this great work, it may be mentioned that two years ago the journey from London to Swansea, partly by railway and by coach, crossing by a ferry-boat the dangerous passage of the Severn at Beachley, occupied 15 hours. The express trains are now timed to perform the same distance (216 miles) with ease and comfort in five hours.

At Oulmes, La Vendée (France), last week a young ox was seized all at once with madness, and attacked every one in its way. Two persons were so grievously injured as to be thought past recovery. The gendarmerie were at last obliged to be called out, and they killed the animal.

On Saturday last an engine-driver named Stanley, at Gobowen, near Shrewsbury, was instantaneously killed by the explosion of a machinery attached to an engine on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Three or four waggons which were moving down on an inclined plane towards the engine having come up before it came upon him and mangled his body in a frightful way.

The *Nigo Journal* states that Mr. Townley, the newly-elected member, was followed by a bailiff when leaving Sligo in his carriage the other day, and served with a writ pro summary to a large debt of his constituents.

During the thunder-storm in the south of England, on Friday week last, the lightning entered the Electric Telegraph office at Southampton on the wires, and played round the instruments in such an a armine manner that the telegraph clerks rushed from the office in a fright. The case journals could receive no telegraphic intelligence that night previous to their publication on the following morning, in consequence of the thunder-storm.

On the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, president of the Royal Society, the following pensions have been granted: £200 per annum to Mr Hind, £100 per annum to Dr Mantell, and £75 to Mr. Ronalds, of the Kew Observatory.

MUSIC.

A new association, for the purpose of performing sacred and classical music both of the ancient and modern schools, has been formed. The performances are to take place in Exeter Hall, under the direction of Benedict, the composer and pianist, and Hatton, the composer. There will be one chorus, consisting of 200 singers, and choruses are to be on the grandest scale, comprising the best amateur as well as professional talent. The object of the society will be to strike out a new path by affording an opportunity to living composers to produce their orations or cantatas. The greatest attention is to be bestowed on the rehearsals. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to the divers points handled in the prospectus of the new association, which has already a considerable number of influential subscribers.

The seventh season of the Réunion des Arts was given at the New Beethoven Rooms last Monday.——The Harris Rooms had a *matinée musicale*, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.——Balfe and Bunn's new comic opera, founded on the popular farce of "The Devil to Pay," will be produced at the Surrey Theatre next week.——Lover's new opera, "Rory O'More," was lately successfully presided at the execution of his choral works, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," by amateurs and artists of the Philharmonic Society, amongst whom must be cited the Princess Poniatowski, the Countess Orsini, and Prince Carlo Poniatowski.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's "Otello" was given for the second time last Saturday night, with Mdme. de Lagrange, Signori Bettini, Calzolari, Mercuriali, De Bassini, and Lablache.

On Tuesday night Rossini's "Cenerentola" was presented for the fourth time, Mdlle. Favanti sustaining the part of the persecuted heroine, in place of Mdlle. Angri. Favanti is an Englishwoman (Miss Edwards), who was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and who subsequently sang in Naples. On the 23d of March, 1844, she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre as *Cenerentola*, and during the season performed the characters of *Fidalma*, *Orsini*, *Susanna*, *Pippo*, and *Zerlina* in Mozart's Ricco's "Corrado;" besides *Elvira*, in "Don Juan;" and *Adelgisa*, in "Norma." Much controversy was raised by Mdlle. Favanti's *début*, and the ill-judicious attempt to keep her before the public, in opposition to the opinion of the subscribers, was a fatal mistake of the management. Her return, after an absence of eight years, was looked upon with interest, to ascertain if the defects of her style had been amended by consultation with masters in Italy. In one respect a marked improvement has certainly taken place; the production of the voice is no longer attended with the same disagreeable effect, as in 1844. In point of execution a marching has also been perceptible; but her imperfect intonation has not yet been remedied; and, with one of the finest voices a vocalist has ever been gifted with, Mdlle. Favanti still retains the exaggerations which were noticed in former days. Like Mdlle. Grisi, the organ of Mdlle. Favanti from the highest to the lowest notes of the soprano and contralto registers, and in quality it is infinitely more sympathetic. She fails, however, to turn to account her natural gifts when she attempts to move the passions, and she labours solely to astonish and not to charm. The music of the concerted pieces she sacrifices entirely; in this respect it must be admitted that she only follows the example of Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Favanti's great contemporary, whose success has been and is, in supposing that the *ensemble* of a delineation may be dispensed with, for the sake of the rondo finale; and, so long as she adopts this view, her really beautiful voice will not suffice to place her in the rank of a *prima donna*. In the "Racqui all' affanno," which was re-demanded, whenever she first sided solely to the rich tones in the cantabile she enlisted the sympathies of her auditory; but, when she arrived at the cadenza, where the passage "Non piu mesta" occurs, the charm was dissolved, and the nervous passage in the "Non piu mesta" (the allegro) was executed in a manner that left no doubt of the fact that Favanti is not thoroughly mistress of her vocal organ. The interpretation of the opera, with the exception of Calzolari's *Ramiro*, most artistic as sung, was very unsatisfactory. Lablache was unwell, and out of spirits, and omitted the "Miei rampolli." Ferranti was imperfect in the part of *Dandini*, both in acting and singing; and the *Alidoro* of Furini was equally as objectionable.

On Thursday, Madame de Lagrange sang *Lucia*, Gardoni being the *Edgardo*, and De Bassini appeared as *Enrico*.

Madame Sontag is expected to arrive in town this day. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's opera, "Casilda," and a new ballet, are also underlined in the bills.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Spohr's "Faust" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, under the direction of the composer, who has left town for Cassel, in Germany.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was performed, for the seventh time. Julliea's new opera, "Pietro il Grande," is in preparation.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Aquatics have been added to the attractions of this delightful places of amusement. On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Thames Watermen's Regatta took place, the starting point being, as the tide served, from Vauxhall-creek, and down to Cremorne Esplanade. There were several prizes contested for, the principal ones being a silver cup, a silver wherry, coat, badge, and freedom; an appropriately engraved glass goblet; and a handsome shaft, the gift of Mr. T. Simpson, the lessee of the gardens. The struggle, by young Coombes. On Tuesday evening the various prizes were presented to the success ul competitors in the Gardens, which were crowded.

MDLLE. VANDERBERGH'S "Soirée Parisienne," gave her last but one public *matinée*, at Willis's Rooms, St James's. Here is a specimen of their ex, cits: Mdlle. Vanderbergh borrows a watch from a gentleman of the audience, and requests him to keep before the eage, she tells her little pupils mark the hour. She then liberates one of the birds, which perches upon a little rack containing some hundreds of cards. Presently he tins out one from some of the cards, and hands it to the company. It is marked with the figure 4. Another little fellow as quick ly finds a card on which is inscribed 20, asking this "20 minutes to 4," the precise time indicated by the watch. This is but one of a hundred tricks equally surprising and as full of elegance of the entire performance, and, above all, such the grace of Mdlle. herself, that it is impossible to conceive a more agreeable mode of spending an hour than at the *séances* at the "Orleans Marvellous."

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—Some almanacs state that Friday, July 23, was the anniversary of the publication of the first English newspaper in 1588. A contemporary upon this subject says that the *Daily Universal Register*, alluded to as the first English newspaper, and preserved in the British Museum, is palpable forgery. There are three printed papers dated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the type is of a comparatively modern cut there are four written papers of the same date, but the paper has been found to have a water mark with the Royal arms, and the initials G. R. These forgeries are supposed to have been perpetrated about 1766. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, as early as 1611, accounts of particular occurrences were published in England, such as "News from Spain," 1611; "News out of Germany," 1612; "Strange News of a prodicious monster born in the township of Addington," 1613; and many others. These occasional pamphlets of intelligence soon became regular publications. In 1621, Nathaniel Butler printed the "Courant, or Weekly News from Foreign Parts;" which was soon followed by "The Certain News of the Present Week," 1622 From that period to the present there has been perpetual progress, till, at the close of last year, there were 563 journals in existence in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Islands.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.—An Act of Parliament received the Royal assent on the 30th June (which is now in operation), to enable her Majesty to abolish, otherwise than by treaty, on certain conditions, differential du ies on foreign ships. It provides that where the trade and shipping of Great Britain have been placed in the ports of any foreign power on a footing of reciprocity, her Majesty may issue an order in Council declaring that the duties of such foreign power are the benefit of the provisions of the act, and thereupon the provisions of the 59 Geo. III., c. 54, shall be applicable. Such orders of council may be revoked.

THE POST-OFFICE.—In the year 1838, under the old system, 76 907,872 letters were delivered, and 6,568,024 franks. In 1840, under the new system, 168,758 344; in 1841, 196,500,191; in 1842, 208,434,451; in 1843, 220,450,309; in 1844, 242,091,884; in 1845, 271,410,789; in 1846, 269,386,702; in 1847, 322,146,243; in 1848, 328,830,184; in 1849, 337,399,159; in 1850, 347,069,071; in 1851, 360,647,187. The net revenue in each of the above years, ending the 5th of January, including the charges on the Government departments, has been—1839, under the old system, £1,659,809, 1840, including one month of the fourpenny rate, £1,833,764; 1841, under the new system, £305,785; 1842, £561,249; 1843, £600,141; 1844, £646,417; 1845, £719,597; 1846, £761,982; 1847, £820,119, 1848, £984,496; 1849, £740,429; 1850, £840,787; 1851, £803,898; 1852, £1,118,054

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The Postmaster-General has ordered a relaxation of the stringent rules now in force respecting the delivery of registered letters. At present a registered letter can only be delivered to the party to whom it is addressed, and whose receipt alone is taken for it. For the future, when this is impossible, a receipt will be taken for a registered letter from the husband, wife, or, failing this, from a member of the same family residing under the same roof as the party to whom such letter is addressed. This will be a very great convenience to the public.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that the total amount due by turnpike trusts in England and Wales to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on the 5th of January last, was £5,648,264. This sum is to be added £12,466, for unpaid interest. The original amount of loan was £16,5,150, but £58,503 has been repaid. In Scotland, the interest due by the trusts exceeds the debt, the former being £70,158, and the latter £58,884. The principal portion of the loan was obtained in 1820, for highland roads and bridges, and interest at the rate of five per cent has been accruing ever since.

Her Majesty, while proceeding from Ryde to Osborne in her carriage on Friday evening week, was overtaken by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, with hail, at Binstead, and in consequence of the fearful state of the tempest, she was compelled to alight from her carriage and to take shelter at Binstead Lodge, the residence of Lord Dawnes, where her Majesty was most courteously received by the noble owner, and where she remained for upwards of an hour until the storm had passed over. She then pursued her journey to Osborne House

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Saving a couple of small meetings at Downham Market and Wenlock on Wednesday, the ensuing week will be devoted to Goodwood, where the high and aristocratic character of the sport is likely to be fully maintained. In the course of the meeting, which commences on Tuesday, no less than four Cups, of great value and interest, will be contested, in addition to a daily average of rich prizes altogether without parallel; and there can be no doubt, now that the elections have terminated, that the attendance will be unusually large.

The REGATTAS for the week are the Royal Cup Yacht Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Cornwall on Thursday, and Richmond Amateur on Saturday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: an All England match at Runnerford; return match at Horsham, between the gentlemen of Surrey and Sussex: Lansdowne v. Taunton, at Bath; West Hants v. South. White, at Salisbury; Leeds v. Bradford, at Leeds; and the Oval v. the Belmont d Club, at Kensington. Tuesday: Carshalton v. West Wickham, at Carshalton. Wednesday: At Lord's, the annual matches between Harrow, Eton, and Winchester, to last four days, the Vine v. the West Kent, at Sevenoaks. Thursday: Kent v. Sussex, at Tonbridge Wells; Taunton v. Tehbridge, at Taunton.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—An outlay of £800 on Stilton was the only investment of any amount, the quotations being chiefly made up from small transactions.

BURGHLEY STAKES

3 to 1 agst King of Troy	4 to 1 agst Purser	4 to 1 agst Lady Eden

GOODWOOD STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Houlston	13 to 1 agst Weathergage (t)	15 to 1 agst Brahmin
13 to 1 —— Hampton	13 to 1 —— Harlem	20 to 1 —— Palmer and Leda
13 to 1 —— Buskranger	16 to 1 —— Caribou	33 to 1 —— Montague

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Stilton	6 to 1 agst Alnagton	13 to 1 agst Hermitage
5 to 1 —— Little Harry	12 to 1 —— Newminster	12 to 1 —— Joe Miller

DERBY

100 to 70 each in one bet agst The Reiver and Orestes, and 20 to 1 agst Vandercoken.

TUESDAY. The subjoined quotations are the result of a very small outlay.—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

13 to 1 agst Harlequin	12 to 1 agst Elf	13 to 1 agst Ch of Jus ice
1 to 1 —— Surprise	12 to 1 —— Weathergage	14 to 1 —— Hoc akin
	25 to 1 agst Mornin g-d	

GOODWOOD CUP.—2 to 1 agst Stilton

STAMFORD RACES. TUESDAY.

THE ASSEMBLY-ROOM STAKES Placid (Charlton), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2.

THE BURGHLEY STAKES. Retall (Bartholomew), 1. Lady Eden (Charlton), 2.

THE STAMFORD ST. LEGER.—High Sheriff (F. Marson), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2

HANDICAP PLATE of £50. Cowmore (Osborne), 1. King of Troy (Steggles), 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES. Vest (Norman), 1. Eaton (Charlton), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

BARLETTHORPE STAKES.—Glee K. (Mr. Bevill), 1. St. Antonio (Captain Little), 2

MATCH, 50 sovs.—Wingemund (Fatman), 1. Utrecht (T. Rogers), 2.

GOLD CUP STAKES.—Ilex (S. Steggles), 1. Retal (Bartholomew) 2.

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES. Mountain Flower, walked over.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Vest, walked over.

HANDICAP of 50 sovs each.—Phegra (Norman), 1. Presto (J. Sharpe), 2.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Lenity Whent, 1. Equal 2.

ROBIN HOOD STAKES.—Lambton, 1. Whalebone, 2

NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP.—Lindrick, 1. Lady Amyott, 2.

FRIDAY.

THE BUNNEY PARK STAKES.—Lambton, 1. Theon colt, 2.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES. Equa, 1. Mrs. John, 2.

THE CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP.—Candlewick, 1. Young England, 2.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

On Tuesday the annual regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which is under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, commenced at the Isle of Wight. The Queen, although not present on the occasion, presented a splendid cup, value 100 guineas, to be sailed for by the yachts of all nations; amongst the beauties for which was the celebrated American clipper *America*, which was especially sent home from Gibraltar by her noble owner, Lord Blaquiere, for the occasion.

Off the pier, the *Brilliant*, schooner, Commodore R. H. Ackers, Esq., was moored, on board of which the committee of the club were stationed, for the purpose of starting the vessels, and timing them as they passed the winning post. The ships was dressed from stem to stern with the colours of all nations, as was also the *Talisman*, lying to the left of the pier. Amongst the yachts were the *Florence Talisman*, *Brilliant*, *Zephyretta*, *Fawn Queen*, *Myrtle*, *Sybil*, *Forest Fly*, *Jealous*, *Alarm*, &c

The pier (notwithstanding the enormous pier dues) was crowded with company, and amongst them were her noble owner, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Right Hon. Earl Yarborough, Lord and Lady Manners, Lieut.-Col Sir John Burgoyne, Earl Nelson, Lady H. St. Maur, Sir J. Hevet Carnac, Bart., M.P., Baron Park and Lady Park, &c.

The prize for the schooners for on Tuesday was:—A Cup of £260, to be sailed for by small-class schooners, under eighty feet in length, or not exceeding 100 tons. O. M., belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, was the winner, with the *Jub Jub* light ship, passing each time outside the Nonman and Sandhead buoys; round *Calshot* Light-ship and all the four buoys off the Brambles; once or twice round according to the state of the weather, to be determined by the members of the committee A time race. The following were the entries

Owners	Tons.	Colours.
Princess Olga .... T. Rutherford, Esq ..	52	White, with blue cross
Benita ..... Colonel Preston	65	Red, white cross
Novice ..... A. Arcedeckne, Esq ..	79	Blue, berg., with lion
Julia ..... J. W. Dugmore, Esq ..	42	Blue, white, and blue
Vesta ..... C. P. Wemyss, Esq ..	86	White and red
Vestal ..... R. S. Reuss, Esq	74	Union jack, white border

At the close of the round the first three yachts appeared off the *Brilliant* schooner as under:—

	Hours	Min.	Sec.
Bianca	4	32	20
Princess Olga	4	33	5
Vesta	4	36	0

In the second round the yachts arrived at the *Calshot* Light at about nine o'clock; the tide was then strong flood, with very light wind, and a strong stream towards the Southampton shore. Darkness soon after came on, and the yachts were obliged to feel their way by dropping the lead line. The *Bianca* drawing less water than the *Princess Olga*, stood closer in towards the shore, and by that means she was enabled to gain a great advantage over her opponent. The time of arrival at the starting vessel was as follows:—

	Hours	Min.	Sec.
Bianca	11	44	0
Princess Olga	12	55	0

The *Bianca* was thus the winner, independently of the time that could have been demanded from the *Princess Olga* for her superior tonnage.

The only match for the second day was for £50 or Fifty Pounds, to be sailed for by any cutter yacht, of any Royal club, of 20 tons, O.M., or above, being under 30 feet in length. Victoria course, once round. Three started, *Lalla*, *Sea Serpent*, and *Antagonist*, and a close and exciting race terminated in the victory of *Sea Serpent*.

AQUATICS.

A series of rowing matches under various denominations has taken place on the Thames during the week.

THAMES WATERMEN'S ROYAL REGATTA.

This regatta combines matches with tradesmen and bandsmen, and took place under the Royal patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The first day was

MONDAY.

The preliminary heats extended from Vauxhall-bridge to Lawn cottages and back to Cremorne-gardens, and the last from Putney to the same place. The racing commenced at half-past two, and continued till nearly dusk.

TRADESMEN'S SCULLER MATCH, for a Silver Wherry. Heats—Benjamin Lawn, 1. Richard Wharf, 2.

APPRENTICES' MATCH, for a Silver Badge, Coat, and Freedom. First Heat.—Richard Fenner, Whitehall (blue), 1. Alfred Chapman, Horseleydown (red), 2. Second Heat.—Henry Brown, Old Barge House (yellow), 1. Henry Burrows, Blackfriars (pink), 2.

TUESDAY.

PICKED SCULLERS RACE for a Skiff, presented by Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne Final Heat. Thomas Coombes, Vauxhall, 1. George Shaw, Milbank, 2.

LAMBERMEN'S PAIR OARS Final Heat for a Silver Cup.—Messrs. Barn and Holmes, 1. Messrs. Wharf and M'Carthy, 2.

APPRENTICES' Final Heat for Coat, Badge, and Freedom Richard Fenner, Whitehall, 1. George Beckett, Limehouse-hole, 2

FOUR OARED MATCH (Watermen) for a beautiful Glass Goblet.—Greenland, Judger, Smith, Turner, Manning (coxswain), 1. Money, Linnegd, Sullivan, Bencoe, C. Money (coxswain), 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—Cole and Coombes are again matched for £200 aside; the race to come off in the second week in October.

COLLEGIATE AQUATIC CLUBS.—The very interesting four-oared cutter race between the gentlemen of Guy's and the King's College Aquatic Clubs came off on Wednesday, and was as lantly contested. The Guy's crew had been for some time in training for the event, and came to the starting point in very capital condition. The distance was from Hammersmith to Putney-bridge. The start was very pretty and the pace fine. The winners (the King's College Club) and the losers, and their opponents were so wide as to be considerably in the right. The race was won by three lengths, after severe rowing.

ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.—This event, in three heats, came off on Wednesday, for a purse of sovereigns. T. Coombes and A. Bray, 1. Jas. Coombes and T. Rush, 2. Won cleverly, after a good race.

ROWING MATCH FOR £50.—James, of Wandsworth, and Loader, of Barnes (both watermen), rowed on Wednesday a match of four miles, the latter being from Putney bridge to Hammersmith. Mr. Clark, the celebrated sculler, accompanied the men, and was crowded with respectable persons. Betts was the favourite, and at Hammersmith was half-a-length ahead, but in the subsequent run to the finish Loader nearly caught him, and both men appeared greatly distressed by the great pace they had come over. James retained his lead, and won by nearly half a mile.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON REGATTA.—The watermen at Putney rowed on Wednesday for a purse, given by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. It was in three heats, with ten competitors.—James Robinson and Frederick Phelps (Yellow), 1. William Robinson and Thomas R. Green (White), 2.

BARNERIKE REGATTA.—This regatta (the 94th), in three heats—one of the oldest upon the river—took place also on Thursday, and was an immense, attended by a numerous concourse of spectators. William Hunter (brown), 1 John Ardley (pink), 2. Benjamin Nevil. (green), 3. William Terry (yellow), 4. Pink led, followed by green. Brown, however, passed them, winning by four or six lengths. The first boat was therefore entitled to a new skiff, value £22, the others receiving minor prizes.

The Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club (G. H. Ackers) and a party of ladies had a very narrow escape from the fate of the steam on Friday week last. While [illegible] the ebb, and the wind came [illegible] the vessel to [illegible] the deck, and the wind came [illegible] yards, as well as the sails and [illegible] tremblers, and it was, indeed, doubtful that they could make their way to Ryde. It is but justice to the ladies to say that they behaved with great courage on the occasion.

On Wednesday, as Mr John Dew Ivey, an old and respected member of the Albion Cricket Club, was in the act of making a run in a match between his club and the United Amateurs Club, at Copenhagen House, he suddenly fell to the ground and in a few minutes expired. The deceased was a county verging upon sixty years of age.

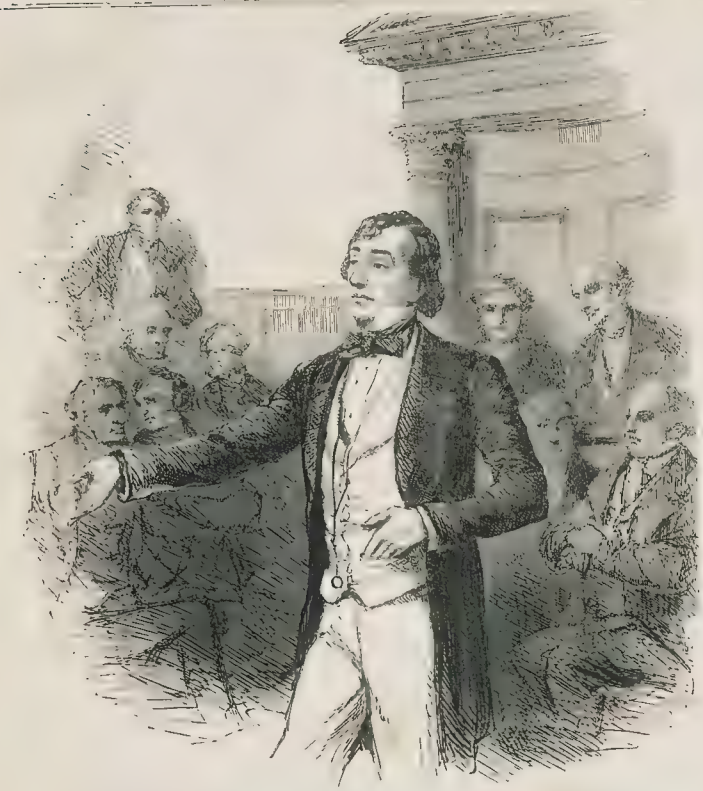
PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The state of the public revenue and expenditure from the year 1822 to 1851 inclusive, may be seen at a glance by reference to a return, printed on Tuesday, by order of the House of Commons. By this it appears that in each year the total revenue, after deducting drawbacks and repayments, was £[illegible], and the expenditure £[illegible], leaving a surplus income of £1,741 41. In 1823 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by £[illegible], but the expenditure was nearly £1,000,000 more than in 1824, the public income gradually increasing until, in 1851, it reached £[illegible], showing a deficiency, as compared with 1824, of [illegible] thus during the thirty years [illegible] the total amount of the surplus income was £[illegible], leaving a deficiency of £[illegible]. In 30 years there was a surplus in 1851 amounted to £[illegible], there was a surplus in 19 years, and a deficiency in 11 years. The largest surplus in any one year was [illegible], in 1824; the largest deficiency in 1827, 1848, and 1852, [illegible] in 1841 [illegible], and in 1847 [illegible]. The total [illegible] during the 30 years was £[illegible], while [illegible] amounted to more than [illegible] pounds.

THE INDIA MAIL SERVICE.—At the present time there are two steamers employed to perform the Indian mail service between Southampton and Alexandria. It is intended by the Oriental Company that one steamer more on the line shall do the service next year (which will be done when it is at present), owing to the increase of speed that has been and will be attained on that line. The Alexandria steamers are [illegible] and [illegible] a month, [illegible] at Gibraltar, at [illegible] for Indian Mail [illegible] from Southampton, [illegible] from Alexandria, [illegible] every fortnight. Despatches are usually [illegible] the Peninsular Company's screw steamer *Formosa*, which [illegible] Alexandria with

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the amount of money business doing in the Consol Market this week has been comparatively small, and that several [illegible] large sales of stock have taken place, the quantity of the national securities have [illegible] the Money Market remains very [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] Consols, however, have been [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] Bank Stock [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] Reduced [illegible] per Cent. [illegible] Long Annuities [illegible] Indian Stock [illegible] Exchequer Bills [illegible] 10s. to [illegible] Shares [illegible] Exchequer Bonds [illegible] Exchequer Bills [illegible] Stock [illegible] Bonds [illegible] Indian Stock



THE BUCKS ELECTION.—MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS IN THE COUNTY HALL, AYLESBURY.

did not appear in the procession of the gentlemen opposite. (A laugh.) The time has gone by when these exploded politics could interest the people of this country. (Cheers.) No one supposes that the present Administration have any intention, or ever had any intention, to bring back the laws that were repealed in 1846. (Shouts of "Oh, oh!" and cheers.) I think that the laws that were repealed in 1846 were repealed in panic and in precipitation. I think that, in the haste of accomplishing what might be a necessary end, the interests of great classes—and the interests of great classes are the interests of the community, for the community consists only of classes—were not duly considered. I have told you before, and I declared my conviction in the House of Commons years ago, that if you resolved to maintain the change that was then effected you would, sooner or later, have to consider the whole financial system of the country. (Cheers.) I have said in the House of Commons, as I have said frequently in the county of Buckingham for years past, that you had a financial system in this country which was based upon a protective system, and that if you destroyed the protective system, you must consider the financial system, which was its creature. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, these were my principles, which I have—under great difficulties, under opposition even from many who were members even of my own party—always advocated. They are principles which I advocated in Opposition, and which, as a Minister of the Crown, I am prepared to put into practice. With respect to the question of local taxation, allow me to say, that as I have brought forward that subject in the House of Commons—not as a complete remedy for the redress of the grievance of any class, especially of that class whose grievances were acknowledged by the Ministry and from the Throne—nothing is more gratifying to me, after all the sneers with which my suggestions were first received, than to find that there is no man, however liberal may be his opinions or his political connexions, who is now canvassing a county, who does not admit the truth of the principle which I have enunciated, and his readiness to support its prudential application.

* * * * *

But, gentlemen, I don't pretend to think that any adjustment of local taxation would give the redress that is necessary to the cultivator of the soil; nor do I think that, in entering upon the question of a revision of taxation, we are to consider the interests of any class alone, however respectable. (Hear, hear.) I carry my views much further, and I look with confidence to the moment when the Government—whom some, who are not entitled to do so, now presume to treat with contumely, will bring forward measures which, while part of those measures will redress the grievances of the cultivator of the soil and place him in a fair position for the exercise of his industry and the employment of his capital—will at the same time, by their wise and comprehensive character, relieve every class in the country by the introduction into the system of taxation of principles more just and more beneficial than those which have hitherto been its basis. (Cheers.) I regard the present moment as no mean epoch in the political history of this country. Don't suppose that when the new Parliament assembles you will have merely marshalled before each other the old parties which have hitherto governed this country. You will have new principles of action introduced. You will have a new policy founded upon those principles recommended to the notice of the House of Commons; and you will find at last it is still impossible, notwithstanding all the passions of party politics, that a Ministry, great as may have been the difficulties with which it had to contend when it was first formed, which understands a phrase that has been often used, "the spirit of the age," can alone govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community, and adopting a policy that will make it, if possible, more powerful and more prosperous than before. (Cheers.) I have been asked what are the measures which my colleagues are going to bring forward. With great respect for the gentleman who asked me this question, I must defer to the fitting occasion and to the fitting place the detail of those measures. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I am bound, as a solicitor for your favours, to state to you the general tenour of the policy which I shall recommend, and the great object of the policy which I wish to achieve; but can anything be more preposterous or more ridiculous than that I should be called upon to explain to the electors of the county of Buckingham all the details of measures so vast as they necessarily must be, embracing the interests of a great community like this? I tell you what is the spirit of the policy that animates us; I tell you what is the object we wish to attain; and I would express my firm and solemn conviction in the face of the county of Buckingham, after witnessing the present temper of the public mind, and scanning—I am sure with no prejudice—the results of the general election, that the Ministry will be permitted to bring forward their measures; that no manœuvres of faction will terminate their career—(Cheers)—and that those measures will obtain the assent, and I will even say the enthusiastic approbation, of the great body of the people. ("Hear," and cheers.) I cannot on this occasion be silent to those whose interests are most important among the constituency of the county of Buckingham—I mean the cultivators of the soil. Subject hitherto, as I have always believed, and as I think I should be able to show, not only with regard to taxation, but with regard to many other circumstances, to a burden which they could not have borne had they not secured the artificial price of their produce, the farmers of England have of course, naturally and quite justifiably, clung to that artificial price when the burdens, the restrictions, and the system to which that artificial price had alone reconciled them remained untouched. I would say to the farmers of England that there is one means of redress which is quite equal to artificial price, and which will always find favour with all classes of the country. It is a policy that reduces the cost of production.—(Cheers)—and which, when they are asked for cheap bread, will allow them to give that bread to the people more cheaply than their competitors. ("Hear," and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is the policy that I propose to carry into effect.

The polling took place on Monday and Tuesday, and at its close the numbers were as follow:—

Dupré	..	..	..	..	..	1999
Disraeli	..	..	..	..	..	1868
Cavendish	..	..	..	..	..	1403
Lee	..	..	..	..	..	665

The number of electors on the register is between 5000 and 6000.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT COLCHESTER.

AMONGST the various thunder-storms which visited different localities of the country during the last week, one of the most violent descended upon Colchester and its neighbourhood on Friday night, at eleven o'clock, by which a large amount of damage was done to several mills, especially Rainsford Mill, in the occupation of Mr. John Ratcliff. About half-past ten, a whirlwind commenced from the south-east, by which the sails of the above mill were broken, and the cap was blown off. Fortunately, the latter was stayed in its progress downwards by resting its edge upon the curb; one of the sails broke off at the "middling," with the end penetrating the body of the mill. The stage was also nearly demolished. The miller, Nicholas Freeman, was in bed in the mill at the time the accident occurred, but escaped unhurt. The house, in the upper room of which were Mrs Ratcliff and her daughter, is within 15 feet of the mill, and had the cap and sails fallen upon it, the death of the inmates of the house would probably have been the result. The effects of the whirlwind were traced from Mr. Attwood's park, near which a tree was twisted, across by the mill, and through Mr Bartlett's garden. The sails and the entire top part of the flack-mill in North street were thrown on an out-house, the roof of which was forced in. The mills in the Harwich-road, the Military-road, and at Greenstead, all suffered more or less. Those at Mile-end, Stoated, and Langham are also all injured, the last-mentioned having its sails carried away. So great a destruction of mill property has not been known in this part of the county for many years. The fury of the elements lasted nearly an hour and a half, and was succeeded by torrents of rain, but no lives were lost.

On the same night the storm also visited Henley-on-Thames, where it committed great havoc on the lawn of the beautiful residence, Park-place; a stately cedar of Lebanon which had long graced the west front of the mansion having

RAINSFORD MILL, COLCHESTER, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING ON FRIDAY NIGHT WEEK.

been completely shivered by the electric fluid from top to bottom, large portions of the timber being hurled to a distance, and the noble tree reduced to a complete wreck. On the east side of the house, however, a still more valuable cedar, which had been planted in Park-place by George III., when residing there in his minority, happily escaped the ravages of the storm.

MAGICIENNE. BARRACOUTA. RETRIBUTION. SAMPSON. ELFIN. ODIN. FAIRY. VICTORIA AND ALBERT. BLACK EAGLE. VIVID.

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.—THE ROYAL SQUADRON LEAVING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—JULY 24, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 571.—VOL. XXI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

WHILE in this country the great principles of Free Trade have for the last five-and-twenty, and especially for the last seven years been converting all the wisest heads of the nation, and playing sad havoc with parties in their triumphant progress, France has remained obstinately wedded to the old ideas. French manufactures and French agriculture are stringently protected. Under the system of Free Trade, which to a large extent has emptied our prisons and our workhouses, and given the labourer the big loaf instead of the little one, the English agriculturists have raised a loud cry of distress. It is true they complained as much in the "good old times," when they were protected, as they do now, in these "unhappy days," when they are unprotected; and that their groans were as loud from 1815 to 1845 as they have been from 1845 to 1852; but we only allude to the well-known fact to compare it with the state of feeling among the same class in France. There is not under the sun a race of agriculturists who make more bitter moans over their evil fortune than they do. They are protected to the full, but they are not satisfied. Nothing pleases them, and no kind of harvest is profitable enough to bring the smile to their faces. Their name is synonymous with "misery;" a fact which we borrow from the reports of the inspectors deputed by their own Government to inquire into their condition. If the harvest be a deficient one, they get high prices, but few customers; and their gains are not sufficient to enable them to pay the interest on their heavy mortgages, and meet the burdens imposed on them by the State which protects them; if it be an average one, they are in the same suffering, querulous, discontented condition; and if it be a bounteous one—rejoicing the heart of man—it brings to them no consolation: for prices fall, and they are as miserable as ever, and become the prey of the mortgagee, the tax-gatherer, and the attorney. If, by some hocus-pocus in commercial and mundane affairs, they could reap a plentiful harvest and charge a famine price for it, they would be well pleased; but, failing that impossible consummation, they jog on as well as they can, and grumble with the proverbial earnestness of their craft. The protected manufacturers of France are easier to please: they do not complain, though it is evident that the protection under which they live has not enabled them to compete successfully with this country, in any one of the great branches of manufacture which in our day make the fortunes and the greatness of nations, as well as of individuals. If a Frenchman be asked what Protection has done either for the manufactures or the agriculture of his country, he is puzzled to tell. It is English capital, that has made and is making French railways; and if a Frenchman corresponds with, or desires to cross the Atlantic, or to visit India, it is an English vessel to which he must trust his missive or his person, for his own country does not provide him with the necessary facilities or accommodation. The protected textile manufacturers of France cannot clothe the world, as the unprotected manufacturers of England can do; and in all branches of industry the Free-traders of England compete successfully with all the protected nations of the earth.

But while England has been giving to the world so brilliant a lesson in economic science, and inspires no less a person than the President of the French Republic with a desire to study the great truths which Adam Smith promulgated, which Mr. Cobden and Sir Robert Peel partially wrought out, and in which Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have finally acquiesced, as the only possible system in our day, we must admit that as regards its nearest neighbour, it has not acted up to the spirit of its own policy. Our Free Trade is at best but a partial and incomplete theory. It is not yet the fact that it ought to become. We have opened our ports to the corn of the world, because corn is that article of first necessity to which of right the great principle should be first applied. But there is no necessity why we should stop at corn. We offer to take from France all the bread-stuff she can spare us, though we well know that she cannot supply us to any appreciable extent, inasmuch as she produces little except what she needs herself; but we do not offer to take from her another article of agricultural wealth of which she is the largest producer in the world, for which she is justly and widely celebrated, and for the superabundance of which she would gladly find a market in this country. We tell her that we will take her Corn, although she has none to give us; but we say nothing about her Wine, though she produces so many millions of gallons more than she knows what to do with. It is hard to say what effect the heavy duties which we have laid upon French wine have had on the general intercourse between the two nations, or how much ill-feeling, war, and bloodshed have been indirectly produced by our unwise preference of heavy port for the light, wholesome wines of France, or what battles might have been avoided if our forefathers had judged it more expedient and more profitable to trade with rich and powerful France for her staple product, rather than with weak and poverty-stricken Portugal, for a more potent, but a less wholesome beverage.

But, leaving this question, on which it would be easy to generalise and form conclusions, as correct as they would be startling, we think it will scarcely be denied that the excessive duties we have imposed upon the light, unintoxicating wines of France have led in this country to a large increase in the consumption of stronger and cheaper beverages. Of the upper classes, as not greatly interested in the price, it is scarcely necessary to speak, yet it must be obvious that even they, for the sake of cheapness, have consumed greater quantities of strong Portuguese and Spanish wines than they would have done had Bordeaux and Burgundy been attainable at more reasonable rates. To the bulk of the middle classes port and sherry have been the

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT TAMWORTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

only wines known—except by name—while the lower classes have been as much strangers to the taste of wine of any kind as it there were no such thing in existence; and have drunk beer and spirits alone. The effect of this state of things upon the character and morals of the country was long a painful subject of contemplation; and though, happily, the great Temperance reformation of the last few years has diminished the evil of spirit-drinking to a considerable extent, it still exists to create pauperism, madness, and misery among the labouring population. While this has been the case in England, and while we have unhappily been acquiring a deservedly bad character among the nations of the earth for the large sums we habitually spend in intoxicating liquors, another nation, removed from us only by a narrow strait of twenty five miles of salt water, is able and willing to supply us with any quantity of a wine, favourable to health and longevity, at a price which might have rendered it the poor man's daily beverage.

Without entering any deeper into the question than this, it is clear, from the simple statement of the fact, that our Government has acted unwisely in a commercial point of view; that on political considerations it has been much to blame for the national estrangement and hostility that have been the consequence; and that it is by no means innocent of the moral degradation of the people, which has been the last, but by no means the least, result.

In three valuable letters upon the subject of the wine trade and its history, for which the public is indebted to Mr. Thomas George Shaw, we find some statistical tables which throw still further light upon the subject. From these it appears that between the years 1791 to 1800, both inclusive, when the population of the empire was but fourteen millions and a half, the consumption of wines in this country was actually greater than in the year 1851, when the population had increased to nearly twenty-seven millions and a half. In the first-mentioned period the annual consumption of wine averaged 6,513,000 gallons; while in 1851 it amounted to 6,280,000 gallons. It must not be supposed that it is to the Temperance movement alone that the result must be attributed, though, doubtless, the decrease is partly owing to that cause. The fact is, that Port wine, to which, with Sherry, the consumption became almost wholly restricted in consequence of the excessive duty on French wine, reached at last so excessive a price, that adulteration ensued. Adulteration with brandy and worse materials led in course of time to disgust, and the bulk of the public preferred good beer and pale ale to bad port and execrable sherry The decrease in the consumption of wine was accompanied by an increase in the consumption of malt liquor and spirits; and France, that had wine enough to afford every labourer more than his bottle per day, could find no market for her superabundance, and scowled upon her nearest neighbour, England, for being so foolish, short-sighted, and unneighbourly as to refuse to trade with her. In the present year, were it not for the almost prohibitory duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon upon good wine, that could be delivered in the Thames, all other expenses paid, at one shilling per gallon, every labouring man daily now drinks his pint of small beer, could enjoy as great a quantity of wholesome French wine; and the English farmer, as in the olden time which he deplores, could drink his Claret and his Burgundy.

The present time seems favourable for a consideration of this question. If it be desirable that the commercial relations of two such powerful Governments as those of Great Britain and France should be extended and improved, a readjustment of the wine duties would afford an opportunity for the commencement of a better understanding and a more profitable intercourse. No one advocates the free introduction of French or any other wines; for, as long as it is necessary to raise a revenue for the public service, wine is a proper object of taxation. But it should be taxed for revenue only, and with no hostile intent against the trade of another nation.

The main, if not the only, obstacle to the natural development of the wine trade with France, is the fixed import duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon on all wines, whatever their quality. This duty may be but ten per cent. upon the high-classed and expensive Château Margaux, Clos Vougeot, or Hermitage of the rich; but on the common and excellent wines which the middle and lower classes of the people would consume, it amounts to 500 or 600 per cent., and consequently to a virtual prohibition. An *ad valorem* duty would remedy the evil; and, while there can be little or no doubt that it would lead to a greatly increased consumption, and to a more extensive interchange of commodities between the two nations, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain, in taking this step, would not only establish a permanent good understanding with the French people, but raise in one year a larger amount of revenue from wine than she now raises in half a dozen.

Who knows but that, after all, England may become a corn-exporting country, and feed the French wine growers; who, in their turn, might devote a larger amount of acres to the grape, and fewer to grain? Such a result of the Free-Trade system would be as welcome to the agriculturists of both nations, as it would be beneficial to the general interests of the whole people of each.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL AT TAMWORTH.

YESTERDAY week, the 23d instant, the bronze Statue just erected to the late Sir Robert Peel, in the market-place of Tamworth, was inaugurated, though with little of the ceremony customary on such occasions. Tamworth owed this debt of gratitude to the fame of the deceased statesman; and it has been rendered—quietly, it is true, but still with every evidence of sincerity. From the highest to the lowest, nearly everybody subscribed for the Statue. Nor could the feeling with which the inauguration was witnessed be mistaken. The shops were all closed, and the whole neighbourhood assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Statue, as a work of art, possesses, according to the standard in this country, very high merit, and brings prominently and favourably before the public, Mr. Noble, the sculptor, who has certainly produced a very striking likeness of the great original. There is a severity of expression about the face to which objection may be taken; but the outline of the form is excellently preserved when the bulky vestments are remembered; and the attitude—Sir Robert is represented speaking—is at once spirited and easy. The drapery, also, is remarkably well arranged, the modern costume being sufficiently conventionalized to ensure an artistic effect without any extravagant departure from what we are accustomed to see around us. The inauguration took place at two o'clock, in the presence of the Mayor and town council, and a large party of gentlemen of local note.

Sir Charles Clarke first addressed the meeting, as chairman of the committee for the erection of the Statue, which, he remarked, was placed with its back to London and the west, with its face directed towards the place of Sir Robert's birth. On the right was the church in which he worshipped, and on the left was the palace which he erected, but which, unfortunately, he did not live long to inhabit. (The Statue having been uncovered, and having attracted during a brief interval general admiration) Sir Charles, turning towards the Mayor, continued:—I now call upon my friend the Mayor of Tamworth to undertake the duty which I impose upon him. Sir, I give into your custody this Statue of Sir Robert Peel. Preserve it as you would the reputation of a neighbour or a friend if he was in difficulty. I charge you to take care of this excellent memorial, due to the memory of an orator, scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a brave and ambitious member of Parliament, and a illustrious statesman, knowing as I do the attachment which you and many others near you bore to him while living, I cannot doubt that the sacred trust which I now commit to your hand will be diligently performed.

The Mayor briefly and appropriately expressed his willingness to undertake the charge of the Statue, and pronounced a high eulogium upon the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, not so much in his public capacity as in his private relations, and especially in regard to his connexion with the borough of Tamworth.

At the close of the ceremony a *déjeuner*, very numerously attended by ladies as well as gentlemen, took place in the Town-hall.

Sir C. Clarke presided, and, after the health of the Queen, in a long and feeling speech proposed "the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel," which of course was drunk in solemn silence.

To "the health of the present Sir Robert Peel, and of the family."

Sir Robert Peel replied, and proposed "the health of Sir Charles Clarke and the committee."

The toast having been duly acknowledged, and "the Mayor and Corporation" having also been drunk, Mr. Frederick Peel addressed the company, and bore testimony to the sculptor of the statue having produced an admirable work, whether in the general outline, in the correctness of the proportions, in the resemblance of the features, or the ease and gracefulness of the posture. Mr. Peel concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Noble, congratulating him on the distinction he had won. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noble modestly returned thanks for the compliments that had been paid to him.

After one or two more toasts, the *déjeuner* terminated.

The proceedings connected with the day, however, did not terminate here, for at five o'clock the house and grounds of Drayton Manor were thrown open to subscribers and visitors.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The modification of the Ministry, which we noticed last week as likely to take place on the return of the Prince President from Strasburg, has been effected. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Magne, Minister of Public Works, whilst M. Baroche is directed to take part in the Council of Ministers.

In our late edition of last week we noticed the death of Marshal Exelmans by a fall from his horse on Wednesday evening (se'nnight), close to the Bridge of Sèvres, near Paris. He was buried with great pomp on Tuesday in the Church of the Invalides. The richly decorated hearse set out at eleven from the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the official residence of the deceased marshal, as Chancellor of the order. The hearse was drawn by six horses, and followed by the white horse of the Marshal. This animal was an object of much curiosity, from the circumstance which caused the brave officer's death. The corners of the pall were held by Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Magnan, St. Arnaud, and Laureston. The *cortège*, at the head of which walked the family of the deceased, preceded by a detachment of guides, was received by the clergy at the iron railing of the Invalides. From an early hour detachments from all the regiments of the garrison were concentrated about the hotel. The bands played funeral symphonies, and the artillery fired salvos during the ceremony. The door of the church, the porch, and interior of the chapel, were hung with black cloth, embroidered silver with the arms and initials of the Marshal. Upon a series of scutcheons were inscribed the Archbishop of Paris, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Prince Murat, all the Ministers, M. Baroche, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, several senators, deputies, and councillors of State; Generals Schramm, d'Hautpoul, Pyat, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Tiburce Sebastiani, the Abbé Coquereau, a large number of public functionaries, and several officers and soldiers of the Imperial army in their old uniforms. The Prince President left the church at a quarter past one, with the same *cortège* with which he arrived. The clergy then advanced to the railing in front of the Invalides, and pronounced a blessing upon the hearse. After this the General commanding the troops approached the coffin with his staff, and the soldiers filed past in the order of the number of their regiments. At half-past two the ceremony was concluded, and the body was removed to the interior of the Invalides, to be lowered into the vault where many governors of the Invalides and Marshals of France are interred.

Another of the relics of the "Grand Army" of the Empire has also passed out of existence. Count Bertrand, General Gourgaud, the faithful aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, who accompanied him in his exile to St. Helena. He died on Friday se'nnight, at Paris, after a long illness, and was buried on Wednesday, with military pomp, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The attendance was very numerous, and the military display was on a large scale. There were, in addition to the troops of the line, several detachments of National Guards, for the General had been a Colonel of that force. There were none of the military household of the Emperor present at the funeral; his brother it was that the attachment of the deceased to the Orleanist family had made him an object of dislike to Louis Napoleon, or that the latter gave credence to the rumours which at one time prevailed that Gourgaud had not been faithful to the Emperor throughout his exile.

The rumours of the President's marriage are still rife; but now it is said that the future Empress is not the Princess Vasa, but another Baden Princess, the grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnais and of Don Pedro.

The approaching elections for the new councils-general and the municipal councils has been made the subject of a second letter of instructions from the Count de Chambord to his adherents, the Legitimists. This document, which has been extensively circulated in Paris, although not published by any of the journals, is as follows:—

Frohsdorf, July 10, 1852.

The law for the renewal of the councils-general, the councils of the *arrondissements*, and the municipal councils, has just appeared. It makes no change in respect either to the qualification demanded or to the interpretation given to that oath. Consequently, all those who are willing to conform to the feeling which dictated the letter of the 27th of April, and the vote of the 10th of June, ought to abstain from taking part in the formation of those councils.

In the situation in which they are placed, it is not the adherents of the Monarchy who refuse the co-operation of their intelligence and of their patriotism to their fellow-citizens. It is the Government which excludes that co-operation, by attaching unacceptable conditions to it. On it alone falls the responsibility.

Calculating on their ancient attachment to the moral and material interests of the country, an attempt is made to draw the Royalists into a false route. They (the Royalists) will not accept a mandate which could not be confided to them, except on the condition of engaging their fidelity to a principle which is not theirs, and to a cause which they are not permitted to serve.

Let them submit, then, to refuse temporarily those mandates to which they attach so much value, thereby showing that there is no amount of sacrifice which they are not prepared to make to their political convictions.

Besides this, the retirement of the Royalists, in the present circumstances, cannot produce any danger to society. The law grants to the Government the faculty of dissolving and replacing the councils, which, by their composition, should not give to public order and to the regular administration of the communes all the necessary guarantees. It would, therefore, become a duty on the part of the authorities to make use of this right every time that they became sensible that it was necessary.

Under a régime which pretends to be founded exclusively on the principle of the sovereignty of the people, the refusal to elect or to be elected, when the possibility of accepting the mandate is not equal for all, is a protest against the trammels which create that inequality; it is a proof that the elections are not in reality free, since the choice of the electors is unheeded and limited by the impossibility, without any profit to their efforts, of their mandatories, of an oath and of engagements to which they cannot submit.

The Committee of Coast Defences now at Cherbourg, under the presidence of M. La Place, General of Artillery, has recommended the construction of two new forts on the coast of Cape La Hogue—one in Flamby Creek, and the other in Vauville Bay.

The *Pilot* of Calvados has been "warned" for calling the *fêtes of Strasburg* "theatrical." A "warning" has also been given to the *Journal de Rouen* for having said, with reference to the departmental elections, that the existing Government ought to be respected, rather because it existed than for any guarantee that it offered to the cause of progress of true liberty.

The *Moniteur* states that the Minister of Finance has, in consequence of the continual increase of money in the Treasury, been enabled to pay to the Bank of France 25,000 000, on account of the 50,000,000 lent to the Government in 1848.

The English Ambassador at Paris has communicated to the French Government the letter of a letter to be addressed by the Secretary of the Royal Commission of the universal Exhibition of 1851 informs the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the fire which took place a short time back in the printing establishment of MM. Clowes, printers to the Exhibition, has hitherto retarded the transmission of the reports of the juries, the illustrated catalogues, and the specimens of the medals destined for the Government of the states which took part in the Exhibition. Lord Cowley added that he was charged to express to the French Government all the regret that the Commission felt at the delay.

Twenty of the political prisoners transported to Algiers have received pardons from the Prince President.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are dated the 14th inst.

From Congress we learn that the Senate had, on the 13th, passed the bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or part by steam.

The House of Representatives had passed, by a small majority, the bill giving an additional grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers

The Hon. J. P. Kenney had accepted the Secretaryship of the United States Navy.

The item of "fatal accidents," with the details on a gigantic scale again recurs with painful frequency in the present advices. Thus we have noticed another steam-boat accident—a collision on Lake Erie—attended with the loss of 15 lives, on the 12th inst., near Cleveland; and a loss of life and property at Baltimore by a freshet, the extent of the damage done being 80,000 dollars; while at Covington a similar cause was attended with destruction of property to the amount of 35,000 dollars. Property valued at 300,000 dollars was destroyed by fire at Boston on the 10th, and several persons were killed. A violent hailstorm occurred at Fulton on the 10th, which destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. It is said that the hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs.

From Cuba we learn that the Rio Grande by the disturbances prevailed to an anarchical extent. A boat had been robbed and some of its crew shot by a party of robbers under the command of Pedro Villareal, who holds a commission from General Avalos. A collision between this party and the citizens had been narrowly avoided.

A public meeting was about to be held in New York, to take into consideration measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Montreal fire. The total number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration was from 1200 to 1500, including chiefly those occupied by the poorer classes in the suburbs of the city. The Quebec suburbs were almost entirely destroyed. It was estimated that nearly 5000 persons had been rendered houseless by this calamity. The loss was variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars. The fire originated, it was believed, in a baker's shop. The Government had placed at the disposal of the committee appointed for the immediate relief of the sufferers a sum of £2500.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER IN PARIS.

Paris is divided into two distinct zones for the distribution of water. All the lower portion, that is to say four-fifths of Paris, might be supplied by the water of the Canal de l'Ourcq, arriving naturally from its own weight without the aid of machines and the expense of fuel. This is the first zone. The other portion, less important as to extent, cannot receive the water except by artificial means; on the left bank, it comprises the Montagne Ste. Geneviève and the neighbouring quarters, which are supplied by the waters of Arcueil, the well of Grenelle, and the forcing pump of Notre Dame. On the right bank, the second zone forms the line running parallel to the octroi wall; these are the richest and best-built quarters of the capital, yet they are the worst supplied with water from the Seine. The forcing pump at Chaillot gives a very insufficient supply. Wanting the means of action either on account of the small number of its pipes or of their small size, the city of Paris cannot utilise the mass of water which it has a right to draw from the canal de l'Ourcq. In fact, according to the agreements entered into in 1818 and 1851 between the company having the concession of the canal and the administration, 5000 inches of water may be taken as it may be required by the engineers, at 25 metres above the level of the Seine, and in all seasons of the year, to be used by the public fountains, or any other mode of distribution in the interior of Paris. Out of these 5000 inches, scarcely more than from 1400 to 1600 inches have been used during the greatest heats of summer, in consequence of the insufficiency of the means of distribution which we have just enumerated. In presence of the inconveniences which every day arise from this and state of things, in the simultaneous service of the fountains at the corners of streets, the watering and the public fountains, the city has decided on utilising all the water it can draw from the Canal de l'Ourcq. For this purpose the three reservoirs of the left bank—Vaugirard, Rochefort, and St. Victor—the supply of which, in consequence of the narrowness of the pipes, is not sufficient for those populous quarters, will be united to the aqueduct by large pipes of 50 centimetres. Thanks to this system the reservoirs will be always full, and in a state to supply uninterruptedly the accessory pipes which convey the water into the different streets of Paris. As to the right bank, a reservoir capable of containing 1800 cubic metres of water will be made at Chaillot, and new pipes will supply all those parts in which the distribution has been hitherto insufficient. As far as regards the second zone of Paris, a part lower than the level of the Canal de l'Ourcq, which is supplied by the waters of the seine, the new machines at Chaillot will convey to it 1400 to 1600 inches of water, instead of from 400 to 500, which are now distributed by the old machines. The works for the execution of these improvements will entail an expense of 2,800,000f., viz.:—

Distribution of the water of the Ourcq	..	1,300,000 fr
Do do the Seine	..	1,500,000 fr

In adopting this vast system in principle, and in devoting to it a first outlay of 300,000 francs on the budget of 1852, the city has come to an end that it would be a productive expense, and that the sacrifices which it was obliged to make would not be onerous for its budget. In fact, after provision for the service of the fountains at the corners of the streets, and the monumental fountains, the city now derives from the sale of its water a revenue of nearly 1,300,000 francs. This is a revenue which is every day increasing, and which will be still further increased by the ameliorations we have just spoken of. The receipts for the sale of water in

1830 were	..	..	..	875 641 fr
1840 were	..	..	..	945 271 fr
1848 were	..	..	..	1,265 488 fr
1851 were	..	..	..	1,367,300 fr

The amount of the receipts every year increases. Out of 35,000 houses, 6000 at the most have taken concessions; and this number will certainly augment as soon as the city can offer water to the proprietors of houses in every quarter. These are useful expenses; they will turn to the profit of the finances of the city, and to the comfort of the inhabitants; they will compete, with the new system of sewers now in use, an *ensemble* of desirable improvements.—*Journal des Débats.*

THE TRUE VALUE OF A PASSPORT.—According to advices from Berlin, of the 25th inst., the Prussian police at Oldenburgh have made the discovery of a sort of wholesale manufacturer of false passports, in the person of an individual giving himself out as a travelling artist, or dealer in specimens of art. He was arrested at Bremen, and, among other articles, eighteen false seals of different public authorities were found in his possession. The man appears to have been connected with a variety of swindlers and robbers, to whom he furnished passports from different States, all apparently issued and sealed with perfect regularity.

ASYLUM FOR NOBLE LADIES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.—The official journal of the Imperial Government of St. Petersburgh, published on the 13th instant the regulations for the newly-endowed asylum for unmarried ladies of noble birth. None are admitted under the age of forty years, unless they are in a sickly state of health. The expenses of this institution are defrayed entirely by the Crown. The ladies are divided into three classes. The first are those who have devoted at least fifteen years as class ladies' superintendents, or inspectors of female government schools, and have received the order of St. Mary as an acknowledgment of faithful services. The second class comprises those who have been educated either in Government institutions or at home, and have devoted at least twenty years to instruction either in private schools or in families, and can bring high testimonials. The third class comprises those ladies whose fathers have served with honour as assessors of colleges, or have attained at least the rank of major, and who, either on account of advanced age, bad health, the early death of their parents or other most satisfactory relations, are without any resources, and incapable of earning their own subsistence. A few pensioners will be received into the asylum, on payment of 150 silver roubles per annum.

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—About half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning four of the colliers who had been working at one of the pits of the Right Hon. Lord Muddleton, O.C Radford, about two miles from Nottingham, observed that a portion of the roof was falling (for the purpose of drawing up and letting down the men), to be taken to the top of the pit. Everything appeared secure; when, however, they had reached a height of between forty and fifty feet, the rope to which the cage was attached suddenly snapped, and the whole of the unfortunate men were hurled to the bottom of the pit. It was an hour before they could be got out. They were shockingly bruised, and their recovery is considered very doubtful. Their names are William Sanger, John Husbands, and William Robinson. The men are all married, and have families. The pit is 87 yards deep.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY STOREHOUSE AT ASHFORD.—An extensive fire, involving a loss of upwards of £16,000 occurred on Saturday last, at the extensive store warehouse belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, adjoining the station at Ashford. It broke out shortly after one o'clock in noon, and, before the officials were aware of its existence, the flames had spread throughout the interior of the building. No portion of the storehouse was saved, and every article of property it contained was consumed. It is stated that none of the property was insured.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh, the civil engineer, who sustained a compound fracture of the leg in the collision on the Leeds Northern Railway last Wednesday week, has died from the effects of the injury He was insured against railway accidents for the sum of £1000, by the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, and the amount is now payable to his relatives. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of this deceased gentleman, at which evidence was given inculpating the driver of the goods-train for not stopping in time to prevent the collision with the passenger train, he having been warned by the usual signal to do so. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the driver of the goods-train, whose name is George Welborne.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE elections have been almost brought to a close this week, one or two in Ireland only being yet undecided.

At the election for the county Clare we regret to find that there has been a serious loss of life. The unfortunate occurrence took place at Six-mile Bridge, a village where there was a polling booth, to which a Mr. Delmege, a county magistrate, was leading a party of electors under the escort of a detachment of soldiers of the 31st Regiment, the object being to prevent their being tampered with by the agents of the Liberal party. The crowd of people assembled on the occasion hooted the electors and threw stones both at them and the troops, and a riot ensued, in the course of which the soldiers, it is said, without orders, and for the purpo e of self-defence, fired upon the crowd, killing six persons and wounding several others.

The general result of the elections in Ireland has been unfavourable to the Derby Administration; for both in Ireland and Great Britain the classification of the members of the new Parliament, has been necessarily very loose, and nothing beyond a highly probable and general result can yet be stated with any degree of certainty. That result appears to be opposed to the Government of the Earl of Derby.

Amongst the more distinguished members of the late Parliament who find themselves excluded from the new House of Commons is Sir George Grey, the late Home Secretary. The right hon. baronet had been a candidate for North Northumberland. The official declaration of the poll for that county was made at Alnwick on Monday, when the following was declared to be the result:—

Lord Lovaine ..	..	1414
Lord Ossulston	..	1338
Sir George Grey	..	1300

The right hon. baronet, in the course of his observations from the hustings, after the declaration of the poll, confined himself to adverting to the result of the contest without entering upon any political statement whatever. The right hon. gentleman took his defeat cheerfully. He said:—

Considering the circumstances under which this battle has been fought, considering the immense amount of territorial influence which has been exerted against me, we have no cause for being disheartened or dispirited. (Cheers.) For myself as an individual, I feel honoured and gratified by the large number of votes, which, under these circumstances, have been recorded in my favour —(Loud cheers)—and still more honoured and gratified personally do I feel, if you will allow me to say so, by the warm, hearty, and spontaneous demonstrations of regard and esteem with which, in the hour of defeat, I have been greeted, in a manner and to an extent which I could not have anticipated, and for which I can only express my most heartfelt gratitude. (Cheers.) This is the best reward which, on resigning his trust into the hands of his constituents, one who represents you can expect or receive for the attempt at least faithfully and honourably, to discharge the duties confided to him; and it is no small satisfaction for me to know that, subjected as my past conduct, as your representative, has been to the severest scrutiny, nothing has been laid to my charge except a conscientious adherence to the policy which here and elsewhere I have always openly avowed—a policy which has been alleged, I think erroneously, as injurious to the agricultural interest, but a policy which is now admitted, at all events, by our opponents themselves, to be irrevocable, because it has been ratified by the almost unanimous voice of the people of this country.

The following are the returns of the elections which have taken place since our last publication:—

		Ministerialists.
ISLE OF WIGHT ..	..	Colonel Harcourt
ROSS-SHIRE ..	..	Sir J Matheson
WICK BURGHS ..	..	— Laing
ANTRIM COUNTY ..		G Macartney
CARLOW COUNTY ..	..	John Ball
CLARE COUNTY ..	..	Sir J F Fitzgerald
		C O'Brien
DONEGAL, COUNTY ..		Conolly
		Hays
DOWN COUNTY ..		Lord A E Hill
		D S Ker
DUBLIN COUNTY ..		J H Hamilton
		T E Taylor
KILDARE	..	Cogan
		Henchy
KILKENNY COUNTY ..		Serjeant Shee
		J Greene
KING'S COUNTY ..	..	P O'Brien
		Lofrus Bland
LEITRIM	..	Brady
MAYO COUNTY ..	..	G H Moore
		O Higgins
MEATH COUNTY ..	..	F Lucas
		M E Corbally
MONAGHAN COUNTY ..		C P Leslie
		Sir G Foster
ROSCOMMON ..	..	F French
		— Grace
SLIGO	..	Sir R G Booth
TIPPERARY ..	..	F Scully
		James Sadleir
TYRONE COUNTY ..		H L Corry
		Lord C Hamilton
WATERFORD COUNTY ..		N M Power
		Sir T Esmonde
WEXFORD COUNTY ..		M'Mahon

Montgomery

Sheriff Swift

George

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE ELECTORS OF CUMBERLAND.

On Monday last Sir James Graham delivered a political address of a congratulatory and triumphant tone at Carlisle on the occasion of a public dinner given there to celebrate the success of the Liberal candidates at the recent elections both for the county and borough.

The dinner took place in a spacious marquee erected for the purpose in Victoria-place, Carlisle; and the hon. gentlemen, whose election was celebrated on the occasion, were Messrs. Howard and Marshall for East Cumberland and James Graham and Mr. Ferguson for the city of Carlisle. The company numbered about 500, and included most of the leading Reformers in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Hodgson, of Greystoke, chairman of the Liberal committee for East Cumberland; and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. G. G. Mounsey, of Castletown, who holds a similar office in connexion with the Reform committee for Carlisle. At the chairman's table there were—Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P., of Netherby; the Hon. C. Howard, M.P., Mr. W Marshall, M.P., Mr. Joseph Ferguson, M.P., Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, late M.P. for Carlisle; Mr. John Dixon, formerly M.P. for Carlisle; Mr. Thomas Nelson, mayor of Carlisle; Mr. George Moore, Bow Churchyard, London; Mr. W. Crackenthorpe, Newbiggin Hall; Mr. F. L. B. Dykes, Dovenby Hall; Mr. G. W. Hartley, and Mr. Thomas Elliott.

Sir James Graham, in the course of his observations, referred to the policy of Free Trade established by the late Sir R. Peel; and to the position of the Protectionist cause at the present time, in the following terms:—

Many kind observations have been made with regard to the Free Trade policy which I have advocated to the best of my ability. It has been said, would that that great individual with whom I had the honour of serving, to whom this country is under eternal obligation, and whose name will go down to posterity in connexion with the great good which he rendered his country—it has been said, would that he were here to see the events of the last general election. Would, indeed, that he had been here! But, rejoicing in my conjunction with him in the passing of those measures, and feeling the fondest interest in his memory, I say that the utmost desire of his heart would have been satisfied by the appeal which has been made on the present occasion to her Majesty's people. (Loud cheers.) He was of opinion that the change which he made in the policy of this country was essential for the happiness of the people; and he told me after leaving office, that there was no effort he would not make, and no political combination into which he was not willing to enter, to render that policy safe; (Loud cheers). With respect to persons, I consider it a secondary question; but we have a strong proof, not only in Carlisle and East Cumberland, but throughout the United Kingdom, of the earnest desire of the people to maintain our commercial policy. (Cheers.) Protection is dead. (Loud cheers.) Free Trade is safe—(cheers)—and that policy, let who will be the Minister, never can be reversed in this country. (Reiterated cheering.)

Adverting to the views and presumed policy of the Earl of Derby's Administration, and to the question of the support to be given to that Government, the right hon. Baronet observed:—

Lord Derby has expressed his great fear of the extreme danger arising from the spread of democratic principles; and it has been said that it he is not maintained in office the danger will be very great indeed. I have no such great alarm at the spread of democracy. (Loud cheers.) I have seen the conduct of the electors and people of Carlisle, and I have also seen the conduct of the electors of East Cumberland, and, besides, I have seen the conduct of the nue electors during this contest, and, whatever apprehensions I may have had previously of the effects of democracy, they are very much mitigated now. (Loud cheers.) I must say to any person dreading an increase of the power of the people, that Lord Derby, during the period he has held office, has done more to give a sudden and violent spur to the popular party than any man in this country for the last twenty years; and I know—not that I am disposed to find fault—that the very first act of that Government was to make in one day eighty-five Privy Councillors to raise men to the highest ranks who had never held office before, and who were altogether wanting in experience. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that I find fault with that act; but I do say that what has been done once may be done again; and I say that it was an ingenious stride to the Democratic government. (Cheers.) The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to speak of the proposal of the Derby Government for the extension of the suffrage by the enfranchisement of the million. He said that was a proposal of a Socialist character. It is not education, it is not property, it is not successful industry they propose to regard, but it was dealing with the numbskit class first—from the whole breath of universal suffrage, without any of the advantages or the safe grounds that usually accompany it. The only proposal they have made to extend the suffrage was to give it to householders—to mere men who have not the courage to take a penny a day for two years, and to subject themselves to martial law for two years; and you are aware of the case of persons who would be willing to submit to that test. (Cheers.) I believe I have never told you that I would not be satisfied that the ballot would afford a safeguard against bribery, although against intimidation it might be useful. But I say to those in power: "You must be careful not to overstrain your power, otherwise the ballot will become universal throughout this country." (Loud cheers.) We are told that never upon any former occasion was influence used so harshly or so extremely as in the last general election. In all the outposts and boroughs where Government influence is strong. (Hear, hear.) Now we have counties ranged age st cities and we have large communities and large cities ranged against boroughs. I tell you that I have great respect for the people of this country. I have the strongest feelings that their deliberate sentiments must be carried, and prevail in the councils of this nation; but I tell you that I would never submit to the decision of the people of this country—(hear, hear)—that what I thought right I would propose. (Cheers.) I would stand by it. I would fall by it. (Renewed cheering.) Never would I say, "I throw the question of peace or war before the people of this country. I desire Protection, and can get it, but if the people are against it, I become the party to carry out the principles of Free Trade against my own private opinions." (Hear, hear.) This was what was propounded to the people; but this is a cause which paid a regard to democratic power, dangerous, in my opinion, in the extreme. (Hear, hear.) I do not abandon he is bound to propose a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Loud cheers.) Then we have Lord Derby, who says he entertains the opinion—an individual opinion entertained by a Prime Minister—that a duty should be imposed on corn, but it the people of this country think otherwise, he says, "I leave it to my Chancellor or the Exchequer to devise a method of rendering an equivalent by a revision of taxation." We are too far north to be led astray. (Laughter and applause.) It is not the word "Protection" to which we object, but it is the thing itself. (Loud cheers.) A friend of mine has most aptly described what it is. It is neither more nor less than an old-fashioned attempt to imp

MARSHAL EXELMANS.

HENRY JOSEPH ISIDORE EXELMANS, a Marshal of France and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, was born on the 13th of November, 1775, at Bar-le-Duc, in the chief town of the department of the Meuse in Lorraine. He joined the army very young, and distinguished himself in the 2d battalion of the Meuse under the orders of General Oudinot in 1799. Shortly afterwards he was attached to the person of Murat as his aide-de-camp, and their intimacy continued almost uninterruptedly until the close of Joachim Murat's adventurous and ill-starred career. At the opening of the campaign of Austerlitz he displayed extraordinary bravery at the affair of Wertingen, previous to the capitulation of Ulm. The Austrians were at dinner in a hamlet in advance of Wertingen when the advance of the French was announced. They sprang on their horses and rallied their men, whose fire checked the advance of the enemy. At this moment Exelmans, then a mere captain of dragoons, galloped up; and his share in the

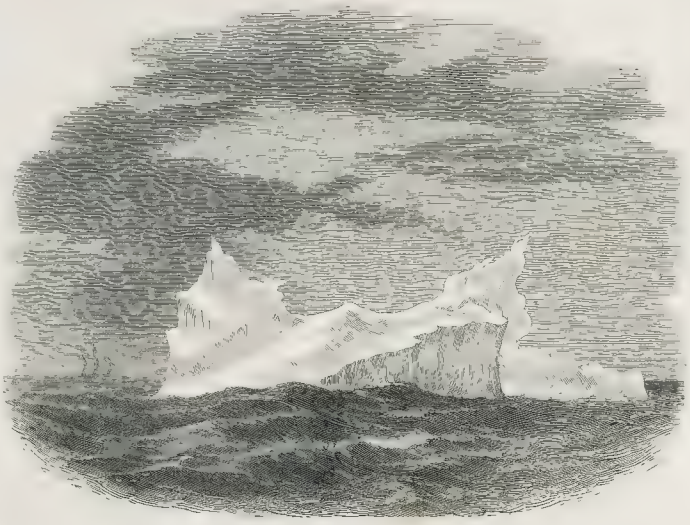
THE LATE MARSHAL EXELMANS.

honours of that day is thus recorded by the historian of the Empire:—"He dismounted, with two hundred dragoons who had volunteered, and, dashing forward with their carbines in hand, they cleared the spot of those who occupied it. Fresh detachments of dragoons came up in the meantime; the Austrians were pressed closer and closer; they were followed into Wertingen by the French, who passed through the town, and found themselves before a rising ground, with nine Austrian battalions formed into one square, not extended, but close and deep, and with artillery and cavalry on the wings. The gallant Exelmans, without a moment's delay, charged the square, and in the shock had his horse killed under him. Colonel Maupetit was killed by his side. Notwithstanding the vigour of the attack, the compact mass remained unbroken. At length Murat made his appearance with his masses of cavalry, and Lannes with the grenadiers of Oudinot. Murat charged the enemy with his squadrons; and Lannes led his grenadiers on the border of a wood in the distance to cut off the retreat of the Austrians. Two thousand prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and some flags were captured. Lannes and Murat, who had seen Exelmans actually on the point of the enemy's bayonets, commissioned him to convey to Napoleon the news of the first success obtained, and the flags taken from the enemy. The Emperor received at Donauwirth the young and brilliant officer, promoted him in the Legion of Honour, and delivered to him the insignia in the presence of the whole of the staff, in order to give greater distinction to the first recompence merited in this war."

He fought his way to the rank of General of Brigade on the field of Eylau, and shortly afterwards was sent with Murat to Spain, where he was employed in the plot of Bayonne, and conveyed the Royal family of Spain out of their dominions, not without some difficulty. Had he not been taken prisoner shortly afterwards, and detained for three years in England, General Exelmans would probably have risen earlier to the highest rank in the army. But he was exchanged in 1811, soon enough to serve in the campaign of Russia, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, in September, 1812, on the day after the battle of Moscow. In this capacity he served with ability in Saxony and Silesia in the following years; especially distinguishing himself in the campaign of 1814, during which he was placed at the head of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He also commanded the 2d division of cavalry at Waterloo, and, as Napoleon attached the greatest importance to the fact and intelligence, as well as bravery, of those officers whom he especially selected for that arm, a higher compliment could not have been paid to the abilities of General Exelmans. After the loss of the battle he was almost the only officer in command of the scattered legions of France who appears to have retained his judgment and to have done his duty. He marched towards Paris to support the resistance of the capital, if any was made; but, finding that the war was over, he retired to Clermont-Ferrant, and sent in his submission to the King.

His active life may thus be said to have terminated before he was forty years of age, and another generation of men sprang up to wear the favours of the Court and the honours of the army. But the election of Louis Napoleon found him still in a vigorous old age. He was appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour by the Prince on the 16th August, 1849; and on the 2d and 3d of Dec. last Exelmans was actively engaged in securing to the Government the support of the army. He received the *bâton* of a Marshal of France the 10th of March, 1851.

He was as a man one of the best of those who followed in the train of Napoleon's fortunes, for he was without inordinate ambition, without ostentation, and without avarice. He was fondly attached to his nearest domestic connexions; and it was impossible to see his tall war-beaten form, slightly bent with age, or to watch his resolute countenance, without recognising the stamp of a soldier and a gentleman. There is something peculiarly melancholy in the abrupt termination of such a career by the stumble of a horse on a summer evening's ride from Sèvres to Bretenil, yet it is still more remarkable how many of the companions in arms of Napoleon, who escaped in early life the perils of innumerable battles, have died at last by more vulgar accidents. Marshal Exelmans's death occurred, as stated, from a fall from his horse on the 21st inst.



ICEBERG PASSED BY THE SHIP "NORTHUMBERLAND," ON HER PASSAGE ROUND CAPE HORN.

REMARKABLE ICEBERG.

ICEBERGS, it is well known, assume a variety of fantastic forms, of which the Berg here engraved is a curious specimen, passed by the ship *Northumberland*, Captain M'Kerlie, on her passage round Cape Horn from Victoria to London in March last. Its height is stated at 500 feet; but it must be remembered that when compact ice floats in water, the portion under the surface is about nine times as great as that above it; hence icebergs may sometimes descend to a great depth, though they should be far from consisting of very compact ice. Sometimes these huge mountains stand in majestic solitude; at other times they float in widely-spread groups or extensive chains.

It would be easy to multiply instances of extraordinary icebergs. On May 16, 1842, Captain A. Eyrie, in the *Acadia*, in lat. 46°, lon. 47°, saw, among about a hundred icebergs, one from 400 to 500 feet high, bearing so strong a resemblance to St. Paul's Cathedral, that it was at once so named by the crew and passengers: the dome was perfect; and it required no extraordinary stretch of the imagination to supply the *campanile* and other points of Wren's masterpiece.

SPAS OF ENGLAND.—MATLOCK-BATH, DERBYSHIRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CHURCH.

IN the great storm of Friday evening, the 16th instant, the spire of the parish church of Leighton Buzzard (so well known by travellers on the North-Western railway) was struck by lightning, and seriously injured. The electric fluid was attracted by the iron cross and weathercock on the summit; and, striking downwards from thence, displaced about twenty-five feet of the masonry; but from that point its progress was arrested by the conductor, and no further damage was done in this portion of the church. The massive stones, however, which fell—some few internally, but the greater portion externally—caused considerable havoc in each of the four limbs of this fine cruciform church. The chancel escaped most lightly; but the two transepts and the body of the church betray, in very many places, visible tokens of the damage done by the falling masses. Large stones dashed through the roof in all directions, carrying with them in their descent huge oaken beams and cross-rafters; and these, falling on the seats below, crushed all before them; in some instances penetrating even into the vaults beneath the flooring of the church. It is believed that the damage may be calculated at about £500; but the inhabitants of the town, naturally proud of their beautiful church, are resolved to restore it to at least its late condition, if not to take this opportunity for removing certain injudicious alterations, which tend neither to the beauty nor the convenience of the fabric.

Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bedford, and diocese of Ely, is a peculiar and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Lincoln. The property in the parish attached to this stall was given as far back as the time of Remigius, the first Bishop of Lincoln.

The church is a large and handsome building, cruciform in plan, with chancels, north and south transepts, nave, and aisles; and a tower and spire at the intersection, which, before the late accident, rose about 195 feet high. The greater portion of the edifice is of third pointed work, except the tower and spire, which is first pointed. In the chancel are some very good stalls, with carved *misereres*, and portions of the old Rood-screen still remain. The open oak roof of the nave is worthy of notice. Successive alterations have removed too many traces of the original building, but enough remains to reward any architectural student who may be inclined to inspect it in detail. Almost every passenger on the North-Western line

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CHURCH, INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

must have been struck with the elegance of the general appearance of the church as seen in passing, and noticed how beautifully it harmonises with the surrounding landscape.

THE NEW SILVER FLORIN.

JUST three years since, it will be recollected, a new florin was issued from her Majesty's Mint, but was almost immediately withdrawn from circulation, in consequence it was stated, of the imperfect legend of the obverse. The Mint authorities, after a lapse of three years, have just issued the amended coin, which we here engrave; and our readers will do well to compare it with the florin of 1849, engraved at page 133 of No. 337 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The new florin is a larger, or rather broader, piece than the former one; and the reverse is, if possible, in worse taste. The obverse presents the crowned bust of the Queen, with the legend in *Gothic characters!* VICTORIA D. G. BRIT. REG. F. D. MDCCCLII The reverse, an exaggeration of the absurd device which appeared on its predecessor; legend: ONE FLORIN—ONE TENTH OF A POUND.

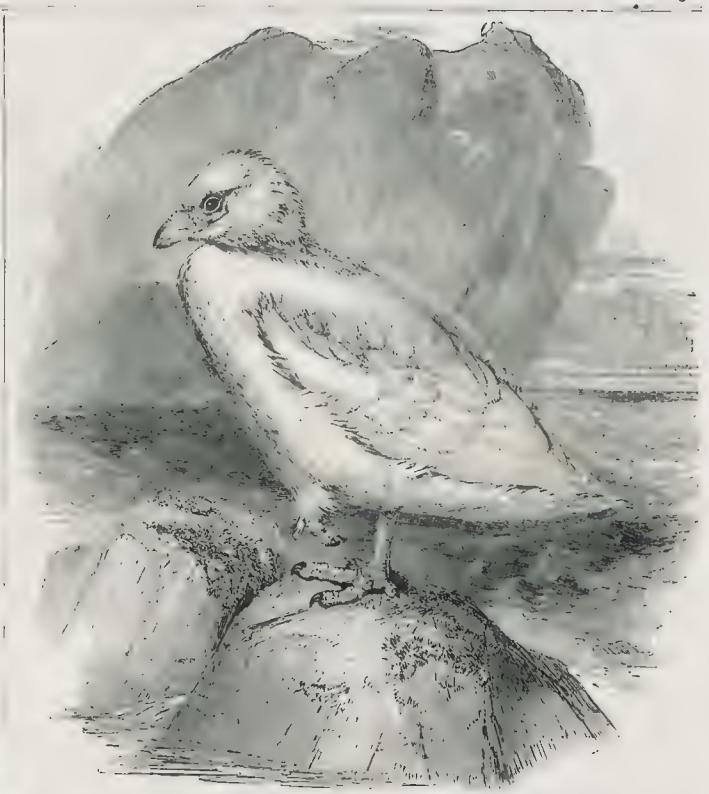
THE NEW SILVER FLORIN.

This issue of the Florin, or tenth, is noteworthy as the commencement of a decimal scheme of coinage, which, if strictly carried out, requires that the pound should be divided into tenths, hundredths, and thousandths—each represented expressly by a coin. This change is desirable; for all parties agree that if the unit, or pound sterling, were divided into 1000 parts, instead of 960, as at present, important gain in convenience would ensue.

THE SNOW-BIRD AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

AMONG the few species of birds said to have been seen on the shores of Australia, which have escaped the indefatigable research of Mr. Gould and his collectors, is the very remarkable one which has within the last few days been added to the menagerie of the Zoological Society. Although well known to navigators in the Southern Ocean since the voyage in which the naturalist Forster first observed it, the evidence of its being an occasional visitant to Australia was so uncertain that Mr. Gould has hitherto hesitated to include it in his great work. The specimen now in possession of the Zoological Society, the first which has ever been seen alive in captivity, gives some probability to the reputed fact of the species having been occasionally seen in Australia, for it flew on board a whale-ship while she was lying off Norfolk Island.

The Snow-bird (*Chionis alba*, also called Sheath-bill, from the peculiar horny sheath which covers the base of the bill) inhabits most of the islands of the Antarctic Sea, and even the southern shores of Patagonia. Mr. Darwin says that it feeds on sea-weed and shells upon the tidal rocks, and that, from some habit not easily accounted for, it is frequently met with far out at sea, although not web-footed. The vast masses of sea-weed which occasionally float upon the ocean, and perhaps the Southern icebergs, may afford sufficient resting places for a bird whose form is sufficiently buoyant to maintain it in the water as easily as a moor-hen. The Snow-bird's nearest kindred appear to be a little group of gallinaceous birds peculiar to South America, which, in many respects, closely agree with the quail in structure, and yet are so snipe-like in their habits, in their length of wing, in their flight, and in their cry, that the sportsmen in H.M.S. *Beagle*, in which Mr. Darwin sailed, "unanimously called them the Short-billed Snipe." Possessing such anomalous manners, so singular in form, and coming from so vast a distance, the Snow-bird may be considered as one of the most interesting ornithological rarities, as it is confessedly one of the most unexpected, which the society could have obtained, and we have therefore been anxious to give an illustration of it at the earliest possible period.



THE SNOW-BIRD, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Having accidentally visited the gardens of the Society on the day of the Snow-bird's arrival, we had an opportunity of seeing several works in progress which will add greatly to the completeness of some of the most attractive departments of the collection. The most popularly attractive of them is a spacious apartment, which has been constructed expressly for the largest reptiles, and which from the state in which we found it, will probably be completed in a fortnight. In the collection itself we found so vast an accumulation of new and beautiful objects that it seemed to us impossible to spend a summer afternoon more delightfully than to wander through the green shades of this "Atlantis realised," as Mr. Warren calls it, among the living wonders of all lands which have been so skilfully and industriously gathered together in this place, to refresh and to instruct the toil-worn minds of the inhabitants of London.

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THE CHIMPANZEES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

Two Chimpanzees, one of which our Artist has portrayed, are among the most recent arrivals in the collection of the Zoological Society. They were both obtained at Sierra Leone, and owe their present healthy condition to the rapid means of communication with the African coast which is afforded by the monthly mail steamers.

The curang-outans and the chimpanzees, are the most highly organised animals in the brute creation, and have always on that account excited the greatest interest whenever they have appeared in the menageries of Europe. The chimpanzees, although generally less powerful than the ourangs, possess greater intelligence, and are probably susceptible of a considerably higher degree of education. They are at once distinguished from the ourang by their colour, which is black instead of red, and by their largely-developed ears—which although remarkably human in form, bear a much larger proportion to the size of the skull than the corresponding organ in man; while in the ourang it is considerably less. The ourangs are only found in Borneo, Sumatra, and some other islands of the Indian Archipelago. The chimpanzees are limited, in like manner, to the tropical portions of West Africa. It is not known how far they extend into the interior; but it is certain that they do not, like many other animals of that region, spread across the whole continent, from west to east, between the same parallels of latitude. It is stated by the natives of Sierra Leone and the adjoining coast that they are acquainted with two kinds of chimpanzee. It has been ascertained that, on the Gaboon, and probably on some of the other rivers which are derived from the same

CHIMPANZEE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

region, there exists a gigantic species, to which the name of gorilla has been given by the American missionary, Dr. Savage, who obtained the first specis of it since the days of Buffon. This tremendous giant of the woods is said by the natives to drive even the lion and the elephant from the forests in which it fixes its abode; and whenever they are successful in destroying one, the skull and bones are deposited with great ceremony in the fetish ground. The chimpanzee, when adult, attains sufficient size to be a formidable antagonist to man; and presents in that state a good miniature of the gorilla. The intellectual power of the chimpanzee is manifested by a multitude of singular actions which will strike even the most casual observer

The youngest of the chimpanzees in the Gardens is supposed to be three years old. On receiving a terrier puppy which was presented to her by a gentleman as a lap-dog, she carefully examined its teeth, and appeared to satisfy herself of their harmlessness. Less than she very much to caress it. No lady is more watchful of her Blenheim than is "Miss Jane Brown" of her terrier. She is intensely affectionate, and evinces the greatest jealousy when her keeper bestows the slightest attention either on the puppy or any other object. The terrier pet died during which it has hitherto been the possible to maintain the life of these rare and delicate aborigines of the African forest, has prevented any careful or continuous observations of their aptitude for instruction, or of the gradual development of their instinctive powers. The Society have, however, with their accustomed energy, constructed a large and airy building, in which the specimens they now possess will have some chance of being secured from the generally fatal effects of a London winter; and we hope to find them as completely at home in it as the giraffes and antelopes, not only live, but multiply, in the inclosure near the house. No bathing woman ever took more sedulous care in immersing a wayward child from the steps of a machine than does elephant mère with her lively offspring, who is compelled by the weight of the maternal trunk to remain a certain time under water, and when duly cleansed by these ablutions, to emerge and plaster herself with fluid mud.

We are glad to see that an authentic Guide book to the collection has been published by the Secretary, and is sold at various stations within the Gardens.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Lammas Day.
TUESDAY, 3.—Bank of England Incorporated, 1732.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
THURSDAY, 5.—Lord Howe died, 1799.
FRIDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1844.
SATURDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.	M. m. h. m.
2 50	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 5	4 15	4 30
1 50	2 5	2 25	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 35
5 0	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55
5 0	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55

NOTICE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Royal 8vo, cloth, price 16s.

The Public and Trade are respectfully informed that WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, royal 8vo, can only be obtained of the present proprietors, Messrs. INGRAM, COOKE, and Co., no other English house having any interest whatever in this property.

London, 227, Strand, July 26, 1852.

THE GRAND PANORAMA of the Interior of the GREAT EXHIBITION,

Measuring Forty-five Feet in length, the Drawings made by the most eminent Artists, from

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

Taken expressly by Messrs. Beard and Claudet. This Panorama, the largest ever published, is the most interesting and faithful Record of this Great Historical Event.

Sold, mounted on cloth, tinted, 7s. 6d.; or coloured, 10s. 6d., in an elegant wrapper, by all Booksellers and News-agents.—Office, 198, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee, Mr. SHERIDAN SMITH.—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, Mr. BUCHANAN, the celebrated American Tragedian will make his first appearance in Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING LEAR, supported by Messrs Stuart Bolton, Robins (from Theatre Royal, Exeter's Walsh (his first appearance), Vining Glub rt, Neel on Knight; Mesdames Tree, Hudspart and Bolton (her first appearance). With an entirely New Ballet Divertissement, called LA FEE aux ROSES, or LOVE in which Mdlle Adèle D'Anneton Pas de, and entire Corps de Ballet will appear. To conclude with Favourite Farce. On Wednesday, VIRGINIUS: Virginius (first time), Mr. Buchanan. On Friday, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS: Sir Giles Overreach (first time), Mr Buchanan.—Great Reduction of Prices. Stalls and Private Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Second Price: Dress Circle, 2s 6d: Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s, Gallery, 6d

EDWARD MURRAY, Acting Manager.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN beg respectfully to announce to the Nobility, their Friends and the Public, that having entered their Provincial Engagements, their FAREWELL BENEFIT, previous to their departure for America will take place at the above Theatre (by the kind permission of Mr Mitchell,) on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1852 under the most exalted and distinguished patronage on which occasion the entertainments will be supported by several of the most eminent artists in London, who have kindly volunteered their services. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at the principal Librairies; and of the Misses Bateman, 9, Euston-square

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and GRESWICK. Under the sole direction of Miss ROMER.—Unparalleled mph of HALFPENNY NEW OPERA which was received with an enthusiasm unheard of in this or any other Theatre by the crowded and delighted audience, and which we feel sure will ch retire surpassed every evening on its further heroics.—On MONDAY AUG 2, and during the week the performances will commence with Balfe's New Opera, entitled THE DEVIL'S IN IT. Count Wallstein, Mr Travers; Albert, Mr C Romer; Hermann (a Basket-maker), Mr H Corri; Ernestine (a Maiden), Mr Barrett; Hans (Her Brother) Mr Chatterley; Countess Waldeberg, Miss F Pile; Lenty (wife to Hermann), Miss Romer; Bridget, Miss H Coveney. To conclude with Highland's laughable and successful drama of ALICE MAY.—Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven

Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Mr. MACARTHY, Mr W BATTY, Manager of the New Grand Spectacle which has, during the past Week, been received with unbounded approbation. And attended an unprecedented regularity.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 2, and every Evening, will be presented the magnificent historico dramatic, and entirely NEW PIECE, from the pen of E Fitzball, Esq, written expressly for this Theatre. To be succeeded by Ba ty's brilliant and popular Scenes in the Arena. The whole terminating with a popular Farce. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Open Daily at Half-past Five, commencing promptly at Six o'clock.—Grand Change of Performance, in which a splendid Programme of Novelties will take place, under the direction of Mr Batty, the celebrated Paiconer, who will introduce his highly trained and Performing Horses.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 2, and every Evening, will be presented the magnificent historico dramatic, and entirely NEW PIECE, from the pen of E Fitzball, Esq, written expressly for this Theatre. To be succeeded by Batty's brilliant and popular Scenes in the Arena. The whole terminating with a popular Farce. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-square.—Unprecedented success of Lee's new Entertainment, which will be repeated during the Week, the performances will commence with the laughable farce of BROTHER AND SISTER. After which, a new Entertainment in Two Acts, and the GEMS of the BALL will be followed by the musical burlesta of the SWISS COTTAGE with the original cast, concluding with the OPERON; or, the Charmed Horn.—Commence at Eight. A Morning Performance on Thursday, at Five o'clock.

THE GREAT ITALIAN SINGERS at VAUXHALL.—Royal Gardens, Vauxhall.—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1852.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL, or the Season at Ascot.—The entire Troupe of Her Majesty's theatre by permission of Lord Ward and the Committee of Management.—Signori Ialbiche, Gardoni, Corbari, Ballard, Ferlotti, Mons Lagrange, Mdme Fiorentini, Mdle Ida Bertrand. Accompanyist, Signor Ispolini, who will perform a Concerto on the Great Pianoforte. First time of New Ballet, entitled LOLLA; or, the Enchanted Lake with MM Hazard, Vendris, Mdle Julien, and Mdle Rosati. Hiram Franklin, the American Marvel, on the Cords Volante Arbans Parade Orchestra, and Dean's Military Band. In consequence of the launch and variety of the performance, the doors will, on this occasion, be opened at 7 Admission 2s 6d. All free admissions are suspended.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for CHILDREN of those once in PROSPERITY.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of CHILDREN will take place at the LONDON TAVERN on FRIDAY, the 13th of AUGUST next

This Institution was set on foot in addition to the homes orphans but affords to them, whether orphans or not, a home, clothing, maintenance, and education, when suddenly reduced to poverty.

Subscriptions of ten guineas are entitled for life; or of one guinea annually, to one vote; and all votes are carried forward, as in other institutions.

2, Charlotte-row Mansion-house

E P LEEKS, Secretary

SCOTTISH FETE.—A GRAND NATIONAL FETE will take place in LORD ROLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of AUGUST, under the direction of the Scottish Society of London and the Hanover Park Club, when, in addition to the games which were introduced on former occasions, a great variety of Old English Sports and Pastimes will be added, including the Nominal Combats of a Grand Tournament, Tilting, Running at the Quintain, the Ancient Sport of Hawking, &c. Programmes with full particulars, and tickets (at a third less cost if purchased before Tuesday), may be had at the principal Libraries and Music Shops.

ALFRED BRETT,
Club-house, Hanover Park, Peckham. Hon Secs.
H J ELIOTT.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volume BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid. with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s; gallaries, 1s Children: Stalls, 2s, area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS. JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Monasteries and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys. The Views of Salzburgh, with the Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years, as at the time of Lucerne. are also now open Admission, to each view, or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools half price. Open from ten till dusk

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Dioramas, Illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, including the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting. Daily, afternoon as Three; evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each performance.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W BEVERLEY, daily at 12, 3, and 8 Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d.—A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1851, against the numerous size and panoramic views of Palestine, by introducing Sacred Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn of Welcome," &c, which has added so much to its celebrity. It is needful for intending visitors to note the address, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES.—By J H PEPPER, Esq, on Tee ing Gold, and on the Australian Gold Districts; and also on the alleged Adulteration of the Burton Bitter Ale. By Dr Bachhoffner, on the Electric Telegraph, Fire: and on Experimental Philosophy. By Mr Crisp on Morrall's Patent Needles. By George Buck and, Esq, on Musical Characteristics, assisted by Miss Blenche Tounge. H. A of Rials, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock Dissolving Views. Microscope, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens: including two fine Chimpanzees, the Hippopotamus presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffe, young Leucoryx, young Elands Bootebocks, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Ostriches and the Agouty's nose used by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand At visitors are now admitted to Mr Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a Month) are issued at the following Stations:—

	First Class	Second Class
London (Euston Station)	£10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	6 6 0	4 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	4 0 0
Birmingham Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	3 15 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Shadfield Derby	5 0 0	3 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	2 15 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new steamer and railroads to the ruins of Kenmare and Glengariff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow, for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway: and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourists' Hand-book," compiled solely for these tours

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 53, West-and-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 183

VOLUME TWENTY of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is NOW READY, bound in cloth gilt, price 18s., or in paper covers 13s., containing upwards of

SEVEN HUNDRED SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.

Cases for Binding the Volume, 2s. 6d.; Reading Cases, 2s.; Portfolios, 4s. each.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M A. Bromsgrove—The Accountant-General's office is in Chancery-lane

ENQUIRER, Folkstone—The statue in Whitehall Gardens is that of James II., by Gibbons

A Member of the Church will find a Memoir of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Vol 19 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

MERMAID—The pictures bequeathed by the late Mr Turner to the nation are at ha h nse, in Queen Anne-street, but are not yet shown to the public

W K, Worksop and New Zealand.—The office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board is at 2, Park-street, Westminster, where information as to free passage may be obtained

JESUS HOUSE and an OLD SUBSCRIBER, Dorset, will find practical instructions in wood engraving in the "Illustrated London Drawing Book," just published

J N, Stourbridge—See the List of Prizes awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society for Implements, at their recent meeting at Lewes

A CONSTANT READER.—A prize was awarded to an economical French Alarum at the Great Exhibition

J B, Swansea—The practice of giving douceurs for Government situations is altogether illegal

J B—The *Great Britain* steam-ship was first fitted with a screw propeller

CYMRO—Wilkinson's work on South Australia gives a full picture of the agricultural capabilities of that colony

H. R., Feltham, Middlesex, will, perhaps, favour us with his name.

AN INQUIRER—A memoir of Bonington appears in Cunningham's "Lives of the British Painters," in the "Family Library"

CINDERELLA—See Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. 3, for Shoe Omens

ALPHA should write to the Secretary of St. Bees, Cumberland

JUVENIS—Apply, with your recommendations, by letter, to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum, for admission to the Reading-room

ALBION refers to the "Reuters" of Drury-lane Theatre

G B—In a majority of our numbers, a showery period—which, with some latitude as to time and circumstances, may be admitted to constitute daily rain for 40 days—does come on about the time indicated by the tradition of St Swithin's Day (July 15)

O F, Liverpool—"The Greatest Plague of Life" was written by Henry and Augustus Mayhew

FANNY, Birmingham—An Oriel is that particular kind of bay-window which is made to project from the upper story of a building

A SUBSCRIBER, Cheltenham—The blue books on the Australian gold fields may be had of Mr Parkinson, Parliament Paper Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn

A SUBSCRIBER—"When Greek meets Greek" &c., is from Nat Lee's "Alexander the Great"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool—All newspapers for foreign countries must be posted within seven days of their publication

B—January 1 to July 1, 1852—thirty-five Numbers at 5d, is the correct charge

A TEMPLAR informs a Recent Correspondent that by the statute so abluing the bishopric of Manchester, 9 and 10 Vic. c 108, s 2, it is enacted that the numbers of the Lords Spiritual sitting and vot ng in Parliament shall not thereby be increased, but only one bishop of Manchester and one bishop of Sodor and Man at a time

J T G—The arms of Greszbrooke: "Arg an eagle displayed gu, beaked or, on a chief sa; three bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis as. *Crest*: A bear's head or, muzzled as, charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis fessways az"

"Burke's General Armoury" is a full collection of arms

JUVENALIS In the case of the dukedom of Richmond, the Heralds have marked the illegitimacy of Charles LENNOX, the first Duke, by adding to the Royal arms "a bordure compony arg. and gu., charged with eight roses of the second, barbed and seeded ppr"

H W O—The son of English parents, though born abroad, remains for ever an Englishman

C, a SUBSCRIBER—Arms of Dryden: "Az. a lion rampant and in chief a sphere between two ogcoles, or. *Crest*: A demi lion or, sustaining in the dexter paw a sphere as in the arms"

OXON—Members of Parliament have no place, as such, in the scale of precedence. A magistrate takes precedence of a clergyman. He tors have clearly a higher precedence than curates

VERITAS—A wife's arms are impaled on the sin ster side of the husband's shield

W M P—"A female, an only child, representative of an old family," transmits her arms as a quartering to her descendants; but not her family's crest

A K—Lady Jane Grey's *arms* were, "Barry of six arg. and az., in chief three torteaux"

INQUISITOR—A Privy Councillor receives no pecuniary remuneration

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—Berney or Barney bears for *Arms*, "Quarterly az and gu a cross srm. *Crest*: A gark or."

A CORRESPONDENT—In the parish church of Dursley the arms of Jacob Stiff, Esq., of Eagle House, in Lat town, a benefactor to the parish, are thus depicted: "Per chev., embattled or and az in chief two amulets, in base two tilting spears disposed saltirewise, counterchanged.

W SACKVILLE—Arms of Belknappe: "Az. three eagles in bend between two coticses arg."

X Z T—The Royal Arms of Scotland: "Or a lion rampant within a double tressure fory counterflory, gu. *Crest*: a lion sejant affronte gu, crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre, erect also ppr. *Supporters*: two unicorns arg., royally crowned, gorged and chained or, the dexter holding a standard of the Arms, the sinister the standard of St. Andrew: vis, Az. a Saltire arg. *Motto*: Nemo me impune lacessit; above the crest, In defence."

F T H—Arms of Hatch, of Devon: "Gu. two demi lions passant guardant couped, in pale, or

W S—W H F Gore Langton, Esq, M P, of Newton Park, county Somerset, is married to Anna-Eliza-Mary, only daughter of the present Duke of Buckingham

P Q—The marriage may take place the day after the licence is obtained

JUVENCOR—Arms of Barnes, of Cambridgeshire: "Sa two bars embattled or, in chief three besants." We cannot find or can mistake to "Barnes of Oxfordshire." Gules, of Devon, bore "Per chev. arg. and az. a lion rampant counterchanged"

BEATRICE—The letters S P stand for "sine prole," without issue

H E, of S—The heirs to the great Jennens property haveno yet established their claims. William Jennens, of Acton-place, Suffolk, who left the vast wealth to which our Correspondent refers, is stated to have been the richest subject of his time. He was born in 1702, and died at the age of 96, in 1798. His father, Robert Jennens, aide-de-camp to John Duke of Marlborough, was son of Humphrey, Jennens, an eminent iron-master of Birmingham. William Jennens, whose life was a long course of miserly accumulation, had property in almost every fund, and always kept a balance of £50,000 in his banker's hands, although he did not during the last fourteen years of his life draw a single draft. A will was found in his coat pocket, sealed but not signed, which was owing, as his favourite servant stated, to his master leaving his spectacles at home when he went to his so-lor for the purpose of duly executing it

ARMIGER—The servants of deputy-lieutenants may wear the cockade in their hats

P—Apply by letter to the head of Winchester College

M D—Nell Gwyn was never ennobled. She died plain "Mistress Eleanor Gwyn," Nov 17, 1687, in her 38th year. Her son, by King Charles, was created Duke of St Albans in her lifetime, viz. 10th Jan, 1683 84

S, Swansea—Marshal Soult died 26th November, 1851. The Earl of Shaftesbury (previously known by the courtesy title of Lord Ashley) succeeded his father 21 June, 1851. The Prince of Wales was created Earl of Dublin by patent bearing date 10th September, 1841

PAMMAS—An appointment in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms is obtained by purchase. Apply at the Lord Chamberlain's Office

JULIUS—Tickets to view the state apartments, Windsor Castle, may be had gratis of the principal printsellers; and to view the House of Lords, at the office, New Palace-yard

NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged *One Shilling*; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom.

Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

A DOCUMENT has found its way into the public journals of this country, which is likely to create considerable stir in all parts of Europe; but especially in France. It purports to be the minutes of a secret treaty agreed upon between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, bearing date the 20th of May, and subsequently signed, ratified, and exchanged. The object of the treaty is to settle the course to be pursued should Louis Napoleon declare or cause himself to be declared hereditary Emperor of the French. The high contracting parties are, it appears, willing to recognise him, if he should be elected Emperor for life; considering that title to be in no essential respect different from the one which he now holds; but this recognition is to be simply that of a Government *de facto*, and only on condition that he respects the international treaties of Europe, that he makes no attempt to extend the boundaries of France, and that he formally renounces all pretensions to the founding or continuation of a dynasty. The three Powers will not, however, recognise his power — even as a power *de facto* — if he be declared by himself, or by others, hereditary Emperor. In that case, they will address a protest to the French, as well as to all the other European Governments, and will afterwards consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or a military movement should overturn the Government of Louis Napoleon, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the Powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favour by all means in their power the restoration of the legitimate heir of the Crown, the Count de Chambord.

We do not yet know what effect the publication of this State paper, if it be a genuine one, will produce in France. Possibly, it may cause Louis Napoleon to ponder well on the serious difficulties that yet impede the realisation of a project which no disavowal on his part will cause the world to believe that he has not formed. Possibly, too, it may have the effect, by no means intended by its framers, of exasperating the military spirit of the French. By daring him to do a certain act under the penalty of such high displeasure, the document may actually make it easier for Louis Napoleon to seize the Imperial diadem, and to plunge into the Imperial robes. If the treaty be genuine, as there appears some reason to believe, though quite as much to doubt, it is well that this country is not a party to it. We have nothing to do with the antiquity or the legitimate heirship of the Count de Chambord; or with the decision of the French people with regard to Louis Napoleon, except to respect it as a fact, and to wish them well out of all the fast-coming troubles in which the unhappy revolution of 1848 has involved them.

THE Income and Property Tax is one of those subjects, the revision of which does not merely "loom in the future," but has assumed the shape of a more palpably defined reality. The draughts

of the report and resolutions respectively submitted for consideration by Mr. Hume, Mr. Sotheron, and Colonel Romilly, have just been published. Although neither of them was adopted by the committee, and although for this reason they are less important than they would otherwise have been, the arguments upon the subject are devoid neither of interest in themselves nor of a certain gravity, due alike to the position of the reporters and to the inherent importance of the subject. Mr. Hume's proposed report is the most elaborate, exhaustive, and complete; Mr. Sotheron's is as sensible, though more terse and general; while Colonel Romilly's means nothing at all but an expression of incompetence to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the evidence before it. Mr. Hume considers the tax objectionable because it fixes an arbitrary line of £150 per annum, below which it relieves both income and property from the operation of the tax, and because it establishes no difference in degree between realised property and the perishable income that depends on sanity, health, caprice, and life. In these respects Mr. Hume's reasoning is solid and unanswerable, and in accordance with the public sentiment. Mr. Sotheron, while he admits principles the same as those put forth by Mr. Hume, is of opinion that the remedy is difficult, and asserts that no method has been suggested of capitalising income so as to remove all cause of complaint which is not of itself open to grave objections. The only suggestion which he himself offers is, that realised capital should stand towards temporary income in the proportion of four to three, in the sums it is called upon to contribute to the State—a manifest improvement, no doubt, upon the existing system. Whether it would be entirely satisfactory to the earners of income is another question, which we are not now called upon to discuss. In despair of agreeing to a report before the dissolution of Parliament, the committee, on the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, agreed to separate without one, and contented themselves with printing, for the use of the next Parliament, the evidence they had taken. Here, therefore, the matter at present rests; and Mr. Disraeli—if destined to remain in office, will find, at no distant day, that this particular question will be among the very first that he must dispose of. In the meantime the unanswerable report of Mr. Hume will, we have no doubt, produce considerable effect upon public opinion. If the tax remain, it must be rendered a just one. At present it is but the teacher of fraud and evasion. The Government commits injustice in refusing to remedy a palpable grievance upon the owners of income; and these, finding all hope of redress to be vain, take the remedy into their own hands, and cheat the Government. This is not a state of things that should be allowed to continue.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

In our last we gave some details of her Majesty's cruise along the western coast, and the visit to Mount Edgcumbe.

On Friday the Royal party returned to Osborne.

It is understood that the Queen and Prince Consort will shortly resume their marine course, and that the route will be eastward

On Wednesday evening last her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove over to Carisbrooke Castle.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohhenloe Langenhourg, accompanied by her son and daughter, arrived in town last week from Calais, and has since been on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg and suite have arrived in London from Boulogne.

The appointment of Governess of the young Christian Princess of Coorg has, we understand, been transferred to the Viscountess Hardinge, who will assume the charge after the departure of the Rajah, which is at present fixed for autumn.

The Earl of Derby was among the members of the aristocracy who visited Goodwood during the week on the occasion of the races.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town, on a visit to their Irish estate.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Lady Frances Hay, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, and Captain Lloyd, of Aston Hall, Salop.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—Yesterday Mr. Arthur Herring had the honour of an audience at Osborne (introduced by Sir John Pakington), to submit to her Majesty's inspection a mass of pure gold, the largest yet brought from Australia, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 10.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Wednesday evening the Exhibition-rooms of the Royal Academy were brilliantly lighted up for a grand reception, given by the President and Council, to a numerous assembly of distinguished persons connected with the fine arts. Over 1500 invitations were issued and the attendance fell little short of that number. The effect of the fine suite of rooms with the grand staircase and hall gorgeously lighted up and crowded with more than 3000 persons, a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies, was truly magnificent. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived about ten, and remained about an hour—going attentively over the pictures of the different rooms accompanied by the President and Mr. Hardwick, R.A. Among the Royal Academicians present were Sir Charles Barry, Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir William Ross, Messrs. Herbert, Eastlake, Cresswell, Grant, Leslie, Stanfield, Cockerell, &c. The greater number of the Associates were present, and most of the exhibitors this season. The urbanity of the accomplished President, Sir Charles Eastlake, was well seconded by Mr. Knight's ready attention as secretary. Both gentlemen must congratulate themselves on the success which has attended this, their second annual reunion.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the society was held at the offices, Basinghall street; Benjamin Breckell Turner, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that during the nine years the society had been established, 72 distressed members of the trade had had distributed among them £6177 18s. There were now 47 pensioners on the funds of the society, and it was propo ed to raise the allowances of the men from 16s. to 20s. a month, and the women from 12s. to 15s. The total income of the year, including a balance in hand of £219 from the last account, was £892; and the expenditure, including £461 12s. paid to pensioners, £538, leaving a balance in favour of the society of £354 The funded property of the society amounted to £4000. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

THE TOURS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—A correspondent at Vienna supplies the Paris *Constitutionel*, the following account of the excursions of the Emperor of Austria in different parts of his territories:—"In winter and in summer, in rain and dust, by night and by day, the Emperor never travels otherwise than in an open carriage. The consequence is that his health can brave the severity of the seasons—thirty degrees centigrade of heat as well as sixteen of cold. The journeys he is at present making in Hungary must be very fatiguing, as the Hungarian roads are in this season as full of dust as those of Frohsee. Add to that inconvenience the enthusiasm of gentlemen and peasants, who in all parts accompany the Emperor on horseback, and form sometimes an escort of 3000 horsemen, and you will have an exact idea of the fatigues of such travell ng, wh-n you know that the Emperor can only support galloping. The suite of his Majesty consists of 124 persons, and of 40 carriages or vans. In the first carriage is the Emperor and his first aide-de-camp, Count Grune, one of the bravest generals and one of the most distinguished men of the monarchy. In the others are the secretaries, the treasurers, and the principal officers of the Imperial household. Then come the vehicles containing the baggage and provisions. The kitchen service, which, on account of the scant resources of certain districts in Hungary, accompanies the Emperor, is in three divisions, which the principal inspector, a Frenchman of reason, M Martin, employs each day with so much intelligence, that the Emperor and his suite get, wherever they go, a complete dinner, accompanied by the most famous wines of France. 'It often happens,' said M Martin to me at Pesth, 'that when my first division arrives at the place indicated for the meal, we have not anything at all ready—the fowls being plucking corn in the fields, the sheep grazing in the meadows, and the oxen feeding in the stables. But four hours after the tables are served, and our two services are ready with all the luxury of the capital.' Every morning, on starting, every person, and the Emperor himself, receives in a tin box the day's ration, consisting of cold meat and *pâté*, a bottle of Bordeaux and one of champagne. We have said that his Majesty's suite consists of 120 persons: judge from that of the importance of the ordinary service. On arriving at any place, the Emperor, after having placed his toilette in order, takes his place at table, and afterwards receives deputations and the petitions of the peasants. The ceremonies are often prolonged to midnight. Francis Joseph never gives more than five hours to sleep; but it often happens in the course of the day that he causes all the doors and windows of the apartments he occupies to be closed, and throws himself on a sofa. Half an hour after he rises as fresh as if he had slept all night. An indefatigable worker, he does everything and sees everything by himself. In the young Sovereign of 21 there is the stuff of a great man."

POSTSCRIPT.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.—On Thursday the return of births, deaths, and marriages for the quarter ending June 30, 1852, was published by authority of the Registrar-General. It comprises the births and deaths registered by 1200 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter, and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about [illegible] superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended [illegible] 1852. The general results of the return are not unsatisfactory; the marriages exceed the average number, the births are above, the deaths are but slight y above the average of the season.

A SCENE IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—On Friday morning, before the sitting of the Court, the well-known Captain Ackerley took up his position directly in front of the Lord Chancellor's chair, and was accompanied by a dark person, apparently an Indian chief, who was decorated with steel plates, bands, and various other outlandish articles. Upon his lordship taking his seat, Captain Ackerley (who had a constable's *baton* in his hand), addressing the Lord Chancellor, said he appeared there on the part of the Crown, as interpreter for the man (pointing to the Indian). The Lord Chancellor: Who are you? Captain Ackerley: I appear on the part of the Crown. (Turning to the Indian). Put your petition on the table, and say, there is my petition. The Indian obeyed, and placed the petition on the table. The Lord Chancellor: Hold your tongue. After various unsuccessful efforts to speak, the gallant Captain and his sable companion were forcibly ejected by the ushers from the court.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—By a correspondent we learn that cholera has again broken out in a most virulent form on the frontiers of the kingdom of Warsaw, and that between forty and fifty cases have occurred within the space two days in the city of Warsaw. The cholera likewise made its appearance on the 10th at Posen, in the grand Duchy of Posen, and in ten days it carried off seventy persons out of twenty-two who were attacked.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION CERTIFICATES.—Proofs of the engraved certificates about to be issued to the exhibitors and others engaged in the late Exhibition, have been printed. One or these will be varied, so as to apply to the holders of prize and council medals and those of honourable mention was made in the jurors' reports, also to the jurors themselves, and will each bear a representation of the medal awarded. Another will be issued to the remainder of the exhibitors, the Royal Commissioners, executive committee, and staff, and will bear the autograph of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the accounts from Paris yesterday (Friday) the Government warnings to the newspapers daily multiply, the *Journal de la Meurthe* being the last paper which has received the official rebuke. The *Independance Belge* has been stopped at the post-office, that journal containing a letter from M. Odillon Barrot addressed to the electors of the department of the Aisne, in which he declines to be put in nomination for a seat in the Council-General, upon the ground that, were he elected, he could render no good service to the country, governed "as France now is by the most absolute power that perhaps exists in the world."

With respect to the Ministerial changes, we find there is an idea prevalent that M. Fould will probably become Minister of Finance in the room of M. Bineau, who is likely to accept the office of Minister of State.

A fire broke out on Thursday in the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, which was not extinguished until it did considerable damage. M. and Madame de Persigny were both absent when the accident occurred

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. John Brown, to Kirkandrews-upon-Eden; the Rev J. Jackins, to Bawtsey; the Rev. William Haughton Stokes, to Denver, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. John Denis Browne, to Beaconsfield; the Rev. William Harris, to Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. William Henry Oldfield, to St. Martin, Coney-street, York; the Rev. John Peel, to Scrivelsby, the Marsh, Lincolnshire

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. G. W. Bramall, curate of Mansfield, on his preferment, from a large number of the more influential inhabitants; the Rev. R. P. Bakeney, from the ladies of the congregation of Bethel Church, Claughton; the Rev. W. Whitworth, from the teachers of St. James's Sunday School, Clitheroe; the Rev J. D. Brocklehurst, from a large number of friends at the Eastbrook School, Halifax; the Rev. John Brown, late curate of Bowness, from the principal inhabitants and other parishioners; when the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, resigned the posts of Dean and Professor at Halleybury, the resident students presented him with a handsome testimonial of their esteem. It is stated that the members of the Church of England in India have subscribed a sum of £450 for a similar purpose. £350 of which was laid out in a piece of plate, and the rest in books, which have been presented to Dr. Jeremie. The plate consists of a pedestal or column, supporting from the base by three figures representing Religion, Philosophy, and Literature, and surmounted by a graceful representation of a Hindoo female, symbolical of India. There are branches which may be fitted to the column when it is required to form a candelabrum.

NEW CHURCH AT CROYDON.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church, which has just been built by Croydon at his own charge. The parish of Croydon as now a population of 20,000, and there has hitherto been church accommodation for only 5000. The new church (Christ Church), which will accommodate 700 persons, and to which a district is to be annexed, is situated at the London end of Croydon, and has a burial-ground attached to it. The Rev. O. B. Byres is the incumbent of the new church. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester, who took for his text a passage in the 2d Epistle to the Corinthians—"If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost" After the service, many of the clergy and congregation (about 150 in all) proceeded to the Grey Lound Hotel, where Mr. Bean, the proprietor, who is one of the churchwardens, had provided an excellent *déjeuner*, which was admirably served The High Sheriff of Surrey, Mr. G. H. Smith, presided on the occasion. The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury was most respectfully and cordially received, the whole company rising to greet the much rev. prelate. His Grace acknowledged the toast in brief but appropriate language, and said, that just before he left Chester a munificent but unknown benefactor had put into his hands £5000 to apply in providing church accommodation. He had expended £4200 of that sum in the erection of a church at Brixton, and he added out of his own funds the necessary amount to the £800 that remained in order to build the present church.

NEW CHURCH.—A spacious church, with day, Sunday, and infant schools, is now in course of creation in the parish of St Anne, Limehouse, which contains a population of 30,000 inhabitants, with only one church, the interior of which was destroyed by fire, and the external gorgeously, on Good Friday, 1850, after which it was closed for upwards of two years. Miss Burdett Coutts has given £2000 towards the erection of the new church.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of the ancient east window of Winchester Cathedral, comprising figures of our Saviour and the Virgin, St. Swithun (Bishop of Winchester, 9th century), St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St Paul, the prophets Jeremiah and Haggai, Bishops Wykeham and Fox, Ethelwood, Henry VII., &c., has been completed.

At a Diocesan Synod held in the Brome Chapel of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, on Monday, and presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, two Proctors to represent the Order in the Lower House of Convocation, who are always appointed prior to the assembling of a new Parliament, were formally elected: they were the Rev. Henry William Mag-adie, Vicar of Speen, Berkshire, and the Rev. Robert Hussey, B D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

The *Cambridge Independent Press* announces that the Bishop of Ely has ordered the Rev. J. F. Bennett, M.A., Rector of Clevery, near Newmarket, to hold morning service in his church on every saint's day throughout the year, in compliance with the request of some of his Parsyits parishioners.

THE Rev. E. Bates, M.A., senior curate of St. Luke's district, parish of St. James, Westminster, and late second master of the Stoney Stanton School, in union with King's College, London, has been appointed principal of the West Riding Proprietary School, Wakefield.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH THROUGH HYDE PARK AND PADDINGTON.—During the last few days, permission having been given by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, workmen have been busily engaged in laying underground wires for the Electric Telegraph Company from Albert-gate, where the wires communicate with Lothbury and the Strand, through Knightsbridge-road and Hyde Park, to Paddington, so as to complete the line of communication between the metropolis and the wires on the Great Western Railway to the West of England. The wires that were laid down throughout the whole length of the late Crystal Palace have been worked so conveniently for this purpose, and are continued along the bridge over the Serpentine to Paddington, which the workmen reached on Thursday

FIRE IN LAMBETH.—On Thursday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. George Thomas White, cabinet-maker, &c., at No. 47, Hercules-buildings, in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, which was not entirely subdued until it had de-troyed two workshops and their contents, a timber building belonging to Mr. West, the undertaker, and had seriously damaged the premises of Mr. Horam's oil-cloth and paper-hanging works, and the stabling of Mr Rutlell, a butcher. The property was all insured.

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, the Herne Bay Company's steam-packet *Father Thames*, from Margate and Herne Bay, when coming up the pool at full speed, ran down a boat containing five ballast-heavers, and a lighterman. They were all rescued, however, saved, with the exception of one man of the name of John Sullivan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this theatre was held on Saturday last, in the saloon, to receive the report of the committee for the past year. S. B. Caldwell, Esq., M.P., presided. Mr. Dunne, the treasurer, read the report, which, after alluding to the general depression of theatrical property, stated that the theatre, owing to various adventitious circumstances, had lost little of its attraction or value. The theatre had been advertised to be let in the usual way, and tenders had already been sent in, but nothing decisive had been agreed upon. With regard to the finances, it was stated that a sum of £3492 14s. 11d. had been received, including a balance of £295 standing over from last season. The total payments were £4434 8s 9d., leaving £54 odd in favour of the proprietors. The payments included a sum of £505 7s 6d to the renters during the last season, which, however, was less than they were entitled to receive; and there was also an arrear of rent due to the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord. The report stated, in conclusion, that Mr. Jullien and Mr. Gye had paid £1207 17s. being the full amount guaranteed in respect to their occupancy of the theatre. The report was received and adopted. Six vacancies in the committee were filled up, and the Earl of Glengall having been elected chairman of the sub-committee, the meeting separated

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity, which was instituted in 1758, was held in the offices of the Institution, Lincoln's Inn, for the purpose of taking into consideration some matters relating to the copyhold property of the corporation, and upon business. Mr. T. M Coombs, the chairman, stated that the object had met to consider the terms of a proposed enfranchisement of the leasehold property of the Corporation situate at Haver-tock-hill, Hampstead, and, if thought beneficial, to sanction the same, and to authorise the trustees to effect it, and to sell the property, when entered into, in the Corporation; and also to consider the agreement entered into by the Corporation for building upon the City-road estate, and to adopt such resolutions with respect thereto as might be thought advisable. A resolution, agreeing to the above suggestion in the chairman's speech, was moved and carried *nem. con.* The report stated that there was at the present time in the school 171 boys and 87 girls. The receipts for the past year had been (including the small balance of £4 at the banker's) £9690 15s. 3d., and, after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £292 18s. 1d. Her Majesty had given 200 guineas, and Lord Southampton had promised 200 guineas.

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY.—On Wednesday the worshipful Company of Spectacle makers held their annual festival at the Castle Tavern, Hendon (Wernbipful Master Hill presided on the occasion Among the distinguished members of the company present were the Right Hon. the Recorder of London, who has recently joined the Company; Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Clarkson, the barrator, &c. It is a singular fact, that three out of the four representatives of the City of London are members of the Spectacle-makers' Company

BUILDING TRADES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The fifth annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity, which was founded for the purpose of giving relief to aged and decayed members of the building trade, was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Thomas Grissell, Esq., president, in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the society during the past year had made very satisfactory progress The total number of pensioners now upon the funds of the society is 19, viz 10 men and 9 women. Since the last annual meeting a new by-law had been passed, extending the benefits of the institution to the provinces, and very gratifying results had already sprung from the commencement at Brighton, where a local committee had been formed. The balance-sheet showed the total amount received to have been £1321 5s. 4d., and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £241 12s. 6d.

ELOCUTION.—MISS. CHISHOLM.—This lady held one of her interesting evening meetings, on Monday evening, at the British Institution, Cowperstreet, City road. The meeting was crowded, and amongst those present were emigrants (295 in number) who are proceeding by the *Chalmers*, 680 tons, which sails to-morrow (Sunday) from Gravesend.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE REFORM CLUB.—Amongst a very numerous body of candidates for the vacancy which had recently occurred in the secretaryship of the Reform Club, the salary being £400 a year, Mr. William Norway, a gentleman connected with the periodical literature of the day, has been declared the success ful one.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE MARBLE ARCH.—POLICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Police:—"Regulations to prevent obstructions in the streets and thoroughfares near Cumberland-gate (the Marble Arch), Hyde Park:—Metropolitan stage carriages are to keep to the left, or proper side, according to the direction in which they are going, and must set down their company on that side. No metropolitan stage-carriage can be allowed to cross the street or road to Cumberland-gate, or set down there. No carriage can be allowed to stop in front of or near to Cumberland-gate, or across the entrance to a street, or at any place where an obstruction of the thoroughfare is to be caused. All drivers of carriages are to go slowly or stop when required by the police, to allow persons on horseback or walking to cross the street. RICHARD MAYNE, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, Whitehall, 1852." This is to obviate the great obstruction of traffic now daily caused by the stoppage of omnibusses at this immediate spot, especially since the establishment of the penny omnibuses.

SIR. MARTIN'S PAUPER EMIGRATION.—A contest which has assumed an unseemly and personal character has been for some time going on in St. Martin's parish respecting a penny rate proposed by the guardians to be levied for the purpose of promoting the emigration of paupers from that parish to Australia. On last Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of the ratepayers was held at the vestry-rooms, St. Martin's place, for the further consideration of a resolution authorising the churchwardens and overseers of the parish to levy a penny rate, amounting in the aggregate to £1000, to promote the emigration of poor persons having settlements within the said rate. The proceedings throughout were, however, of a most unpleasant character, and considerable excitement and angry feeling were displayed. The opposition to the guardians was led by Mr. Charles Cochrane, who proposed an amendment, which was a vote of censure upon the guardians, and a direct negative to the original resolution. Mr. Churchwarden Combs, the chairman, refused to put the amendment, which he declared to be a scandalous libel. Ultimately a poll was demanded on the original resolution, the result of which has not yet become known. On Tuesday night a meeting, convened by an anonymous placard, was held at the Aquarium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to consider, as the placard stated, the "local conduct of the guardians" The chair was occupied by Mr. Bent. Mr. Cochrane addressed the meeting in support of his views of the question at issue, and declared that he was opposed to permitting the present officials of St. Martin's parish, according to a system of emigration for paupers so long as other plans of employing those paupers at home remained untried. In conclusion, he moved a resolution, which was seconded and carried, to the effect "that the system of ratepayers already appointed wait upon Mr. Lee Bevan, to solicit his protection and assistance in emancipating St. Martin's parish from the frightful system of misrule under which it is labouring, and that Sir De L. Evans, Mr. J. Shelley, members for Westminster, be invited to accompany that deputation"

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday evening a writ of *supersedeas* was received from the Lord Chancellor at the chief Sewers-office, Greville-street, Saloo, directing the old Commission of Sewers, and re-constructing it entirely. The old Commission must necessarily have expired in a very short period under the 12th and 13th Vic., chap 93, by which its duration was limited to one year from the 1st of July last; therefore, the present Chancellor's writ w s merely a formal act. The following 14 gentlemen are appointed, only five of their number having been sued to the former Commission:—Mr. R. Jebb (chairman), Mr. John Fox Burgoyne, Lieut.-Colonel Jebb, Major Graham, Mr. R. J. Mr. T. Hawes, Captain J. Veteh, R.E., Sir C. Fellowes, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. T. Field Gibson, Mr. Lewis D. B. Gordon, Mr J. Hawkshaw, Mr. W. Hosking (Officio Member under the Metropolitan Buildings Act), Mr. H. Arthur Hunt, Mr. Lawrence Redhead, and Mr. G. Spencer Smith.

ACCIDENT ON HOLBORN HILL.—On Tuesday evening, at about half-past seven, a dray belonging to Messrs. Jewson and Co., of the Yorkshire Ale Stores, heavily laden with casks, was proceeding down the declivity of Holborn-hill. When just abreast of the entrance to Shoe-lane, the horse, a very powerful one, tripped and fell; the driver, who was sitting upon the shafts, was violently flung forward, as was also his mate, and both were very severely hurt. Several individuals were knocked down by the casks, which rolled in every direction to the foot of the hill, and a very valuable horse attached to an omnibus had his knee cap severely cut and injured.

FIRE IN CHANDOS-STREET.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Lonsdale, chemist and druggist, Chandos street. Charing-cross, by which much valuable property was consumed. The firemen, with their engines, from the adjoining s ation, at length succeeded in preventing the flames reaching the inflammable contents of the shop and laboratory. Insured in the Sun Fire-office

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday last (24, were 1,264—viz., 653 males, 611 females; the deaths during the same period were—Males, 488; females, 374; total, 862. The official return shows a decrease of mortality in the last week, when compared with the corresponding weeks of the last three years (1851-52-53). Fatal sickness among children, so frequent in London in the summer months, has, however, increased exceedingly. Last week 94 persons were carried off by diarrhœa, 74 in three weeks. The fatal cases from this cause in previous week. The deaths by cholera have risen from 4 to 10; those by scarlatina, from 31 to 45. Fatal cases produced by pneumonia have declined in the same time from 45 to 26; those by disease of the brain, from 35 to 19; while those referred to disease of the liver have increased from 7 to 14. Small-pox was fatal to 28 children and 5 adults.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.873 in. The mean temperature of the week was 60 deg., which is 2.5 deg. higher than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week, and was highest on Wednesday and Saturday. The wind was variable, but generally in the south-west in the first five days.

Among the acts passed in the late session was one to amend the law of evidence in Scotland. It is now provided that witnesses are not to be excluded by reason of crime, &c.

F E T E S A T S T R A S B U R G.

BENEDICTION OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, STRASBURG.

WE noticed fully, last week, the progress of the President of the French Republic to Strasburg, to inaugurate there the opening of the Great Eastern Railroad of France, and gave also a brief account of the festivities which the occasion called forth in the stronghold of the eastern frontier. The subject is one that calls for fuller notice; and the accompanying details, interesting in themselves, will also be found explanatory of the Illustrations with which our Artist has elucidated the more remarkable scenes of this festive display.

His "Highness the Prince President," as he has been styled for the first time on the present occasion by the Prefects of those Departments through which the Presidential progress lay, arrived at Strasburg on Sunday, the 18th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock (noon), amidst the

PROCESSION OF THE WAGGONS, AT THE PREFECTURE, STRASBURG.

FETES AT STRASBURG.

PASSAGE OF THE GREATER RHINE.

enthusiastic acclamations of the people and the authorities. A salute of 101 guns was fired as the train entered the terminus, and all the bells in the city immediately pealed forth a welcome. All the authorities of the place were assembled to receive the Prince in a magnificent pavilion erected for his accommodation.

The preparations for the ceremony of inaugurating the railway were upon the most extensive scale. At the extremity of the rails within the terminus a long platform was raised, on which an altar was erected, and along the sides of the line tribunes were to be seen, capable of holding between 3000 and 4000 persons. The pavilion above mentioned was constructed at one side of the railway, and contained a most elegant saloon for the use of the Prince and his suite. The Prince, on alighting from the state carriage, was complimented by the mayor and municipal authorities on his arrival, and was presented by them with the keys of the town, which he was pleased to return into their hands. The moment fixed for the commencement of the religious ceremony—that of blessing the locomotives—having arrived, the President took his place in a tribune on the right of the altar, with his suite and a number of the principal visitors from Paris, whilst the civil and military authorities occupied another tribune on the left side of it. In the other tribunes, at each side of the line, were seated a vast number of persons who had been admitted with tickets to witness the ceremony. The 62d Regiment was on duty inside the terminus, and their band played overtures and military pieces before the arrival of the train. Other troops of the garrison were appointed to do duty outside, in the neighbourhood of the railway. As soon as the Prince had taken his place, the Bishop, accompanied by a numerous body of the clergy, came forward and celebrated mass; after which he formally blessed the locomotives, according to the imposing ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and then pronounced the following appropriate address (*See Illustration*):—

Monseigneur, Messieurs,—Whilst man, engrossed by the calculations o interest and the pleasures of sense, sees in these marvellous inventions of industry, which our age witnesses with so much just pride, the means of increasing his wealth and extending the circle of his enjoyments, the Christian, enlightened by faith, carries his views and his thoughts higher, and in these conceptions o human genius he beholds the means which God makes use of to accomplish His designs in favour of His people, and to conduct man to his immortal destiny.

Eighteen centuries ago the Apostle of Nations engraved on the front of the Church this sublime inscription—"One God one Faith one Baptism;" and Christ himself, explaining to His apostles and to His disciples the object of His labours and His mission, announced to them that a day would come when there should be on the earth only one pastor and one flock. Everything in the designs of God tends to constitute in the bosom of humanity that marvellous unity. "Man agitates, and God conducts him." Such is the observation of a Christian philosopher. Yes! man, a creature weak and limited, too often, alas! has no other view in his meditations and his efforts than a prosperity

THE ILLUMINATION AT STRASBURG.

material and perishable like himself; but God leads him towards regions and ideas which are unknown to him

Let us not suppose that Providence remains indifferent to that prodigious development of modern industry—to those astonishing discoveries which genius the most vast and the boldest never would have dared to foresee 50 years ago Let us not suppose that the wise and bountiful Creator will not cause that ardour for material interests which agitates the world in our day to serve the cause of truth. If distance be annihilated by industry—if the barriers that time and space oppose to its creations be broken, it also opens a way more rapid and more lasting to the conquests of the Gospel. It causes frontiers to disappear. It destroys the limits that separate nations, in order to make of them but one and the same family. It tied in charity and in the practice of Christian virtues

When God dispersed his people in all parts of the known world, the enemies of the holy nation applauded their reverses and their misfortunes; but they did not see that the dispersed children of Judah were missionaries that God sent to bear to the extremities of the universe the tidings of the coming of the Redeemer. Those magnificent roads which the Romans constructed, and which exist to this day as imperishable monuments of their grandeur and their power, what were they but the ways open to the preachers of Christ, and the missionaries of the gospel? And when Alexander led his victorious bands to the banks of the Euphrates and the Ganges, he fancied that he merely satisfied his insatiable ambition; and he did not see that he was really preparing the way for Christian truth, and transferring its progress more easy. Thus, men, whatever be their power and their genius, are but instruments of God for the accomplishment of his designs in favour of humanity.

Let, then, industry extend and multiply its powers—let it envelop the globe as with a vast network—let it command fire and steam to give to its works the rapidity of the thunderbolt—what shall it have done? Unknown to itself, it is only laboureis in the accomplishment of the divine will—it is only promoting the preaching of the gospel; the angels of peace will ascend with it on its rapid cars; they will go low it to the remotest climes, to carry to their inhabitants the good tidings of that great and holy religion, the sole of his death, demanded of his father as the price of his labour and of his sufferings.

Bless, then, O my God! bless this new way which is this day opening for the propagation of truth as well as for the prosperity of the country, and which science, united to faith, desires to place under your protection.

Bless those men who have laboured with such intelligence and devotedness to endow France with a new source of wealth, and who, after having given you such magnificent proofs of the power of their genius, give you at this moment so touching a mark of their piety by imploring on their work the benedictions of the Church

Bless all those who may use these formidable machines to traverse immense distances and to annihilate space Preserve them from all the accidents which might become fatal to their noble and generous hearts. Permit not that their material interests shall make them ever forget the interests of eternity. And, O my God! bless this magnanimous Prince who presides at the feast of inauguration, and who, after having preserved France from the disasters of anarchy, is only occupied with the care of obtaining for her the advantages of peace and the benefits of religion.

When the ceremony had concluded, the President withdrew for a short time to the pavilion, where he received a number of delegations from the adjoining towns and villages. The Prince then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by a brilliant staff, proceeded to the hotel of the Prefecture, passing, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, by the Pont du Faubourg de Savarne, the Vieux-Marché-aux-Vins, the Rue de la Comédie, and the Rue Brulée. The streets were lined at each side with infantry; four squadrons of the 4th Cuirassiers and four of the 5th Lancers were also disposed at various points along the passage of the *cortège*. Strong bodies of mounted gendarmerie preceded and followed the President.

The streets of the city, thronged as they were by thousands of the peasantry of the surrounding country, in their brightly-coloured picturesque costume, and decked out with flags, garlands, and draperies, presented a most animated and gay appearance. The neighbourhood of the railway terminus and all the public squares and buildings were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Everywhere might be seen *escutcheons* bearing the initials "L.N." alternating with the arms of the city of Strasburg. Carriages and vehicles of every description were in every moment arriving from the surrounding country, with occupants eager to catch a glimpse of the President. The costume of the peasant women excited the attention of strangers from its quaint originality, consisting most frequently of a short petticoat of red or green serge, primmed with ribbon, a close-fitting corset bearing in front silver or gold embroidery, and a little cap on the back of the head.

Immediately after the Prince's arrival at the Prefecture he received the authorities and the principal inhabitants of the town. The whole passed over with perfect order, and there was delighted with the urbanity of the head of the State. At about half-past five o'clock the *cortèges* of peasants filed off before the President. It consisted of 120 cars filled with young girls, and 1200 horsemen all dressed in the costume of the country. (*See Illustration*.) On leaving the Prefecture the President the girls threw bouquets at his feet, uttering at the same time the cry of "*Vive Napoléon!*" which was taken up by the horseman, and re-echoed by the spectators. These cars were covered with ivy, branches of trees, and flowers, and as each of the inscriptions ingeniously alludes of the village which each had proceeded from. For instance, on one might be seen the words "The town of Molsheim to Louis Napoleon, who has re-established order and tranquillity"—and on another, "The town of Rosheim. We are proud of our glory! He watches over it, may he repose!" "Devotedness and gratitude!" and other phrases expressive of the pervading feeling that Louis Napoleon had saved the country from the perils of communism Each car was drawn by from four to six horses, well-caused, and clipped, and harnessed, and a body guard of young farmers, forming a democratic knighthood in honour of a popular despotism. The filing off of these rustic vehicles, filled as they were with the prettiest girls of each village, in their holiday attire, was a novel and pleasing spectacle. The costumes were rich as probably they have been for centuries past, and as each district has preserved certain peculiarities of dress, there was sufficient variety to keep attention awake, notwithstanding the rain. The prevailing colours were red, deep orange, and green. The body of the dress was generally of a darker colour, over which would be thrown a richly-figured shawl or handkerchief, careless y tied behind in a dashing *degagé* fashion, a broad flowered petticoat beneath. The head dress was chiefly composed of a tight-fitting cap, richly embroidered in gold and showy colours, with on a couple of immense knots of black ribbon, which flattered like wings. Those who aimed at more elegance were dressed in white, with broad-leaved straw hats.

Among the persons of distinction who were present with the President at this curious sight were the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, who had arrived in the course of the day, and alighted at the Prefecture, Field-Marshal Count de Paur, deputed by the Emperor of Austria to compliment the President on his safe arrival; Prince Wasa, Swedish envoy, General in the Baden army; and several Austrian officers from the garrison of the Federal fortress of Radstadt, all having arrived during the day.

In the evening the President received at his castle the representatives of the foreign Powers, the Envoys of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Swiss Bâle, all the generals present at Strasburg, and all the high functionaries. After dinner a display of fireworks took place from the bastion opposite the Prefecture, and, notwithstanding the rain, a dense crowd assembled themselves before the building and hailed the President with loud cries every time that he appeared on the balcony, which he did repeatedly, with the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.

A grand illumination of the magnificent cathedral in coloured lamps and Bengal lights afterwards took place, and presented quite a fairy scene. (*See Illustration.*) The Bengal lights within the spire, which is composed of light open fretwork, showed off to the greatest advantage the gracefully-fanta-tic and delicate tracery of this wondrous erection the effect being perfectly magical.

On Monday morning Louis Napoleon was early in the saddle, to witness a military review on the Robertsau (the public promenade of the town); and afterwards assisted at a sham fight and forced passage of the Rhine, by means of a bridge of boats thrown over it by a party of pontonniers (artillerymen trained to that special service).

At six o'clock all the troops were on the ground awaiting the President's coming.

The whole were under the orders of General Count de Waldner, commander of the 6th division, and having under him Generals Urich (in command of the sub division), André (at the head of the artillery), and Darnay (commanding the cavalry). The troops composed a body of the 11th and 12th Regiments of Artillery, occupied one part of the first line, the 17th Light Infantry, and the 24th and 67th Regiments forming the remainder. The second was composed of the Cuirassiers and the Federal troops of Lausanne. The third line was formed of four batteries of artillery furnished by the two regiments mentioned above. The whole number of troops present was about 8000

At half-past six Louis Napoleon left the Prefecture on horseback, accompanied by Generals St. Arnaud, d'Hautpoul, Fontanians, and Behramn, his aides-de camp and orderly officers, and a number of general officers from Switzerland, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Prussia; a great number of senators, deputies, and councillors of state; the Duke de Gaeuhe, M. de Sctignac Fénelon, and M. Engelhart, French Ministers at Carlsruhe, Berne, and Frankfort; M. Lacrosse, secretary of the Senate. M. Tonet, director-general of the department of the Police; and a crowd of military men. The Prince, who was received along his passage, as usual, with the loudest acclamations, arrived on the ground at seven o'clock. His appearance on the ground was the signal for repeated cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" whilst occasionally that of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" might be heard. The crowd of spectators was immense, and consisted of every class of society, from the richest to the poore t. The Prince, after riding down successively the several lines of the troops, placed himself with his staff in the midst of the orangery; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, designated as meriting the cross, advanced to receive it from his hand. After the decorations had been given to them with fitting ceremony, the troops filed off in front of the President in admirable order, each regiment passing with the cheer in crying "*Vive Napoleon!*" A variety of evolutions succeeded, all being performed with extraordinary precision, and the whole proceedings terminated at nine o'clock. Immediately after, the troops marched off the ground, some returning to their barracks, and the rest proceeding to the place assigned them on the banks of the Rhine for the manœuvres to be executed there.

The 15th Regiment of Pontoniers (artillery), under the order of Col. de Pradal, a battalion of the 17th Light Infantry, and a battalion of the 6th, took part in transferring the troops across the river. The Prince arrived soon after, and, dismounting, took his place in a tribune of honour, richly fitted up for him, the foreign officers and his suite grouping themselves behind him. The Grand Duchess Stéphanie of Baden was seated by his side. The principal inhabitants of Strasburg and the numerous guests invited by the railway company were seated in other tribunes erected for the occasion. The pontoniers, on the signal being given, threw off their havresacks, and put on their working dress. The trumpets then sounded, and the operations commenced. A raft, hastily put together, was launched, and on it were placed the arms, the accoutrements, jackets, and caps of fifteen men, who swam with it across part of the river to some willows growing on a low island towards the right bank. There they commenced a sharp fire of musketry on the troops of the enemy posted on the right bank. Five boats, each containing twenty soldiers, next put off from the left bank to aid the small party in front; but, being received with a sharp fusillade, were forced to put back to the side from which they had started. A bridge was then launched, and passed at a little distance above the point of attack, and with one end firmly attached to the left bank, next received two companies of the 7th Light Infantry, and the upper end, set free, was allowed to be floated by the current across the river. The moment it touched the other side, the men occupying it sprang on the bank, and commenced an attack on the enemy. A large body of troops then dashed across the bridge, and in a few minutes the passage was forced, and the fire of the enemy almost silenced. The bridge was then consolidated, a battery of artillery was driven across, the full complement of ammunition, horses, and men. Once that the passage was free, the artillery took up position on the other side, and attacked the enemy. The latter, after some resistance, being beaten back, the military movement was entirely successful. The sound of the trumpet was then heard, and the troops prepared to return. The artillery having repassed the bridge, the infantry got on the bridge, which, being set free from the right side, was floated across until it became parallel to the other bank, just as the last of the artillery was driven to its seated.

The President then proceeded on horseback to the bridge of Kehl, which connects France and Baden, and took up his position there to witness the throwing of a bridge over the whole breadth of the Rhine, what had already taken place being merely over the branch of the river called the Petit Rhin. This operation (*see Illustration*) was effected in less than half an hour by means of boats, which passed successively in front of the President to take up their stations in various parts of the river. The Prince expressed his great satisfaction at the precision with which this operation was executed, and presented the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour to Colonel de Pradal and Lieut.-Colonel Perm, as a mark of his admiration of the high discipline which distinguished their men. The Prince then, followed by his brilliant staff, proceeded over the bridge to the town of Kehl, on the Baden territory. The whole of the garrison was under arms, and received the Prince with every mark of honour. After a short delay the Prince thanked the Baden authorities for their cordial reception, and then returned to Strasburg by the Fleur d'Orange, Rue Brogtie, and through the principal streets to the Prefecture. The fifteen artillerymen who had pushed forward the raft were, at his request, presented to him by General de Waldner, and each of them received from him a handsome silver watch, whilst the officer who commanded the party received a gold watch of great value. In addition, a sum of money was given by the Prince to the officer to be distributed amongst the other men.

About five o'clock Louis Napoleon, in plain clothes, and accompanied merely by General de Waldner, the Prefect, and Minister of Finance, drove out in an open carriage to the Robertsau, where the jousting on the water was going on, in presence of a great crowd of persons. The sudden arrival of the Prince in this simple and unpretending manner caused to electrify the spectators, who received him with a triple shout of welcome. The Prince then alighted, and remained for some time among the crowd witnessing the sports; after which, towards six o'clock, he returned to the Prefecture amidst the renewed acclamations of the people.

The whole proceedings of the day passed off in the happiest manner, the weather being delightful, and no stop or accident occurring to damp the general satisfaction.

The Prince in the evening gave a grand dinner of seventy covers to the principal officers who had taken part in the military operations of the day. The band of the 62d Regiment performed overtures and military pieces during the evening. A number of soldiers of this regiment, who had been trained by one of the captains to sing together in the manner of the Orphéonistes, gave the greatest pleasure to the guests by the admirable manner in which they executed choruses, and a *pièce de circonstance*, called "La Mathilde," composed expressly for the occasion. The President congratulated the captain on his decided success, and ordered a sum of money to be given to the men as an encouragement.

The Prince afterwards went to the ball offered by the town, which was of a most splendid description. He opened the ball with Madame Chastelin, wife of the Mayor of Strasburg, General de St. Arnaud and Madame Andre, wife of General d'Artillery, being their vis-à-vis. The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin and General de Waldner, with two Strasburg ladies, completed the quadrille. The President also danced with one of the seven young village girls, who the day before, at the procession of the peasants, had presented him with a basket of flowers. To each of these young women the Prince had ordered a jewel of value to be presented from him as a remembrance, and to the one who had spoken a short compliment to him on that occasion he now did the honour of making her a present in person. The Prince withdrew at eleven o'clock, but dancing was kept up with spirit for several hours later. The town was again illuminated, and the cathedral once more shone forth resplendent with its many-coloured lights.

On Tuesday (the 20th) Louis Napoleon, as we mentioned last week, proceeded to Baden to visit the Grand Duke (his kinaman), accompanied by his relative the Dowager Duchess Stephanie.

He stayed at Baden, on what is said to have been a matrimonial visit, until Thursday morning (the 22d), when he returned to Strasburg, and having breakfasted there, immediately set out on his journey back to Paris.

His Highness Monseigneur, the Prince President (as he was styled on the occasion in the *Patrie*, the semi-official organ of the Government), arrived in Paris on Friday evening (se'night), and his reception was right regal in its magnificence. The whole of the army of Paris was under arms, and formed a double line on his passage from the railway station in the Rue de Strasbourg to the Barriere de l'Etoile, on the Champs Elysée, on the road to St. Cloud. The Ministers then in Paris, in grand uniform—the General-in-Chief (Magnan), General Carrelet, all the general officers of division, and the officers of the staff—went to meet "His Highness," and escorted him from the railway station to his palace. The Archbishop of Paris was also amongst the dignitaries who were present on the occasion at the railway station. Although the President was not expected to arrive before six o'clock, the troops began to take up their stations as early as half-past four.

It was not until seven o'clock that the train conveying the President and his suite arrived amid the booming of cannon and the joyous pealing of all the bells of Paris. Louis Napoleon was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, and was accompanied by the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works, and his cousins. The President, after thanking the directors of the railway for their polite attention during the journey, immediately took his seat in his carriage. He was accompanied by Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, General Roquet, and an aide de-camp. General Regnan and the other generals rode on each side of the President's carriage; several carriages following, which were occupied by Ministers, aides-de-camp, and other official persons belonging to the suite, and all in grand *tenue*. The unexpected presence of the Archbishop of Paris in a carriage in which were also seated the Ministers of Justice, Public Instruction, and Police, was the subject of general remark amongst the people, with whom his Grace has the character of being a stern Republican. The reception given to the President by the Parisians along the line of the procession was, upon the whole, favourable, though by no means so enthusiastic as the official accounts would lead us to believe. On leaving the station he was received with loud cries of "*Vive la Président!*" "*Vive Napoleon!*" mingled with a few cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" As the procession advanced the cries became less numerous; but on the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle and Montmartre the cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" were very distinct. The only cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" at this portion of the procession, and, indeed, all along the line, came from a few persons in blouses, who ran along, keeping close to the President's carriage, and crying out lustily. The cry did not appear to give general satisfaction, for in several instances it was answered by cries (which are now considered seditious) of "*Vive la République!*" But in general the attitude of the public was merely passive, and curiosity seemed to be the principal attraction. None of the troops raised any cry, with the exception of the Gendarmerie Mobile, who cried "*Vive Napoleon!*" Upon the whole, the reception, though favourable, cannot be considered enthusiastic, considering the excitement always produced on a crowd of Frenchmen by a military spectacle.

At a quarter-past seven the procession set out. The two squadrons of Guides, and the 1st Regiment of Lancers, with their respective bands, preceded the open carriage of the Prince, which was guarded by 20 carabineers. The 7th Regiment of Lancers followed. The procession proceeded at a foot-pace along the Rue Chabrol, the Faubourg St. Denis, and the Boulevards, as far as the Madeleine, where the Prince was received by the *curé* and clergy of that parish, who were drawn up with the cross at their head, in front of the portico of the church. The Prince then continued his route by the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde, where three batteries of artillery were placed, down the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Barrière de l'Etoile, and thence to St. Cloud.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The following order for the reduction of postage on letters to Prussia, &c., and Belgium, has just been issued:—On and from the 1st of August next a reduction of postage will take place on all letters forwarded in the Prussian closed mails, and Belgium. The following table shows the rate of postage which will hereafter be chargeable on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Prussia, or to any of the undermentioned countries, when forwarded *viâ* Belgium:—

	s.	d.
Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Lubeck, German States (served by the Post offices of Tour and Taxis), including city of Frankfort, Grand Duchy of Hesse Electoral Hesse, Hesse Homberg, Nassau, Reuss, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, Hohenzolern, Schwartzburg, exclusive of subordinate Lordships, and Duchy of Luxemburg, Belgium and Prussia	0	8
Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, through France	0	8
Bremen and Hamburg, by packet	0	8
Hanover and Brunswick, by Hamburg packet	0	8
Meck.enburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Streelitz and Oldenburg, by Hamburg packet	0	8
Switzerland, through France	0	10
Lombardy, ed Switzerland, ditto	0	10
Parma and Modena, ditto	0	9½
Tuscany, ditto	0	10½
Greece, ditto	1	2½
Denmark, by packet	0	11½
Sweden, ed Hamburgh	1	2
Norway, ditto	1	2
Ionian Islands, ed Belgium and Prussia	1	0
Lanenburg, ditto	0	10
Lippe Detmold, ditto	0	9
Russia and Pound, ditto	0	11½
Constantinople, Dardanelles, Tchesme, Cavas, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Lyras, Modelli, Rhodes, Candia, Salonica, Samsoun, Smyrna, Tenedos, Trabzond, Tultcha, and Varna, ed Belgium and Prussia	1	1
Egypt, by overland mail, ed Marseilles	0	10
Beyrout, ditto	1	1
Italian States not belonging to Austria, *ed* France, to Austrian frontier	0	8
All other places in Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and the Levant, not mentioned above, *ed* Belgium and Prussia, to Austrian frontier	0	8

NOTA.—The rate above stated includes the whole postage, British and foreign, to destination, and the payment is optional with the sender.

The postage, British and foreign, upon all letters forwarded hereafter in the Prussian closed mails, *ed* Belgium, will be chargeable according to the scale of weight applied to inland letters, the Belgian transit rate being no longer levied by the separate convention with Belgium. It must be distinctly understood, letters forwarded to or through Prussia by any other route than Belgium will continue to be charged with the existing rates of postage.

PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The following important notice, dated July, last, has been issued from the General Post-office:—On and from the 1st August next, all letters or packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at any branch post-office or receiving-office in London, or within the limits of the London district post, must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. Money pre-payment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at these offices. Letters or packets, for places within the United Kingdom, posted at the windows of the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, may be pre-paid by money up to the p.m. hour which hour they may be posted pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. These regulations do not extend to letters for places abroad, which may still be pre-paid by money, or stamps, at the option of the sender.

JETTONS.—At a recent meeting of a society of antiquaries, at Manchester, called "The Resurrectians," a brother exhibited 16 silver jettons, or counters, nearly the size of the Horin, but more thin, and engraved instead of being struck by a die; the devices of this set being a series of the Kings of England; their full-length effigies on the obverse, and their Royal arms on the reverse, with the length of their respective reigns, and where each was buried The series commences with William Rufus. The last of the set fixes the period of its production, viz. the reign of James I., for it represents that King on one side, and his son—then Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.—on the other.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXHIBITION MEDALS.—At a meeting of the Manchester local committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the medal necessary issued by the Commissioners, after having for an opinion as to how the medals and copies of the jurors' reports, which it is proposed to give to the exhibitors, should be distributed, whether in Manchester or in London (the following resolution was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the distribution of medals so liberally offered by the Royal Commissioners to exhibitors commemorative of the Exhibition, should be made publicly, and that application be made respectfully to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, assisted by Sir John Potter, as chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Lord Bishop of Manchester, to make the necessary arrangements.

THE VEGETABLE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—Among the new undertakings lately brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas-light Company, the object of which is to introduce the patent of an inventor who has stated to have fully succeeded in perfecting an apparatus and concocting an oil by which gas or much greater purity and brilliancy than that obtained from coal can be generated in small quantities suitable for private houses, public buildings, lighthouses, steamships, &c. Its cost is represented to be relatively below that of common gas, while the trouble of its preparation is less than that required for ordinary oil lamps. For some months past the process has been in use at Eton College, the Harrow railway-station, the town of Blackpool, and other places, and certificates are given of the satisfaction it has afforded. Sir John Herschel, the Master of the Mint, bears testimony to the advantages of the invention. The capital proposed is £100,000, and the board of directors is respectably constituted.

ETON COLLEGE ELECTION.—On Saturday last, there was a large and fashionable attendance in the upper school at the Eton Col ege election. Amongst those who were present on the interesting occasion, were the Earl of Derby, the Duke de Nemours, Viscount Strelford de Redcliffe, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Drogheda, &c., &c. After the election requiems had been delivered, a distinguished party of about 100 assembled in the library, and from thence proceeded to the College hall, when the usual banquet was given. The Earl of Derby presided, and greasy Colbert was the greasy cook. At seven o'clock the regatta commenced, and the aquatic procession to "Old Surley" was seni ar to that on the 4th June, with the exception of the "Eton Eight" in the victory, selected to the customary challenge to the Westminster boys. The usual elegant repast took place at Surley Hall, and the crews returned to Windsor at nine o'clock, when they rowed to the Cobler and round the Eyott, during the discharge of rockets, Roman candles, and other fireworks; and, the scene was remarkably fine, the houses, wharfs, barges, and every available spot, were crowded with spectators. The fine band of the 2d Foot Life Guards were stationed near the Eyott, and the grounds and banks of the Eyott formed the Cobler. Everything passed off without accident, and with the greatest decorum.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. William Higley, the proprietor of Lea Croft Farm, Knowle Green, Staines, was drowned on Monday morning while bathing, according to his usual custom, in a place of water called "Ship Hood," in the immediate vicinity of his residence. Deceased was in his fifty-seventh year, and was highly respected. He has left a numerous family.

BURSTING OF A BALLOON.—On Wednesday evening, as Mr. Henry Coxwell, the well-known aéronaut, was about to ascend in his balloon from the New Globe Pleasure-grounds, Mile-end-road, Stepney, in company with several persons who had engaged seats in it, the balloon suddenly burst with a loud noise, and was much torn and injured by the rupture of the silk.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing will be a busy week in various parts of the country, the register embracing no less than a dozen meetings, including the professional and amateur gatherings at Brighton, of which great things are expected. They come off in the following order:—Monday: Blackley, Ripon, Great Grimsby. Tuesday: Hull, Staffordshire and Chewton Mendip. Wednesday: Brighton, and Barnet Fair. Thursday: Edgeware and Spalding. Friday: Brighton Club, Bungay, and Kinneil.

AQUATIC FIXTURES.—Monday: Doggett's Coat and Badge; and Blackwall, St. George and St. Peter's (Hanover-square), and Nottingham regattas. Tuesday: Chelsea regatta, Thames Club scratch match, and the Amateur Champion Sculls match. Wednesday: Bath and Royal Western (Plymouth) regatta. Thursday: Staines and Royal Yorkshire regattas.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.—Monday: Zingari at Sir B Smyth's eleven, at Hill Hall, Essex; all England match at Bath; Vale of Taunton v. Sherborne, at Taunton. Tuesday: Return match between Burton-on-Trent and South Derbyshire, at Burton-on-Trent. Wednesday: Return match at Chertsey between the Oval and Chertsey Clubs; Manchester v. Warwickshire gentlemen, at Manchester; Surrey v. West Wickham Club, at the Oval; return match with Liverpool Club, at Shrewsbury; and match at Appleshaw between West Hants and Druids. Thursday: Match at Enville Hall between Zingari and gentlemen of Staffordshire; and all England match, at Newark.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Goodwood meeting commenced on Tuesday, with all the *éclat* which fine sport and princely patronage could not fail to ensure. The "House party" this year was unusually large. His Serene Highness Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, father of Prince Edward, arrived from Germany on Monday, and was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the race week. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald, also honoured the Duke and Duchess with his presence. The party included Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady H Somerset, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Baron d'Eyncourt, Marquis of Normanby, Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl Jersey, Earl of Annesley, Earl of Zetland, Earl of Tankerville, Baron Brunnow Lord Enfield, Lord Clifden, Lord Maidstone, Lord George Manners Lord Bloomfield, Lord W. Lennox, Lord C. Lennox, Lord G Lennox, Lord H Lennox, Hon General and Mrs. Anson, Hon Captain Hay, Hon. F. Lawley, Hon. Thomas Villiers, Hon. Colonel Forester, Mr. and Lady De Vesci and Mrs J. Stanley, Colonel Peel, Mr. E. Williams, Captain Pattat, Mr. Grevi le, Mr. Payne, Mr. Talbot; and the Molesworths party (Lord March's) consists of Colonel Newton, Colonel Cox, Hon. Major Pitt, and Mr. Milner. Besides the above distinguished personages, there were present on the first day, the Marquis of Waterford, Marquis of Drogheda, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Countess of Desart, Lord and Lady Newport, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Forester, Lord Torrington, Lord Foley, Lord Andover, Lord R P Cinton, Lord Paget, Lord F Fitzroy, Lord J. Fitzroy, Lord Stanhope, Lord J. Scott, Lord Exmouth, Sir R. and Lady Pigot, Sir G. Armitage, Hon. H. Forster, Hon. Major Neeld, Hon. Hon. Captain Lyon, Hon. John Fortescue, Hon. S A. Eliot, Hon. S. Jocelyn, Hon. W. Scarlett, Hon. Colonel Peel, Colonel Hornby, Messrs. A. S Stanley, H Fitzroy, G Fitzroy, McKeam, C. Sanson Folgambe, Gratwicke, A. Lumley, De Burgh, Knighton, &c. The general attendance was very good for a first day, and the weather, until just before the start for the Gratwicke, when a slight shower fell, favourable in the extreme.

The following is a return of the day's sport:—

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Lamartine (A. Day), 1. Maria (Garvey), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Newminster (Templeman), 1. Harpsichord (F. Butler), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Gold Dust (Bundy), 1, Vivandière (Bartholomew), 2.

THE LAVANT STAKES.—Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 1. Lucciles (A. Day), 2.

THE GRATWICKE STAKES.—Longbow (F. Butler), 1. Father Thames (A. Day), 2.

THE HAM STAKES.—Refraction c. (Templeman) 1. Defiance(Whitehouse), 2.

WEDNESDAY

THE DRAWINGROOM STAKES.—Sockdut (Templeman), 1. Dex (Norman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, for fillies.—Hirsuta (Flatman), 1. Common Sense (H. Oates), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, for colts.—Stockwell walked over.

THE CUMBERLAND STAKES.—Race (Kendall), 1. Hermione (T. Sherwood), 2.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.—Weatherglass, (Wells), 1. Montague, (G. E. Sharp), 2.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Kilmeagy (Barker), 1. Evadne, (Aldcroft), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Phlegra (Norman), 1. Old Rowley (Flatman), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Cotton Lady (Rickards), 1. Maria (Wells), 2

THURSDAY.

THE SUSSEX STAKES. Defiance, 1 Belle Sauvage filly, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD MEMORIAL.—Refraction colt, 1. Bittingbourne, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Harbinger walked over.

RACING STAKES.—Stockwell, 1. Maidstone, 2

THE MOLECOMBE STAKES.—Elmsthorpe, 1. Estrella, 2.

THE CUP. Kingston, 1. Little Harry, 2.

FRIDAY.

THE NASSAU STAKES.—Hirsuta, 1. Red Hind, left at the post.

CHESTERFIELD CUP.—Harbinger, 1. Evadne, 2.—Nineteen ran.

THE NURSERY CUP.—Catherine Hayes, 1. Elspeth, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Ilex, 1. Lamartine, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE.—Billy Bar, 1. Carrier, 2.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—The boat race between Thomas Coombes, of Vauxhall Bridge, and Philip Chandler, of Millbank, for £50, came off on Monday, and was most spiritedly contested throughout. Thomas Coombes, the brother of the ex-champion, has long been before the public for many years, has earned considerable reputation as a sculler and oarsman, and in the exercise of the prowess of the former won the beautiful boat given by Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne, last week. Chandler, the son of the veteran of that name, exhibited so much style and game during last summer as deservedly to gain many friends, some of whom backed him in the match of Monday. The distance contested was from Putney to Mortlake, and Coombes, although a stale man compared with his opponent, was the favourite. Chandler won the toss for station, and took the best place. The start was extremely even, but was succeeded by Coombes taking a slight lead, which he increased foot by foot, at intervals throughout, winning by about two clear lengths, notwithstanding Chandler's very manly endeavours to change the fortune of the day.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A one mile race for a sweepstakes of £75, between the three most noted runners of the day—viz. Charles Westhall, Seward the American Wonder, and William Jackson, Champion of England—took place at the Copenhagen Grounds on Monday last. A heavy storm having broken over the grounds about five o'clock P.M., made the course very heavy, giving an advantage to Westhall, who was the strongest man. At the firing of a gun, at eleven minutes before seven P.M., the men started. Jackson, having ten yards given him, of course went off with the lead; Seward being second, Westhall in the rear by at least fifteen yards. In that position they went for three-thirds of the distance, when Westhall began to draw upon his adversaries till he overtook them, when he had about 200 yards further to run to complete the stipulated distance. Then Westhall showed his superior strength and power of endurance, by passing first Jackson and then Seward, going in a comparatively easy winner, by at least ten yards before Seward, and a very much before Jackson, amidst the cheers of a large concourse of persons on the ground. Time taken in doing the mile was as follows: Westhall, 4 min. 30½ sec.; Seward, 4 min. 32 sec.; Jackson, 4 min. 33½ sec.

Mr Clare Ford, son of Richard Ford, Esq., has been appointed an attaché to the mission at Naples.

One of the longest, if not the longest, tunnel in the world, is now in a forward state of completion. It is situated in Hungary, and leads from the shores of the river Gran, not far from Zarnowitz, to the mines in the Schemnitzer hills; it is two geographical, or about ten English miles long. It is intended to answer the double purpose of a channel to drain off the water accumulating in the works, and of a railway to transport the ore from the mines to the river.

The *Dublin Mercury*, No. 283, August 16, 1768, contains the following masterpiece of advertisement:—"A neat beautiful black Negro girl, just brought from Carolina, aged eleven or twelve years, who understands and speaks English, very fit to wait on a lady, to be disposed of. Application to be made to James Carolan, Carrickmacross; or to Mr. Gavan, in Bridge-street, Dublin.

A kind of hurricane, or whirlwind, on Friday week, passed over the parish of Dymock, in Gloucester, and its neighbourhood, causing a great destruction of property, but happily no personal injury. Six acres of hay were completely blown away, large trees were uprooted, walls thrown down, and houses unroofed.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of this company was held at the King's Head tavern, Poultry; Joseph Neeld, Esq., in the chair. The report was of a most favourable description, it being stated that Mr. Scanlan, who had gone over to the works of the company, had succeeded in profusely from the peat a peculiar species of tallow candles, which would readily sell at is. per lb.; some volatile and fixed oils, va ued at from 2s. to 4s. a gallon; and a very valuable charcoal. After a long discussion, the report was adopted, and a dividend of £2 per share declared on the paid-up capital, to bring the works into full and profitable operation, and £700 voted to the directors for their past services.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A few days ago the workmen employed in excavating the mound in front of the infirmary, formerly the site of the Bishop's Castle, discovered a grout of the reign of James I, the head of an old Danish pipe, and a stone strongly impregnated with sulphur of a similar description to that which was recently mistaken in Yeshire for genuine gold ore. The coin, which is a curious relic of the fifteenth century, is considerably flattened, and bears the following inscription:—"Jacobus Dei Gratia Rex Sco." on the reverse are the words: "Dus. Pleetur M S. et Libator;" and on the inner circle; "Villa Edinburgh."—*Glasgow Mail.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TUSCAN.—The Italian problems mentioned in our last were contributed by Signor Dubois, no "Dubois," which was a misprint. † Ignor Dubois has been long and favorably known to those Chess amateurs who have visited Rome, but his skill as the author is proved by his readiness and courtesy in rendering that skill available for the amusement of strangers

B N.—Apply to the publisher, stating the case

P. Lisbon.—1. The Problems shall appear shortly. 2. Your solutions are correct

T. B. of Hawley.—An improvement on the preceding

HENRY JOLLENDS.—You are mistaken, we believe. Mate cannot be effected in *three* moves

C F S, Bromwich.—The games are interesting, and the best shall appear when we are a little less pressed by other matter

C L. of Rutherford, North Carolina.—It is an easy matter in four moves, beginning with Q to her 5th (ch) &c

C L, Rutherford.—1. You should have sent another copy The former was destroyed when found incorrect 2 No. 437 (not 137, as you number it) can be solved in the way named

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 438, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Phiz, L M, Orient, Kohi-Noor, are correct

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 443, by R R. of Ashford, Judy, Phiz, Magog, M P, Hector, Anderson Scotia, T R H of Woodford, are correct

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 443, by Henrious Johannes, Stevens, R R. of Ashford, Sultan, Magog, Basil, Tregonic, M. P. R. B. Lemaire, F. B. Dereton, Rodger, Vardon, True Blue, Union Jack, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 440.

This position may be solved in one move less than the author stipulates for, as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q R 5th	P to K 6th	3. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q R sq
2. B to Q K 6th	P takes P, or Kt, or moves on	4. K to Q Kt 6th—	Mating next move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 441.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 5th	Kt to Q B sq (best)	4 R to K 4th	Anything
2. B to Q 4th	P to Q 3d (best)	5. R mates	
3. B to Q B 5th	P takes B (a) (best)		

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(a) 3.	P takes Q P	P to K 8 7th
	4 B takes Q P	Anything
	5. R or Kt mates	

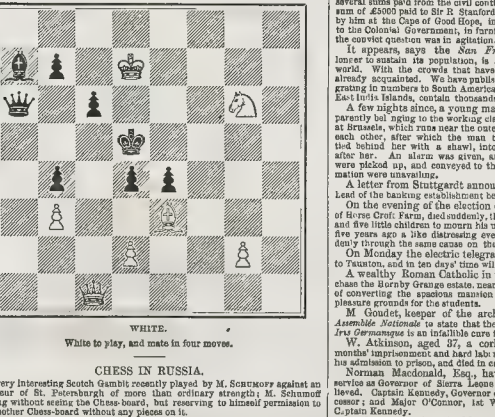
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 442.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 3	P takes Kt (best)	4. R to K B 5th	P takes R
2. R to Q B sq	P moves	5. B mates.	
3. R to K B sq	P moves		

PROBLEM No. 444.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A very interesting Scotch Gambit recently played by M. SCHUMOFF against an Amateur of St. Petersburgh of more than ordinary strength; M. Schumoff playing without seeing the Chess-board, but reserving to himself permission to see another Chess-board without any pieces on it.

WHITE (M. Schumoff).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (M. Schumoff).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th.	22 B to K 3d	B takes B
2. Kt to K B 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	23. P takes B	Q takes K P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. Kt to Q B 3d	Q takes K P (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	25. Q to B sq	Q to her R 2d (c)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	26. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to her R sq
6. Q to Q B Kt 5th	P to K B 3d	27. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 3d
7. Q B to Q 2d	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. K R to Q B sq	Q R to Q 2d
8. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d.	29. Kt takes Q B P	R takes Kt
9. Q her Kt 3d	Castles	30. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
10. P takes P	Q B takes Kt	31. R to Q B sq (ch)	K to Q 2d
11. Q takes B	Kt takes P	32. Q takes Q Kt P	Kt to K 2d
12. Q to Q 3d	P to K Kt 4th	33. K to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K sq
13. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	34. P to Q R 7th	K to B 2d
14. P to Q R 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	35. R to Q Kt 7th	R to Q B sq
15. Q B to K 5th	Kt takes B	36. P to K R 6th	R to K Kt sq (d)
16. Q takes Kt	P to Q R 3d	37. Q to Q B 7th	R to K sq
17. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 2d	38. R to Q Kt 8th	R takes R
18. P to Q Kt 5th	P takes P	39. P takes R	Q to her R 8th
19. Q takes P	Q to Q 2d (a)	(queens) (e)	(ch)
20. Q to her Kt 2d	P to K R 4th	40. K to R 2d	Q to K 4th (ch)
21. B takes P (b)	Q to K Kt 5th		

And the game was drawn by perpetual check.

(Notes by Major Jaenisch.)

(a) Black is anxious to compel exchanges, being aware that it is more difficult for the blindfold player to conduct an ending, or even the middle of a game than the beginning.

(b) The unsuspecting player sees well enough.

(c) Black would play better if he did not fear his adversary too much

(d) Black at last two moves have evidently no other aim than to try if White will see clearly enough not to expose himself to mate by playing P. Rook to Q Kt 6th; but M. Schumoff takes good care to avoid the snare.

(e) At this moment only, eight seems to have fallen the blind player. He had forgotten (as he afterwards acknowledged) that the position of Black's Pawn at Q's third permitted him to give perpetual check. In case White should make a second Queen. At move 39 Q takes R would evidently have been better pay

GAME BETWEEN PRINCE OUROUSSOFF AND AN AMATEUR.

The elder Prince Ouroussoff has recently played at Moscow upon several occasions, and with invariable success, a mode of attack which has hitherto been little practised. The constant defeat of his adversary, who, nevertheless, is a strong player, seems to prove that the correct defence of this method of attack is still a Chess enigma. A first effort to solve it has been attempted, however, in the April Number of the *Berlin Magazine* (1852), but which leaves much to be desired. The following game may be sufficient to show the extreme impetuosity of this move. variation:

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (The Prince).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (The Prince).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes Kt	Q takes Q P
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Castles	B takes Kt
3 Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	14 B to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. Q to Q 3d	B takes P (ch)
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d (a)	16 B takes B	Q to K 4th
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	17. Q to her R 4th (ch)	K to R 2d
7. B to Q B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th (b)	18. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
8. K takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d	19. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to B 4th
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d	20. R to K sq (ch)	K to K 5th
10. Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 5th	21. B to K 5 6th (discovering ch)	K to K 4th
11. B takes K P	Kt takes B	22. Q to Q 3d—Mate.	

(a) This move is considered the best by all the authors except the celebrated Poza and (b) This is the coup which constitutes the new attack. The usual move is—

7 Q takes P	Kt to K B 3d	16 Q takes K B P	B to Q 3d

And the game is in Black's favour. Allgaier Blanc C. who has proclaimed his Gambit invincible, has not given the move 7. B to Q B 4th (ch), but it has been briefly alluded to by Der Lasa, in his "Leitfaden"

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Dutch and Belgian Governments have concluded a railway convention, by which a junction line from Antwerp to Rotterdam will connect the systems. The Bavarian Government has granted a million and a half florins to the Palatinate company to complete the line from Ludwigsberger to Wittembourg.

M. Kossuth and his lady arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, by the British and North American mail steam-ship *Africa*. They travelled under the assumed name of Smith. He was accompanied by Count Col, Bletbon and Col. Ihaz, who also secured passages in assumed names.

On Saturday morning last some daring thieves broke into the cashier's office at the Highbury station of the East and West India Dock Railway Company, and stole £23 13s 3d

An influential committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a colossal bronze statue to the memory of Doctor Jenner, to be placed in a public situation in the metropolis.

Intelligence has just been received at Lloyd's, under date St. John's, Newfoundland, July 6, of the total destruction by fire of the British ship *Resprocity*, on the 28th of June, whilst on her passage from Hobbie to Liverpool. The vessel was in lat. 46 when the calamity was discovered. The mate and eight of the crew escaped in the jolly-boat, and after being exposed for three days, without food or water, were picked up by a fishing vessel and landed at St. John's. The fate of the master and seventeen other persons composing the rest of the crew and passengers is at present uncertain.

On Saturday last the submarine telegraph between Portpatrick and Donaghadee was completed. By ten o'clock at night the cable was securely anchored on the Scottish coast. The additional length of cab e sunk was about fourteen miles, seven of it having been previously submerged, making a distance of twenty-one miles between the two coasts, or a difference of forty-four miles over the route between Holyhead and Howth.

During one of the recent storms, the church at Wethersfield, near Braintree, in Essex, was struck by the lightning, which entered the steeple and set it on fire. The top of the spire soon afterwards fell, and the smouldering fire was then extinguished.

A Lincolnshire paper describes an exceedingly clever and ingenious invention for the opening and closing of railway gates without the attendance of a single individual. A spring connected with the gates is fixed at any given distance on the line, immediately on the engine touching which the gates fly open, and remain so until the engine touches a spring on the opposite side, when they instantly close.

At the recent election for the eastern division of the county of Somerset riots unhappily took place during the polling days at several places, one of which (Banwell), a young man, named John Gosling, about twenty years of age, was stabbed with a pike, and died at the Bristol Infirmary last Saturday.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, for the week ending last Saturday, were large They consisted of seven vessels to Port Phillip, of an aggregate capacity of 4230 tons, and one to Geelong (to ballast) of 331 tons. There was also one vessel for Adelaide of 333 tons, besides two for Van Diemen's Land, of a joint capacity of 940 tons. Shirts and wines continues to be freely shipped, but the proportion of other goods has not been by any means large. The total number of passengers, it is supposed, have been nearly 1000

A parliamentary paper, just issued, contains returns relating to several sums paid from the civil contingencies of 1851. The first relates to the sum of £5000 paid to Sir R Stanford, as compensation for the loss sustained by him at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the assistance he afforded to the Colonial Government, in furnishing supplies for the military at the time the convict question was in agitation.

It appears, says the *San Francisco Herald*, that China, unable longer to sustain its population, is sending out emigrants to all parts of the world. With the crowds that have poured into the country, our people are already acquainted. We have published statements showing that they are emigrating in numbers to South America. Manilla, Java, and many others of the East India Islands, contain thousands of them.

A few nights since, a young man about 30, and a female about 25, apparently both living to the working class, were observed walking near the canal at Brussels, which runs near the outer boulevards. They were seen to embrace each other, after which the man threw the female, whose arms had been tied behind her with a shawl, into the water, and then plunged headlong after her. An alarm was given, and after a considerable time both bodies were picked up, and conveyed to the hospital, but all attempts to restore animation were unavailing.

A letter from Stuttgardt announces the death of M. Moses Benedict, Lead of the banking establishment bearing his name in that capital, aged 81.

On the evening of the election day at Westbury, Mr. Richard Bourne, of Horse Croft Farm, died suddenly, through excessive excitement, leaving a wife and five little children to mourn his untimely end. It is a singular fact that five years ago a like distressing event happened this brother, who died suddenly through the same cause on the morning of the election day

On Monday the electric telegraph was completed from Bridgwater to to Taunton, and in ten days' time will be extended to Exeter

A wealthy Roman Catholic in the south of England is about to purchase the Hornby Grange estate, near Great Smeaton, Yorkshire, for the purpose of converting the spacious mansion into a Catholic college, and the park into pleasure grounds for the students.

M Goudet, keeper of the archives of Toulouse, has written to the *Assemblée Nationale* to state that the root of the plant known in France as the *Iris Germanique* is an infallible cure for hydrophobia.

W. Atkinson, aged 37, a cork-cutter, having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, swallowed a bad half-crown previous to his admission to prison, and died in consequence.

Norman Macdonald, Esq., having completed the usual period of service as Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, is to be shortly relieved. Captain Kennedy, Governor of the Gambia, is understood to be his successor; and Major O'Connor, 1st West India Regiment, is likely to replace Captain Kennedy.

At the present time, in Manchester, while there is a weekly average of 3,418 persons less in receipt of relief than in January last, there is a reduction in the cost equivalent to a saving of more than £10,000 per year.

Mr. Uriah Wood, farmer, of Arnold, near Nottingham, has recently lost a young colt and a bullock from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a rabid dog a short time before A middle-aged female, named Cundy, was also bitten severely in two places by the dog. She is, however, reported to be in a mending state. The rabid animal was ultimately shot.

A young servant girl, named Mary Ann Jordan, has just been committed to Gloucester County Gaol for trial at the next assizes, on the charge of stealing between £100 and £200 in gold, silver, notes, and cheques, the property of a former mistress

By an act now in force, informations for penalties, &c., under the Excise laws may be heard before the Inland Commissioners, or by the metropolitan magistrates.

The *Liverpool Mail* gives the following return of the import of foreign grain, cheese, &c into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 7th July, 1852:—165 boxes and 53,325 bushels dittos; 45,566 barrels dittos; 1113 sacks ditto; 12,123 bags Ind an corn; 80,348 bushels ditto; 18,725 bushels peas; 17 640 bushels beans.

According to the General Board of Heath Act passed in the late session (No. 2), local boards are to be established at the following places:—Wisbeach, Walsoken, Salisbury, Ashby-de-la Zouch, Woolwich, Stratford-upon-Avon, Leamington, and Newbury.

By the Nisi Prius Officers Act it is declared, "the fees heretofore received on the circuit by the marshal's man and the judge's bailiff respectively shall be and are hereby abolished, and no fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever shall be demanded or accepted by any one exercising, or claiming to exercise, either of the said offices, or other person attending the circuit in any subordinate office or employment."

The servant girl, looking out of the window of a house in Farringdon-street, a few nights ago, at a band of itinerant musicians, overbalanced herself fell upon the pavement, and was killed.

A poor woman near the King's Head Hotel, in Durham, at the time when Mr. Parker was being so grossly insulted by a few leading teetotallers, expressed her determination to "drink beer all her life, if water made them that dait."

A few days ago Mr. Thomas Knight, of Clappery Mill, near South Molton, lost his life in endeavouring to save his child, about three years of age, who had fallen into the river near his residence. The mother preserved the child's life by taking it out of the river, but the father was drowned in the presence of several persons.

One day last week a swarm of bees attacked a terrier dog at Highfield Cottage, Holmer, near Hereford. The poor animal, maddened by pain, rushed into a field of beans, but it was consummated time before he succeeded in robbing his enemies off, when he was dipped in a pool of water. The dog died in a few hours afterwards.

It is stated, in the reports of the Surgical Society of Paris, as inserted in *L'Union Medicale*, that the society has been presented with the whole collection of Guy's Hospital reports (about 20 volumes) through the instrumentality of Mr. Birkett, of Guy's Hospital, corresponding member of the society.

We hear from Bavaria that the Pompeian house which King Louis I. ordered to be erected in the midst of the park of his domain is completed, and becomes an object of great interest to the archæologists of Germany. It is executed after drawings by the late celebrated Herr Klenze. The principal mural pictures are by Herr Nilsson, of Munich, who took the subjects from Pompeii itself, where he resided five years for the purpose.

By a recent decision of the Spanish Government, vessels arriving at any port of the Peninsula, with a clean bill of health, will be at once admit d without further precaution; and as the cholera has completely disappeared, no measure will now be taken to guard against it

There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids When a girl reaches the age of 29, and is still on the unsold list, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

MARINE FESTIVITIES AT CORK.

THE Exhibition at Cork has contributed a great accession of gaiety to the life of that "beautiful city." In conjunction with the Squadron Regatta, which commenced yesterday week, a very amusing performance took place—a scene of pantomime, as the Sadler's Wells managers were wont to say, "upon real water." A sort of stage or raft—*a fleur d'eau*—was prepared, and six of the crew of H.M.S. *Leander*, dressed in pantomimic costume, were cast adrift upon it. One of the crew was dressed as *Columbine*, another as *Clown*; and a third as *Pantaloon*, who was provided with a fiddle; the three others being the *corps de ballet*. They executed several grotesque dances in the water, as it were, to the great amusement of the guests on board the frigate, &c.; and were afterwards towed round the squadron, and received the hearty cheers of the various crews. As a grand and most unexpected *finale*, they afterwards jumped overboard; but, Triton-like, emerged, and played all kinds of antics in the water. A similar nautical entertainment took place on board the *Prince Regent*, Captain Hutton, on Saturday.

RAFT DANCE AT THE SQUADRON REGATTA, CORK.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "SYDNEY."

THE importance of the postal communication with Australia, which has been opened up by this Company, is well attested by their activity. Two vessels will have been despatched by the 3d proximo, full of passengers and goods; and all this has been effected within six months after obtaining the mail contract, which, at present, is with the Admiralty, for a bi-monthly mail; but it is expected to be extended immediately to a monthly one.

We have engraved one of the above vessels, the screw steam-ship *Sydney*, the second of the line, to follow the *Australian*, which sailed on the 5th of June last. These two steamers were built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, and are of the following dimensions, viz., 1560 tons N.M., with engines by Tulloch and Denny, of 300-horse power. Their length is 216 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet. They carry 900 tons of goods in freight, and 500 tons of coals.

The *Sydney* is to sail from the East India Docks this morning (the 31st), and from Plymouth on Tuesday, where she will call for mails and specie. She has berths for 178 passengers, all of which are occupied.

The vessels are expected to make the voyage to Australia in 65 days, including stoppages at St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope, where they are to call for coals.

THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "SYDNEY" BUILT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

VEVAY.

A SHORT time ago it was announced in the Swiss journals that M. Thiers, unable to find a resting-place for the sole of his foot in that France of which he had been the zealous, but somewhat mischievous, public servant, had taken up his abode in the quiet town of Vevay, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. It appeared, however, that the announcement was not received with much satisfaction in Switzerland. A party in that country were apprehensive that the sojourn, in such close proximity to the French frontier of so dangerous a politician might give umbrage to the French President; and M. Thiers accordingly received a notification that his "internement" was desirable and necessary. By "internement" is understood removal into the interior. In other words, M. Thiers was warned to depart from the highway of travellers, where a political circle might have formed itself around him, to some more secluded spot at a distance from the usual resorts of men, where he might cultivate literature—or, if it so pleased him, cabbages. M. Thiers is understood to have taken the hint, but whether the French Government really prompted the action of that of the Swiss Cantons in the matter is still a doubtful point, which we are unable to elucidate.

Vevay is the second town in Canton Vaud, and is situated on the most charming point of the scenery of the Lake. The writings of Rousseau have greatly contributed to its celebrity; and from the little terrace at the end of the market-place, the eye commands the scenery of the "Nouvelle Héloïse." On the east is the village of Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon; beyond it, Villeneuve, and the gorge of the Rhone, backed by the gigantic Alps of the Velluis, the Dent de Midi, and Pain de Sucre (neighbours of the great St. Bernard); while on the opposite shore of the lake rise the rocks of Meillerie, surmounted by the peaks of the Dent d'Oche and the village of St. Gingough, at the foot of the mountains.

A little above the town is the church of St. Martin, where is buried Ludlow, the regicide; and Broughton, who read the sentence of death to Charles I. They died here in exile, a price having been set upon their heads; and applications were repeatedly made to the canton Berne to deliver them up, which the Government very properly refused to accede to. Ludlow's house still exists on the road to La Tour de Peil. He placed over his doorway this inscription:—"Omne solum forti patria."

The neighbourhood of Vevay is famed for its wines. The Romans are believed to have first planted the vine on the hills. A guild of Vignerons exists at Vevay; and here is held once in fifteen or twenty years, a festival called *La Fête des Vignerons*, possibly a relic of Pagan superstition. The last celebration took place about twelve months since: the reader will find its mythological processions, with the grand ceremony in the market-place of Vevay, pictured in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 513.

About two miles distant, upon a swelling eminence, looking over the lake, is the ancient Castle of Glonay, which has belonged to the same family for 700 years. About four miles from Vevay is Clarens, so sentimentally described by Rousseau in the "Nouvelle Héloïse."

'Twas not for fiction chose Rousseau this spot,
Peopling it with affection; but he found
It was the scene which passion must allot
To the mind's purified beings; 'twas the ground
Where early Love his Psyche's zone unbound,
And hallow'd it with loveliness; 'tis lone,
And wonderful, and deep, and hath a sound,
And sense, and sight of sweetness; here the Rhone
Hath spread himself a couch, the Alps have rear'd a throne.—BYRON.

VEVAY AND THE LAKE LEMAN.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—THE MATCH FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WITH the exception of the great race with the *America* last year, the Isle of Wight has probably never been the scene of a more interesting match than on Thursday week. On the former occasion, the misunderstanding about the course and the accidents which happened to some of the favourite yachts, greatly marred the interest felt in the result; this time there were, fortunately, no such drawbacks.

The course was round the Island, passing outside the Nab Light—which latter rule enabled many yachts to cut off the corner by Bembridge, and thus keep the race in view as far as Dunnose. Three yachts started to compete with the celebrated *America*, and various were the hopes and fears in respect of each. Mr. Chamberlayne's *Arrow* (built about a quarter of a century ago by the veteran yachtsman, Mr. Weld, and a celebrated vessel in her day), having been lengthened since last season, and now measuring upwards of 100 tons, is a noble vessel, and looked difficult to beat; while many, who had witnessed on former occasions, the weatherly qualities of Lord Londesborough's *Musquito*, built three or four years ago by Mare, of Blackwall, whose spirited challenge of the Americans is well known), imagined that if any of our present English yachts could wrest from the *America* the laurels she won last year, the *Musquito* was the craft to do so. In size, however, the odds were fearfully against her, she being only 50 tons, whereas the *America* is 180. A handsome schooner, the *Zephyretta*, also started, but had been left so far astern before rounding St. Catherine's Point, that the interest of the race lay thenceforth exclusively between the other three.

The weather was all that could be desired—a bright sun and a westerly breeze, somewhat variable so long as the course lay under the lee of the high land, but steady afterwards.

The *Musquito* was quickest in getting off, and was the first round the Nab, followed in about two minutes by the *Arrow*—the schooners somewhat astern. From the Nab to St. Catherine's, it was a dead beat to windward; the yachts working along the shore to avoid the strength of the tide, which still ran to the eastward. In this part of the race, the *Arrow* kept well ahead of the *America*; and the *Musquito*, true to her reputation for working well to windward, and carrying a jib-headed topsail which stood like a board, increased her distance ahead of both her rivals.

Off Shanklin, the *Musquito* prudently shifted jibs; and the *America* about the same time furled her jib, and appeared to hold a better wind under her three working sails with a small main-top-sail.

From the back of the Island to the Needles, the wind was on shore, which, added to the fact of the tide having now turned to the westward, caused the water to be less smooth than it had been to the eastward of St Catherine's. Here the yachts were just able to lie their course; and, while sailing thus for a considerable distance close-hauled on one tack, the *America* showed her wonted prowess; for she not only passed the *Arrow*, but having gained considerably on the *Musquito*, became a good second in the race.

From the Needles, until they were inside Hurst Castle, there was a change of position: there, however, the strong ebb-tide rendered it necessary for them to cross over to the Hampshire shore, which the *Musquito* appeared to do at an unfavourable moment, for she seemed awhile as though stunned by the tide; whereas the other vessels, which had kept somewhat longer under the island, on reaching the Hampshire shore, found themselves well up with her; the *America* having actually passed her, and become the leading yacht.

From Hurst to Leap the wind was on the larboard quarter; and the

SCENE FROM HALPE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE DEVIL'S IN IT," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

entters, notwithstanding the huge jibs and topsails which they had set after rounding the Needles, could do nothing with the *America* so long as her head-sails drew; but from Leap, through Cowes Roads, to Ryde, the tables were turned against the schooner: the wind was now right aft, and the superiority of the cutter *rig* in a chase dead to leeward was too apparent. Here, then, the contest became beyond expression exciting. The *America* still led; but the two cutters pressed on in her wake, as though mutually bent on the capture of a common enemy. At length they neared her so close that their sails appeared to beealm her; and then ultimately glided past her, side by side.

The race now lay between the two cutters; and itwas doubtful to the last. After passing the *America*, they had jibed from the larboard to the starboard tack; and the *Musquito*, having thus become the leeward vessel (if, indeed, either could be called to leeward with the wind so right aft), here made the manœuvre, which, although it at the time appeared advantageous to her, yet (as will appear from the sequel) was perhaps the cause of her losing the race: she bore up for a moment, then luffed gracefully across the *Arrow's* stern, and became the southernmost vessel.

Hence to the goal, they ran neck and neck. Unfortunately for the *Musquito*, in her new position, the Commodore's yacht (between which and Ryde pier was the goal), lay a trifle to the westward of the pier, which gave an advantage to the northernmost vessel; and thus the *Arrow's* bowsprit, appearing first across the diagonal line of sight, caused her to become the winner of a race which was probably more nearly a dead heat than any ever witnessed on the water.

Where all did so well, little can be held to have been proved as to the relative merits of the vessels. The *Musquito* out the water like a razor, while the *America* glided over it like a bird—the latter, perhaps the *safer* principle of the two. The superiority of the cutter rig, either in short boards to windward, or running dead to leeward, rems ns indisputable; while, on the other hand, the schooner was equally paramount on a reach, either close hauled or free. It is, however, a problem still remaining to be solved, whether a good cutter, or sloop, of the *America's* size, would not beat her on those points also.

The annual general meeting of the members of the club was held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of determining on the merits of the respective protests that had been sent in against two or three prizes being given up that had been sailed for, and claimed by, yachts during the regatta. The first protest was by Thomas Rutherford, Esq., the owner of the *Princess Olga*, on the ground that the *Diancs* did not carry a boat during the race, as require! by the 14th article of the sailing regulations of the club. To this a counter-protest had been sent in, that two men left the *Princess Olga* after the preparatory gun for starting was fired. With respect to the former of these, it was deemed a fatal error, and invalidated her claim; but, as regards the latter, the objection was overruled. A new objection, however, to both the *Princess Olga* and the *Vestal* was raised under the 5th article, which requires that "in all matches, whether open to other clubs or not, the entrance-money must be paid to the secretary, or to the sailing committee, previous to starting." Mr. Rutherford omitted to pay his entrance until an hour after the race; and Mr. Rowles, the owner of the *Vestal*, did not pay his until Saturday morning. As the rules had not been complied with, the committee declared the race, on the whole, to be void; and ordered that the cup should be sailed for again, over the same course, without time, on the following Monday, the entries for it to close at midnight on that day (Saturday).

In consequence of this decision of the committee, the race was renewed on Monday morning. The following yachts appeared at the starting point off the pier:—

Yachts.	Owners.	Tons.	
Vestal	R. J. Rowles, Esq.	74	Union jack, white border
Princess Olga	Thomas Rutherford, Esq.	50	White, with blue diag cross
Benita	Col Frocstun, M.P.	60	Red, white cross

The course was the same as sailed on Tuesday, viz. round the *Nab* light-ship, passing each time outside the Noman and Sandhead buoys; round the *Calshot* light-ship, and all the four buoys of the Brambles: twice round, but with this difference, that no time for tonnage was allowed.

At half-past ten o'clock the starting gun was fired, and the race commenced. The first round was completed as follows:—

					H.	M.	S.
Vestal	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	42	30
Princess Olg	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	43	30

The *Benita* gave up on completing the first round, which she did about an hour after the *Vestal* and *Princess Olga*. The *Vestal*, therefore, became the winner of the cup, which was originally claimed by the *Dianes*, who, for some cause not stated, did not start a second time for it.

On Monday night the regatta ball was held at the Club-house, which was brilliantly attended by about 300 members of the fashionable world.

VENTILATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—A plan which appears to be well adapted for introduction during the present weather is proposed, of applying to the roofs of railway carriages horizontal tubes with ball mouths, arranged to catch the air while the train is in motion and direct it into the interior, the current of air being divided into streams by passing through wire gauze screens, and outward currents of air being produced by opening windows, composed of vertical panes of glass, and mounted so as to be capable of being turned in either direction, and accommodated to the motion of the train.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF METALLIC MANUFACTURES.—We understand that arrangements are now making by the Council of the School of Design, in connexion with the "Superintendents of Practical Art" (an office which has recently been created in connexion with the Board of Trade, having for its special object the supervision of the Schools of Design throughout the kingdom), to hold in Sheffield an exhibition, the object of which will embrace a display of metal work in all its manifold branches as adapted to the various staple manufactures of that town and district. We believe it is intended to exhibit the metal manufactures in each successive stage, from the ore to the finished product.

ACCIDENT TO THE "AMERICA" YACHT.—The *America* yacht, Lord de Blaquiere, in coming into Portsmouth harbour upon an ebb tide, on Wednesday, under sail, ran into a fishing smack, and carried away the smack's port water bulwarks; she then steered round, in endeavouring to avoid other mischief, took the ground on the Portsmouth shore, within a few yards of the floating bridge, and remained a fixture for several hours. She would have gone over on her bige or starboard broadside, but tackles were run out from her mastheads to the bollards of the floating bridge to keep her upright. It is thought her copper will be damaged, and the hull and masts strained by the accident.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a lengthened address to the friends of the Tenant League, and all others interested, has bade farewell to Parliamentary life.

A *soirée* on a grand scale took place at Wolverhampton on Monday night, to celebrate the taking possession of a new estate, purchased by the members of the Freehold Land Society; it is some eighty acres in extent, and has been laid out with great taste and beauty. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. C. F. Villiers, M.P., Mr. S. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, and other gentlemen in advocacy of the extension of the movement.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 20th gives a long account of the construction of a sub-aqueous electric telegraph which has just been opened between Naples and Gaeta. The wires are covered with gutta percha; and the writer says it is the longest line ever constructed on the same principle.

Garotte robberies have become very frequent in the neighbourhood of Leeds. On Monday four ruffianly fellows—named Wood, Bone, Hudson, and Turner—were remanded by the magistrates on the charge of perpetrating two robberies. The victims were Michael Coleman, a young man, and a person named Broadbent. The latter had been found by the police, half strangled and bleeding, in a lonely part of the town on Sunday morning.

The *Cheltenham Journal* says:—"Pauperism appears on the increase in the town. There are now in the house as many as 110 persons—a larger number than can be remembered at any one time before."

Correspondence from Rome announces the discovery of a magnificent bath of Oriental alabaster by workmen employed in repairing the watercourses of that city. It has been found on the Piazza of the Holy Apostles, in the immediate vicinity of Trajan's Forum, and no doubt was formerly one of the ornaments of that gorgeous fabric. Unfortunately, it has been somewhat damaged by previous workmen, who appear to have broken a hole through the alabaster side, in order to pass a water conduit through it.

The latest accounts from the Philippines reach to the 18th of May. Don Mariano Ozaeta, who commanded the Spanish expedition against the island of Mindanao, had succeeded completely, and routed the inhabitants of Jugud. The Spaniards had but eight wounded, among whom was the commander himself, Ozaeta.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Gardoni's *Arturo*, De Bassini's *Riccardo*, and Lablache's *Georgio* are unusually attractions in the "Puritani," and, combined with the artistic, if not dramatic, *Elvira* of Madame de Lagrange, has rendered the performance of this charming production one of the most successful executions of this season. The fourth representation, on Saturday, deserved the plaudits so liberally bestowed by the audiory. The new ballet-divertissement, produced on the same evening, "La Bouquetière," invented by Madame Guy Stephan, is founded on the well-known French print of "La Parisiaan de dix heures." *La Tulipe* (M. Durand), is the most gallant of Gallic Guardsmen, and therefore carries by storm the heart and hand of the graceful *Marietle* (Guy Stephan), during a dictaon in the flower market, by the side of a river, and the marriage of the soldier and flower girl is celebrated in a winter garden, under the roof of a crystal palace—which did not exist in the time of Louis XV., when the scene was laid—in which the anthoress and *danseuse* so curiously introduces in her *divertissement*; but, *cui bono* finding fault with anachronisms and impossibilities Does not Guy S ephan hold the patent for geology, and does not Fleetwood Lodge in the Isle of Wight, on a scale to show, without doubt, that she has never been a martyr to the Corn Laws; and Esper and Lamourenx, do they not prove that perpetual motion is clearly ascertainable, by the display of agility on the pedestrian and contradictions of a ballet in its progress, "La Bouquetière" will please, because its groupings are gay and animated, and the chief dancers are active and graceful.

Bellini's "Sonnambula" was given for the fourth time this season on Tuesday; Mdme. Charton replacing Mdlle. Cruvelli as *Amina*, and De Bassini appearing for the first time as *Count*. Mdme. Charton was the last singer in this country at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1846, with the Brussels company of the late M. Hanseens. She subsequently became very popular at the St. James's Theatre, and at Mitchell's, in Regent-street. Both in Paris and Brussels, in this "cabinet" description of opera, she has been a favourite. but her *début* in the extensive arena of the Italian Opera has evidently been a mistake, her physical power is totally inadequate for so large a house, and for such a music, it must be added, noisy orchestra. Her *Amina* is a comely coquette, quietly acted, and sang in the most subdued style; a smaller voice and a more *prunissimo* manner were probably more suitable. Mdme. Charton is also a pupil of Mdme. Ugalde, Mdme. Charton is at the Opéra Comique a triton amongst the minnows; but at the Italian Opera they are both out of their element. Her reception was as kind and as flattering as that usually awarded to *débutantes*, and her failure is really accomplished *artiste* not to be deceived by such hospitable signs. De Bassini's *Count* was a careful and artistic performance; the opening air sung in a very beautiful sentiment, and in a voice which, in a sleep-walking scene was admirable. The *Elvino* of Gardoni proved how much this tenor is gaining ground both in force and intellectuality. After a struggle of five years with a weak but thoroughly unpractised voice, his physical condition has so ame-lorated that he bids fair to take the highest position amongst great tenors. A good *seconda donna* is a great want, as Mdlle. Feller's *Lisa* painfully indicated. The ever-welcome sonnet in "La Prova," with Mdlle. Dole Lacrange and the two Lablaches, and "La Bouquetière" concluded a long programme.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was to have been revived on Thursday night, for the welcome return of Madame Frezzolini; but, owing to her indisposition, the opera was changed to "Don Pasquale."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was presented for the fourth time on Saturday, with Mdme. Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Marini.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was revived on Tuesday. This was the first work which made the composer's name in Italy. It was produced at the Carcano, in Milan, in 1831, with Pasta, Galli, and Rubini, and was the precursor of Parisina, Torquato Tasso, Lucrezia Borgia, Gemma de Vergy, Marino Faliero, Lucia, Bellario, Betly, Roberto Devereux, La Figlia del Reggimento, Maria di Rohan, Don Pasquale, Maria di Rohan, Don Sebastian, &c. In making the enumeration, it will be seen by the amateurs that there are still many of Donizetti's productions which are worthy of revival. Pasta and Rubini, in Queen Majesty's Theatre, rendered "Anna Bolena" very popular, the *Guidici* of the former, and the "Vivi tu" of the latter live in the recollection of opera-frequenters, as unsurpassable displays of histrionic genius and vocal supremacy. The injured Queen has justly regarded as one of Grisi's finest delineations, and this opinion was not weakened by her acting on Tuesday, although her voice exhibited unmistakable indications of fatigue and uncertainty. Mdlle. Bellini appeared for the first time as *Lady Jane Seymour*; she was nervous, but her voice is fresh and well cultivated, and she looked the character well. The absence of Mdlle. Sorgola, through want of dramatic intelligence in her sympathetic voice was heard with pleasure in the romance "Deh 'non voler." Mario's *Percy* is not one of his best assumptions, and the "Vivi tu" is not well adapted to his voice; with the utmost fidelity he sang the music, but not in the subdued passages. Marini looked as if he had walked out of one of Holbein's frames in Hampton Court, and sang powerfully in the concerted pieces, especially in the dramatic act. Mdlle. Rambo, making her first appearance, of intonation seem to be chronic, and are a sad drawback. The accompaniments were exquisitely executed by the band under Costa's direction. The Tudor Hall of Grieve and Telbin is magnificently painted, with the cessation of the guard standing motionless like statues. This scene is thoroughly artistic as well as gorgeous

On Thursday the final subscription night of Saturday, September 4, was included. Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was performed for the eighth time.

Spohr's "Faust" will be repeated to-night (Saturday), and, for the first time, under Costa's direction. Julllen's "Pistro il Grande" will be ready in a few days.

SURREY.

The announcement of an "entirely new and original comic opera," in two acts, entitled "The Devil's Daughter" (the music by Balfe, and the libretto by Mr. Bunn), attracted, on Monday night, one of the largest and most remarkable audiences ever collected within the walls of the Surrey Theatre. The pit and galleries were filled with the usual southern aborigines of the district, and in numerous waistcoatless; but the boxes and private boxes were tenanted by almost every professor and amateur of note in the metropolis, including the principal members of her Majesty's Theatre. Let it be recorded to the honour of the transpontine visitors, that their attention to the opera was as profound, and their enthusiasm as marked, as that exhibited by the most refined *connoisseurs*. It is an event of no ordinary significance, to find that Miss Romer (under whose direction this operatic establishment is) could have relied with such just foresight on the nationality of her patrons, to give a commission for a new opera to Bunn and Balfe, who heretofore had so successfully co-operated on the boards of a more aristocratic arena. Probably, the greatest success they ever achieved, in the "Bohemian Girl," which opera was founded on the ballet of the "Gipsy," at the Grand Opera in Paris, suggested the selection of the well-known ballet, "Le Diable à Quatre" (performed popularly by Adolphe Adam's cousin), and Carlotta Grua's exquisite dancing and pantomime. But it is an error to suppose that the admirable story, and the magic employed therein, are of French origin, under the title of "A Devil of a Wife; or, a Contested Succession," Mrs. Woodv's *Jobson*—a performance which some very ancient playgoers represent as perfect. Within the recollection of the present playgoers, the *Nell* of Mrs. Davison (Miss Tarrant) and of Miss Kelly, and the *Jobson* of Bunn and W. W. Farren, are cited as masterpieces of comic acting. Mr. Bunn has altered the locality and names of the characters in his adaptation, which has been written with tact and humour. Jobson, the cobbler, becomes Jobson, the basket-maker (Mr. H. Corri); and his wife, Neil, *Lelty* (Miss Romer). Sir John Loverule is called *Count Wallenburg* (Mr. Travers); and his wife, the *Countess* (Miss Poole). *Albert* (Mr. C. Romer); and *Nell* (Miss Romer), are Count and Countess's children; and the fencing-master in the ballet is appropriately made a music-master (Herr Klichler). The necromantic agency is exercised in an opening incantation, in the exchange of the wife with the wives, and in the gallery of flowers, thus enabling Mr. W. West to display his taste in grouping in a very picturesque spectacle.

A more decided triumph was never witnessed on any boards. Incessant merriment accompanied the comic situations, and repeated encores indicated the unbounded gratification at the musical portions. There were no less than eight encores, viz. the overture; the air sung by Mr. Travers, "Oh, sight encores, viz. the overture; the air sung by Mr. Travers, "Oh, did we know!" and "Some hearts we find all senseless grown;" Miss Romer's two ballads, "With dance and song," and "Were there ever seen such riches" Mr. Borrani's song, "If, in the Fairies' picture book;" the polka duet between Miss Romer and Mr. H. Corri; and the duettino at the dressing-table, between Miss H Coveney and Miss Romer. At the end of the first act poet and composer were called before the curtain; and at the end of the last the principal performers had the same ovation with bouquets, &c.; and Balfe and Bunn were again compelled to appear—the Drury-Lane lessee seizing this last occasion to make a neat and amusing address of thanks.

There can be no question that the selection taken to the Surrey demonstration. The libretto is one of the best books on the lyric stage, and the music is generally in Balfe's happiest vein—light, gay, elegant, ever grateful to the ear often sparkling, and in some instances, like his pretty orchestra. The duettino at the dressing-table is quite a gem of the Mozartian school, but thoroughly original; and the half-sleepy, half-intoxicated song of the basket-maker, at the beginning of the first act, is a most humorous effort. The instrumentation being as masterly as the voice part is characteristic. The trio between the musicmaster, the Count, and *Lelty*, as the Countess, at the pianoforte, is also extremely clever and characteristic. The duet between Miss Poole (as *Lelty*) and Mr. H. Corri, well acted and sung by the two *artistes*, is ingeniously handled. The ballads are, in the aggregate, Balfeish—a word that speaks volumes, by the way, for the individuality of the composer, who has the secret of stringing a few notes together in a plaintive theme, and, by its reiteration, fixing the subject on the memory. Amongst the best specimens is the opening air, artistically sung by Mr. Travers, with a pleasing violon obligato

The exertions of the vocal and orchestral forces to do justice to their respective duties merit the highest eulogium. One and all seemed resolved to act as if the fate of the work depended on individual effort; and with such a just and proper artistic feeling, many deficiencies, arising chiefly from, perhaps, unavoidable limited resources, choral and instrumental, may be overlooked. Still the *ensemble* was careful, zealous, and conscientious. Herr Meyer Lutz, the conductor, took especial pains with his small phalanx. Miss Romer's acting must be especially referred to, as worthy of the palmy days of the English drama.

MR. BUCHANAN, THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. Buchanan is the son of an officer in the American navy, and grandson of Thomas M'Kean (after whom he was named), who was a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Buchanan was educated for the navy, and, at the age of thirteen, entered the service as a midshipman. After four years' service, however, being wearied with the monotony of a sailor's life, he resigned his commission, and became a merchant at Louisiana, where, for nine years he was at the head of a shipbuilding firm. During his residence at New Orleans, he became the founder of probably the largest literary association in the world: it numbers 500 and odd members, and is a chartered institution, the Governor and State officials being members. They have a theatre, built by Mr. B., and capable of containing 3000 persons. It was there he first developed those powers which eventually induced him to abandon mercantile pursuits, and devote his energies to the histrionic art. His success from the first was unquestioned. He took a leading position in the first-class theatres in America, and, after a rapid succession of dramatic triumphs, has been at length induced to cross the Atlantic, and hazard his fame to the criticism of a British audience.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Viardot, to the great delight of all admirers of her genius, is engaged at the Birmingham Musical Festival in September. Madame Viardot can sing in the English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages, and she is as useful in contralto parts as in the soprano one. Although, during the sudden illness of Miss Clara Novello, Madame Viardot once sang in one night in the two characters of *Alice* and the *Princess Isabella*, in Meyerbeer's "Roberto Il Diavolo!" and her *Azuree* is quite as great as her *Somnambula*. There is no living singer who can rival her in varied accomplishments and attainments, and in the wide range of her *repertoire*, whether on the stage or in the concert-room. Madame Viardot is now at her château, in Courtavenel, near Paris, and will arrive in Birmingham in September for the great triennial gathering, under Costa's direction The finest orchestra ever engaged at any meeting will be heard on this occasion, *carte blanche* having been given to one of the gifted conductors of the present century. Besides Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, and Mdme. Clara Novello, are the other sopranos; Misses Dolby and Williams, the contraltos; Signor Tamberlik, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Winn, the tenors; Herr Reichardt and the pieces from Mendelssohn's incomp'ete opera, "Lorely." Beethoven's choral symphony, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Handel's "Messiah" and "Samson," Haydn's "Creation," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," will also be executed.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The engagements are completed for the meeting, which will take place on the 21st 22d, 23d, and 24th of September, under the able direction of Benedict, the composer and pianist. We are happy to announce that Viardot is engaged for the morning and evening performances; and Madame Fiorentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the evening concerts. Amongst the other engagements are those of Miss Louisa Pyne, the star of English opera, and Signor Belletti, as Don Dolby. the second buffo. Signor Gardoni and Belletti, Herr Formès, Messrs. Lockey, Sims Reeves, and Weiss. Mrs Fanny Kemble will read the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music, at one of the evening concerts; and the pieces of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Lorely," will be performed; as also gleanings from Benedict's MS opera. Two new oratorios by English composers will be brought forward—Dr. Bexfield's "Israel Restored," and Mr. Pierson's "Jerusalem." Handel's "Messiah" will be given on the last day The local choral and orchestral force will be strengthened by a selection of the most experienced instrumentalists and first-rate instruments from London. The managers of the festival have aimed at the introduction of novelty in every form; and, with such a fine executive, a brilliant festival may be anticipated.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the meeting of the three choirs held this year at Hereford has not yet reached us. Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist of the cathedral, is the conductor, and the days are the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of September. Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be performed for the first time at Hereford. Madame Clara Novello, Misses Dolby, Williams, and Mrs. Endersohn; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Phillips, Hobbs, and Herr Formès are engaged.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Letters from Spa, of the 27th inst., state that the health of Meyerbeer was in a very precarious state. Since his arrival from Paris he had suffered so severely from cramps that he had been unable to take the mineral waters. It is to be hoped that the next accounts will supply a more favourable report of the celebrated composer. The managers of the Birmingham Musical Festival have already applied to Meyerbeer to compose an present meeting, but his indisposition prevented the completion of a sacred work, which for some time had occupied his attention.

Madame Sontag sang at a concert at Wiesbaden on Monday last. She has written to decline positively the offers to sing either at the Birmingham Musical Festival, or at Her Majesty's Theatre, this season, being obliged to take her departure for the United States on the 20th of August.

Prior to the departure of Mdlle. Clauss, the Bohemian *pianiste*, for the Continent, she was commanded to perform before her Majesty at Osborne, the Duchess of Kent and Prince Albert being present. She played no less than twelve pieces, and the Queen was pleased to express her admiration of the genius of the gifted young performer. She will remain the winter in Paris, and return to London in the spring. Amongst the departures for abroad are Sivori, Charles Hallé, Brinley Richards, Sainton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop. The present musical stars in the United States are Alboni, Anna Thillon, Miss Catherine Hayes, Ole Bull (the violinist), and Paul Jullien (the boy violinist) Madame Bosting is expected at New York in September, accompanied by Herr Eckert (as accompanyist) and Miss Arabella Goddard (the young *pianiste*). Mdlle. Parodi, the pupil of Pasta, who formerly sang at Her Majesty's Theatre, has returned from her American tour.

M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti, the concertists of the Quartett Association, have had the honour to perform before her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Osborne.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society elected as directors for the season 1853 are Messrs. Anderson (con. treasurer), Sterndale Bennett, Benedict, J. B. C. atterton, Sainton, J. Cantun, and J. M'Murdie. Mr George Hogarth, secretary, Mr. Ella, musical director, and Messrs. Lucas, Mellon, and H. Blagrove, auditors.

At the twelfth and last concert of the Réunion des Arts last Monday, at the New Beethoven Rooms, the executian s were Miss Ellen Rowland, Miss Blanche Young. Misses M'Alpine, Mdlle. T. Wagner, Herrn Gregori, Janza, Griffin, and Mons Goffrie. Messrs. W. F. Reed, J. Parker, Goldie, Richards, and Kloss

At the Brunswick Musical Festival on the last and 4th of July, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Beethoven's choral symphony were executed.

At the Ballenstadt festival recently, the executants, under Liszt's direction, amounted to 350 singers and 150 instrumentalists. In the programme the following works were announced:—Overture to "Faust;" "Walpurgis Night;" Beethoven's choral symphony, No 9, Berlioz's "Harold" symphony; Liszt's cantata. "The Power of Music," for soprano and chorus; J. Raff's "King Alfred" overture, Beethoven's ninth symphony (choral), and pianoforte choral fantasia, Weber's Polacca for pianoforte, played by Mdlle. Rosalie Spohr, piece of the composer, a scene from G lick's "Orfeo," and R. Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture; a duet from his opera, "The Flying Dutchman," and an oratorio for male voices, "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel." There were more than 3000 persons present at each performance, and Liszt was received with enthusiasm. Wagner's works, about which there is now so much discussion in Germany, were well received.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday, the *élite* of the vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre—Lablache, Gardoni, Ca-sa-ni, and Belletti; Ferlotti, Lavenu, and Pentland—will assist at a Grand Musical Festival in those Gardens to be followed by a new ballet, "Leola; or, the Enchanted Lake."

Mr Pepper has been giving a series of lectures at the Polytechnic Institution during the present and preceding week, on the methods of testing gold; on ores, quartz, &c.; and on the Australian gold fields generally.

A two-year-old mare, the property of Mr. William Fairray of Gallehouse, near Appleby, died last week, having been ill for some time, and baffled all the veterinary skill in the neighbourhood. On being opened by Mr Hird, of Bongate, who was anxious to ascertain the nature of her disease, an adder measuring 3 feet 7 inches in length was found in her.

Eight more English fishing-boats have been seized and carried into Cherbourg, for poaching on the French oyster beds.

A fine sturgeon was caught a few days ago at Bonar Bridge, in one of Mr. Young's salmon nets. It was purchased by Mr. William Mackay, and was iced up for the London market. The salmon fishing in Inverness-shire is proving a successful one this season.

No less a sum than £6000 has been paid through one of the banks of Penzance, by two firms in London, for potatoes forwarded from the neighbourhood during the past few weeks.

The *Ayr Observer* states that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kilmarnock on Monday night, about ten o'clock.

As Mr. William King, of the Commons of Navan, Meath, Ireland, was returning from divine service on Sunday last, about three o'clock, he was struck by lightning, and lifted from the place where he was walking over a ditch and hedge fully eight feet high, where he lay in the most excruciating agony for about half an hour, when death put an end to his sufferings.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS.

On Saturday last, at the Mansion-house Police office, before Sir R. Carden, a cruel system of fraud practised upon emigrants proceeding to Australia, was exposed, and the delinquents were brought to justice. It appeared that two men named Henry Graham Montagne and C. Julius Tripe, had issued prospectuses, and opened an office, No. 6, Austin-friars, in the City, apparently for the object of facilitating the emigration of parties to Australia and the gold mines upon reasonable terms, and had unscrupulously used without permission the names of a Lord and several eminent well known gentlemen, as directors and members of the company, thus presenting a species of guarantee for the respectability and honesty of the pretended company, which was called "The Australian Gold Mining Company and Emigration Company." The parties whose names were made use of were Lord Kilworth, Mr. Ruston Reed, Major Hawkes, and others and those gentlemen on Saturday, last appeared before Sir R. Carden, in consequence of the application made by Captain Lean, R.N., the Government emigration agent, upon the part of several poor men who complained of having been defrauded by Tripe and Montagne, acting under the alleged authority of the above-mentioned names. Mr. Dawson, who was named in the prospectus as 80 to the company, also attended for the purpose of disavowing any connexion with or knowledge of it.

Montagne and Tripe having been brought up on warrants, charged with having defrauded several emigrants of the passage money, the evidence was proceeded with.

John Jones, who had been a farmer, stated that having been attracted by an advertisement outside the office in question, on the 24th June, he entered and stated to Tripe and two other men he saw there, that he and three and four of his friends wanted to go in a second-class cabin to Port Philip. Tripe, who appeared to be the leading party in the office, said he would take £2 or £3 off if there were four or five of a party emigrating, and that the ship was at the West India Docks unloading, and her name was the *Camilla*. Witness and another man went down and saw the *Camilla*. They were to pay £22 instead of £25 each. When they visited the ship they saw the first mate, who said in reply to inquiry, "Yes, before the ship has been docked at by the company." On the 26th June witness and his friends went again to the office in Austin Friars, when they saw Tripe, who said, "Well, are you going to take your places for Port Philip?" Witness having replied in the affirmative, Tripe said he would take £3 or £4 off the charge at any rate. They were then introduced to Mr. Montagne and a stout gentleman, who said to Montagne, "It's too much to take off." Montagne came into the room, and witness and others gave him pay, four of them, agreed to pay £11 each provisions to embarkation. Witness paid £11 to Montagne, who signed the receipt and put the money, which Tripe had counted it, into a drawer. The receipt was cut out of a sort of check-book, from which many did not appear to have been taken. Witness said to Montagne and Tripe he hoped that the company were all right. They said "Oh! there is no fear of that; they are all respectable gentlemen." He had not seen the prospectus; he had only seen the bill which Tripe had handed to him before he went to see the ship. The bill described the vessel as a splendid first-class sailing ship, and stated it at further particulars application must be made to Mr. Tripe, 6, Austin friars. It promised the attendance of a medical man on board, and a pint of port wine per day, bottle of wine a week during the voyage. He received afterwards, in another bill, that there was no wine mentioned "Oh!" said he, "it's all right; you shall have it all." Montagne added, "You will be very comfortable, I am going with you." Witness called several times afterwards and saw boys in the office, and asked them about the members of the company. "Wo!," said they, "there is a company, and they sit on Tuesdays and Fridays." He continued to make inquiries, and was informed by Tripe that Montagne, who had received his money, was at Bristol. A friend of his, however, sent him word that he was in Whitecross-street prison, and he told Tripe that he had been told he was not right. Tripe said, "It's all right." (Laughter.) He stated by both Tripe and Montague that the ship would sail from the 15th to the 20th of July. He was prepared to pay the remainder of the passage-money when required to do so. He had not heard the *Camilla* had been sold.

The company removed from Austin-friars to Harp-lane. Specimens of minerals were then shown to witness and his party by Montague and Tripe.

Several cases of fraud having been proved,

Sir R. Carden postponed the hearing of further evidence in the matter for a week, observing that the cases already entered into had been satisfactorily proved. It was his intention, on the occasion of the next day's examination, to commit the prisoners for trial. The worthy magistrate then said: —"With respect to the noblemen and gentlemen whose names have been placed upon the prospectus in this nefarious association, I cannot too strongly express my regret that they should for a moment have been subjected to the annoyance which they must have felt at finding that their names have been used for purposes of deception. I have instituted the inquiry, and have obtained all the facts, and I feel the greatest satisfaction in concluding the labour of the day by observing that every individual whose name appeared upon the prospectus, testifying that he was a director, is completely exonerated from any imputation or suspicion. I am sure, at this stage in the inquiry, it will all acquit me of any intention of giving them unnecessary trouble, and will admit that the course I have adopted was the best calculated to do justice to them and to the public."

The gentlemen alluded to bowed to Sir R Carden and retired.—The prisoners were then remanded.

THE LATE BARONESS VON BECK AND M. CONSTANT DERRA DE MORODA.—On Wednesday, at the Summer Assizes at Warwick, before Mr. Baron Alderson and a special jury, a trial took place arising out of the arrest at Birmingham, on the 29th day of August, 1851, on a charge of conspiracy of raising money under false pretences, of the Hungarian Baroness Von Beck and M Constant Derra de Moroda—a matter which excited great public attention at the time, on account of the Baroness Von Beck being the principal in the police office at Birmingham, while awaiting the decision of the magistrates. The money alleged to have been unlawfully obtained was a sum of £1 4s, which had been advanced by George Dawson, of Birmingham, towards the publication of a work by the Baroness Von Beck, on the recent war of independence in Hungary; the false pretence alleged being that the Baroness Von Beck had completed such a work. On the present occasion the action was brought by M. Constant Derra de Moroda, against Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Henry Witton Tyndall, Mr. Richard Peyton, and Mr. Arthur Ryland, at whose instance the plaintiff and the Baroness Von Beck were arrested, to recover damages on account of the imprisonment, and the general injury done to his character by the proceedings before the Birmingham bench of magistrates, which proceedings had at the time terminated in being set free on the 30th of August, after having been twenty-four hours in custody, the charge of raising money under false pretences not having been sustained. The damages at the trial on Wednesday were laid at £50000. The defendants pleaded not guilty. The plaintiff, who was examined in support of the facts contained in the declaration, stated that he was a native of Pesth, in Hungary, and that his father filled the hereditary office of Xquerry to the Emperor of Austria, who is King of Hungary. After the examination of several witnesses, and the putting in in evidence of certain depositions as having formed the ground of proceeding by the defendants against the plaintiff, Mr. Baron Alderson asked for the production of the warrant which he supposed had been issued to authories the arrest of the plaintiff? No such document, however, being forthcoming, his Lordship intimated his opinion that in case the defendants should fail to the ground, as there was nothing to sustain the charge brought against them. There was nothing to show who had actually made the accusation against the plaintiff. The following proceedings were then had touch discussion between the learned council on both sides, the learned judge said, that, in the absence of any warrant or any evidence to sustain the counts in the declaration, as against the defendants, he regretted to say he could not advise a non-suit. He thought that the coercive measures taken against the plaintiff were very rash and very wrong, because he was of opinion that there was no reasonable ground for suspicion of anything to do with the Baroness Von Beck that was wrong. The plaintiff was therefore non-suited.

IMPUDENT FRAUDS.—In a former number of this paper we noticed the case of a man named Thomas Collins having been committed by the magistrate of the Westminster Police-court on a charge of obtaining the portrait of Lord Desart from his Lordship, upon the fraudulent pretext of being engaged in a work he was about to publish, entitled "Portraits of Eminent Conservatives." On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up before Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, when similar cases of fraud were proved against him by Mr. Ingram, 13, Upper Berry-street, Clerkenwell, John D. Harvey, 4, Ryder-yard, the well-known American Daguerreotype artist, 433, West Strand; and Captain Ward. The portraits were ultimately found at different pawnbrokers, to whom the prisoner had pledged them. He was again remanded for a week. Mr. Arnold said he could procure two good sureties in £100 each he would take them. As bail was not forthcoming, the prisoner was sent to gaol.

THE WINDING UP ACTS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A document containing the opinions of the Common Law Judges as to the applicability of the Winding-up Acts of 1848 and 1849 to railway companies has just been published. These opinions were delivered shortly before the dissolution of Parliament, in the matter of the Birmingham, Oxford, Reading, and Brighton Railway Company ("Bright *v.* Hutton"). At the conclusion of the arguments relied upon by the learned counsel who were engaged in the case, the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the House, submitted the following question of law for the opinion of the judges:—A railway company was projected and provisionally registered by the promoters. A prospectus was published, containing a list of the provisional committee and officers of the company, with seven persons connected with their own consent, in which prospectus it was proposed to establish a railway company, with a capital of £2 000,000, in shares of £25 each. A meeting of more than seven of the persons whose names had been inserted in the prospectus as provisional committeemen was held, at which a provisional committee and also a managing committee were appointed, each consisting of more than seven persons, consented with their own consent. At that meeting it was resolved to establish the company as proposed by the prospectus for constructing the railway therein mentioned, and to apply for an act of Parliament to establish such company, and to procure the necessary plans, &c., for that purpose. 3000 shares were allotted to different persons, but 800 only were accepted by the allottees. It was at once found to be impracticable to procure subscribers for a sufficient number of shares to enable the parties to carry the project into effect, and it was, therefore, by an order under the Winding-up Acts, ordered that the company should be dissolved. Question: Are the provisions of those acts applicable to this case.—Mr. Baron Parke, on a subsequent hearing, read the opinions of the learned Judges, which were given at great length. They were unanimous in thinking that the persons who acted together for the purpose of obtaining an a t of Parliament to make a railway in the manner therein stated were a company or association within the meaning of the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Acts of 1848-49, and that the association of those persons may be dissolved and wound up under the direction of the Court of Chancery, if that Court; consider that it is fit and proper that it should be so dealt with.

LAW OFFICERS.—In the new Nisi Prius Act there is a provision requiring the law officers to perform their duties in person. It is declared that where it shall be made to appear to the said Commissioners of the Treasury that any of the officers mentioned ought to perform the duties of his office in person the said commiss oners, unless it shall be shown to their satisfaction that such omission arises from temporary and unavoidable cause, and they shall in writing approve of such omission, period not exceeding in any one time six months, shall, as the case may be, require the whole of the fees due to be received by such officer for his own use during the time of such omission, to be accounted for and paid over to the Queen's Exchequer, or shall out of such officer pay any salary otherwise due to such officer during the time of such omission.

OPERATION OF THE NEW EMIGRATION ACT.—A conviction of considerable importance has taken place at Liverpool, under the new Emigration Act, which will have the effect, by precedent, of defining and fixing accurately the responsibility of "the charter party," in cases of emigration ships. It appears that the *Otillia* sailed on Sunday night, the 18th July, leaving 23 passengers, who had come ashore under the impression that the vessel would not take her departure until Monday. On Monday morning, finding, however, that she had sailed, taking with her their outfit, necessaries, extra stores, and money, they repaired to the office of the agent, when a steamer was sent out to the passengers in search of the emigrant ship. This step proving unsuccessful, on Tuesday last, they proceeded before the Mayor, when the question of the responsibility of the charterer was determined by the magistrates of the Emigrants' Police-court, upon the application of Richard Boothroyd, an emigrant, who claimed a return of his passage money. On the application of Mr. J. S. de Wolf, as charterer of the emigrant ship *Otillia*, bound for Port Phi.ip, which vessel had taken her departure on Sunday, the 18th July, instead of Monday the 19th, as he had described to the emigrant passengers upon the printed bill. Evidence was given on behalf of the claimant to show that the vessel was announced, by the captain and mates, to sail on Monday morning, the 19th July. It was on the other hand, proved by witnesses that the steamer was sent out on the responsibility of the charterer was determined by the magistrates of the Emigrants' Police-court, upon the application of Richard Boothroyd, an emigrant, who claimed a return of his passage money. On the application of Mr. J. S. de Wolf, as charterer of the emigrant ship *Otillia*, bound for Port Phi.ip, which vessel had taken her departure on Sunday, the 18th July, instead of Monday the 19th, as he had described to the emigrant passengers upon the printed bill. Evidence was given on behalf of the claimant to show that the vessel was announced, by the captain and mates, to sail on Monday morning, the 19th July. It was on the other hand, proved by witnesses that the steamer was sent out to the passengers in search of the emigrant ship. This step proving unsuccessful, on Tuesday last, they proceeded before the Mayor, when the question of

THE GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE PLATE.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—ETRUSCAN.—"BATTLE OF THE CENTAURS."

"THE NURSERY CUP."—CINQUE CENTO.—PRESENTED BY MESSRS. HUNT AND ROSKELL.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.—LOUIS QUATORZE.—"VICORY."

Four superb pieces of plate have been contested for at the Goodwood Meeting during the past week. Three of these "Cups" were ordered and selected by the stewards as the usual prizes; and the additional one has been presented by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, at whose establishment it has been manufactured from a design by Mr. Alfred Brown. It is a rich table ornament in the *cinque cento* style; and is adapted to support flowers or lights; the arches and uprights springing from a group of figures representing the "Sports of the World"—by the bull-fight of Spain, the tiger-hunt of India, ostrich-hunting in Africa, and the catching of wild horses by means of the lasso in America. The design is very graceful and spirited, and is altogether very creditable to the artist and manufacturers.

The second Cup, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, is a vase of the Etruscan form, after a design by M. Antoine Vechte, a Frenchman of great reputation as an artist in the precious metals. It is of noble shape and large dimensions, on the one side is an alto-relievo, representing the "End of the Festivities between the Centaurs and Lapithæ (Ovid, Book xii., line 292). Below this is a medallion descriptive of "The Carrying-off of the Lapithæ Women." On the other side (the front of the vase) is another alto-relievo, "The Battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ." The subject of the medallion underneath is "The Crowning of the Victor by one of the Lapithæ Women." The handles are formed by two female figures, surrounded by foliage, which is supposed to screen them from the attack of the Centaurs. The group at the foot (in relievo) expresses the discord between infant Centaurs and infant Lapithæ. The figure on top of cover portrays "The God of Love in displeasure, asserting his overruling power." The silver is oxydised, which gives a fine tone to the work. It is one of the most superb cups hitherto produced, and has been carefully modelled by Mr. Frank Hunt.

The third piece of plate is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, manufactured in bright, frosted, and matted silver, and modelled by M. Freret, from a design by M. Eugene Lamie, an artist well known in this country by the tasteful excellence of his works, and of high repute in Paris. The Cup is in the superb style of Louis XIV., and is exceedingly rich and varied in the accessorial portions. The vase has four panels, in which are figures in high relief of Victory, holding wreaths of laurel, the emblems of the deities and the reward of the victors. These figures are of great beauty, and very delicate execution. Above the panels project in bold relief, from four niches, horses' heads, of admirable workmanship and full of spirit. On the lower part of the body of the vase are Tritons, with wreaths of flowers, &c.; whilst from the upper part a finely-modelled statuette of the Ocean Venus is reclining. The vase is richly embellished with massive garlands of flowers, effectively arranged upon a varied ground of classical scrolls and devices in great variety of relief, of matted and polished silver. The neck and handle of the vase, as well as the foot, are in strict keeping with the style of the period of the Grand Monarque. On the outside of the lip is a mash in polished silver with scales, and on the foot a wreath of vine gives variety of effect and richness to the whole work.

The fourth Cup, being the third of the usual prizes, is of entirely French design and manufacture, being from the establishment of Messrs. Morel and Co., of 7, New Burlington-street. It is an allegoric vase of highly burnished silver, beneath which, and springing from a richly decorated ebony pedestal, is the car of Apollo emerging from a cluster of clouds, his horses at full speed. His chariot is attended by two genii, who hold branches of palm, emblematic of glory. The handles of the cup are formed of allegorical figures of Victory, with outspread wings, and holding crowns of laurel. The great merit of this prize is its peculiar elegance of design and delicacy of execution, and originality of form.

It will be seen that three of the above Cups are the work of foreigners; and their excellence cannot fail to excite the emulation of English artists.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—FRENCH DESIGN.—"APOLLO AND VICTORY."

BUST OF LORD BYRON.

BY BARTOLINI.

It cannot fail to interest all lovers of the Fine Arts, to learn that the busts of Lord Byron and the Countess Guiccioli, taken from life, by the famous sculptor, Bartolini, have just been received in this country from Italy.

Most of our readers, no doubt, will remember the notice of these busts in the published letters of Byron. They have remained in Italy for the last thirty years, in possession of the family of the late Mr. Barry, of Genoa (the banker and friend of the poet Byron), into whose hands they passed under well-known circumstances; and by whom they were bequeathed to his son, Capt. Barry, of the Austrian navy, the present possessor.

As works of art, these busts are worthy the reputation of the sculptor, at whose express desire they were undertaken, and were consequently with him, as Lord Byron observes, a labour of love; while from the testimony of persons who well knew the originals (as well as from the remarks of Byron himself), there can be no question as to the accuracy of the likeness.

We have only reproduced in our illustration the more interesting of the two, viz. that of the noble poet. It will be seen that the countenance is somewhat more angular, and the aspect of a more manly severity, than is usually attributed to Lord Byron in his earlier years. The expression, however, is very fine, and the work altogether worthy of a distinguished place among the memorials of the poets of England.

BUST OF LORD BYRON, BY BARTOLINI.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—JULY 31, 1852.

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852. [GRATIS.

ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

IN commencing a series of Monthly Supplements to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to be devoted exclusively to Literature, the Fine Arts, Music, the Drama, and the general history and progress of Science, a few words in explanation of our design may be necessary. Hitherto, with the limited space left at our disposal, after a copious illustration, as well as complete record of the incidents of the week, we have not been able to devote as much attention as we wished to the important subjects of Literature and Art. A newspaper must, in the first place, reflect and contain the political history of the time, and must fully report all the daily occurrences at home and abroad, which are of interest or of importance, in the public, or the social life of the community. In this respect we may state without boasting, that our Journal has supplied a great domestic want. By the aid of illustration, it has spoken a language that not only our own, but all nations can understand. Year after year our resources have extended themselves. Our friends have so increased in every quarter of the globe, that we receive sketches of scenery and of events, of men and of manners, by every mail and packet that reaches our shores. Into whatever regions Englishmen penetrate—whether impelled by the love of gain or of adventure, or whether in fulfilment of public duties—the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we are proud to say, possesses correspondents ready both with the pen and the pencil to narrate and to depict the events of which they are the witnesses. The revolutions of the Continent, and the daily life at the gold diggings of California and Australia, are alike portrayed in our pages. America on one side of the earth, and China on the other, contribute faithful pictures to our portfolio; and Northern Europe and New Zealand alike keep us informed of all remarkable occurrences within their boundaries, and enable us to present our subscribers with faithful representations of them. Far more than the stage we may claim to be "the mirror of the time;" but the very abundance of our resources in this respect has had the effect of so fully occupying our space, that we have been reluctantly compelled to postpone, though not entirely to neglect, many subjects that claim our attention, and to devote less space to Literature, to the Drama, to Art, and to Science than their importance demands. The wondrous activity of our age is not so entirely political and commercial as might be supposed from the sole perusal of the public journals. In every department of human thought great energies are at work. English Literature is active, prolific, and purpose-like. English Music is assuming its proper place in the world's estimation, and its capacity for administering to the transient pleasure and permanent elevation of the national taste begins to be acknowledged. English Art is receiving new developments, and meeting with an amount of encouragement and appreciation long previously unknown, while English Science is rapidly changing the face of the world, and the fortunes of humanity. Among other nations, especially amongst those unvisited by the sore infliction of large standing armies, and by the unhappy prevalence of the military mania, a similar activity is manifested. They are running the same race, and giving a corresponding impetus to all the arts of civilisation. In order, therefore, to record more fully than we have yet been enabled to do, the progress of our own and other nations in these several departments, we propose to publish on the last Saturday of each month a Supplement exclusively devoted to the topics we have just enumerated. We hope to be able to notice, at greater or less length, every new book of real importance; and to treat with becoming fulness and completeness all questions of Musical or Dramatic Art; or of that to which the term of "Fine Art" has been more particularly applied. We shall also, from time to time, as circumstances warrant, extend our critical researches beyond the limits of our own country, and, as far as possible, keep our readers acquainted with the progress of other nations—especially of France, Germany, and the United States, which, with this country, may at the present day be said to monopolise Literature and Science, if not the Fine Arts. We shall also endeavour to record on a more systematic plan than has been hitherto attempted the progress of Science, in its two great branches of discovery and invention. Hitherto, neither our own Journal, nor any other, as far as we have been able to perceive, has recorded from time to time in a popular style, and in intelligible language, unencumbered by technical and abstruse terms, the great discoveries of modern science, especially in physics and in chemistry; while even the mechanical inventions by which our age and country are so greatly distinguished, have failed to find a systematic record available for general use and comprehension. It shall be our object to supply this want as far as may be practicable, and to keep our readers informed of the sayings and the doings, the hopes and the achievements of the scientific world, on all matters that really relate to the public education on these points.

SCENE FROM SPOHR'S "FAUST," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Literature.

SHAKSPEARE and his TIMES. By M. GUIZOT. Bentley.

M. Guizot, leaving politics for letters, has reprinted his Essay originally prefixed to the Paris edition of "The Life and Works of Shakspeare:" and appended to his own lucubrations those of the Duke de Broglie reproduced from the "Revue Française." In both of these reissues there is much amusing and suggestive matter. We have a thoroughly French view of Shakspeare, somewhat odd at times, but frequently right, and always fresh and original. The writer commences with a justifiable defence of Voltaire, who, in calling Shakspeare "a barbarian genius," assumed more than the French public of his day were disposed to admit; and is therefore entitled to be considered as the initiator of a due recognition of Shakspeare among his countrymen. In discussing the dramatic system of either, therefore we should at least be as just towards the critic as he had been to the poet. The Duke de Broglie tests the matter anew, by taking us to the theatre and showing us the impression made on a French audience by the performance of "Othello." And here we are treated with several points of view, not less startling than were the scenes themselves to the unaccustomed spectators of that excellent tragedy—of all Shakspeare's plays one of the most regularly and best constructed.

It would seem that, in the tragedy as acted at Paris, the scenes at the end of the fourth act, in which *Desdemona* disarrays herself for bed, tells the tale of Barbara, and sings the simple song of "Willow," and which is usually omitted on the English boards, was performed; and, moreover, it is confessed that it was most effective with the audience. This scene, however, poetically beautiful as it is in itself, appeared to the ducal critic as a mere appendage, somewhat absurd perhaps, at any rate stopping the action of the play; and, tolerated as it was by the spectators, he was led to speculate on the change of taste which induced the public to delight in the performance, though on the previous evening it would not permit a similar interruption in the "Cid d'Andalousie." The scene itself is thus whimsically described :—

Enter into the Théâtre Français on the following day: there you will see *Desdemona* devoted to death by the stern *Othello*, yet half-assailing from his sister designs and terribly distorted misconceptions, on the point of crossing the threshold of that fatal chamber which was to become her sepulchre; you will see her, we say, pausing to detach, piece by piece, in the presence of the public, the ornaments with which she is decked, and to converse carelessly with her maid; you will see her interrupt your confidence in the reality of the distress which is harrowing her, by informing you that the news brought from Venice by her young relative, the messenger of the Senate; then, all at once, recalling to her memory the days of her childhood, you will hear her murmur, in an under-tone, an old ballad, no way indicating her position, except by the inexplicable sadness which is impressed upon her. You will see her at length terminate this conversation by gravely discussing the virtue and the frailty of women; by reproving with a modest and indulgent dignity the fickleness of *Emilia*, and humbly praying God to watch over her, and to keep her ever pure and discreet. And you will see the public justly delighted with this scene, and manifesting far more chagrin than impatience at its close.

The speculation which follows on this is subtle and refined to a thought; but it is not critical, it is merely witty; it is intellectual, but not æsthetic. There is a want altogether of the artistic feeling, although there is a thorough appreciation of popular apprehension.

The performance of the "Othello," in Paris, was like a resuscitation of the poet, and had, together with the charm, the tentativeness of a new discovery. It was treated by the audience as if it were an entirely new play, and had for the first time to be criticised. Accordingly, we are gravely informed by the Duke de Broglie, of the divisions of the play into comedy and tragedy, with a complaint that the former "appeared to be long, and rather overdrawn." Moreover, it produced "a feeling of disapprobation and impatience." The "shock" also was "unpleasant" of "abruptly passing from the gay and playful disposition" of the earlier portions "to the terrible pathos of the gigantic scenes of jealousy which terminate the third act." The "comic element," besides, is "purely adventitious."

The critic's estimate of the characters of *Othello* and *Iago* is crude in the extreme, and almost infantine in its incompetence. The former we are called to look upon as "in the first place a *sauvage*"—one "who has for a long time remained alone, and lived the live of a *brute*," cherishing, meanwhile, unconsciously, an "interior goodness," a "native generosity," such as "poetic fictions attribute to the lion, the monarch of the desert." Such a leonine man is *Othello*, transformed into a civilised one by war, and by war alone; "his discipline is that of the soldier, his moderation is that of the tamed animal." Love is "an accident of his existence: it is that of the tamed animal." Love is "an accident of his existence: it is that of the tamed animal." Love is "an accident of his existence: it

ishill wrote admirable songs, greatly above Burns' average level, and sometimes rivalling his highest flights. Thoroughly lyric and thoroughly national, it would be difficult to point out two more satisfactory specimens of Scotch rural songs than "Let us go, lassie, go," and "Gloomy Winter's now awa." Motherwell's forte was pathos. He was less a song writer than a composer of small poems; and into them he poured an artless tenderness, and sometimes a deep pathetic power which is irresistible in its simple truth. "My heid is like to rend, Willie," is just such a piece of pathos as would have made Crabbe weep; and "Jeanie Morrison" is a sweet reminiscence of rural Scotch childhood. Allan Cunningham wrote much, and well. He, too, had the lyric gift; and his songs were always songs, not poems under false colours. Hogg the Ettrick shepherd, was unequal, devoid of all but accidental taste; yet, with the strong poetic spirit tugging at heart and brain, he wrote songs full of national instinct and strong and manful *gusto de couer*.

The above remarks on Scottish lyric poetry have been suggested by the "Book of Scottish Songs," which the proprietary of the "National Illustrated Library" have brought out as a companion volume to the Book of English Songs." It has, as the reader will have seen, been less an object to give any critical account of the volume in question, its arrangement or its selection, than to fling together a few observations upon the poetic rank which Scotch lyric poetry is fairly entitled to take, and to analyse its constituent elements, separating it for a moment from the music which has been long its herald, its crown, and sometimes its staff. We have calmly endeavoured to point out the features, the peculiarities, the beauties, and the shortcomings of the Scottish muse; and we have done so, conscious that the many glowing, pathetic, and artless strains which she has sung, are only the higher honoured and the better appreciated by being separated from a sediment of doggrel by which they are too often debased, and delighted that in the "Book of Scottish Songs" this most desirable consummation has been ever kept in view, and steadily and conscientiously accomplished.

MODERN POETS and POETRY of SPAIN. By JAMES KENNEDY, her Britannic Majesty's Judge in the mixed Court of Justice at the Havana. Longmans.

The design of this work is better than its execution. The translations are evidently rendered with care, and, in the author's opinion, who has peculiar notions upon the subject, sometimes excel the originals. With superior authors, he tells us, it matters little in what language they are read. The reason he gives is thus magniloquently expressed:—"Words are the daughters of earth; but thoughts are the sons of heaven." English words he prefers to Spanish ones, because the former are monosyllabic, and the latter sesquipedalian. He flatters himself, too, that his lines will not be found ragged, since he totally differs from those writers, Coleridge and others, who affect a contempt for finished artification, and rely entirely upon the brilliancy of their ideas." Here there is manifestly some error; no such dictum being to be found in all the works of Coleridge, who, on the contrary, expressly required in a poem that it should be "a composition of which the parts and the whole should be equally pleasing;" and whose own verses are peculiarly remarkable for their melody. Notwithstanding, however, all these assumptions, and not a little that is his like pre-umption on the part of the translator, we may safely take his book for what it is—an agreeable miscellany in relation to modern Spanish poetry and poets, with some translated specimens of their productions, executed with considerable fidelity, and ambition, upon principles which he has been kind enough to explain, that are in themselves sufficiently intelligible, and, for the most part, unexceptionable and proper. Memoirs, also, of the modern Spanish poets are given, with a statement of dates; thus ending us to compare readily the periods in which they flourished.

MONEY and MORALS. A Book for the Times. By JOHN LALOR. John Chapman, 142, Strand

Those are not acquainted with two more expensive words than money and morals, nor with two words which, according to common opinion, are more severely placed in antithesis. Money is described as the root of all evil; morals are all that is good and great in the character of man. We cannot, however, say that the author of Mr. Lalor's book has carried out in his work, or that he points out in detail the mischief wrought by money, either as the temptation to individual crime, or as the instrument, by meddling with which statesmen have made sad havoc of public prosperity, and caused infinite public mischief. Mr. Lalor's main object is to show that attention to money exclusively will not promote national welfare, and he falls back, like many other writers on practical Christianity At the same time, though he depreciatingly puts money as inferior to morals, he assigns to it more functions and greater power than any other writer we are acquainted with. He speaks of all fluctuations and changes in the quantity of commodities being caused by money, and attributes all our commercial convulsions to it; shocking, as we think, though he mentions the fact, that in the end it is the quantity of commodities which determines the quantity of money, particularly of money founded on credit, that is required or can be maintained in circulation. The particular point on which he differs from other writers is that he denies the favourite opinion of political economists—"that capital cannot be too fast accumulated;" and the first part of the book is occupied with the refutation of that principle. By throwing out on their statement he has made some progress towards a more complete description of the phenomena connected with capital than has hitherto been given. It is obvious whenever an old machine is superseded by one more comprehensive, as when the steam-press superseded the hand-press, that the capital accumulated in the old presses was destroyed and destroyed, and the improvement, being the substitution of better for a worse machine, was the destruction rather than the accumulation of capital. Now, if the accumulation of old presses stood in the way of introducing the new invention into use, as in many cases old institutions have impeded the progress of new inventions, the old capital has been accumulated too fast. So, when a house is burned down, or capital destroyed, labour is required to rebuild it, and the capitalist will not labour to work to which he would have given no employment had it not been taken place. In this instance it is the destruction, not the accumulation of capital which gives employment. The loss of the house is a motive for additional exertions on the part of the owner. Does something more for other men; that something is their reward. This is the question. If, however, the technical restriction of the term capital, to "savings set apart for the employment of labour," be adhered to, it is difficult to see how capital, or the means of employing the rewarding labour can be accumulated too fast. The difference between these views from the modern extension of the term capital to all "real commodities," whether used or not for the employment and reward of labour, with a view to give a profit to the capitalist. Mr. Lalor adopts the extended definition. Practically, however, it is clear that the progress of society and the fair distribution of the wealth of the world, depend much less on the increase of capital according to the definition of the economist, than on the increase of knowledge. Mr. Lalor then has refuted some of the errors of his predecessors, but has not been equally successful in showing that the fluctuations in the quantity of money determine the increase and decrease of "real commodities." He has the merit of making a prevalent error known, but he does not establish the correlative truth. We can trace in the scientific part of his book any great leading principle; his mind is more devoted to criticising others, of whom he generally speaks with great kindness, than to discovering and producing new truth. Much excellent writing the reader will find in the book, much judicious praise of distinguished men, but not great discoveries. The scientific portion of the work consists more of remarks on the opinions of others than of a severe logical development of a principle in the important question of "how the new gold will get into circulation," which has probably given occasion to the book, does not receive a satisfactory solution.

The second part of the book treats of the dangers to which society is exposed, and generally Mr. Lalor rather leans on others than trusts to his own vigorous but careful observation. Society always appears exposed to great danger, because it has a source of its own, which no man sees, but it is doubtful whether any peculiar dangers now press on it; and it is impossible to look back on the career it has run, very often through opposition to the will of those who have undertaken to direct it, without feeling a very great confidence in the future. We are hopeful that it will emerge from its present condition, or from what some writers call its evils, with increasing grandeur and magnificence. Mr. Lalor treats of such topics as taxation, and the danger from the present dislike to it, of rural life and its employments, of loans for agricultural purposes, and loans for colonisation, national defences, working partnerships, and a variety of other very interesting and popular topics. They are all discussed with great elegance, but Mr. Lalor is no more successful than many other writers in discovering remedies for social evils, or obviating dangers which it is the fashion for writers to exaggerate. On the whole, we must describe the book as rather tasteful than profound.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Revised and enlarged by C. A. GOODRICH. London: Ingram and Co., 227, Strand.

During the recent discussion among the London booksellers regarding the discount on new books, Mr William Longman stated that the publishing firm of which he is a partner had long been anxious to publish a new edition of "Johnson's English Dictionary," that they were willing to pay almost any sum for the literary labour, but that they had not succeeded in procuring a man fully qualified as editor. The want, however, has been supplied, and the boon has been conferred, not by an English, but by an American, lexicographer, who has produced a dictionary suitable to the present state of our common language.

The first edition of the great work of Dr. Webster was published in 1828. It was the result of the continuous and undefatigable labour of twenty-one years. In that first edition there were found 12,000 words and about 40,000 definitions not to be found in any preceding work. A biographer of Webster, speaking of this edition, says, "Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of "Johnson's Dictionary," and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various edi tions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely new work, and how well Dr. Webster executed the task will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, who have declared that his improvements on Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him." A second edition was published in 1840, when Webster was eighty years old. The attention of nearly his whole long life had been devoted to this great work, and in the edition of 1840 a vast number of words were introduced which made it emphatically the best dictionary of the English language.

The edition now before us is even more complete than that of 1840. Mr. Goodrich, on whom Webster's mantle seems to have fallen, has devoted years of diligent study to its preparation; and to this work he brought not only the ample resources of his own cultivated mind, but the active and efficient assistance of a number of the most distinguished scholars and scientific men both in this country and America. Many thousands of new words have been added, and this edition contains 27,000 more words than the best and most recent editions of Johnson. It is not a mere dictionary of definitions, though these are exceedingly full and numerous, but it also gives the derivation of every word, and its correct pronunciation. As various writers differ regarding the pronunciation of some words, a long list of these words is given, in which the difference between the pronunciation adopted by Webster, and that of Walker, Percy, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Worcester, is clearly indicated. Walker's key to the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, is added to the work, but in a greatly enlarged and revised form. In addition to this there is a very complete vocabulary, giving the pronunciation of modern geographical names; this is preceded by a short essay, giving the elements of the pronunciation of the principal continental European languages.

The mechanical execution of the volume is highly creditable to both printers and publishers. The type is clear, bold, and distinct, and though it contains about 1300 pages of letterpress, yet it makes a good portable volume, easy and convenient for constant reference.

It is published at a price which places it within the reach of all the classes to whom it is indispensable; and whether in the school or the counting-house, the library or the parlour, we are confident that this work will be found of the highest value.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: HISTORICAL and LEGENDARY SKETCHES. By C. J. METCALFE, jun., with illustrations. Simpkin.

The scenery and traditions of Guernsey and Jersey are treated in this handsomely printed volume, by means of a series of poems, some written in the fatally facile octo-syllabic verse, others in the heroic measure, and a few in ballad metres. All have merits both of description and characters, but those which are most of a feeling for the romantic are sufficiently evident. An acquaintance with the style of Scott; his easy flow, and sometimes a similar felicity of expression, are also observable. But the stories have not a strong enough interest, nor the poetry a deep enough sentiment, to enable these poems to make a lasting impression; though, as topographical illustrations, they merit in this regard of the neighbourhood, the associations of which they seek to preserve "in numerous verse." In some of the poems, there is a sly vein of humour, which is pleasing, such as we find in a narrative entitled "St. Maglorius and the Druids," in which the Irish character of the saint is aptly touched off. The writer is well entitled to take his place among those minute poets, who, contenting themselves with humble themes, seek a reputation in a limited sphere, and deserve it.

ADVENTURES and RECOLLECTIONS of COLONEL LANDMANN, late of the Corps of Royal Engineers: 2 vols. Colburn.

Colonel Landmann is the son of the late Professor of Fortification and Artillery to the Royal Military Academy; and his position there enabled him to make the acquaintance of George III. and people of the Court. His connexion with the great, a visit to America, and a store of anecdotes derived from a general intercourse with society, appear to have made Colonel Landmann conceive the notion that he had the materials of a book of which he might be the hero. There is some vivacity in the style of these memoirs, but the events related are not always worth the trouble of recording. After thus rambling about the world for twenty-five years, Colonel Landmann became dissatisfied with his military position, and yearned for actual service, "his anxiety increasing daily lest he might rise in rank and sink in years without once facing the enemy." With these feelings and setting on the advice of a friend, he wrote a letter in 1805 to General Morse, requesting employment, and soon after was ordered to proceed to Gibraltar. Here the narrative breaks off; and here, too, shall our notice conclude.

A TREATISE on the DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS; with its Application to Plane Curves, to Curved Surfaces, and to Curves of Double Curvature. By THOMAS MILLER, M.A., F.R.S.E., Rector of the Academy of Perth. Edinburgh: M'Lachlan and Stewart.

The student in the exact sciences may peruse this little work with interest and advantage. Hitherto he has tacitly looked for instruction to the *Seasons* on the classic margins of the Cam or the Isis, or to the articles which have appeared from time to time, during the last quarter of a century, in the pages of the "Philosophical Transactions." The scholar can with safety now go further north, for on the banks of the "Silver Tay" Professor Miller has quietly achieved a work which has passed muster amongst the giants of modern Athens—men neither belonging to humble guilds of literature, nor *certes* prone to praise.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES, TRAVELS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Atkinson's Handbook to the English Lakes. Foolscap 8vo, 1s.
Boldon Buke, a Survey of the See of Durham; 1183. (Surtees Society.) 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Maclaren's Gold Digger; a Visit to Australia, February, 1852. 12mo, 1s.
Bogue's Guide to Belgium and the Rhine. 16mo, 6s.
Anna and Legends of Calais. By R. B. Caton. Post 8vo, 5s.
Coghlan's Handbook for Travellers on the Rhine. Post 8vo, 2s. 6d.
African Wanderings. By Ferdinand Werne. 2s.
Letters from the Australian Gold Diggin's. 12mo, 6d.
Murray's Guide to the Gold Diggings. 12mo, 1s.
Picturesque Sketches of London. By T. Miller. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Goetz Von Berlichingen, with the Iron Hand. By J. W. Von Goethe. Vocabulary, by Falck-Lebahn. Sq. 12mo, 3s. 6d.
Guizot's Shakspeare and his Times. 8vo, 14s.

EDUCATION.

Webster's English Dictionary, revised and enlarged by Goodrich. Royal 8vo, 16s.
The Boy's Book of the Bible. Sq., 3s.
Dalton's Christian Instruction, founded on Church Catechism. 2s. 6d.
Elliott's Key to Practical Mathematics. 12mo, 2s. 6d.
Hamilton's Lexicon to the Greek Language. 12mo, 1s.
History of England Made Easy. By Two Sisters. 12mo, 2s.
The Farm School System of the Continent. By Joseph Fletcher. 8vo, 1s.
Philip's Popular Atlas of the World. 50 maps, 8s 6d.
Philip's Introductory School Atlas. Imp. 8vo, 44 maps, 5s.
Philip's Comprehensive School Atlas. Imp. 8vo, 50 maps, 10s. 6d.
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Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

THE Royal Academy closed its doors for the season on the 24th inst., and the other picture exhibitions have already followed its example, or are preparing to do so very quickly. We therefore take a farewell glimpse at the walls of the parent institution, and at the works of various contributors which we have omitted to notice on previous occasions.

H. Lejeune, whose soft and delicate touch we have had occasion to admire at different times, has a single production (454) in the present Exhibition, with which we must confess ourselves somewhat disappointed. It is a scriptural subject—

> One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven.
>
> And he was sad at that saying, and went away grieved; for he had great possessions.—*St. Mark x.*, 21, 22.

In this picture the artist seems to us to strive too much after effect, and to have failed to realise the simple poetry of the subject. The figures are too numerous and scattered; that of the Saviour is formal and stiff; the young man to whom the unwelcome admonition is addressed bows his head and smites his breast with an excess of emotion, and looks as if he had heard his death-warrant. The scattered groups of bystanders distract the attention, without adding anything to the effect of the principal subject; many are altogether meaningless; whilst others give a forced attention to he scene, and assume a lively astonishment which is wholly unveiled for. It need hardly be observed, that in episodes of this description, depending upon a direct moral relation between two interlocutors, the group should be composed of as few figures as possible; indeed, should be confined to the principals, unless any good reasons be assignable for the introduction of a third party, as in Titian's "Tribute Money" in the National Gallery (engraved and described in our paper of the 17th instant). In Mr. Lejeune's work we should also notice that the colouring is almost wholly composed of cold and doubtful tints, strangely scattered about, without any discoverable system, and the eye, after wandering hungrily over the canvass in search of some generous spot to rest upon, eventually quits the scene absolutely "starved out."

Amongst other scriptural subjects we have noted two or three for observation. Cornicelius of Munich has a picture (148) of "Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria," in which we observe a meritorious attempt to follow the method of the best Italian schools both as to colouring and design, though less successfully in the latter respect, the figures betraying the stiffness and study which German art has not yet learned to avoid.

If Mr. Lejeune's efforts in the distribution of disagreeable tints are not to our taste, no more can we applaud the hot brick-dust atmosphere in which Mr. Armitage has absolutely enveloped his large picture of "Hagar" (413).

J. Martin, long the undisputed dispenser of elemental terrors, absolutely revels in brimstone and fire in his "Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah" (1133): a work very similar in character to many he has produced before, and which have enjoyed a world-wide renown. In the present instance he has not produced anything to compare with the "Belshazzar's Feast," the "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still," or the "Deluge."

E. Hannah has produced two small conceits, respectively entitled "The Novel" and "The Play" (572 and 573). "The Play" gives us a fashionable party in a private box at the theatre: mamma very intent upon the play, by the aid of a *lorgnette*; young miss drinking in the flattery of a bearded foreigner who stands behind her, shrugging his shoulders and grimacing like a monkey, to the great annoyance of a mild young gentleman, who sits calmly by. The play-bill is appropriately inscribed with the announcement of "The Rivals." The other picture represents two ladies enjoying their drive in the park, in an open barouche or britzska, and reading the last number of "Bleak House," the genius of which production appears to be even more intensely attractive to the lubberly footboy in "buttons," who sits in the rumble behind than to his young "mistresses," and who stretches forward his head in the hope by the aid of eye and ear to catch the thread of the narrative. The execution of both these little works is of high finish.

"A NEW YORK COMMUNIST ADVANCING AN ARGUMENT."—PAINTED BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

Amongst the foreign contributors we find Mr. R. C. Woodville, of Baltimore (U. S.), with a very spirited little piece, entitled "A New York Communist advancing an Argument," and which we engrave. The rough-looking gentleman who is laying down the law is an admirable portraiture of an experienced pot-house orator. His victim is evidently "a good listener;" but whether he understands what he hears, may be a matter of question. The details of the picture are all appropriate, and carefully finished. Altogether this is a little work of more than ordinary merit.

M. Zeleneki, an artist of considerable renown at St. Petersburgh, contributes two pictures, which are entitled to notice for the character developed in them: they are both sketches of Russian life. No. 720 represents "A Russian Peasant Woman" in a corn-field, and in the act of reaping, or rather reposing for an instant in the midst of her labours, with one hand resting on her hip. The face and carriage are natural and truthful. No. 881, "A Wet Nurse in the Russian Costume," is even more remarkable in as far as the features and expression of the face are concerned, which are evidently genuine copies from nature. The face of the infant also breathes of innocence and life. The colouring, though delicately executed, is, especially in the first-named, weak and unsatisfactory, owing to an injudicious selection of pale, uncertain hues.

In the south room, in which are the miniatures and drawings, Sir W. C. Ross has several portraits, executed in his exquisite style of finish. Amongst them are two of the "Earl of Seafield," and of his "Countess," and another of the "Duchess of Athol." Thorburn stands out as a master of delicate expression and good taste in his portrait of "Lady Seaham," in which nature and high breeding are happily combined, and with great simplicity of treatment. The "Hon. Miss Vernon" and "Lady Levinge," by the same hand, are also very successful. Four enamels by Pauline Laurent struck us as being of the highest merit. One is a portrait of the "Prince of Wales," another a portrait of the "Duchess of Sutherland"—both after Winterhalter. The other two are copies after Raffaelle: 641, the "Violin Player," and 644, "La Belle Jardinière"—the latter the property of her Majesty. Of the drawings, 954, a "Study for a Fresco," by W. Dyce, is a single figure half length, boldly studied and well executed; and 957, "The Woodland Stream," by S. Read, is a charming little landscape, feelingly treated; 1001, "A Head of Lord John Russell," by G. F. Watts, has a severe and anxious expression; 1015, a full-length of "Macready," by A. Wivell, is a good likeness.

"THE TRANQUIL HOUR—A SCENE IN NORTH WALES."—PAINTED BY F. W. HULME.

TWO LANDSCAPES.

BY F. W. HULME.

"THE STRID, YORKSHIRE."
"THE TRANQUIL HOUR."

LANDSCAPE scenery is peculiarly the forte of the English artist. He is quite at home in "Merry England," because he has abundant materials of beauty, unsurpassed in the whole world, to educate his eye and to practise his hand. Such works are always peculiarly grateful to the English taste; and we have great pleasure in presenting our readers with Engravings from two delicious pictures of this class by F. W. Hulme, exhibited by him at the National Institution, in Regent-street.

"That of "The Strid, Wharfdale, Yorkshire," is of surpassing interest and beauty. It is not necessary for us to remark on the historical and poetical interest of the spot. We confine ourselves to the extreme loveliness of the scenery. Its utter isolation is most striking. Deep in apparently interminable woods, it appears to be quite cut off from the great and busy world without, and to be removed from the vicinity of factory, mill, or rail, as if spared to tourists as a specimen of pure, wild, original English nature.

It should be explained that the picture gives a low-water, or summer aspect of affairs, when the stream, not at any time to be made light of in this gorge, is upon its best behaviour. How unlike this it is in times of flood, the rocks on either side afford fearful evidence. Some further particulars of this romantic spot may at this time be acceptable—they are from the pen of a tourist to whom it is well known:—"The depth of this chasm has, it is said, never been ascertained; in width it is nowhere more than a few yards. The *strid* of six centuries ago has widened to a good leap in our time, owing, no doubt, to the wearing effect of countless floods. To a pair of good legs with a clear head attached, it is practicable in two places, the leap being made across the chasm by one and the return by the other; in each case from a higher stone to a lower one. The rock is red sandstone. Swarms of tourists visit the place every year. The best way to go is from Bolton-bridge, a distance of about three miles, mostly through the woods, by a good private carriage-road made by the noble owner, for the convenience of visitors, for which he deserves their hearty thanks. Pedestrians able to *clear* the strid should return by a path on the other side of the river. By a footpath, in continuation of the carriage road which stops at the strid, a mile or so higher up the river, the visitor may get to Barden Tower, a picturesque ruin, most picturesquely placed, forming the centre of as fine a landscape as England can show."

The picture entitled "The Tranquil Hour—a Scene in North Wales," represents a charming spot, more domestic in character than the last, but equally imbued with the genuine poetry of Nature. A sluggish stream meanders through a mountain pass studded with trees, whither herds of cattle are accustomed to wend their steps at eventide for water. These are scenes which one meets with occasionally, and which, when once one has learned to love them, are never afterwards forgotten. Happy the art which can realise them for transfer to the walls of our dwellings in smoky

"THE STRID, WHARFDALE, YORKSHIRE."—PAINTED BY F. W. HULME.

cities, to tell of health and tranquil happiness which still, in humble seclusion, survive the glare and strife of the wide world!

"HIGHLAND REAPERS." BY F. H. MOLE.

THIS very pleasing picture, which was exhibited at the rooms of the New Water Colour Society, is full of character, speaking of Highland life in its most primitive relations, and ably illustrating the description given by the poet:—

The Highland reapers from their scatter'd huts,
With shining sickles o'er their shoulders slung,
In motley groups collect. And from the hills
In bands their weary wanderings begin.
Far, to some lowland farm in fertile vale,
To cut the yellow corn, onward they hie:
The young, the old, the stalwart, and the fair,
Onward, to toil in autumn's glowing sun.
Taking awhile a temporary rest
Where, 'midst the mountains, sweet Compassion dwells.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

REPORTS OF THE JURIES ON THE SUBJECTS IN THE THIRTY CLASSES INTO WHICH THE EXHIBITION WAS DIVIDED. PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION. 1852.

THE long-promised reports of the Juries to the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have been printed, and will shortly be issued to the world. Men will look with curiosity to them to see how the simple awards which were promulgated immediately after the close of the Exhibition, and which excited so much discontent by the suspicion of unfairness which attach d to them, will be justified by the allegation of reasons in their support by the adjudicating parties. The juries, in fact, are now upon their trial in appeal before the great court of public opinion, and upon the merits of the case they make out they must stand or fall.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that immediately after the publication of the awards, we protested in a series of articles against those decisions in sundry instances. We also stated that we should wait for the reports themselves before entering more at large, and with full confidence, into a scrutiny of the conduct of the parties implicated. We prepare to redeem our pledge.

In the first place we must confess our disappointment which we are sure will be shared by all who take interest in the matter—at the manner in which these reports have been drawn up; and particularly in the entire absence from them of a species of information which would be naturally looked for as the very life of the whole affair, namely, the minutes of the proceedings of the several juries and groups, and most especially those of the Council of Chairmen, by whom the highest honours of the council medal were given or withheld. We should like to know, for instance, whether, at the jury meetings the award of prize medals and honourable mention were put to the vote, and, if so, what the numbers were in a division; we should like to know whether reasons were stated for and against granting the particular award; and we should like to see those reasons reproduced in the report; we should be anxious to know the circumstances under which the recommendation for council medals were agreed to or rejected at the meeting of chairmen. In short, we should look for the same open and above-board dealing, the same freedom of revelation, on the part of the juries of the Great Exhibition, as are found in the reports of parliamentary committees, and other responsible tribunals. But we find nothing of the kind. The Reports consist chiefly of disquisitions upon the general contents of the several classes, and of the peculiar industry connected with them; affording, it is true, in very many cases, particularly in those relating to articles of raw produce, a mass of very valuable information. On the other hand, when treating of many of the classes involving manufacturing processes, the information is incomplete, and often betrays favouritism to particular producers, at the expense of the claims of others. Thus, whilst at best the juries in these reports only travel over the ground already so fully and ably discussed in various published accounts of the contents of the Great Exhibition; on the other, they revive the jealousies and heartburnings which their previous brief flats had occasioned amongst the great bulk of exhibitors, and at the same time afford no revelation of the order and rationale of their decisions—no clue to the amount or quality of the authority by which they were carried.

Having chanced to alight on the report of Jury Class 30, we shall confine

HIGHLAND REAPERS."—PAINTED BY F. H. MOLE.

ourselves for the present to the points which it suggests; leaving over more purely industrial, scientific, and mechanical matters for discussion in a future article

The jury of Class 30—that of the Fine Arts (excluding painting)—though, strictly speaking, having a jurisdiction limited to works in sculpture, mosaic, &c., appear to have constituted themselves into a sort of committee of taste by whom every sort of production was, in an æsthetic point, amenable for judgment. We think this a mistake; the whole range of fine art are clearly distinguishable from that of taste in the decoration of articles of utility. The manufacturer, or practical journeyman, may be a good judge of the latter; the former are determinable by the strictest abstract rules of beauty and propriety. Moreover, an award of honours in fine art is dishonoured by association with awards for mere prettinesses of production; and the grand object of such a contest as that instituted by the opening of the arena of 1851, is, as far as has high art is concerned, defeated. Models of Lincoln Cathedral, of Nuremburg Cathedral, specimens of anastatic printing and of chromolithography, designs for shawls and cotton prints, painted flowers on china, carpet patterns (Gobelins and Beauvais to wit), metal castings, and even wood carvings, are not works of "Fine Art" to be rewarded with the same honours, by one and the same jury, as those awarded to works in sculpture, which is the very highest walk of art. Yet this incongruity the jury of Class 30 appear to have courted, for they say:—

The jury of Class 30 have been most anxious not to pass over any of the numerous objects in the Exhibition, which might properly be considered to be their duty to examine. They think it unlikely that any article deserving notice should have escaped their repeated, minute, and diligent inquiries. On the other hand, the jury have occasionally abstained from examination of objects respecting which, owing to the necessarily uncertain limits of the several classes, doubt might be entertained whether they strictly belonged to the fine arts or not. Should the jury of Class 30 have been led, in some few instances, to limit their jurisdiction too much, they have the satisfaction of feeling that ample justice had been rendered to exhibitors by those juries, to whose judgment such objects as have not been considered to belong to this class have been finally submitted. Thus the jury of Class 30 have purposely abstained from judging of such metal casts as they conceived to have been exhibited merely for the purpose of showing the successful result of a new process, or for the invention of a particular metal. In this case they were aware that another jury were about to take these points into their consideration, and judge of these objects as specimens of mechanical ingenuity. In some few exceptional cases, for instance, the claims of Messrs. Perry, Wesshaupt, &c., certain objects have appeared to possess so strong a claim to be noticed in this class, that the jury have not hesitated to do justice to them by an award, although such award might have been awarded by other juries: but whenever such instances of double awards have been made known to the jury, the fact has been noticed in this report.

Can anything be conceived more absurd than this arrangement? the result of which is, that Messrs. Wesshaupt and Sons obtain two prize medals, from two several juries, for a set of chess-men in silver and gold: while Mr. Behnes, who produced the very best piece of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, namely, "The Startled Nymph," goes without any prize at all! There must be no blinking the matter on upon such points. We have here evidence either of monstrous jobbing or of deplorable fatuity.

The jury of this interesting department appointed Mr. Penzati as their reporter, a gentleman who, beyond the mere awards, has not ventured upon the utterance of a single suggestion or idea. The whole report of this jury makes but six pages in the bulky volume of 800 and odd; and, to make up for this meagreness of information, Dr. Waagen (one of the jury) appends a "Supplemental Report" of his own, extending to sixteen pages: and Mr. Redgrave (another of the jury) "A Supplementary Report on Design," extending to forty pages. These supplemental reports, however, though signed "G. Waagen, Reporter," and "Richard Redgrave, R.A., Reporter," respectively, do not appear to have been authorised by the jury as a body; indeed, from the very fact of their being dated "November, 1851," a month subsequent to the closing of the Exhibition, and to the award of the awards, they could not have formed part of the Reports delivered into the hands of Prince Albert upon which those awards were based. Nevertheless, these supplemental Reports are printed and issued by the Commission as part of the Jury Reports, and we have a right to make use of the as such, and to resort to them for explanation of the grounds upon which particular awards have been made. This privilege we avail ourselves of the more readily, as, in their first meagre Report, signed Panizzi, they state:—

The jury would willingly have endeavoured to state, as directed by the 30th clause of the Council of Chairman, the several grounds upon which four of the great medals have been recommended; but, they think, it has been found impossible to comply with such an instruction with reference to objects of such variety, although they feel how desirable it was that such an instruction should be observed in those cases in which the elements out of which the juries were to form their judgment, were of a more definite and uniformly appreciable nature.

Frankly confessing that we do not understand what is driven at in the latter part of this sentence, and certainly unable with the avowal of the jury, as a body, that they are unable to state the grounds upon which they recommended three out of four of the council medals which they awarded, namely, those adjudicated to works of sculpture. The jury, however, do not leave us entirely in the dark as to the principles by which they were, or fancied they were, guided in making their awards. The following passage does honour to their intentions, and points to a position at once magnificent and mysterious:—

In forming their judgment upon works in the highest branch of art coming within their jurisdiction, the jury have principally looked for the embodiment of ideas, thought, feeling, and passion; not for the mere imitation of nature, however true in detail, or admirable in execution. They have looked for originality in treatment, in those or more happily expressed in that style which has for twenty-three centuries been the wonder of every civilised people, and the standard of excellence to which artists of the highest order have endeavoured to attain. Wherever this originality, combined with a judicious adaptation of this style, have been met with, the jury have acknowledged a corresponding amount of merit; and it is this originality of conception, improved by such style, which the jury have recognised, by the honours placed at their disposal. They have endeavoured to record, in the most emphatic manner, their anxious wish that artists should study to give their ideas that form and life which spiritualises the work of art to be placed as a type of nature itself. The jury of Class 30 would point to the remains of the Parthenon as embodying the result of the great principles which they have been anxious to inculcate, and which they desire to see universally adopted. The limited number of council medals awarded must not, therefore, be regarded as a proof of deficiency of talent in the bulk of the works exhibited, but as evidences of the severity with which the principles adopted by the jury have been applied.

Here the jury point to "the embodiment of *ideas, thought, feeling* and *passion*—not mere imitations of nature, &c.," which is good; they point to the remains of the Parthenon, "as embodying the result of the great principles which they are desirous to inculcate," which is very good; they declare that they will only have rewarded with the highest honours "the highest works of the highest class," which is better still; and then they tell us that they have only awarded three council medals in sculpture, and that these are to Kiss's "Amazon," Marochetti's "Richard Cœur de Lion" (which braved the scorching sun and pitiless storm outside the building), and to Pradier's marble statue of "Phryne." In what respect these works give evidence of being of the highest merit in the highest walk of art; how they embody the principles of "that style which has for twenty-three centuries been the wonder of every civilised people, and the standard of excellence to which artists of the highest order have endeavoured to attain," the jury, by their reporter, Panizzi, do not condescend to explain; or whether it was for the negative recommendation of failure in respect of "mere imitation of nature" that they were selected for distinguished reward, we are left in utter doubt. We therefore turn to the supplemental report of Dr Waagen, in hopes of finding some critical remarks explanatory of the impressions under which the jury, of which he formed a member, arrived at their decision. Unfortunately, Dr. Waagen's opinions do not seem to be in consonance with those of the jury—they certainly do not support their awards as re-pects essentials of high art. Speaking of Kiss's "Amazon," Dr. Waagen says, we think with justice:—

The approbation which it has received proves that, where a work of art possesses an striking merits, considerable faults cannot counteract the favourable impression which is produced. It is one of the fundamental laws of sculpture "in the round," that from many, but at all events from the principal points of view, the outlines of the figures shall be distinct, and at the same time beautiful; and this rule is signally transgressed in the work of Kiss. The forms of the tiger and the horse are blended together in one confused mass, so that the former view is very untrue, and even in the side views we lose on one side the head of the horse, on the other that of the tiger. Council medal (!)

Of Marochetti's "Richard Cœur de Lion," he says:—

The frank and noble conception of the chivalrous king holding up his sword in his right hand, and the spirited action of the horse, make this a very remarkable work. In one part, however, it is to be doubted if the modelling of the horse there is a mark of knowledge. The hind quarter, and hind legs, especially, have rather a mean appearance, and the execution of this part of the horse is very imperfect; the disposition of the veins particularly is altogether arbitrary. The artist has, however, exhibited within the building a horse's head finished in detail, and from this sample we may see that even on further modelling may much improve the general effect. Council Medal (!!)

Of Pradier's "Phryne," he says:—

The careful chiselling of the surface, and the general breadth of the treatment, show that the sculptor has not studied the master-pieces of Greek art in this group, and the artist has been for the most part very happy in the selection and treatment of the forms. The execution, however, is not equally careful throughout. Council medal for the Phryne (!!)

We leave these comments, which come from the pen of a critic of no mean repute, to speak for themselves. If they have any value they signally condemn of incompetence, or of something worse, the whole of the jury concerned in this department. We have not space to go into further details, or to touch upon other departments at present: we propose doing so in a future article.

Music.

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSES.

Charles Mathews, the facetious actor of the Lyceum, in his recent *brochure* on the state of the French and English dramas, thus refers to the conflict between Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera:—

A few years ago Her Majesty's was the only Italian Opera in London, but as there were not audiences enough to ensure its constant success, another opera was started at Covent Garden to oppose it; an honourable rivalry sprung up as to which could give away the greatest number of free admissions, and a succession of disinterested stir-ups have been made ever since to impart fresh life into both establishments, by the most extensive endeavours to cut each other's throat. Which house will ultimately succeed in this amiable object I cannot say; but, in the meantime, while the ingenious problem is solving, our first national theatre is dead.

The comedian's jokes on the operatic conflict are amusing, but not novel; precisely the same witticisms went the round of the clubs in the year 1847, the commencement of the conflict; but the two houses survive, and what is more, we believe will outlive even Mr. Charles Mathews's pleasantry. It is true that Mr. Lumley has announced his retirement from the management; it is equally true that the dog-days, the elections, and Mdlle. Wagner have caused Mr. Gye nearly as many untoward results as those of the rival establishment; but the supremacy of the opera in the present generation is too firmly established to admit of its decay, and the boundaries of the lyric drama have been too extended, to permit the existence of any monopoly. When the Italian stage was confined principally to the works of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi, and when its chief attraction was the female company, little or nothing was achieved for art; but the introduction of the masterpieces of the French and German schools, and the advent of *artistes* of every nation to constitute the executive, have effected a complete revolution in the operatic system. The vastly increasing facilities of the railroad have rendered the provincial amateurs part and parcel of the nightly assembled multitudes in the London Italian Opera-houses; and if they have failed to be both financially successful we shall be prepared to prove on a future occasion that such failure has arisen from the perversity of the managements—first, in persisting to perform on the same nights; secondly, to the high prices, maintained to ensure full houses only for a limited period of the season; and, finally, to the insane policy of preventing the introduction by the respective subscribers. This, however, is not the moment to enter fully into the subject; at the close of the season, we shall open our case to indicate that two opera-houses in this vast metropolis for the due interpretation of the lyric productions of the Italian, French, German, and *English* composers, will only suffice to supply a reasonable want of the musical community.

It is curious that the advent of the dog-days should be selected by the directors of both Italian Opera-houses for the production of the novelties they have promised their patrons and subscribers. At Her Majesty's Theatre, the grand opera, "Casilda," composed by the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the brother of Prince Albert, has been only mentioned in the daily bills within the last few days; and that of "Martha," Balfe's most all-engrossing object of activity, no less than four ballets and *divertissements* having been mounted, even amidst all the contrarieties of the manager, who has fought, and is fighting, gallantly in his retreat.

The Royal Italian Opera directors have not the same excuse for their supineness as Mr. Lumley. They made a pompous announcement of five novelties, namely, Donizetti's "Martin," Spohr's "Faust," Jullien's "Pietro il Grande," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Weber's "Oberon." The subscribers have only had the advantage of hearing the two first-mentioned productions; the third is under way, and will only be produced when the *habitués* have departed, and "Count Ory" and "Oberon" are amongst the postponements to an indefinite period. Now the persons who have taken boxes and stalls on the faith of the prospectus, have just reason to complain of its non-fulfilment, and they have an equal right to protest against the presentation of any new works on a non-subscription night. As this system was one of the complaints, by the supporters of her Majesty's Theatre, against Mr. Lumley, the Royal Italian Opera directors, who affect to remedy old abuses, have drawn down just censure for their imitation of the bad policy of the ancient house.

Up to this period, the event of the operatic season, at both houses, has been solely confined to the introduction of Spohr's "Faust," under the composer's direction. Spohr was born in Szeen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, either in 1780, 1783, or 1784—he cannot say which year; and, as director of music to the Court, Frankfort, Vienna, and Cassell, has occupied a high position on the German lyric stage by his operas, "Der Zweikampf der Gepebten," "Der Berggeist," "Faust," "Jessonda," "Zemire et Azor," "Pietro d'Albano," and "Das Befreste Deutschen." Although "Faust" was composed so early as 1814, it was unknown out of Germany. It was politic on the part of the Royal Italian Opera management to make an experiment with Spohr's operas; but despite of the *prestige* of the composer's presence, and of the care bestowed on the execution, in which Costa asserted largely, cheerfully resigns his post in the orchestra to give Spohr's "Faust," as regards public opinion, has proved a failure. The causes which produced this result have been explained in our weekly notices, but the fact is one which ought to be highly suggestive to the managers of the two Royal Italian Operas. The exhumation of the works of ancient and living masters will not be a process of long duration. After the operas of Gluck, Mercadante, Spontini, Cherubini, and perhaps Mayer, have been essayed, and some untried ones of Mozart, Cimarosa, Weber, Donizetti, Auber, and Meyerbeer, there will be left open the "vexed question" of the new composers. But herein is the enormous difficulty to be overcome by the ruling powers of the two opera houses. Mr. Lumley liberally gave commissions to Costa, Verdi, Halévy, Alari, and Balfe; and yet "Don Carlos," "La Tempesta," "Le Tre Nozze," and "Florinda," were one and all failures in a financial point of view. Mr. Gye's only act in the way of bringing forward original operas has been in authorising his partner in the promenade concerts, Mr. Jullien, to try his luck with "Pietro il Grande;" but of this essay we cannot now write. The importations from Paris, as regards Auber, Halévy, and Gounod have been singularly unfortunate at both houses, save in the "Masaniello." Even "La Dame," a masterly conception in its way, has not yet made its public; and "Sapho," though brimful of genius, was not tolerated. This review of the doings is discouraging for both opera houses; but it is useless to shut one's eyes and ears to facts. Since Bellini and Donizetti, no composer has arisen for the Italian stage like Meyerbeer, and the star even of Rossini has paled by the side of the Gallic-teutonic writer. The "Huguenots" in one season, the "Prophète" in another year, saved the Royal Italian Opera from perdition. Composers and their advocates are bound then solely in all the trammels of counterpoint, would do well to reflect on the causes of such numerous failures, and to account for the successes of French grand opera. It may be found that the inspiration of the libretto writer has helped the genius of the composer in those works which exhibit the greatest vitality; but opera managers have generally a horror of offering such terms of remuneration to poets and composers as would induce men of acknowledged ability to bestow their time on a new opera. Perhaps the new international copyright law may lead to some important changes.

The Drama.

THEATRES.

THE closing of the Haymarket, the Princess', and the Lyceum Theatres, seems to point out the present as the fit nr time for a due consideration of the progress made in acting and the drama during the past season. The flourishing condition of the Princess' Theatre, as an arena of legitimate acting, is a living witness of the wisdom of the law that declared the liberty of the stage, and permitted every theatre, major or minor, to perform the best obtainable dramas. Sadler's Wells, it will be remembered, was the first theatre that took advantage of the new act; and, under the management of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, prospered in the channel of Shakspearian revivals. Nothing was wanting but this kind of free-trade in the drama to ensure its continuance of life. At the very moment when it was declared defunct at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, and by many was thought to have died of the two patent houses and their monopoly, it took refuge in a suburban dwelling; and, though it had exchanged a temple for what was but a bettermost barn, was found all at once in a renewed and progressive state. The enterprise thus commenced has continued to be conducted in the most laudable manner; and to the energy and judgment of Mr. Phelps the highest credit is due. Down to the end of the last season it has been confessedly a benefit to the neighbourhood. The tastes of the whole community in that populous district has been raised by the moral and judicious management of its local theatre.

Mr. Kean was later in the field, but came to the Princess' with the advantage of the experience won from the smaller establishment. That experience had taught that the public would be satisfied with a management that had an honest purpose in view, and worked it out steadily and energetically. The thing chiefly needed was, that the plan of the season's campaign should be mapped out from the beginning; that the management should predetermine what pieces it should produce, and the probable run of each, so as to enable itself to accommodate its company and accessories to the business, rather than the latter to the former. For the blind agencies hitherto directing the course of theatrical chances, the new system substituted an intelligent conduct, conducive at once to order and economy. The system has secured proper intervals of time for the production of new pieces or revivals. In fact, Mr. Kean has calculated on two months' rehearsal and preparation for every new piece, and has thus provided for its perfect representation on the first night, thereby securing the approbation of the audience by the general accuracy of the initial impression. This is a great point gained and evades a world of peril and difficulty.

The season just concluded was inaugurated with the costly revival of a Shakspearian comedy and tragedy, "Twelfth Night" and "King John." The latter was placed upon the stage with a profusion of historical accessories, and unequalled for their correctness and expressiveness. The resources of a theatre like the Princess' allowed of no e being done in this way than was possible in the confined space and with the lower prices of a suburban establishment. Mr. Kean was thus enabled to place his house beyond ordinary competition. It has, however, been asserted by some, that this attention to accessories is injurious to the drama, and too often a substitute for good acting. The latter, as the Princess', is the best that exists; but, as to the dramatic question, there can be no doubt that the necessity for this excessive ornamentation in such plays as "King John," is a proof that the Shakspearian drama is no longer self-supportant—that it requires an excess of illustration to give it novelty and currency, and that this bolstering-up of works rapidly becoming obsolete, as acting plays, can only last for a short while longer.

In this *resumé* we must not omit to mention that the career of the Princess' during the last season was signalised by the production of an extraordinary piece, entitled "The Corsican Brothers," a melodramatic ghost-story, which has called forth as much praise as censure. The novelty of its stage effects, the striking nature of the superstition, the national manners portrayed, the interesting way it

of these were selected, and a company engaged expressly suited to their efficient casting, these produced in a fore-ordained order of succession, the Haymarket Theatre would appeal to the more polite portion of the public, which it has no difficulty in attracting. A large number of pieces, of various shades of merit, but none of them ambitious in their class, has been produced during the season, with, as it is understood, but a moderate share of success. Of these, the most prominent, and the most meritorious, have been a three-act drama by Mr. Mark Lemon, entitled "Mind your own Business;" and a comedy by Mr. Buckstone, called "The Foundlings." Both of these are domestic in their topics, and affect a certain extravagance in their theatrical management rather to avoid the critical standard than affect it, and aim at a supposed popular style of composition, that, while it declines to challenge severe criticism, appeals to the less cultivated taste of a promiscuous audience. If it could be proved by experience that this is the sort of thing most profitable to the Haymarket Theatre, we should concede readily enough to the propriety of producing it. But this species of production has patrons elsewhere, and seldom draws even moderate houses at this establishment. A standard classical theatre is at present wanted, and Mr. Webster might make the boards of the Haymarket an arena where the highest genius both of author and actor might find its culminating point.

The expediency of unity in managerial tactics was never more strongly exemplified than in the late experiment made by Mr. Bunn at Drury Lane. Like "a man on double business bound," he attempted to combine two objects, and failed to render full justice to either. Though aided by our two best tragic actresses, and a strong operatic company, the season proved unsatisfactory and unprofitable. The public failed to recognise a determinate purpose and singleness of aim; and though willing, were unable, to patronise, for want of a specific object on which their attention could be fixed.

Drury-Lane was re-opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Sheridan Smith, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Buchanan, from the United States, to a London audience at the national theatre. Mr. Buchanan had previously performed at the Marylebone, and evinced the possession of great power and intelligence; but it was evident that his style wanted the discipline which only continuous practice can give. The experiment ventured on Monday, therefore, was nothing less than this:—whether a Drury-Lane audience would recognise an actor of indisputable force and talent, notwithstanding the crudities inseparable from inexperience. The tragedy of "Hamlet" was the play, and the part of the melancholy Prince that attempted by the *débutant*. The meditative element in the character was not that which Mr. Buchanan had prominently studied; hence there was a general want of repose in the performance; but the more passionate passages were given with extraordinary vigour, and elicited the most vehement plaudits. A certain excess of energy, however, natural to mere impulsive acting, excited the disapprobation of the more fastidious portion of the audience; but, though the election was evidently contested, the balance of suffrages was greatly in favour of the candidate. Time will do for Mr. Buchanan all that he requires; the elements of greatness are in him; and when he shall have become better acquainted with the peculiarities of the elocution fitted for the English ear, and has rid himself of the heavy and prolonged emphases which seem to be cultivated on the American stage, but which are *counter* to the British public, he will find himself, doubtless, in a position to achieve a high rank in the histrionic profession. The *mise en scène* and the scenery, under the stage-managership of Mr. Henry Marston, were carefully selected, and the whole getting up was highly creditable to his judgment and care.

We should be doing a great injustice to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Mitchell if we neglected to notice his engagement at the St. James's of the German *troupe* led by Herr Emil Devrient in Goethe's elegant, classic, and eminently pathetic tragedy of "Egmont," followed by Schiller's "Don Carlos," Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," and other dramas of inferior reputation. The acting by this company, in these plays, has no doubt already exerted a moral influence on the prospects of the drama in this country. These earlier models of the German theatre, with all the tones and contortions about them of original inspiration, survived adverse circumstance, and begetting a school of histrionic emulation, the poems of "Faust" and "The Song of the Bell." This was a homage paid to poetry which evinced that these German actors had not conceived that absurd aversion to it which was once current in our own green-room; and which, indeed, only a few years ago, was the great impediment to the revival among us of the poetic drama. These Teutonic performances have undoubtedly inspired a taste for the latter, and justified its right to maintain possession of the stage which it created. An intelligible and definite appeal was made to the public, and the response was immediate and decided. The course of performances was generally felt to have been too brief; and it is confidently augured that the re-engagement of the German company will another season prove a profitable speculation, in a strictly pecuniary sense, as well as in a literary and artistic one. Here was a learned and aristocratic audience assembled, and investing with the highest sanctions the character of the entertainment. Her Majesty and Prince Albert also expressed their approbation by their repeated presence; and no encouragement was wanting that could be given to these highly laudable repossessions.

In "a great fact" like this, as also in the smaller ones to which we have alluded, abundant evidence is tendered that the supposed decline of the public taste for the drama involves a fallacy. The public have on all occasions shown a disposition to patronise whatever is worthy in the higher-class theatres, while the crowded state of the *Saloons* shows everywhere that for the mere dramatic *form* of composition the popular taste is as widely spread and as deeply rooted as ever. But the public rightly demand that the higher-class theatre shall have a higher-class drama; and that the appeal should be there made to cultivated minds. All twaddle concerning the drama addressing a mixed audience should be scouted. We cannot think too well of the public—nothing will be found "too good" for them; and managers and authors may be assured that of what they have produced has failed it was "not good enough." The public taste is for "excellence," whether in kind or degree—whether for "The Corsican Brothers" or the German "Egmont;" and where that "excellence" is presented it will be duly appreciated, and the speculator in it amply rewarded. Private feeling or temporary prejudice may sometimes induce us to ignore or doubt this truth; but it is nevertheless an axiom, of a character so practical that the neglect of it becomes necessarily the earnest of failure.

Mr. Mitchell's attention to his new German friends was not, however, suffered to interfere with that due to his old acquaintances—the French company. The performances of the latter, indeed, extended to Wednesday, the 14th inst., when they closed with the representation of "Le Nuit aux Soufflets," the second act of "Le Gamin de Paris," and "La Sœur de Jocrisse," in which MM. Lafont and Levassor respectively appeared. These artists, with Dejazet, Lemaire, Clarisse, Regnier, Denain, and Rose Cheri, have given great celebrity to the season. Foreign performances of this kind extend our theatrical knowledge, and enlarge the domain of public taste. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we learn that Mr. Mitchell intends next season to pursue his plan much further, by adding to his French and German *troupes* those of Spain and Italy. This design will make the St. James's Theatre one of the most interesting places of amusement to those who desire the cultivation of the understanding, as well as the amusement of the fancy. The standard of art must needs be elevated by this congress of artists on the same boards, representing the *chefs d'œuvre* of their different countries.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS AND THE PARISIAN DRAMATISTS.

As regards the proposed dramatic convention between England and France, intended to secure some measure of justice to the Parisian dramatists, who at present, to all intents and purposes, supply the English theatres for nothing, Mr. Charles Mathews, of the Lyceum Theatre, has addressed an amusing letter, in French and in English, to the playwrights over the water. The Gallic portion is a curious specimen of a reckless scramble through an unfamiliar tongue; but both French and English are exceedingly droll, lively, and piquant.

Mr. Mathews's production contains one main proposition, which he quite fails to prove; and a number of minor ones, in which he is right enough; with a dashing account of our own London theatres, and a great deal of amusing, but overstrained, description of the immorality of French vaudevilles and comedies, and of the wonderful masses in which the Parisian theatrical writers find themselves when they attempt English subjects. The main proposition is, that we are not, to any great extent, dependent for the supply of our theatres upon the French. But what is the fact? Mr. Mathews, in one part of his pamphlet, professes to be a "weasel" who has been slily sucking the eggs of the Parisian dramatists, climbing up to nest after nest, and crushing the property of the owners to the last drop. Since he succeeded to the Lyceum Theatre, there have been produced (to the very least ten French adaptations to one English work, while the burlesques have invariably been adaptations from a French book of fairy tales. In his first season, Mr. Mathews brought out "The Pride of the Market" (French), "The Jolly Tragedy" (French), "Brother Sam" (French), "The Rough Diamond" (French), "Box and Cox" (French), "Peggy Green" (French), "Tragedy Queen" (French), "Anything for a Change" (French), "Used up" (French), "Appeal to the Public" (French), and "A Peculiar Position" (French). There is a "weasel" for you! There are a number of eggs sucked as slily and as snugly as you like. Nor has our "weasel" changed his manner of life. All of Mr. Mathews's best recent parts—his *Lanater*, his character in the adaptation of the "Enfant du Peuple," and, above all, his *Mercadet*—that is to say, his *Mr. Affable Hawk*—have been French to the core.

Notwithstanding this fatal flaw in the arguments of the writer, his practical suggestions are good. Altogether, the epistle is lively, offhand, and readable.

Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE importance of Photography, whether we consider it simply in its relation to art, or as an aid to those investigations which promise to advance our knowledge of those radiant forces which perform most important offices in regulating the physical constitution of organic matter, is so great, that we feel some historical notices of its progress cannot be otherwise than interesting to our readers.

The slow advancement of this natural truth is exemplified in a very remarkable manner in the department of science which is devoted to the consideration of the physical phenomena of the sunbeam. It is tolerably certain that in the 16th century the darkening of horn silver (*fused chloride of silver*) was observed by the alchemists; but it was not until the 18th century that any examination of the phenomenon was made. Even then the influence of light on the crystallisation of salts first attracted attention, and memoirs on this subject were published by Petit in 1722, by Chaptal in 1788, and by Diel in 1789.

In 1777, Scheele, the celebrated chemist of Sweden, writes: "Fix a glass prism at the window, and let the refracted sunbeams fall on the floor. In the coloured light put a paper strewed with *luna cornua*, and you will observe that this horn silver grows sooner black in the violet ray than in any of the other rays." Scheffer, in 1790, ascertained that this white salt of silver darkened in the violet ray in fifteen seconds to a shade which required the action of the red ray for twenty minutes. In 1801, Ritter, of Jena, demonstrated the existence of rays beyond the spectrum, having no illuminating power, but possessing active chemical properties. A similar set of researches were undertaken by Dr. Wollaston about the same time, which also proved the remarkable difference existing between the differently coloured rays.

These researches led the way to the experiments of Wedgwood, the celebrated porcelain manufacturer of Etruria, in Staffordshire, which, beyond all dispute, must establish him as the first photographic artist. From the journal of the Royal Institution of 1803 we copy the title of Mr. Wedgwood's memoir, and a few of his remarks, with the notes of Sir Humphry Davy:—

"An Account of a Method of Copying Paintings upon Glass, and of making Profiles by the Agency of Light upon Nitrate of Silver; with Observations by Humphry Davy."

A solution of nitrate of silver spread on white paper or white leather was the photographic material employed; and he remarks—"The alterations of colours take place more speedily in proportion as the light is more intense. In the direct rays of the sun two or three minutes are sufficient to produce the full effect; in the shade several hours are required; and light transmitted through different coloured glasses, acts upon it with different degrees of intensity. When the shadow of any figure is thrown upon the prepared surface, the part concealed by it remains white, while the other parts speedily become dark. For copying paintings on glass, the solution should be applied on leather; and in this case it is more readily acted on than when paper is used. After the colour has been once fixed on leather paper, it cannot be removed by the application of water, or water and soap, *and it is in a high degree permanent*. Besides the applications of this method of copying that have just been mentioned, there are many others; and it will be useful for making delineations of all such objects as are possessed of a texture partly opaque and partly transparent. The woody fibre of leaves, and the wings of insects, may be pretty accurately represented by means of it; and in this case it is only necessary to cause the direct solar light to pass through them, and to receive the shadow upon prepared leather." Sir Humphry Davy adds, "*The images formed by means of a camera obscura* have been found to be too faint to produce in any moderate time an effect upon the nitrate of silver. *To copy these images was the first object of Mr. Wedgwood in his researches on this subject.* In following these processes I have found that the images of small objects produced by means of the solar microscope may be copied without difficulty on prepared paper. In comparing the effects produced by light upon muriate of silver with those produced upon nitrate, it seemed evident that the muriate was the most susceptible. Nothing but a method of preventing the unshaded parts of the delineation from being coloured by exposure to the day is wanting to render this process as useful as it is elegant."

No further investigation of the subject appears to have been made for many years. The failure on the part of Wedgwood and Davy was due entirely to the want of these chemical agents, which were afterwards employed as the fixing materials. Hyposulphite of soda was not discovered by Sir John Herschel until 1819, when he at once detected and described the habitudes of the salts of silver in connexion with hyposulphuric acid. Iodine was not known before 1812, when it was discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris; and bromine was a yet later discovery, by M. Balard, of Montpelier. Without these agents Photography could not have advanced beyond the point at which Wedgwood and Davy left it.

In 1814 M. Niepce, of Chalons, on the Saône, turned his attention to the chemical agency of light, his object being "to fix the images of the camera obscura," and he discovered the peculiar property of solar radiations in altering the solubility of several resinous substances. By spreading bitumen on a glass or metal plate, and placing this in the camera obscura, Niepce found that in five or six hours a *dormant image was impressed on the plate*, which was rendered evident by placing its prepared material in any solvent of the bitumen or resin employed. This development of a dormant image has been patented as though it were a new discovery of Mr. Fox Talbot, whereas it was known exactly twenty years before he commenced an experiment on the subject. Niepce resided at Kew in 1827; and still pursuing the subject, he produced many of these pictures, some of which are still in the possession of his friends in this country. They possess much of the air of Daguerreotypes, but are necessarily imperfect as pictures when compared with the Photographs which we are now producing. In 1824, Daguerre commenced his researches, employing, as Wedgwood had, the nitrate and chloride of silver. In 1826, Niepce and Daguerre became acquainted, and they pursued their inquiries together. In 1829 Niepce communicated his processes to Daguerre, from which communication we must make a few extracts of great importance in the history of Photography:—

"The discovery which I have made, and to which I give the name of *Heliography*, consists in producing spontaneously, by the action of light, with gradations of tints from black to white, the images received by the camera obscura. He then describes his process, and says:—"The plate thus prepared may be immediately submitted to the action of the luminous fluid in the focus of the camera. But even after having been thus exposed a length of time sufficient for receiving the impression of external objects, nothing is apparent to show that these impressions exist. *The few rays of the future picture remain still invisible. The next operation, then, is to disengage the shrouded imagery*, and this is accomplished by a solvent."

In 1829 *Iodine* was first employed by Niepce and Daguerre to "black the resinous plates on which the heliographic pictures were obtained." Daguerre appears, however, to have noticed some peculiarity in the action of light on the silver plates, as Niepce, in a letter to him, speaks of "a decoction of thlapsi (shepherd's purse), fumes of phosphorus, and particularly of sulphur, as acting on silver in the same way as *iodine*, and that caloric produced the same effect by oxidizing the metal, for from *this cause proceeded in all these instances this extreme sensibility to light.*"

Niepce died in 1838; and in January, 1839, Daguerre's great discovery was announced, and specimens were shown to the *élite* of Paris. In July following a bill passed the Chamber of Deputies securing to M. Daguerre a pension for life of 6000 francs, and to M. Isidore Niepce, the son of the originator of Heliography, a pension of 4000 francs, as the purchase price of the secret of the process of Daguerréotype—*for the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most surprising discoveries that honour their native land.*" "This discovery France has adopted; from the first moment she has cherished a pride in liberally bestowing it—*a gift to the whole world.*" Such was the language of M. Arago, and we find M. Duchâtel saying, "*the invention does not admit of being secured by patent, for as soon as published all might avail themselves of its advantages.*" Notwithstanding these assertions, made no doubt with the utmost honesty by these distinguished Frenchmen, we find M. Daguerre trafficking in the English patent market; and on the 15th July, 1839, Mr. Miles Berry patents for "*a certain foreigner residing in France,*" this process which her Minister declares cannot be patented.

The Daguerréotype patent has nearly expired, and, from the circumstance that some points of legality remain undecided, it may already be regarded as having run its period.

On the 31st January, 1839, Mr. Fox Talbot published "Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing;" and on the 21st February, 1839, he gave the mode of preparing the paper employed. This included a mode of covering paper with chloride of silver, which he rendered, by repeated washings, sufficiently sensitive for the camera obscura. There we have the same agent used as Davy recommended to Wedgwood, and employed himself, there being scarcely any difference in the manipulation recommended. Mr. Talbot advised the fixing of these pictures by a solution of common salt; but this was of the most imperfect kind—the pictures turning blue in the white parts after the slightest exposure.

The next publication in order of date, of any novelty was that of Sir John Herschel to the Royal Society, 14th March, 1839, which was followed by his admirable memoir on the "Chemical Action of the Rays of the Solar Spectrum," &c., read 20th February, 1840. In the first of these, Sir John Herschel recommends the use of the *hyposulphate of soda* as a fixing agent; and, in the second, he advises its being used for the iodide of silver, as being less soluble in it than the chloride. Sir John Herschel also introduced the use of the hydr odate of potash for the purpose of converting the dark oxide into iodide of silver, and what is still more to the purpose, published the peculiarities of "*iodised paper*"—we quote his words:—"The preparation of this paper (with hydriodate of potash and nitrate of silver) is very variable in its results, according to the strength of the solutions used. If strong solutions of the hydriodate be used, it is nearly or quite insensible; if weak, the reverse."

At the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, in July, 1841, Mr. Robert Hunt made a communication "On the influence of the Ferrocyanate of Potash on the Iodide of Silver, producing a highly sensitive Photographic preparation," in which he gave particular directions for the preparation of *iodised paper*, as follows:—"Highly glazed letter-paper is washed over with a solution of one drachm of nitrate of silver to an ounce of distilled water; it is quickly dried, and a second time washed with the same solution. It is then, when dry, placed for a minute in a solution of two drachms of the hydriodate of potash in six ounces of water, placed on a smooth board, gently washed, by allowing some water to flow over it, and dried in the dark, at common temperatures."

Iodised paper was also employed by Mr. Ryan, Lassaigne, and others, from which it appears quite certain that any dealer in Photographic materials may make and sell any of the iodised papers prepared as published by Sir John Herschel, Mr. R. Hunt, or others, previously to the date of the Calotype patent.

In Sir John Herschel's paper, already referred to, we find particular mention of the use of *gallic acid* as an exciting agent; but this able experimentalist, says that he failed "*of any marked success in this line, with the somewhat problematical exception of gallic acid and its compounds.*"

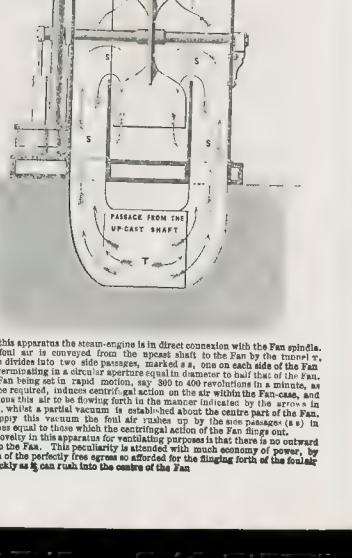
(To be concluded in our next.)

STEAM SUCTION FAN FOR VENTILATING MINES.

THE frequent lamentable occurrence of frightful explosions in coal-mines, scattering death, havoc, and misery around the scene of their occurrence, cannot but render any effectual means of preventing such disasters highly interesting. In this persuasion a Sketch is given of the Direct-Action Suction Fan, for the better ventilation of coal-pits.

This Fan is now in full and most successful action at one of Earl Fitzwilliam's mines, and is giving the utmost satisfaction to the proprietor. The ventilation of the mine is perfect; and the machine being on the surface of the ground above, passers-by, as well as the persons entrusted with the management of the Fan, can see at all times whether it be in proper action. This grand point has not hitherto been attained by any other device. The Davy lamp, for example—however efficacious when closed and in a perfect state, is liable to accidental damage if the surrounding wire-gauze, as is often opened or broken into by some reckless miner, when the flame of the lamp ignites the explosive gas, and all living beings within its reach are hurled into eternity.

The Steam Suction Fan is another of Nasmyth's splendid inventions. His well-known steam-hammer, which has such unprecedented power over large masses of the most obdurate metal, is capable of such a reduction of its force as to chip an egg without breaking the glass that holds it. So the power of this Steam Fan is variable at pleasure; it can raise a perfect gale throughout the workings of a mine when requisite, whilst it is so entirely under command than that on general and ordinary occasions it causes no more wind, as it were, a gentle zephyr to play through the mine, thus invigorating the operatives below ground without annoying them.



In this apparatus the steam-engine is in direct connexion with the Fan spindle. The foul air is conveyed from the upcast shaft to the Fan by the tunnel T, which divides into two side passages, marked s s, one on each side of the Fan they terminating in a circular aperture equal in diameter to half that of the Fan. The Fan being set in rapid motion, say 300 to 400 revolutions in a minute, as may be required, induces centrifugal action on the air within the Fan-case, and occasions this air to be flowing forth in the manner indicated by the arrows in Fig 1, whilst a partial vacuum is established about the centre part of the Fan. To supply this vacuum the foul air rushes up by the side passages (s s) in volumes equal to those which the centrifugal action of the Fan flings out.

A novelty in this apparatus for ventilating purposes is that there is no outward case to the Fan. This peculiarity is attended with much economy of power, by reason of the perfectly free egress so afforded for the flinging forth of the foul air as quickly as it can rush into the centre of the Fan

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Observe! JAMES LAW, 31, Lindgate-hill.

London: Printed and Published, at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM [illegible] 18, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.—SUP-[illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 572.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

THE elections have at length closed; but almost before there has been time to make up the lists, and to range the members into the rank and file of party, a mightier than party has removed two of them from the mortal scene. Thus a new appeal to two important constituencies has become necessary. But the results, whatever they may be, cannot sensibly affect the general character and tendency of the Parliament of 1852. Its opinions are known, although it has not had an opportunity of expressing them. On each of the two great sides into which English politics divide themselves, we behold a strong phalanx. But these two parties, as far as their names are concerned, represent old traditions rather than modern wants. The one is marshalled under the banner of Liberalism; the other yields allegiance to the older principle of Toryism. But it is so difficult in these days to define what either Toryism or Liberalism means, that the Earl of Derby, the Tory, is, possibly, more liberal in many respects than Lord John Russell, the Whig; and Mr. Joseph Hume, in some others, may be a stauncher Conservative than Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. Names, more than principles, decided the greater number of contested elections. The only real principle at issue—that of the stability or reversability of Free Trade—has not only been solemnly re-affirmed by all the large constituencies, but has made converts more or less willing, cordial, and sincere among constituencies that, not many months ago, looked upon a corn-tax as the bulwark of the rights of the Throne, of the sanctity of the Church, and of the liberty of the people. The principle is no longer in question; and, if it were, a third party, with Sir James Graham at its head—weak in point of numbers, but powerful in point of character and talent—is sufficiently strong to turn the scale in its favour, and to be the arbiter of the national destiny.

But, although the sympathies of the new Parliament are clearly enough defined, the country has yet to learn the policy of the Ministry. Perhaps the Ministry has almost as much to learn as the country in this respect, and awaits the word of command from Mr. Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the head and the tongue of the Administration. He is its representative and its oracle, and is in reality the leader, though apparently but the follower. If the Derby Ministry have any policy, it exists in his mind. It is to his speeches alone that the country can look to discover anything like a clue to the intentions of the Government. From all the other members, from the Premier down to Mr. Christopher or Sir Fitzroy Kelly, comes nothing but contradiction or vagueness. Mr. Disraeli speaks more to the purpose. He is ambitious, and he is clever. He has wrought his way to power by means that he himself does not in all probability entirely approve; but, having attained this high position, his whole previous history, and the character of his mind, lead the impartial critic to conclude that he will not allow any feeling of personal consistency, or any very chivalrous and romantic attachment to his party, to prevent him from carrying out any new convictions that may have taken possession of his mind. The Sir Robert Peel, whom he attacked with so much bitterness, will, in all likelihood, prove to be his own model. The name of Disraeli will in that case be added to the long and unhappy, but illustrious, list of the victims and the instruments of overwhelming public necessity. In spite of his former self, Sir Robert Peel untaxed the food of a nation. In spite of himself, Mr. Disraeli will, or has, become a Free-trader; and it seems to be his "mission" to carry out that great principle to a further extent than Sir Robert Peel ever imagined, and to make all bread-producers as satisfied with it as all bread-consumers notoriously are. Like that lamented statesman, Mr. Disraeli, will assuredly find himself in a difficulty between his past professions and his present responsibilities; between the allegiance which he owes to his party, and that higher allegiance and more sacred duty which he owes to his country. "Do not," said the right hon. gentleman, a few weeks ago, to the electors of Buckinghamshire—"do not suppose that, when the new Parliament assembles, you will see marshalled before each other the old parties who have hitherto governed the empire. You will have new principles of action introduced, you will have new policies, founded on those principles, recommended to the notice of the House of Commons; and you will find at least that it is possible, notwithstanding all the passions of party hatred that a Ministry, which understands the 'spirit of the age,' has had to encounter—*that it is possible, I repeat, for such a Ministry to govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community, and by adopting a policy that will make it, if possible, more powerful and prosperous than before.*"

These are eloquent words, and they proclaim a great principle, as well as a great fact. It is not for us to attempt to reconcile such a declaration and such a confession with the previous words and actions of the speaker. He who is bidding for power, may, when scrambling or fighting in the ranks of party, say many things which he would dread or scorn to utter when he has attained power, and felt its weighty responsibilities upon him. In the heat of the conflict the vision is not clear. There *is* the dust of the battle to obscure it, and there is the fierce excitement of the fray to inflame the passions, and to silence the voice of reason. But on the cold summit, far above the tumult of the crowd, the vision is more extended. In solitude reason resumes the power which she for awhile may have abdicated in the crowd. So we confidently expect it will be with Mr. Disraeli. He has given his party due warning. If they will not take it, the fault will be theirs, and not his. For months, if not for years, it was evident, from the whole tendency of Sir Robert Peel's measures and speeches, that he would repeal the Corn Laws; but his party refused to see that which to the rest

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, HAY'S HOUSE, &C.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the world was plainly visible, and confided in him until the last moment. When, at length, their eyes were opened, their vexation with themselves was vented with double and treble acerbity upon him. Perhaps such a fate will be that of Mr. Disraeli. The signs of it are many—so many that even the clever debater who is to perform upon Disraeli what Disraeli performed upon Peel has buckled on his armour, and prepared himself for the encounter. The electors of Middlesex will know whom we mean.

But whatever be Mr. Disraeli's principles or intentions, the fiscal system of this country requires and will command revision. He who shall reduce it into order and consistency, and who shall deprive it of all injustice, will be a great public benefactor, whatever his party or personal antecedents may have been. To maintain the public credit and restore to untaxed industry, knowledge, health, and food; to open up profitable trade with near or remote nations of the earth, and to place all necessary and inevitable burdens upon the backs best fitted to bear them, are objects of ambition which have evidently flitted over the mental sight of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a great thing to be the farmers' friend, but it is a still greater thing to be the friend of the whole people, the farmers included. The various rumours that are afloat as to the means by which the great consummation is to be attempted under Mr. Disraeli's auspices need not at present detain us. Taxes to be abolished and to be imposed—the one as grand in amount and in operation as the other—are freely spoken of; but it will be time enough to consider them when they have emerged from the obscurity of rumour into the full blaze of Ministerial avowal. Enough, however, is evident to strengthen the belief that the Government has no power—or chance of power—to take such steps as Mr. Disraeli has indicated, "in the interests of the whole community," except as ultra Free-traders. This would certainly be a curious result of the angry squabbles of the last six years. "You have given us free trade in corn," say the farmers; "let us have free trade in tea, in coffee, in sugar, in wine, in every other article of necessity or luxury that we require." The request is reasonable; and it will certainly be edifying if Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues be the men who are destined to comply with it.

CONFLAGRATION AT MONTREAL.

THE great conflagration at Montreal, Canada, which commenced on Thursday morning, the 8th of July, and continuing throughout that day and part of the next, destroyed 1100 houses, and property amounting in the aggregate to £201,000, was briefly noticed last week and the week before in our columns at that early period of the disaster. We now give some details of this dread.ul catastrophe, taken from the local papers; which, with the aid of the accompanying illustrations, will enable a fuller conception to be formed of the great extent and disastrous character of the calamity.

The St. Lawrence Main-street may be said to divide the city of Montreal in its length into two nearly equal parts. Its direction is about north-east going out of town; but, for the sake of clearness, we shall speak of it as if it ran due north, accommodating the same topographical error to the streets which cross it. On the east side, then, of this St. Lawrence-street, are a number of other streets running parallel to it, viz. St. Dominique, St. Constant, St. Germain, St. Elizabeth, Sanguinet, and St. Denis streets. Including the east side of St. Lawrence street, these form the St. Louis Ward. The southern boundary of the ward is Craig-street; the next going northward is Notre-Dame, and then Lagauchetiere-street. South of Lagauchetiere-street there was little destruction. But north of it, the whole ward may be said to have been burnt quite to the fields, as the first act of the dreadful tragedy. The streets running on the east side of it in the direction we take the liberty of calling east and west, northward of Lagauchetiere street, are Dorchester, St. Catharine, Mignonne and Fortiere streets. The whole oblong comprised between the boundaries we have described, will be about 2750 feet (say half a mile) north and south from Lagauchetiere-street to the fields, perhaps by 1250 feet (say a quarter of a mile) from St. Lawrence to St. Denis streets.

The first outbreak took place either in a house on the east side of St. Lawrence-street, or, immediately at the back of it, at a point about midway between Lagauchetiere-street and the fields. Here it burned with great fury among the houses on the east side of the street, extending itself southwards to the St. Lawrence Market, which, though of wood, was fortunately preserved, and northwards as far as Mignonne-street. St. Lawrence-street is very near St. Lawrence-street, and just at that point there was a lumber yard owned, we believe, by Judge Aylwin, and occupied by Mr. Insley. At 10 o'clock the flames had not yet attained those premises, and the open space which seemed to offer the means of combatting the conflagration. Unhappily there had been throughout the morning no efficient supply of water, and no means had been taken for taking down the piles of dry wood. It was probably nearly eleven, some two hours after the fire began, before this place began to blaze. When it did the greatest anxiety began to be felt for the General Hospital, situated on Dorchester-street, which, where it makes the corner with St. Dominique-street. Happily, between it and the wood-yard there was but one low wooden house, flanked by a large garden. Several gentlemen here exerted themselves with great zeal in covering the roof and gable with blankets, and eventually the wood-yard burnt out without having done more than threaten the hospital. The latter had in the meantime done good service in the parts of the city lying to the south of the wood-yard; for its great height, and the vacant ground it stands upon, had formed a barrier against the flying sparks, and so checked the southward march of the flames. In the meantime everything to the southward was going as if made of matches: a few stone houses scattered through the ward, generally with wooden galleries and offices, were utterly unable to resist the heat and flakes of fire from the whole streets of wooden houses by which they were surrounded. The flames, fanned by a very strong westerly breeze, rushed from street to street, and from house to house, like water pouring down a rapid. It crossed St. Constant-street in one broad sheet of red flame many yards wide, about noon, and very shortly after it attained the easterly limit of the Ward—St. Denis street—by the wooden buildings which serve for stables at the back. St. Denis-street is, or rather was, throughout nearly the whole length, built only on one side, the eastern side being occupied by a very spacious garden, with a couple of wooden houses standing in it, except on the corner of St. Catherine-street, where stood the Bishop's or St. James Church, St. James St. Catherine-street, where stood the Bishop's or St. James Church, St. James Schoolhouse, the R. C. Bishop's late residence, and a splendid palace, recently built for his Grace, and only completed within a few weeks. All these buildings built for his Grace, and only completed within a few weeks. All these buildings are contiguous. On the side which forms the boundary of St. Louis Ward, there were rows of very handsome wooden houses, one part called Cornwall-terrace, occupied as the residences of several military officers and others of the most respectable families in town. North of these, however, there were some less extensive buildings of brick, and farther on, south, of wood; a large block of the latter kind being directly opposite the episcopal residence. Stone or wood, however, seemed now to be alike feeble. The flames came on a quarter of a mile broad, and apparently sealed the whole of the line of buildings in the street. At the southern end of it, there is a short street going westerly to the Champ de Mars, where are the General's office and the Town Major's office. A strong party of the 30th Regiment were stationed there, together with all the clerks of the departments, and by great exertions they contrived to save the street, having, however, been in sufficient danger to induce the removal of the papers. Northward, everything was burned, except some detached houses standing in the fields. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the wooden block at this part of the street, took fire. Happily the stables at the back had no sooner ignited than they continued along St. Catherine-street, while, the flames had no sooner ignited than they continued along St. Catherine-street, the ecclesiastical property adjoining. From St. Lawrence-street at this moment, the ecclesiastical property adjoining. From St. Lawrence-street at this moment, looking across the blank left by the conflagration, the sight was one of classical grandeur. Suddenly an immense column of smoke, with a round dome like top, outwoved up into the air, and there stood for many minutes, preserving all its outlines with great distinctness. The Asile, a convent for aged persons, is situated upon the prolongation of St. Catherine-street, eastward from the St. Louis Suburbs. The happily escaped; but directly opposite, a fine large stone house, belonging to Mr. Coffin, the prothonotary, was utterly destroyed. Fortunately the flames were arrested at that point, for had they continued along St. Catherine-street, scarcely a house would have been left standing in the city east of St. Denis-street.

Meanwhile the flakes of fire had been conveyed by the wind to a distance of half a mile, and had ignited the timber-yard and saw-mills of Messrs. Sims and Hamilton, on the river side, which were entirely destroyed. About five o'clock a.m. seemed to be over. People summed up the loss as the St. Louis Ward, the one extending to buildings, and Sims and Coleman's; but still they did not go to bed without trembling for the night. Their fears were but too well founded.

Towards six o'clock it was discovered that the wooden buildings behind the east end of Notre Dame-street were in flames, and very speedily that the Hays House was on fire. Here some further local explanation is necessary.

The Hays House Hotel was an immense block of stone buildings of four stories, with a theatre at the back, entered into a narrow lane, called Champ de Mars-street. On Notre Dame-street it formed the corner of a large open square, of which it made the western boundary. From the houses on the north side of this square there was nothing but a barrack ground; and some artillery barracks to the river, the space between the barracks and the square being occupied by two streets, Notre Dame and St. Paul, which meet just eastward of it. At their juncture, St. Mary-street begins, and runs westward till it becomes the high road to Quebec. There are no parallel streets between it and the river, but northward of it are Lagauchetiere and St. Catharine streets, running, like it, the whole length of the city to the field.

Text here has stopped at St. Catharine st a few yards east of St. Denis-street,

and eastward of that street throughout its whole length there was a lot of vacant ground extending nearly one thousand feet from St. Denis to Lacroix-street and Campeau-street; and Dalhousie-square was only divided from it on the south side by St. Louis-street, a few houses at the east end of which were burned. Thus eastward of Dalhousie square there was a prolonged tract of houses, bounded on the north by Lagauchetiere-street and on the south by the river. By ten o'clock at night the square was destroyed and the flames had attained this district, known as the Griffintown, Wolfe, Amherst, Montcalm, Visitation, Panet, Dessaberry, Voltigeurs, St. Adolphus, Papineau-road, where is a large square with a wooden market standing in it, and Gain-street. It took the whole night to travel through this space, and everything eastward of it by the end of Lagauchetiere-street, the latter of which was untouched throughout its whole length to Papineau-road, with the exception of a house or two in the centre, and a few houses at the corner of the Papineau-road. From the square to the gaol is a distance of some 3000 feet more than half a mile and it at space is traversed by the following streets; viz., Campeau, St. Nicholas Visitation

States Consul, was still imprisoned in his own house, notwithstanding the receipt of an order from the Mexican Minister of Justice for his liberation.

Later accounts from Texas state that considerable alarm was manifested on the Guadalupe in consequence of the breaking out of the cholera. Caravajal, it was said, had determined to again attack the city of Matamoras; but preparations were in progress in that city to repel him.

The latest intelligence from California comes down to June 28; and from it we learn that murder and Lynch law (the victims being Indians) were still going on. The mining intelligence was very favourable, and the number of Chinese immigrants continued to be considerable, the number that had arrived between Feb. 10 and June 6 being 6770. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the Celestial empire, an emigration of Chinese women had been permitted. The 18 members of "the sex" who had arrived were reported to be looked on quite as curiosities at the diggings, even among their countrymen. The prejudice against the Chinese was still active.

The town of Sonora had been laid in ruins by a conflagration.

The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May was 10,641; the departures for the same period did not exceed 1000

An Indian war appeared to be anticipated, as many of the Indians had fled to join the wild tribes in the mountains. Upwards of 3000 Indians attended a feast at the *rancho* of Major Savage, at which two head chiefs were elected. During the night of the feast some wild Indians crept into the camp and stole most of the horses.

The exports of gold from California is thus given by the *San Francisco Herald*:—The total shipment of gold dust appearing upon the Custom-house books, from this port, during the first quarter of 1852, was 7,710,332 dols., of which 7,277,000 dols. was taken by steamers to Panama and 332,700 dols. to San Juan del Sud. The remainder, 100,729 dols., was carried by sailing vessels to Hong-Kong, Valparaiso, and other ports upon the Pacific.

In the month of June the export of gold from San Francisco amounted to 5,000,000 dollars.

The last arrival at New York from San Francisco had been effected in twenty-four days, the shortest passage yet achieved.

WEST INDIES.

There are accounts from Jamaica this week to July 12. The ravages of the small-pox still continue, and seem to be increasing.

A severe shock of earthquake of longer duration than any since 1813 occurred on the morning of the 7th July, but happily had occasioned no serious damage. It took place at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and was preceded by a loud rumbling noise, similar to the distant rolling of carriages. Every house shook to its foundations, and in Spanish Town several old buildings were thrown down. All the clocks stopped immediately, and the shock of the convulsion was felt very sensibly by the crews of the ships in the harbour. The weather since the earthquake had been excessively hot.

The Legislature was not in session, but it was thought that the Governor would call a special meeting, with the object of providing for the return passage to India of some of the Coolies, whose contracts had expired, and who demanded to be sent back.

Universal complaints of the want of labour prevailed, and on a great many estates no preparations whatever were being made for the coming crop. All classes were anxiously looking for a helping hand from the parent Government, without which it was much feared the impending ruin to all interests could not be averted. Emigration to Australia on an extended scale, and the consequent enlightened of the community was taking place, and shipping for this purpose was in much demand.

From Barbadoes the dates are also to the 12th July. The Legislature was in session, and the new Tariff bill, abolishing the Imperial Customs, and assimilating the Imperial and colonial duties on imports, had passed the second reading, an amendment vesting the appointment of the new staff of officers in the Local Government, instead of in the Board of Customs, as at first intended, having been carried and embodied in the Bill.

From Martinique we are informed that the yellow fever was unabated, and had committed severe ravages. A special commission of the faculty, appointed by the Governor, had presented a report upon the subject.

From the other islands there is nothing of interest.

REVOLUTION IN TAHITI.—QUEEN POMARE.

We have news from the Society Isles (Pacific) vid New York, of great interest. Early in May a revolution occurred, resulting in the flight of Queen Pomare. Rioters had been the scene of a conflict between the Republicans and Royalists. The half-breed native who was elected by the former as President *pro tem.* was overpowered and forced to fly with his troops before the sudden assaults of the Royalists. The Republicans, however, rallied, received strong reinforcements, and marched against Queen Pomare's retreating forces with considerable loss on both sides, and reinstating their President. Queen Pomare, hearing of the defeat of her troops, hastened in person to Rioteo to turn the tide of war. She was assailed with fury, and barely escaped with her life, by taking refuge on board a French frigate which arrived at Mani, one of the Sandwich Islands group, on the 15th of May. Ultimately, however, the Queen was restored to her throne, under the protection of French vessels of war.

FRENCH RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.—The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations which are being carried on by M. Place, Consul of France at Mossoul, in the ruins of Nineveh. He has found large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to examine the whole of the Palace of Khorsabad and its sepulchres, and in so doing has circulated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been burnt. Such are the results of the researches he has made, which have caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachieeha, Karamless, Ten Leuben, Mattai, Karakook, Digan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In these he has found ornaments, tools, jewellery, and coins arising in gold and other metal and stone. At Digirgan there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barsarin, M. Place has found bas-reliefs in solid rock, they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Mawlinson is continuing for him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

THE VALUE OF "ORDERS OF MERIT."—The *Droit* (Paris paper) contains the following curious statement:—"Our readers may remember the history of the famous impostor who represented himself to be Count Ponts de Ste. Hélène, and who played his part with such perfection that Louis XVIII., knew no less, was deceived by him. The police have just made another adventurer, who promised, if allowed to go on, to equal the high deeds of Cagniard. This individual pretended to be the last scion of the illustrious family of Gonzague. He called himself Duke of Mantua, Prince of the Roman Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Officer of the Order of Stanislaus, Knight of the Order of Military Valour of Poland, Grand Master of the Order of the Pelican, Grand Cordon of the Grand Master of the Supreme Order of the Four Emperors of Germany, Protector of the Orders of Merit of Prussia and of the Lion of Holstein, &c. In 1845 the pretended Prince de Gonzague lived in Paris in great style, and was received by high society, which, however, had prohibited papers which left them no doubt of the quality which he assumed. Under the last reign he solicited the title of general in the service of France, and that for more than it was in contemplation to appoint him Colonel of the Foreign Legion. Meanwhile he obtained his entries at Court. However, it was discovered that under the name of Count Maniszeski, a Polish refugee, the soi-disant Duke of Mantua received an allowance from the French Government. That discovery brought disgrace on him, and he thought it prudent to remain in the shade. A few days back a brilliant equipage drew up before the grand entrances of the Elysée. From it alighted a gentleman covered with orders, who declared his name to be the Prince de Gonzague, and asked to see the Prince President on the instant. General Roguet, feeling some suspicions from the tone and manner of the stranger, replied that the Chief of the State could not at that moment receive any one; he would, however, take care to mention to him the visit thus made. As soon as the visitor had withdrawn the General sent to the Prefecture of Police to ask for information concerning him. An inquiry was accordingly instituted, and the result was that a warrant was issued against him. A perquisition having been made on Wednesday at his apartment, in the rue Montaubr, a discovery was made of the means by which the soi-disant Prince de Gonzague defrayed the expense of his luxurious existence. He had taken on himself the right to confer all the orders mentioned above, for which he caused large sums to be paid. It was that he decorated with three orders for a considerable sum, an engineer of the Place de la Bastille, who had acquired a large fortune in manufacturing machinery. The illustrious dignitary did not confine himself to selling titles and crosses to honourable persons; he gave them also to individuals who had been disgraced by judicial condemnations. He had metamorphosed into a baron another adventurer who had been liberated from the prison Mazas, and who, by his assurance, succeeded in making a number of dupes. It is supposed that it is by the aid of papers purloined from the succession of the Gonzague family, of which no member now exists, that the adventurer who has just been arrested was able for 18 years to abuse the public credulity. His trial will, without doubt, bring to light many curious facts."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.

A petition to both houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury on this important subject has been prepared, and has received the signatures of a large number of eminent clergymen.

The petition enters at considerable length into the well-known causes of disagreement between the National Society and the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and declares that notwithstanding her Majesty's Government have in the present year allowed to founders and promoters of schools the option of certain modifications of the management clauses A, B, C, D; which modifications are, in the judgment of the petitioners, a very salutary—and for which they express themselves thankful; nevertheless, there still remains unredressed the primary grievance of an undue interference with that liberty of Churchmen which is sanctioned and commanded by the order and practice of the Church—that the Church of England is the only religious body, with the constitution and form of management of whose schools the Committee of Council on Education has exercised a substantial power of interference; and they therefore represent that it would only be simple equity to allow that any constitution and form of school management to which the Committee of the National Society gives its building grants freely and unreservedly, be entitled, as freely and unreservedly, to a building grant out of the money voted by Parliament, subject only to the two conditions agreed upon in 1840; viz., the necessary inspection at all reasonable seasons and the legal tenure of the site; and to say other condition if any such should hereafter appear to be required—of a like purely civil and secular character.

However, they add that they do not press for those concessions to the full extent mentioned, but that they would consider sufficient provision had been made for the liberty of Churchmen in this particular if a free and unrestricted choice among all the clauses A, B, C, D, together with a like free and unrestricted choice of any modifications which have been, or may hereafter be, admitted into the said clauses, were permitted to all founders and promoters of Church schools.

The petition concludes by praying the Convocation to make a representation of the matter to her most gracious Majesty. Amongst the signatures appended to the petition are the following:—G. A. Denison, J. Keble, M. W. Mayow, E. B. Pusey, W. H. Mill, R. H. Froude, Nelson, W. Heathcote, J. W. Awdry, R. Cavendish, F. H. Dickinson, A. J. B. Hope, F. B. Portman, W. B. Allen, E. J. Carter, J. Carter, J. Thynne, W. Greesley, R. Harrington, W. J. Irons, W. H. Lamphier, J. M. Neale, J. B. B. Clarke, J. Linsell, N. Oxenham, H. Newland, W. U. Richards, Thos. Keble, Jas. Page, G. H. Fagan, C. S. B. Grueber, R. Seymour, J. H. Spry, W. Scott, R. Liddell, A. Watson, J. H. Markland, W. J. E. Bennett, C. Page, J. J. Coles, W. Short, W. D. Willis, R. W. Huntley, A. Fane, J. S. H. Horner, J. J. Barlow, F. M. Smythe, J. E. N. Molesworth. Signatures will be received by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Taunton, East Brent, Weston-super-Mare; the Rev. John Keble, Hursley, Winchester; the Rev. M. W. Mayow, Market Lavington, Devizes.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS TO CONVOCATION.

During the past eight or ten days the election of proctors to serve in Convocation has taken place in several dioceses throughout the kingdom, and as there seems to be a sort of indefinite expectation entertained that the strenuous efforts now being made to make Convocation a reality in practice, instead of being a mere shadow and a name, may be crowned with success, great interest attaches to the elections on the present occasion.

DERBY.—The election of two proctors to represent the clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby, in the election to be held at Lichfield, of two members of Convocation for the province of Canterbury, took place in All Saints Church on Monday. Venerable Archdeacon Hill presided, and, after stating the object of the meeting, read the mandate ordering the election. The Hon. Edmund Bucknall Estcourt, vicar of Kelvington, proposed the Rev. Reginald Chandos Pole, rector of Radbourne and rural dean, as one of the proctors of the archdeaconry. The Rev. E. H. Smith, vicar of Killamarsh, seconded the nomination. The Rev. W. Leeke, vicar of Holbrook, proposed the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, vicar of Doveridge, one of the old proctors, for re-election, which was seconded by the Rev. E. M. Wade, perpetual curate of Trinity Church, Derby. The Rev. J. Hamilton Gray, vicar of Bolsover, then proposed the Rev. Frederick Anson, vicar of Sudbury, who was seconded by the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashburne. The Rev. R. Macklin, perpetual curate of Christ Church, Derby, proposed, and the Rev. J. Weekes, rector of Ault-on-Peuit, seconded, the Rev. E. H. Abney, vicar of St. Alkmund's and rural dean of Derby. A poll then took place, when the numbers proved to be Rev. H. R. Chandos-Pole, 17; Rev. F. Anson, 16; Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish, 14; Rev. E. E. Abney, 12. The Archdeacon then declared the Rev. H. Reginald Chandos-Pole, and the Rev. Frederick Anson, duly elected. Both parties are favourable to the revival of Convocation. None of the candidates addressed the meeting, they were only thanked of them.

DURHAM.—At a meeting of the archdeaconry of Durham, held in the parish church of St. Mary-le-bow, in the city of Durham, in accordance with letter of mandate issued by the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. T. Storrey, rector of Ledgefield, and the Rev. J. D. Kade, vicar of Ayelliff, were elected proctors to attend the forthcoming Convocation of the province of York.

EXETER.—On Friday was the rectors, vicars, incumbents, and licensed curates of livings within the diocese of Exeter were cited to attend in the Cathedral Court to elect two proctors to appear for the clergy of the diocese, in the house of Convocation of Canterbury, on the 31st inst. Cathedral, the day after the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The Rev. Canon and Rev. Chancellor Marlin, chancellor of the diocese, took the chair, and Mr. R. Jose, the deputy registrar of the Court read the formal documents on which the proceedings were grounded. These documents consisted of the Bishop of London's mandate to the Bishop of Exeter, reciting the Queen's writ to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the convocation of the two houses of Convocation; the Bishop of Exeter's mandate to the several Archdeacons of the archdeaconries, and the returns made by the Archdeacons to those mandates. The two gentlemen elected as proctors are the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, D.C.L., vicar of Thorverton, and the Rev. Edward H. Browne, vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and prebendary of the Cathedral. Dr. Coleridge, who was the only proctor present, pledged himself to use his best endeavours to restore synodal action to the Church.

LEWES.—On Tuesday the election of proctor for the archdeaconry of Lewes took place in the county hall, St. Michael. Between 80 and 90 of the clergy were present. The Chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Phillimore, took his seat at about twelve o'clock. The Rev. R. Grace, vicar of West Ham, having been proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Elliott, perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Brighton, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, rector of Wordmanscote, the Rev. J. Jeffreys, rector of Seaford, proposed the Rev. R. Gream, rector of Rotherfield, and in doing so spoke favourably on the restoration of synodal party spirit. The Rev. W. de St. Croix, vicar of Glynde, having seconded the nomination, a show of hands was taken, the result of which was for the Rev. H. T. Grace, 45; Rev. R. Gream, 26. The former gentleman was therefore pronounced to be duly and legally elected proctor for the archdeaconry of Lewes.

LONDON.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of London was held on Wednesday in the vestry room of St. Sepulchre's Church, to elect two proctors to Convocation. The chair was taken by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale. Forty-five clergymen were present, the entire number in the archdeaconry being 168 Mr. Liddell, of Dalston, rector of Poplar, was proposed by the Rev. William Hinson, incumbent of St. Mark, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rowsell. The Rev. Mr. Toogood, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Dalston, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Poynder. The Rev. J. E. Cox, vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, said he had a decided objection to the two gentlemen nominated, one of whom, it was well known, was a party man. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood proposed the Rev. Mr. Rowsell, and the Rev. Mr. W. Champneys, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, were afterwards severally put in nomination. The result of the poll, which was taken, was as follows:—Rev. Mr. Bardley, 21; Rev. Mr. Toogood, 31; Rev. Mr. M'Neil, 23; Rev. Mr. Russell, 4; Rev. Mr. Champneys, 9. The Archdeacon declared that the Rev. Mr. Toogood and the Rev. Mr. M'Neil were elected. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Archdeacon, and the meeting separated.

MIDDLESEX.—In this archdeaconry, the election of one of the candidates was proposed. Dr. Spry was returned unanimously; but Mr. Baker, the other candidate, not having satisfied the clergy present as to his readiness to support the revival of the powers of Convocation, the Rev. Cyril W Page was nominated by Mr. Liddell, and seconded by Mr. Buckley. With the Archdeacon's permission, Mr. Baker then answered a question which had been put to him by a clergyman, that he would exert himself by all "constitutional" means to obtain as soon as possible the revival of the active functions of Convocation. The nomination of Mr. Page not being withdrawn, a show of hands was taken, when 29 hands were held up for Mr. Baker, and 14 for Mr. Page, giving Mr. Baker a majority of 15.

SALISBURY.—On Thursday week the Revs. Richard Crawley and W. T. Wyld were elected as proctors for the diocese of Salisbury.

SALOP.—On Tuesday the Rev. John Yardley, M.A., vicar of St. Chads, Shrewsbury, and the Rev. George Lavington Hale, M.A., vicar of Wrockwardine, were elected proctors for this archdeaconry.

SARUM.—On Thursday week the Rev. G. P. Lowther, M.A., rector of Orcheston St. George, and the Rev. Henry Caswell, M.A., vicar of Figheldean, were elected proctors for the archdeaconry of Sarum.

DEATH OF TWO AMERICAN BISHOPS.—The American papers announce the death of two prelates connected with the Episcopal Church of that country, viz. Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island, and Dr. Gadsden, Bishop of South Carolina.

The Bailey memorial, viz. the altar-screen for Hereford Cathedral, is finished. It is at present in the studio of Mr. Cottingham, architect, London. It is expected that by the middle of August it will be fixed in the cathedral.

THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following petition to the two houses of convocation has been left for signatures at the offices of the "London Union on Church Matters," Lancaster-place, Strand:—

TO THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY, IN SYNOD ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the undersigned

Showeth—That your petitioners view with increasing anxiety the abeyance of synodical action in the Church of England.

That, in accordance with the teaching of Holy Scripture—the witness of the undivided Church—the testimony of history, and the consent of all Churches, and even of religious bodies separated from the Church—the only appointed and natural remedy for disputes, divisions, and misunderstandings, which may become as fatal as actual separation, is for the Church to meet in representative synod as often as matters concerning the common salvation require ecclesiastical deliberation.

That, in the judgment of your petitioners, there are at present grave matters of doctrine and discipline affecting not only the well-being of the Church of England, but, under God, its very existence, which require the most serious attention of those to whom is entrusted the weighty and responsible care of all the Churches.

That, since, in the existing convocation of this province is vested an immediate and direct authority to consult on all matters pertaining to the good of the Church, your petitioners feel that, without your concurrence, or rather, unless the first step is taken by convocation, the revival of free synodical action is not, in the present position of the Church, to be expected without a serious disturbance of its peace.

Bearing in mind, therefore, the solemn and awful prayers in which your honourable house has so lately joined; how you have begged the presence of the Holy Ghost in your deliberations; and how you have been cited to the present Convocation "to treat, confer, and conclude of and upon those things which shall," in your session, "by mature deliberation, be agreed upon for the honour of God and the good of the Church;" your petitioners earnestly entreat that you will, by all lawful means, endeavour to wipe away the disgrace inflicted upon our Church by the formal meetings and formal arrangements of Convocation—a course of proceeding calculated to bring the very name of religion itself into contempt.

Your petitioners do, therefore, with all importunity, entreat your venerable house, not only to withstand any undue attempts to shorten your deliberations, but to present an address to her Majesty, praying the Royal license for this present Convocation to consult together on certain matters deeply affecting the spiritual interests of the Church, but especially, or perhaps exclusively, to deliberate upon some scheme either for the reform of Convocation as at present constituted, or for making that institution a fairer and fuller representative council of the English and colonial Churches.

And your petitioners, &c.

FORM OF ADDRESS TO THE LOWER HOUSE.

To the Very Rev. the Deans, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and to the Rev. the Proctors for the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Synod assembled.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—Arrangements have been made, and have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, for the erection of two new bishoprics in Southern Africa—one for Natal, and another for the eastern division of the present diocese of Cape Town. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has subscribed £2000 towards the endowment of each of these new dioceses, and other Church societies have subscribed liberal sums towards the same object. Several churches have been erected in the Natal district since Bishop Gray went out in 1847, and clergymen have been sent out by his Lordship to serve them. The eastern districts of the diocese of Cape Town contains a perfect ecclesiastical organisation under Archdeacon Merriman, and the seat of the new bishopric will in all probability be at Grahamstown.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Prebend:* The Rev. W. G. Humphrey to the prebendal stall of Twyford, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. *Rectories:* The Rev. E. Bassett to North Luffenham, Leicestershire, the Rev. D. D. Dewar to Edgecott, Bucks; the Rev. J. M. Dixon to Trinity, Bath; the Rev. J. Saunders to Week St. Mary, near Stratton, Cornwall. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. Jones to Damelsterley, Yorkshire; the Rev. D. D. Evans to Langaeig, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. J. Nelson to Hailing, Kent.

The Rev. E. Bates, M.A., senior curate of St. Luke's district, parish of St. James, Wednesbury, and late second master of the Stepney Grammar School, in union with King's College, London, has been appointed Principal of the West Riding Proprietary School, Wakefield.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. B. Maturin, a very handsome silver inkstand, by Messrs. Barnard, of Bridgewood, on the occasion of his curacy for the living of Lymington; the Rev. William Whitworth, by the teachers of St. James's Church Sunday-school, Clitheroe, on his promotion to St. Jude's, Manchester.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."—The *Birkenhead* committee met on Saturday last, at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, when relief was afforded to about 100 widows, orphans, and relatives of persons, military and naval, that perished in the *Birkenhead*; to the widows and families of officers there were sums of money awarded in proportion to their necessities.

THE PORT OF PLYMOUTH.—The contractors for the formation of the Great Western Docks and breakwater have commenced the works. The cofferdam across the mouth of the bay is nearly complete, and it may safely be anticipated that in the course of twelve months the accommodation will be equal to the present large vessels of war now lying at Cawsand Bay, and so will no longer render it necessary that they should go up the Channel for examination and repair.

SAILORS' HOMES.—It has been determined, after much thought and considerable discussion, to form independent sailors' homes at Plymouth and Devonport.

THE MILITIA.—The uniform for the militia is in a forward state, Government having contracted for several thousand sets, of which the greater part are already perfected. The coat is scarlet, light yellow collar, cuffs, and facings, with the narrow peak or "boo" tail; one row of Firmin's buttons, of a dark leaden colour, ornamented by a crown, fastens the coat close up to the neck.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On Tuesday, the court-martial that had tried First Lieutenant Henry Watson Hall, of the Royal Marine Artillery, on a charge of having been drunk and improperly dressed whilst on duty, on the 1st of July last, at Fort Cumberland, as officer of the day, re-assembled at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks, Forton, for the purpose of reading their sentence, it having been determined by the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, when they pronounced the said Lieutenant Henry Watson Hall to be cashiered.

RIFLED MORTAR.—A large piece of ordnance, of an entirely new construction, has just been finished at the Royal Arsenal, and will shortly be competed with Shaw-bury-lass, to try accuracy at a long range. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the mortar when it is stated that it is 24 inches in diameter, and has 13 inches of solid metal round the bore, which is 5 inches in diameter and four deep. The shell is large, compared with other mortars, it is probably intended for firing solid shot or shells of the elongated or sugarloaf shape, or similar to the Minié balls. The grooves in the mortar are spiral, and placed horizontally opposite each other, and of an oval shape, without any flat part, as in small rifled arms. The rifled mortar weighs upwards of 114 cwt.

SAILORS' HOME.—The annual meeting of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home was held on Wednesday in the hall of the institution, Portsea. Lord Lennox presided. The report of the committee of management was highly satisfactory, showing very numerous benefits and good results from the establishment of the Home. The head of each of the Government departments at the station were appointed *ex-officio* officers of the institution for the year ensuing, and some admirable addresses were delivered by the supporters of the establishment, which needs extension already, in order to provide for the accommodation daily and nightly demanded, but which the present limited premises do not enable the committee to grant.

THE CHAMBERED MOUND OF NEWGRANGE, MEATH (IRELAND).—Above two miles from Drogheda is one of the most extraordinary relics of the past in the kingdom—the chambered mound of Newgrange, in the county of Meath, often quoted because of its resemblance to the treasuries of ancient Greece and other structures of the Pelasgic period. The mound in which the apartment is formed is of a circular form, and is covered with grass and trees all around the base of it a circle of upright stones, some of which, seven or eight feet high, and four or five feet square, still remain. The chamber is approached by a passage about 50 feet long, the outer half of which is about four feet high, with sloping sides of upright stones, three feet two inches apart at the top, and three feet six inches at the bottom, covered with flat stones. In one part of the gallery the stones have been squared together at the top, so that it is necessary to move upon the hands and knees to obtain access. The plan of the chamber is made cruciform by three recesses, one in front of the entrance gallery, and the other two east and west. The chamber is covered over by large stones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly overhanging, and gradually approaching the centre, where a single flat stone covers in and completes the whole, at the height of about 20 feet from the floor. The whole chamber, from east to west, may be 20 feet. In each of the three recesses is a large flat stone, slightly hollowed on the upper surface, so as to form a sort of basin. This singular construction is made further extraordinary by the circumstance that on the face of many of the stones are carved, or rather engraved, volutes, circles, and zigzags. The flat stones over the gallery at the entrance are of considerable size, 12 or 14 feet long.

The Minister of Public Instruction in France announces that M. E Deville is to undertake a scientific mission, having for its object the exploration of Brazil, Paraguay, and the provinces of Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH CORNER OF THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 90.)

RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—ST. DENIS-STREET, NEAR THE BISHOP'S CHURCH.

ENCAMPMENT OF SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF MARSHAL EXELMANS TO THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

Gaspard Gourgaud was born at Versailles on September 14, 1783, in the midst of the brilliant career of his maternal uncle, Henri Gourgaud, the comedian, at whose house he was brought up, and who was known in the annals of the Théâtre Français by the pseudonyme of Dugazon. After having been at the Polytechnic School and at that of Metz, young Gourgaud entered in 1801 the 6th Foot Artillery, and in 1803 became the Aide-de-camp of General Eblé, who had discovered his abilities. The battles of the Empire succeeded with wonderful rapidity, and at Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, and, above all, Wagram, Gourgaud gave proofs of an intelligence and courage which raised him the honour of being appointed orderly officer to the Emperor. In that quality he accompanied him to Holland, and returned afterwards to France to secure from a *coup de-main*, on the part of the English, the islands of Rhé, Aix, and Oleron, which England had designated as points for landing at. The coast was put by Gourgaud into such a state of defence as to render any attempt on the part of the enemy impossible. At Dresden, Ostrowno, and Smolensko, he behaved with great gallantry, and contributed with the principal general officers of the French army to the success of that terrible battle of Moscowa, opening scene of the horrors of Russia. It was in that country that an episode took place which rendered the young officer dear to his brothers in arms. Napoleon was at the Kremlin. The destinies of the world were in his hand; but the fruits of victory were about to pass from him. Rostopchin, the Russian general, had placed under the Kremlin and the neighbouring buildings nearly 300,000 lb. weight of gunpowder, for the purpose of blowing up the staff, the military household, and the guard of the Emperor. The fire was already set to the match, which was slowly burning, when Gourgaud, without measuring the extent of the danger, rushed into the gulf and succeeded in extinguishing the light, and so saved the Emperor and his satellites. Another time, at Brienne, on January 29, 1814, Gourgaud was again able to save the Emperor's life. The Emperor, on that occasion, found himself enveloped by a body of Cossacks, who pressed him closely. At that moment one of them, lance in hand, spurred at Napoleon, and would certainly have transfixed him had not Gourgaud dashed between, and lodging a ball in the soldier's chin, saved the Emperor's life. In recompense, Napoleon, throwing himself into his aide-de-camp's arms, gave him the sword which the Imperial hand was used to grasp since he gained his first battle in Italy as General Bonaparte. That sword Gourgaud wore in his turn at the battle of Waterloo.

THE LATE GENERAL GOURGAUD.

General Gourgaud, who was with the Emperor at St. Helena, once had very singular charges brought against him: they were, that, on his return from St. Helena, he had given information to the British Government to the effect that the complaints about the Emperor's ill-health, his want of resources, and his ill-treatment by the Governor, were not founded in truth: and the correspondence that passed between Sir Walter Scott and the General on the publication of the "Life of Napoleon," in 1827, on the same subject, produced much sensation at the time.

One of the last great affairs in which Gourgaud was engaged was the bringing home of Napoleon's remains to rest for the future among his well-loved French people.

General Gourgaud died on the 23d ult. His funeral obsequies were solemnized that day in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the Rue Caumartin, opposite to which he resided for a considerable period. The coffin in which the body was deposited had been placed in the courtyard of the house, in a sort of *chapelle ardente*. At eleven o'clock in the morning a hearse, magnificently decorated, surmounted by a cluster of tri colour flags, and drawn by four horses covered with black, arrived at the Church of St. Louis d'Antin. The corners of the pall were borne by Generals de Lawenstein and Lahitte, and two other general officers. It was followed by a crowd of the private friends of the family, by artillery officers (to which arm the deceased General belonged), and a deputation of old soldiers of the Empire in the uniform of the period. On both sides of the hearse advanced detachments of artillery, and the fourth company of the second battalion of the National Guard, in which the General, wearing his grand uniform and covered with his decorations, carried a musket, and fought in the ranks during the terrible insurrection of June, 1848. In the centre of the church stood a magnificent catafalque on which the coffin was placed. The entire church was hung with black, and in alternate compartments were suspended shields with the arms of the deceased surmounted by a baron's coronet, and underneath the names of the battles in which he had fought, from Austerlitz to Waterloo. On the last shield, placed at the extremity of the church, were inscribed the dates—"1815, St Helena, 1840." The former representing his departure with the fallen Emperor for his place of exile; the latter his departure with the Prince de Joinville to bring home the ashes of his master. The four battalions of the National Guard of the 1st arrondissement were under arms, and with two half battalions of the line, detachments of artillery, and the general officers above-mentioned, accompanied the body to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The clergy, the sisters of charity, and the friends of the deceased occupied sixteen mourning coaches, which followed the hearse.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL EXELMANS.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the funeral of Marshal Exelmans, on the 27th ult. We now describe the ceremony more in detail, and present the accompanying Picture of the *cortege*, which left the Grand Chancellerie of the Legion of Honour, the official residence of the Marshal, at eleven o'clock. A squadron of Guides, a battalion of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, preceded by its band, moved in front. A mourning coach, with the clergy of St. Thomas d'Aquin, was immediately followed by the hearse, drawn by six horses, covered over with black cloth, adorned with silver lace, and embroidered with silver stars; the pall was held by general Magnan and three other general officers. Three mourners, arrayed in black cloaks, carried, on rich velvet cushions, the *bâton* of the Marshal, his coronet as Count, and his various decorations. Then came his white charger, covered with black crape, also sprinkled with silver stars; the beautiful animal was led by two soldiers, a guide and a lancer. Captain Exelmans, the eldest son of the deceased, followed immediately after. A crowd of dignitaries of the highest rank, in full costume, civil and military, senators, councillors of state, generals, deputies, &c., walked after. Not the least interesting part of the spectacle were the old soldiers of the Empire, wearing the uniform of the period, which is so familiar to every one. A great number of persons, dressed in deep mourning, private friends of the deceased, followed; and the rear was closed by a detachment of infantry and a squadron of lancers.

The *cortège*, thus composed, followed the Rue de Lille as far as the Chamber of Deputies, traversed the Place de Bourgogne, and issued on the Esplanade of the Invalides by the Rue de l'Université. On approaching the principal entrance, which was hung with black, the bells of the Invalides announced its arrival, and the clergy attached to the hotel proceeded to the gate to receive it. The hearse entered the external court, through the whole extent of which the Invalides, who are the inmates of the asylum, were drawn up in a double row. In front of the avenue leading to the hotel, detachments of troops had long before taken up their position. The Boulevards in the same direction were lined on both sides with infantry; and in the rear were stationed a battery of artillery, and a body of cavalry, consisting of several squadrons of the Republican Guard, Guides, and Lancers; while detachments of gendarmerie, and the mounted Republican Guard, assisted by squads of sergens-de-ville, kept the ground clear. The Invalides were drawn up from the portico of the church to the outer gate, in a double line. As soon as the bells gave notice of the approach of the corpse towards its last resting-place, the drums beat to arms. In a few minutes after, the Archbishop of Paris, arrayed in full pontificals, and attended by his clergy, arrived. The corridors

WRECK OF THE "RENOWN," AT SHEERNESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

overlooking the courts were filled with spectators. The *façade* of the edifice was hung with black, with the escutcheons and initials of the Marshal embroidered on it. The interior of the chapel was simi arly arrayed, and hung with the escutcheons of Exeimans, in medallions with the names of his battle-fields, &c. From the door to the catafalque, a double line of Invalides stood in their blue uniforms, and holding lances surmounted by smal. tri-coloured flags covered with b a k crape. The old soldiers of the Empire, wearing the historic dress of the period, took their station at the upper end, intermingled with parties of the Guides. The coffin, being removed from the hearse, was deposited on the lofty and gorgeous catafalque, encircled by lighted tapers.

At twelve o'clock precisely the drums sgain beat to arms, and the trumpets of the cavalry outside gave note of the approach of the President, who entered the church accompanied by his uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, followed by a crowd of Generals and other dignitaries. The service then commenced; the Archbishop of Paris officiating.

From the moment the hearse left the Palace of the Chancellerie till the conclusion of the ceremony, minute guns were fired; the drums and full bands alternately played, and, at the elevation of the Host, the whole of the troops, both outside and within the walls of the Invalides, presented arms.

THE ALLEGED "WRECKING" ON THE THAMES.

The Illustration upon the preceding page shows the position of the wreck of the *Renown*, surrounded by the alleged "wreckers," the boatmen of Southend. The spot where the schooner went ashore on the Nore Sands is about three-quarters of a mile on the west of the Nore Light, and within gunshot of the *Waterloo* (flag) ship, lying abreast of the dockyard.

Details of the scene were given in our Journal of last week, and the declaration of the boatmen in vindication of their conduct was there adverted to. The *Essex Herald*, in giving a direct contradiction to much of their statement, bears testimony to the generally good character of the Southend boatmen. "Two of their vessels crews only last winter received praises and reward for their gallantry in saving the lives of nine men from the rigging of a vessel sunk on the Mouse sand; and for years, through danger and fatigue, they have earned an honest reputation."

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the conduct of the men in the minds of the representatives of Lloyd's at Southend and Sheerness. The office of the former port, in his report to the directors of the schooner, records the amount of salvage brought in by the boatmen from the wreck, but makes no mention of the interference of the Government steamers, although their attendance must have been clearly observable from that place. Mr. Reynolds, the owner of the schooner *Renown*, in conjunction with Mr. Edgecumbe, the agent, made on Wednesday a formal demand for the stores and cargo taken to Sout-end by the boatmen. In obedience to his instructions from the Receiver-General of Drifts of the Admiralty to his representative at that port, the stores, &c., in his possession have been delivered over without payment of salvage, leaving the pretended salvors to seek their own remedy for any claim they may consider themselves entitled to.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe to the French throne, 1830.
TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Half quarter Day. Dur Days end.
THURSDAY, 12.—Lord Castlereagh died, 1822.
FRIDAY, 13. Old Lammas Day. Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
SATURDAY, 14.—Printing invented, 1437.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 10 7	A M h m 30 8	M h m 5 8	A M h m 25 8	M h m 9 9	A M h m 35 9	M h m 10 10
A M h m 0 10	M h m 43 11	A M h m 20 11	M h m 59 11	A M Mid- night	M h m 35 0	A M h m 15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MALCOLM.—The line—"Like angels' visits, few and far between," occurs in Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

E H W, Leicester.—Vol. XX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is complete, for the binder

A CONSTANT READER.—*Arms* of Foster.—"Arg. a chev. vert between three bugle-horns ss, stringed gu. *Crest*: A buck trippant ppr."

FERATUM.—In the article in our last, upon the wine duties and the commercial relations between Great Britain and France, the omission of one word, and the transposition of another, obscured the meaning of a sentence. Instead of "Every labouring man daily now drinks his pint of small beer," we wrote "Every labouring man who now da..y drinks his pint of small beer," &c.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

AND OF THE

CEREMONIAL OF "PLANTING THE FIRST PILLAR."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

THE "planting of the first pillar" of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on Thursday last, is an event which is alike interesting from its old associations, and for the new hopes which it awakens. We are willing to confess that we were among the number of those who looked with regret upon the removal of the old Crystal Palace from Hyde-park; and who thought that the want of sympathy evinced by the Government in a question of so much importance to the rational amusements of the people, was an event to be as much deplored as condemned. But out of this apparent evil we are no less willing to believe that a real good has already ensued.

The duty of Government in this country seems to be merely the duty of stopping the way against innovation of all kinds, and of refraining from interfering with all matters, however good and praiseworthy in themselves, that do not fall clearly and fully within its well-defined and antique province. In consequence of the determination of the Government to adhere strictly to the letter of a by-gone promise—a determination of which there was much to be said in defence—we shall have a New Crystal Palace, better than that of 1851, standing in a more eligible situation.

The new edifice for which we shall be indebted to Sir Joseph Paxton will as much surpass the previous one in beauty and splendour as that surpassed in novelty of design, material, and execution, every other building ever before erected. It was, no doubt, highly desirable that an institution capable of aiding so greatly in the development of the public taste for, and appreciation of, the beauti ul and the useful in art, science, and manufactures, should have been founded and perpetuated under the sanction, and with the authority of the State; nevertheless, as this was followed, there is no reason to anticipate, that in the private hands into which the management of the New Crystal Palace has fallen, there will be any cause for regret that it is a merely commercial speculation. There is sufficient guarantee in the high honour, the sound common-sense, and the elevated motives of its projectors, that it will not degenerate into a mere shop, to be kept open because it will pay, independently of those more ennobling dues and impulses which characterised the Great Exhibition, in which it originated. That which does not pay will, of course, come to a speedy end. Such is the natural course of speculations and undertakings everywhere; but, fortunately for the Crystal Palace, and for all interested in its success, either as shareholders or as visitors, the Great Exhibition of 1851 is a proof that that pays best which administers most largely and most wisely to the higher qualities of the public mind, which educates, and amuses, and refines at the same time. The English people, as a body, have been somewhat too much accustomed to indoor recreations and amusements. No attempt has ever been made until now to bring the domestic and industrious from their homes, and the idle from their ale-houses and gin-palaces, by the attractions of the beautiful in art and science. The pipe, the pot, and the paper have been too often their only resources, and the last of the three alliterative luxuries has but too often been powerless to neutralise the ill effects of the two first. But the success of the Crystal Palace of 1851, and the visits of six millions of persons in six months, prove that the fault lay more in circumstances than in the people; and that it only needed a proper inducement to command their encouragement. The "new palace of the people" has been well begun. We have every confidence that it will be well continued and carried on. We have also every hope that, however much it may answer the purposes of the shareholders, it will still more beneficially answer the purposes of those who desire that in her amusements and in her studies, as well as in her literature, her arts, her science, and her manufactures, England should still be the foremost nation of the world.

In our last article on the impolicy of the present wine duties, we omitted to mention Mr. Disraeli's reply to Mr. Anstey's question, whether the Government intended to take these duties into consideration with a view to their reduction? It may be recollected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated that he did not purpose to make any alteration, and that he considered wine, as a luxury of the rich, to be very fairly and properly taxed. This reply proves either that Mr. Disraeli did not at that time understand the full importance of the subject; or that, in his opinion, the revenue was the first object—the public morality, and our international relations with a neighbouring country, only secondary ones. In the first case, it is to be hoped Mr. Disraeli will reconsider it. In the second, the soundness of that policy may be questioned which restricts to a minimum of a large community the consumption of an article so generally acceptable as wine, and confines the mass of the people to the use of stimulants. If we take into consideration the amount of crime which results from the use and abuse of the common beverages of this country, the cost which its repression and punishment involve, with the loss sustained by the community, by the diminution of the products of industry caused by intemperate habits, it will be found that the amount of duty arising out of the consumption of malt liquors and spirits cannot be reckoned as clear gain. A little reflection on the drawbacks connected with the advantages arising from high import duties may lead us to infer that any injury to the revenue caused by a reduction of them would be compensated by the improved morals, increased health, and more productive industry of the community. With a duty of 1s. the gallon, the wines of the Canaries, Sicily, and the Cape, with some of those of Spain and Portugal, could be profitably sold in England at from 10d. to 1s. the bottle; and many of those of France, Germany, Italy, and other countries—with whose flavour and qualities few Englishmen are acquainted—at equally low prices. A taste for these wines would be speedily acquired. Their wholesome qualities would soon be appreciated; they would be imported in large quantities, and be so generally consumed, as to afford double, and perhaps treble, or even sextuple the revenue derived from the present duties. By their importation a check would be given to those dishonest practices by means of which deleterious compounds under the specious names of Port, Sherry, and Madeira, or the still more taking titles of Champagne and Claret, have so long been foisted on the public. Persons of moderate incomes might then procure excellent wines without the intervention of those merchants monopolists of vineyards, whose profits add so largely to the cost of foreign wines.

From the fact that the wine-merchants are so generally opposed to an alteration in the wine duties, we may infer that they anticipate smaller profits and greater competition in the event of a reduction being made; but, looking at the subject from a hi her point of view than theirs, we feel convinced that the duty on wine, as well as on tea, will ultimately be reduced. Sooner or later we shall have a Finance Minister who will see the monstrous folly as well as injustice of maintaining the present imposts on these articles, and who will have the courage to undertake the needful revision.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, have been enjoying the beautiful weather during the past week at their marine residence in the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty has cruised almost daily in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and on several occasions paid visits to her Royal relatives the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge, who are at present sojourning at Ryde.

On Saturday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday divine service was performed at Osborne, before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, their Serene Highnesses the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, embarked in the *Fairy*, and cruised round the steam squadron lying at Spithead.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, attended by M. Massini, arrived from London on a visit to the Queen. On the same day Sir William C. Ross, R.A., had the honour of taking the last sitting for a miniature of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena (painted by command of her Majesty).

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit to her Majesty. The Princess Mary of Cambridge also visited her Majesty. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Hohenlohe, Prince Charles, and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, honoured Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt with a visit at St. Clare, and afterwards sailed on the Duchess of Cambridge, at Ryde

It is understood that her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to embark on Monday next, and proceed to Antwerp on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

Lord Colville has succeeded the Hon Colonel Grey as Equerry-in-Waiting to her Majesty; and Col. Bouverie has succeeded Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour as Equerry-in-Waiting to Prince Albert.

THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.—The Countess Neuilly and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and family, with their suite, numbering upwards of thirty persons, are at present residing at Teignmouth, Devon.

Her Imperial Highness the Princess Peter of Oldenburgh, her august family, and suite, have left the Clarendon for Tenby, South Wales. The Prince remains at the Clarendon, whence he will proceed in a few days to Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, will leave the Isle of Wight on Monday next for Scotland.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste of August 3d stated that the expected mail from Bombay had not arrived up to that date; and from Marseilles under date August 4th, a telegraphic dispatch has been received to the following effect:—"Marseilles, August 4, nine A M. Her Majesty's steam-packet *Cuvalee*, Lieutenant Commander Dorriman, is just arrived without the Indian mail, which had not been signalled at Alexandria up to the 27th July. The Bombay and Calcutta mails will arrive together. The cause of delay is not known.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The ceremony of "planting the first pillar" of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham took place on Thursday; and, if we are to augur of its success from the *éclat* which attended this first step towards raising a building which is to rival, if not to exceed, in magnificence that which it succeeds, it will be great indeed. A special train conveyed a number of the directors from London-bridge to the Sydenham station of the Croydon Railway at half-past twelve; and as the visitors arrived they were received in an elegantly decorated tent, and conducted to a second tent, in which were displayed the plans and drawings of the new building, with its park and gardens.

At half-past two the ladies present were formed in lines around the ground marked out for the future transept; the gentlemen being formed in lines behind the ladies. A procession of the directors and officers of the new company, headed by six workmen, carrying a banner inscribed "Success to the Palace of the People," was shortly afterwards formed, and proceeded to the spot marked out for the erection of the first pillar of the new building, it being one of those brought from Hyde Park. The pillar having been hoisted by means of ropes into the socket prepared for its reception, it was duly secured in its place, and

Samuel Laing, Esq, M.P., proceeded to address the company present. He said that the duty of fixing the first pillar of the new palace of the people had devolved upon him, as chairman of the company. He could have wished that some one of greater importance had had to perform the duty of officially inaugurating a building which had originally sprung from the philosophic and enlarged ideas of a Prince to whom they owed the deepest obligations, and which now, phœnix-like, was about to arise from its ashes, he trusted, with renewed and increased splendour. Perhaps, however, under existing circumstances, it would not be proper to expect that those holding the most exalted position in the land could take part in any ceremonies connected with this building until they had given an earnest that they were able to carry out all that they had promised, and that this would become truly a palace of the people: though he hoped, at a more favourable stage, they might receive the deepest sympathy of those exalted personages who had always shown an earnest desire to elevate and improve the position of the people He would ask those present to look around them, and say whether a better or a more beautiful site could be found for a people's park and a people's palace than that on which they were standing? (Cheers.) The new palace was intended to carry out to the fullest effect the intentions of the promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which this would ever be a great and lasting memorial. The hon. gentleman concluded by pointing out the various trees to which the palace might be applied to promote the amusement and education of the people, and by proposing "Three cheers for the people's Queen."

The invitation was most heartily responded to, and a military band struck up "God save the Queen," when the ceremony concluded with a Royal salute from guns placed upon the ground.

The following is the inscription placed beneath the column:—

This Column, the first support of the Crystal Palace, a building of purely English Architecture, destined to the recreation and instruction of the Million, was erected on the 5th day of August, 1852, in the sixteenth year of the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. The original structure of which this column forms a part was designed under the design of Sir Joseph Paxton, by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., and stood in Hyde-Park, where it received the contributions of all nations, at the World's Exhibition, in the year of our Lord, 1851.

The grounds were plentifully and gaily decorated with flags, and every person present appeared to be of opinion that a site commanding more extensive or exquisite views of the surrounding country could not have been selected; and there can be no doubt that the park and palace will, when completed, become the greatest attractions in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony, about five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a magnificent *déjeûner*, to which they had been invited by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and which was served under the superintendence of Mr. Higginbotham, late of Bridle Hotel, Cockspur street, in one of Mr. Benjamin Edgington's elegantly decorated marquees. The chairman of the company, Samuel Laing, Esq., presided; supported by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord F. Hallyburton, Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Pollatt, M.P.; Mr. B. Cochrane, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Sir John Labbock; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Sir Charles Lyell; Professors Ansted, Forbes, Solly, and Wheatstone; Drs. Faraday, Latham, Lindley, and Marshall Hall, and a large number of gentlemen distinguished in literature, science, and art.

At the conclusion of the *déjeûner*, the health of her Majesty was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, which was succeeded by that of the Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family; the chairman hoping that they would often have the pleasure of seeing them within the walls of the Crystal Palace of the People.

The chairman next gave "Success to the People's Palace," and in doing so descanted at considerable length upon the advantages it was calculated to bestow upon society, in elevating the feelings, and instructing the people in a knowledge of the wonders of nature and art. He was happy to state that he had received a large number of letters from the most distinguished men of the day, expressing their approval of, and sympathy with, the objects of the company, including the Earl of Derby, Mr. Hume (to whom the public were indebted for the throwing open to them of so many parks and palaces), the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, the Right Honourable J. Henley, Lord John Manners, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Walters, and many others of all shades of politics—this being a place in which politics could never enter. He regretted that those distinguished men were not present, although he believed most of them would be on a future occasion; and he was glad to see so many noblemen and scientific gentlemen then present, as it gave them a surety of future success. They had also received the support of Chevalier Bunsen, Mr. Van de Weyer, and Mr. Abbott Lawrence; and he believed that the palace, when completed, would be the means, like the Exhibition of 1851, of extending and cementing peace and good-will amongst the nations of the earth. He believed that the palace when completed, as it would be under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton, would be as far superior to that which was erected in Hyde Park, as that building was to anything they had previously seen; and that it must become the great source of recreation and instruction to the people. And, though it was a commercial speculation, he was sure the shareholders would rather lose all their money than degrade it below the attainment of the great objects for which the Exhibition of 1851 was originally intended. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "Success to the People's Palace," which was drunk with loud cheers.

The health of the chairman, and of the visitors (acknowledged by Sir C. Lyall, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox), "the Ladies," and a variety of other toasts, were subsequently drunk, the company breaking up shortly before eight o'clock; though the large majority remained for a considerable time on the grounds to admire the beauty of the scenery and contemplate on the magnificence of the intended works, which the contractors are pledged to complete by the 1st of May next—a work which would, indeed, appear marvellous, if the public were not already acquainted with what their skill and energy, combined with that of Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and the other gentlemen with whom they were associated, effected with regard to the former Crystal Palace. Mr. Hasker acted as master of the ceremonies during the day.

THE site chosen for the re-erection of the New Crystal Palace is an irregular parallelogram of its scene, extending from the Brighton Railway, where it will have a frontage of 1300 feet, between the Sydenham and the Anerley stations, to the road which borders the top of Dulwich wood, where it will have a frontage towards the road of 3000 feet. The fall from this point to the Brighton Railway is 200 feet. It was at once felt that the only position for the new building was on the summit of this hill, and immediately adjoining the road. The building, placed in this commanding position, will be visible from London on the one side, and from a vast extent of country on the other. In consequence of the rapid fall of the ground, an additional story became necessary on the park front of the building; and this will remedy a defect universally felt in the old building, viz., the little elevation of the front.

By the choice of this site, also, a complete change became necessary in the external character of the building. What in Hyde Park was the side, will here become the front. The great length of the old building prevented it being comprehended in one view; the new building will therefore be shorter by 240 feet. A transept similar to the transept of the old building will be placed at each end, and a centre transept, with a vast circular roof 120 feet in diameter, rising majestically over the circular

roof of the nave. The transepts, with their aisles, will advance from the main line of the building, and thus form a most majestic group; at the intersections of the roofs of the transept and naves will be low towers, adding immensely to the general effect.

A further improvement, of vast importance, is the introduction of arched recesses at the ends of these transepts, 24 feet deep: that of the centre transept 194 feet high and 120 feet wide; those of the side transepts 150 feet high and 72 feet wide.

The improvements which will be made in the interior are not less important. Independent of the vast additional effect afforded by the increased height of the nave (44 feet higher than the old building), advantage has been taken of the necessities of the reconstruction of this important feature to add greatly to the artistic effect of the interior

In the old building the effect was secured by the simple repetition of two elements, a column and a girder; and although great grandeur was thus obtained, it may be said that there was hardly sufficient variety and the full effect of the vastness of the structure was not entirely realised. At the extreme ends of the building, the columns and girders fell so rapidly one on the other that the eye had no means of measuring the length; this defect had to be remedied in the new design, and it has been done in this wise—the columns and girders do not keep to one line as before, but every 72 feet, pairs of columns, 24 feet apart, advance eight feet into the nave, and from these columns spring arched girders eight feet deep, in lattice work of wrought iron, which support the longitudinal girders of the roof. These advancing columns are tied together, and thus form groups of pillars, like those of a Gothic cathedral. These groups occurring every 72 feet down the nave, thus furnish the eye the means of measuring the building, which it had not before.

As regards the contents of the building, it has already been announced that the whole of the sides of the nave, transepts, and the divisions on either side between the several courts will be lined with the plants and trees of every clime, interspersed with statues and works of art. On the north-east side of the building will be ar anged the historical galleries of sculpture and architecture, with casts of the finest works of sculpture and portions of buildings of ancient art. On the south-east side will be displayed similar collections of mediæval art: while the north and south-west portions of the building, as well as the whole of a 24-feet gallery round the building, will be devoted to the purposes of exhibition. The machinery will be placed in the lower story, on the park side, in a gallery 24 feet wide, extending the whole length of the building.

Outside, the decorations will have reference to the furnishing of the interior. The ends of the building will extend into large wings projecting a considerable distance forward into the park, and will accommodate passing terrace-gardens, which will themselves occupy more than 30 acres. Attached to one of these glass wings will be the railway station, so arranged that persons descending from the railway carriages are at once introduced to the Palace; and to the other wings will be terminated with grand glass towers, from which will be obtained extensive views of the gardens, fountains, and grounds, and also a view of the surrounding country to a very great distance. Beyond the terrace gardens, which will be adorned with fountains and statuary, Mr Joseph Paxton has undertaken to carry out a design for waterworks, temples, and statuary, in forms and on a scale hitherto unknown. Two of the jets which he has in hand will rise to a height of 200 feet, and will form the main objects of interest from their size. We have already spoken of Sir Joseph has also in preparation an unequalled collection of hardy and half-hardy plants, and an illustrative series explanatory of the natural and Linnæan systems of botany. He has already secured for the Crystal Palace Company the magnificent collection of palms and other choice plants brought together during the past century by the Messrs. Loddridges, specimens hitherto unrivalled in Europe, and is daily adding to the number of his treasures by other specimens purchased from well-known collectors, or conferred upon him as gifts.

THE ELECTIONS.

The general elections have at length been concluded; the only returns remaining unpublished up to this week being those for Donegal county (Ireland), and Orkney (Scotland). In the former, two Ministerialists have been returned—viz., Mr. T. Connolly and Mr. C. Hayes; in the latter, the Liberal candidate (— Dundas), has been returned.

There is a vacancy in Oldham, caused by the death of one of the recently elected members (both Ministerialists), Mr. Duncuft; and it is thought that the Liberals have a good chance of recovering their lost seat there. Amongst the candidates mentioned as likely to offer themselves, are Mr. Fox, the late member, and Mr. Cardwell, the latelyrejected Free-Trade Conservative member for Liverpool.

A second vacancy by death has also been caused in another place (Peterborough), which had returned two Liberal members Mr. R. Watson being the deceased in this case. Amongst the candidates named as likely to be proposed for the vacant seat are Sir George Grey (the late Home Secretary), rejected at North Northumberland, and Mr. Forman, the lately rejected Liberal member for Cockermouth.

There is also a vacancy in Devonport, caused by Sir George Grey, one of which is to the effect that upon the assembling of Parliament the Hon. Captain Howard will retire from the representation of Morpeth, in order that the Right Hon. Baronet may take his seat in the House for that borough.

With reference to the classification of the members of the new House of Commons, as we have on a former occasion stated, nothing very definite can be effected in that respect, the confusion of parties is so great, and the positions, professions, avowals, and reservations of a large proportion of the newly-elected and re-elected parliamentary representatives are of so varied, and often so contradictory, a character, that the first grand division on a vital question of principle, such as that of Free Trade, for instance, can alone clear up the doubts and uncertainties which beset the matter.

Ingenuity, however, has not been idle as to the solution of this Gordian knot; and we find it generally believed, in circles non-Ministerial, that the following is a fair summary, viz.:—

Liberals and Whigs	304
Radical Reformers	87
Newly-elected Reformers	26
Peelites	38
Total Opposition	357
Ministerialists	270
Ministerialist Free-Traders	29
Total Ministerialists..	299
Majority in the New House of Commons against Ministers	58

CUTTING OF THE ELECTRIC CABLE.—On Saturday morning last, the captain of a schooner belonging to Larne, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, which was among all the private craft outside the port waiting for the tide, while hauling in his kedge anchor, found he had caught what appeared to him to be a four-inch hempen hawser. His crew hauled both ways, but not coming to an end, they cut the rope, and pulled away seaward until they had on board about four hundred yards of what they considered a fine new rope cable. They then cut it a second time, keeping the light on board, and setting to work afresh, they hauled in 72 yards more, still without arriving at the end of the rope. The captain cut through a third time, and, with his supposed hempen prize, bore away for Larne, where he arrived in the course of the same day. It was then discovered that the supposed hawser was nothing more nor less than a large portion of the hempen cable which encased the electric wire of the Irish Telegraph Company, and which was but a few days ago laid down between Portpatrick and Donaghdee.

THE MONSTER STEAM-SHIP "LA PLATA," belonging to the Royal West India Mail Packet Company is expected from Greenock, at Southampton, on this day (Saturday,) and setting to work afresh, they hauled in 72 yards more, still without arriving at the end of the rope. The captain cut through a third time, and, with his supposed hempen prize, bore away for Larne, where he arrived in the course of the same day. It was then discovered that the supposed hawser was nothing more nor less than a large portion of the hempen cable which encased the electric wire of the Irish Telegraph Company, and which was but a few days ago laid down between Portpatrick and Donaghdee.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The funds of this excellent institution have been recently augmented by a grant of one hundred pounds from the directors of the Southern, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, who have also promised to carry all the building materials for the college at one penny per ton per mile, thus affecting a most important saving in the erection of the extensive building. The subscription list now amounts to about £10,000.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—At a meeting held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the institution in Easton-garden—the Rev. Thos. Gregory, B.D., in the chair—it was stated by the chairman that the charity was progressing most satisfactorily, and that several liberal donations had been received, independent of the amount announced at the late anniversary dinner; among them was a donation of £10 10s. from the Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P. (a vice-president); Messrs. Barclay and Co., £10 10s.; and from A. W. Roberts, Esq., £5 5s. It was also stated to be the intention of the committee to fit up immediately six additional beds, for in-patients. Mr. E. J. Chance, of Old Broad-street (the senior surgeon), also stated, that the number of patients now under treatment was 871.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students most distinguished for their acquirements in the various branches of medical study at this institution took place on Saturday last, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. Hen. Hutton, A.M., rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, occupied the chair.

DEAF AND DUMB CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this valuable society—which was founded in the year 1836 for the purpose of granting small pensions among the poor deaf and dumb who have attained the age of sixty, or who have become otherwise incapable of work—was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars bridge. The report, which was read, stated that the funds of the institution were very low. The balance-sheet showed the total amount received during the past year (including a small balance in hand) to have been £152 16s. 6d.; and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £39 0s. 3d.

NATIONAL AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the subscribers to those schools was held at the schoolhouse, Borough-road; Mr. Edward Palmer in the chair. A sub-committee having been appointed to consider the revision of the rules, the meeting adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF DOG-STEALERS AND THEIR CONFEDERATES.—On Wednesday the usual monthly meeting of this society was held at the offices, 170, New Bond-street; Viscount Chewton in the chair. The secretary announced the summary convictions that had taken place at the instance of the society. The receipts during the last month in aid of the funds of the society amounted to £45.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—On Monday thirty-six female emigrants embarked on board the *Northumberland*, lying off Gravesend, to proceed to Australia. Thirty of these go out at the expense of the Female Emigration Fund, originated by Mr. Sidney Herbert; and the remainder perform the voyage under the auspices and protection of the same society, but defray their own expenses. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied the emigrants on board were—Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley; the Right Hon. S. Wortley, Recorder of London; Lord Wenlock, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. Mr. Queckett, &c. A letter was handed to each of the emigrants from Mrs. Sidney Herbert. The Recorder and the Rev. Baptist Noel then severally delivered parting addresses, urging upon the women the necessity of good conduct and obedience to their superiors during their voyage, as well as on their arrival at their destination. When these ceremonies had been gone through, the visitors sat down to an entertainment provided for them by Mr. Green, the eminent shipbuilder. Soon after this was concluded the visitors retired, and the *Northumberland* proceeded on her voyage.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the accounts of this company for the past half-year were issued, from which it appears that the total revenue of the line was £1,196,071. 16s. 6d., and the expenditure £728,830 19s. 2d. The proposed dividend for the half-year is at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE VICTORIA (LONDON) DOCKS COMPANY FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAYS.—On Tuesday the first half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices in Parliament-street; Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., in the chair. The report which was read stated that Mr. Bidder, the company's engineer, had matured his plans for the proposed docks and works intended in the first instance to be constructed, and which would comprise an area of water accommodation of 90 acres, with a mile of wharfage and quay room, and 160,000 feet of open sheds. Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, the eminent contractors, were prepared to undertake the completion of the works for £400,000, the amount of the company's capital. The contractors were so convinced of the return that might be anticipated for this outlay that they had offered to pay for the docks for twenty-one years at a rent of five per cent. per annum on the amount of their contract. The directors, having applied their attention to commanding the shore line, had to announce that a body of capitalists had volunteered to join the company, which would ensure the requisite funds. The report, having been unanimously adopted, the directors were appointed, and the chairman returned the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Under this title a bank is about to be established in London, with the object of providing additional banking facilities to the numerous colonists in parts of Australia, namely, Sydney and Melbourne, where the ordinary business of banking will be transacted, such as the discounting of bills, issuing notes, the advancing of money on mortgage, &c. The capital will be £500,000 sterling, in shares of £25 each, and wool, gold, and other produce. It will also be within the province of the bank to undertake the transmission of the funds of emigrants, as well as to transact such other business as may be legitimately conducted. The directors include a gentlemen of high position in the commercial world, many of whom have great practical and local experience in these colonies, and who are well able to estimate the advantages to be derived from the undertaking in which they have now embarked. There can be but little doubt that the recent mineral discoveries in New South Wales and Victoria, and the consequent increase in population and commercial enterprise in those provinces, have opened up a new field for the extension of banking and mercantile enterprise, in which capital may, under judicial treatment, be profitably employed. At present there are but two companies in the United Kingdom carrying on banking operations in the colonies referred to. Both were formed previous to 1840, and are now dividing large profits; and it is believed by the promoters of the undertaking under consideration, that the increasing wants of the several colonies will require greater facilities of extended banking co-operation to aid in the development of the new resources which those interests now possess. In addition to the board of directors in London, the management at Sydney and Melbourne will be assisted in their duties by local boards selected from the leading members of mercantile firms established in those cities.

CLAUSEN'S FLAX COMPANY.—The first general meeting under the act for incorporating Clausen's Flax Company for England and the colonies was held on Wednesday, when it was stated that the shares had been subscribed for, that an adequate amount of capital for acquiring the patent and carrying on business had been paid up, and that extensive works at Bromley, Middlesex, had consequently been taken, which would shortly be put in operation.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—A public vestry meeting of the parish of St. Martin's was held on Saturday last, at the vestry-hall, to receive the report of the poll on the question of the penny rate proposed to defray the expenses of pauper emigration, and which had been opposed by Mr. Cochrane (as noticed last week). Mr. Cosnitre, the senior churchwarden, presided, and there was a full attendance of the ratepayers; Mr. Cochrane and his friends, however, were absent. Mr. Griffiths read the result of the poll: it gave, for the rate, 1107; for the amendment, 380: majority, 727. The parish is under Sturges Bourne's act, which apportions the votes in proportion to the rateable value.

LOWER HOLLOWAY DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.—On Monday evening a general meeting of the governors of the Holoway Dispensary was held at the dispensary house, to take into their consideration the defective drainage of the locality; Samuel Lewis, Esq., in the chair. The result of the meeting was a motion by Mr. Prentice, seconded by Mr. Greenway, for the nomination of a committee to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, as a preliminary step upon the new commissioners of metropolitan sewers to urge the necessity of immediate operations to drain the neighbourhood, especially as for some years past there has been a stagnant pool created for that purpose.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Saturday last the distribution of prizes took place in the theatre of the college, to the pupils of the institution who have distinguished themselves in the junior classes, in the various branches of education during the academic year just closed. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor presided, and, having briefly opened the proceedings, delivered the prizes to the different scholars who had proved themselves worthy of the distinction.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIP "LADY JOCELYN."—This splendid screw-steamer, appointed to carry London for Plymouth, to embark mails for the Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon, was taken out of the Limehouse Dock on Thursday. The large dimensions and superb fittings of this ship have attracted a great many distinguished visitors. Lord and Lady Jocelyn and their eldest son, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Harriet Hamilton, and a distinguished party of their friends, visited the noble ship, where they were received by Mr. Lambert, Mr. Major, and Mr. Fox, M.P., as directors; and Captain Fore, as superintendent of the fleet. After a minute and gratifying inspection they partook of luncheon in the grand saloon.

HYDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The improvement which has been effected in the carriage-road in Hyde Park on the Serpentine side is now very evident. The widening of the road to the extent of several feet has been completed the whole of the distance from Kensington Gardens to the east end of the river, the old wooden palings replaced by handsome and substantial iron railings similar in character to those in the most frequented portions of the park, as this has now also become, and a gravel walk formed on the opposite side of the road along the whole distance, in order to relieve the frequently crowded state of the path on the water side. This important improvement now gives a handsome appearance to this favourite portion of the park, and will be a source of comfort and convenience to the public, and one which has long been felt to be required. It is intended to continue the improvement of widening the road and forming a new pathway along the whole line of road to the opening at Hyde Park corner, for which purpose the works are actively carried on, and will be completed in a very short space of time.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUETS IN MIDDLESEX.—The first of a series of dinners, to celebrate the recent Conservative conflict for the county of Middlesex, was given on Tuesday, at Marlborough House, Fulham: Viscount Ranelagh in the chair, who was supported by Lord Alfred Churchill (proposer to the Marquis of Blandford), Sir Charles Forbes, Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Colonel Dickson, Colonel Addy, Major M'Lean, Major Forbes, the Rev. Dr. Wellington, Henry Fownall, Esq., Chairman of the Middlesex magistrates; Captain Ives, Dr. Wing, Dr. Powell, Messrs. Bailie Cochrane, Holmes, Rowland, Stewart, Carlile, King, Chessamore, Hackmann, Walford, &c. Upwards of eighty electors sat down to dinner, which was served in a tent in the grounds, the use of which had been granted by Dr. Lausmann. The loyal and occasional toasts were duly honoured; and the fact of 123 out of 132 resident voters of Fulham having polled for the Marquis of Blandford was made a subject of congratulation. The determination to fight the battle in the registration courts, to establish freehold land societies, and to renew the contest at the earliest occasion, was strongly expressed. Letters of apology for the absence of the Marquis of Blandford and Viscount Maidstone were read.

THE NEW WATER SOURCES PROPOSED FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday last, a party of noblemen and gentlemen were conducted over the proposed gathering grounds, in Surrey, by Mr. F. C. Ward, who explained on the spot the new mode of collecting the "bull-top" water recommended by the sanitary party, instead of the "valley-bottom" water pumped up by the two monopolist companies for the supply of London. Among the party were Lord Kerrington, Professor Wheatstone, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Parr, Mr. Ford, Professor Way, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Hans Busk, and several other gentlemen eminent in science, or distinguished as supporters of sanitary reform.

ELECTION OF A SHERIFF.—On Tuesday, at Common Hall, Mr. Benjamin Chandler, the surgeon, citizen and ironmonger, was elected to serve the office of Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, in the room of John Hulbert, Esq., who had refused and neglected to give bond to take upon him the said office.

MONEY ORDERS.—A notice has been issued from the General Post Office, which states that minor money-order offices were opened at the undermentioned places, under the respective days named:—

County.		Post-town from which served (when the office itself is not a post-town)	Date on which the office was opened
Cowbridge ..	Lincolnshire ..	Peterborough	2d August
Bradford ..	Yorkshire ..	Bradford-field	6th August
Lambourne ..	Berkshire ..	Hungerford	3d August

On the 2d August the major money-order office at Brough, Westmoreland, was reduced to a minor money-order office. It was erroneously stated that the minor money-order office, at Higher Mill, in the county of Lancaster, instead of Yorkshire. It was also incorrectly stated that Heywood is served from Bury, Lancashire, instead of Manchester.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AT STRATFORD.—By favour of the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, the members of the Eastern Counties Mechanics' Institute, at Stratford, were enabled, on the 28th ult., to enjoy a most agreeable day's excursion, free of charge, to Ipswich, and thence by steamer to Harwich. The trip was greatly enjoyed by those who participated in it. It appears from the half-yearly report, that the committee of the institution have to regret that it has not been more extensively supported by those for whose benefit it more especially instituted, viz., the working-classes themselves. The committee would therefore earnestly impress upon the members individually, the nec ssity for using their best exertions to induce their fellow workmen to participate in the advantages to be obtained by attending the lectures, and introducing their respective families to a knowledge of the rational enjoyments provided by the institutions for its members.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the spacious factory belonging to Messrs. Knuth and Co., English, French, and German leather and steel goods dealers, situate at No. 7, Allen-street, Goswell-street. The whole building, which covered an area of several acres, was in a very short period of time destroyed. The loss will be immense, as the firm was only insured for £2400. The principal portion of the saw-mills of Messrs. Walker in Limehouse consumed, and serious damage has been done to several of the contiguous premises.

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, an explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Mark Hardiman, the proprietor of the Green Bank Saw-mills, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, which resulted in the sacrifice of one life, and serious injury to several other persons residing in the vicinity. Charles Verrall, aged 63, a blacksmith, who happened to be at work on the roof of the building at the time the accident occurred, was the unfortunate deceased. A great number of private dwellings in the neighbourhood were more or less injured. Mr. Tomkins is tenant, and the damage is estimated at about £4000. The cause of the sad disaster is attributable to some defect in the boiler.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—On Wednesday evening, between the hours of five and six, one of the large waggons belonging to Messrs. Lumley-husband and Co., tea railway carriers, &c., of the Old Bailey, was proceeding through London-street-fields, laden with hemp; the horses were at the same time driven by a young man, who was sitting on the shafts. Suddenly a cry of fire, and a sudden a huge sheet of flame shot forth from the centre of the hemp, and almost ounce ed the driver. He instantly jumped off the waggon, and before he had time to stop the horses in the midst of the crowd, the waggon was all of flame, and by a desperate effort he succeeded in taking the horses out, and a number of persons soon came to his aid. They succeeded in turning the vehicle over, and dragging the burning mass into the carriage road, where it burnt more furiously than before. In the course of an hour or so, by the aid of an engine and a body of firemen, the flames were entirely extinguished. The property belonged to Mr. Maggs, of Somersetshire, and was worth from £120 to £.50

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Of several fires which took place on Sunday in various parts of London, one, which occurred at a fruiterer's in Jamesstreet, Lisson-grove, was unfortunately attended by the loss of life of a boy named Hardiman, whose escape was cut off by the flames.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending July 31, were males, 701; females, 669; total, 1430. The deaths during the same period were—males, 532, females, 508; total, 1040. The health of London during the last week was disturbed by the prevalence of summer complaints and diarrhœa, yet 96 deaths were 118 below the weekly average in the previous ten years, in proportion to the increase of population; 386 of the deaths were those of children under 15 years of age, 289 were in the middle period of life, and 165 were of the age of 60 years upwards. The districts of Chelsea and Greenwich, as well as Kensington and Wandsworth, experienced more than the usual mortality. During the week 18 deaths are assigned to small-pox, 12 cases are recorded as having occurred after vaccination. Fifteen children were left unprotected by their parents, and died the victims of this negligence; 84 children died of scarlatina, which is prevalent; 34 persons of typhus, 145 of consumption; 49 children of convulsions; 31 persons (61, except 2, adults) of diseases of the heart; 17 of bronchitis, 32 of pneumonia; 13 of erisipelas; 14 of disease of the liver; and 25 of violence. Diarrhœa was the reigning disease, it was fatal to 116 children, 7 adults, and 8 persons of advanced age. It often approached in the severity of its symptoms to summer cholera, of which 10 children, 4 adults, and 2 persons over the age of 60 died. Here, as in epidemic cholera, early and prompt medical treatment is called for.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29 601 in. The mean temperature of the week was 65 70 deg., which is 4·4 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The highest mean temperature during the week was 67 1 deg. on Tuesday. The highest in the sun was 105 1 deg. on Saturday. The wind blew from the north-east and north.

REPORTS OF THE JURIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We are requested by Messrs. Philips, Brothers, of Cockspur-street, the agents of Messrs. Westhamp, to declare "that the charge of obtaining two prize medals from two several juries, for their beautiful chess-men and board, is wholly unjustifiable." They add that Mr. Westhamp received but one, and that a councils medal; and that, in the estimation of the best judges in Europe, and of the public, they justly and honourably acquired it." We give Messrs. Westhamp and their agents the full benefit of the explanation. It was solely on the internal of art that we noticed the case at all, and if they received a council medal for their chessmen, and Mr. Holmes, who produced the finest statue in the exhibition, the blatted Nymph, received no medal at all—as stated by us in our notice of the recently-published volume of reports—our charge against the fine-art jury remains as before. If the jury were not guilty of jobbing, they are, at all events, open to the charge of fatuity or incompetency.

The Berlini gallery of pictures and sculpture, one of the finest collections in Venice, has been purchased by the King of Wurtemberg, and presented to the Academy for the encouragement of the fine arts.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER, "SYDNEY."—The screw steam-ship *Sydney*, Captain Franklyn, which arrived at Plymouth from the Thames on Sunday last, having completed the repairs from Gravesend to that port, twenty-seven hours, sailed on Wednesday morning, with mails for St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, St George's sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. She had a full cargo of merchandise, in manufactured and other goods, and 1,000 specie on merchants' account, and 180 passengers; every berth of each class full. The mails were the largest ever embarked at this port, including several tons of newspapers. Tuesday was her proper day for sailing, but in consequence of some slight defects pointed out by the captain, her sailing was delayed until the next morning. Considerable inconvenience was likely to have fallen to the lot of several of the passengers, who, notwithstanding Tuesday was fixed for the day, on some rumour that it was possible the vessel might not be detained till the next morning, took themselves off on excursions of pleasure into the country. It was for some time doubtful whether the inspector would allow the detention of the vessel; and had he decided on sending her to sea, the absent tourists would have found themselves unpleasantly situated on their return to the anchorage.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—On Tuesday the Board of Inland Revenue received an order from the Treasury rescinding the Treasury minute of 1840, allowing the admixture of chicory with coffee. The effect of this order will be to [illegible] the duty on chicory from [illegible] to [illegible] per lb.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.—THE DOUBLE START FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP, AND THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION CUP.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.

The races of this regatta took place last week, but, owing to the extreme calmness of the weather, there was a total absence of that brisk and animated contest which forms the main interest of those occasions. On Thursday (se'nnight) several attempts were made to start the yachts for the Queen's and the Exhibition Cups; but, owing to the absence of anything like a breeze, they proved unsuccessful. Such races as came off were mere drifting matches. They were as follows:—

Yachts not exceeding 7 tons, Cork and Passage Railway Cup, value £10. The following entered:—

Yachts.	Owners.	Tons.	Place.
Gazelle ..	Capt. Biddulph, R.H. ..	.. 5 ..	Milford.
Cushla ..	W. C. Hickman, R.C.Y.C. ..	.. 6 ..	Wexford.
Experiment ..	P. S. French, R.C.Y.C. ..	.. 5½ ..	Cork.
Djalma ..	Abraham Hargrave, R.C.Y.C. ..	6 ..	Ditto.
Truant ..	Robt. M. Grimsell, Birkenhead ..	2½ ..	Liverpool.
Midge ..	L. Pearcy	..	Cork.

Djalma led off at starting, followed by the *Truant*, which, in a little time, took the foremost place, and kept it all through, coming in at twelve minutes before seven; *Djalma* a very good second. The other yachts were not timed, and it is presumed that they gave up during the progress of the race.

There were a few other private matches between row-boats. The boats of the *Warhawk*, *Aquila*, and *Cynthia* had a rowing match, in which the *Warhawk* came off victorious, the *Cynthia* following close, and the *Aquila* coming in third.

On Friday, about twelve o'clock, a light breeze started from S. by W., and the following yachts were ordered to prepare to start for the Exhibition and Queen's cups, time race.

Name.	Owner.	ons.	Place.	Prize.
Cynthia	H Roe	55	Dublin	Queen's
War Hawk	J. Bartlett	56	Thames	Queen's
Aquila	J. M. Rowan	43	Greenock	Queen's
Tartar	W. H. Dawes	49	Cowes	Queen's and Exhibition.
Pauline	C. Brandreth	39	Ipswich	Queen's
Bacchante	B. H. Jones	79	Liverpool	Queen's
Stella	H. M. Lang	43	Largs	Queen's
Eglinton	J. Wheeler	36	Cork	Queen's and Exhibition.
Fingal	F. Gowan	16	Kingstown	Exhibition
Cushla	W. C. Hickman	6	Wexford	Exhibition
Atalanta	Mr. Scovell	29	Kingstown	Exhibition
Antelope	W. Hull	17	Cork	Exhibition
Enchantress	S. Hodder	55	Cork	Exhibition

The boats started at half-past twelve, and were immediately under way. They had an exceedingly beautiful start, the *Tartar* getting first place, the *Eglinton* second, *Aquila* and *Stella* following almost close together, *Warhawk* next, and the remainder following in a line. As they proceeded towards the Spit light, the *Fingal* unfortunately got aground and lost some minutes in freeing herself. While rounding the Spit the *Tartar* was first, *Aquila* second, *Warhawk* third, *Cynthia* fourth, *Stella* fifth, *Bacchante* sixth, *Atalanta* seventh, and *Enchantress* eighth, the remainder following in a body. This was at a quarter to one, and in a few minutes afterwards the vessels slipped one by one out of sight. Their appearance as they rounded the Spit was very picturesque, their masts gently bending to the breeze, and their sails flapping in the wind. As they rounded the point, the *Aquila*, which had obtained the weathermost position near the Spit, got the start of her competitors, and was the first boat out of sight.

The yachts for the Queen's Cup came in in the following order shortly after eleven o'clock at night—

	h.	m.	s.
Stella	11	15	39
Tartar	11	24	30
Atalanta	11	29	20
Cynthia	11	30	15
Aquila	11	36	10
Pauline	11	38	46
Bacchante	11	43	20

Those that started for the Exhibition Cup arrived about the same time, as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Antelope	11	40	30	Fingal .. .	11	47	12

The others were not placed.

Several other races of minor interest took place during the day.

Both the Queen's and Exhibition Cups, which are very tasteful works, were manufactured by West and Son, her Majesty's goldsmiths, at Dublin. The Queen's Cup represents the globe, supported by Tritons, and surmounted by the figure of Victory, showering forth wreaths. The figures are modelled in a bold masterly style in frosted silver; the zodiacal figures are burnished upon a frosted ground. The whole stands upon an ebony pedestal, and is a most highly wrought and appropriate nautical prize.

BILLINGSGATE NEW MARKET.

This handsome building, which has been partially opened in time for the Oyster Season, which commenced on Wednesday last, is in the Italian style, of red brick; the arcaded river front presenting a very pleasing effect. The central tower, which serves as a ventilating shaft, has a clock, which strikes the hours on a bell of extremely fine tone. The fish market is divided into two stories: the upper on a level with the ground line of Thames-street, and the lower some feet below that level; this latter is the market for all kinds of shell-fish. The upper market, at present, is not finished; it is spacious compared to the Billingsgate of the olden time, and will be considerably enlarged when the leases of some houses fall in, which prevent the completion of the building according to the full intentions. The shell-fish market, however, is open; the places for the shell-fish market bearing some resemblance to square pits, with grazed divisions at the sides, as cellars for the respective salesmen.

In a future number of our Journal, when the upper fish market is ready for the transaction of business, we shall illustrate it, and the fountain which graces its central avenue.

BILLINGSGATE NEW MARKET.

KEW GARDENS.

CENTRE OF THE GREAT PALM HOUSE AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF KEW.

THE GREAT PALM HOUSE, KEW GARDENS.

In the latest of Sir W. J. Hooker's annual "Reports" on the Royal Gardens of Kew, we find the [illegible] building the new Victoria House in the Royal Gardens]; the glass, tinged purposely with a greenish hue, and of which there are 45,000 square feet, was prepared by the Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham; the timbers by Messrs. [illegible] and two wings, enclosing an area [illegible] feet in length, the centre is 100 feet wide, and 66 feet in height; the wings are 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. The roof is curvilinear, with glass [illegible] docks of Cornish [illegible] and these are jud[illegible] level of the floor. The smoke from twelve great under-ground furnaces is conveyed by under-ground flues within a brick tunnel 466 feet long, in a straight line [illegible] an ornamental tower. [illegible] through the brick tunnel above-mentioned, by a Railroad.

On entering the house by the main approach, we feel ourselves at once, as it were, transported into a tropical forest; and if we enter by one of the principal side doors, we find a [illegible] walk traversing the [illegible] right [illegible] ground [illegible] the [illegible] to the south we will look across the pleasure-ground to the pagoda; on the west is seen the "Syon Vista," recently formed, three-quarters of a mile long, bordered the whole way to the river with young deodaras; on the north, he will see the Victoria House, [illegible] the Queen's [illegible] and the greater part of the Botanic Garden, with the main walk or approach to the Palm House

Within the building hours may be advantageously spent in inspecting the noble forms of the many gigantic palms, which give the name to the building; the bananas, the strelitzias, the lofty bamboo, the huge foliage of the "travellers' tree" (*Urania speciosa*), the numerous figs, the great variety of the zamia tribe, with bulky stems and feather-like leaves (in the present day natives only of the Tropics, but found in a fossil state abundantly in England); the mango trees bearing flower and fruit, the sugar-cane, the papyrus (an aquatic), the chocolate, coffee, assam tea (requiring greater heat than the Chinese tea), the papaw tree (available in making old and tough meat tender), the bread-fruit, the poison-nangilla, the cinnamon, and cassia, the bo-myan tree, the pepul (the peaceore of Scripture), the cotton plant, and, above all, perhaps, for rarity, grace, and elegance, the tree-ferns. Among the palms, or at least among those most interesting to a stranger, are the cocoa-nut, the ela-palm of Guinea, the wax-palm of Sumbabi, the vegetable-ivory palm, the pleticocomia—the tallest of all our palms, yet with a stem so slender that it is tied to a stout wire attached to the bottom and top of the house to keep it upright. In its native country (Java and the East Indies) it is supported in an erect position in the dense forests by means of the long tails of the great pinnated leaves, which are provided by nature with inverted hooks as strong as iron. These leaves thrust themselves upwards among the branches of the surrounding trees, and hook themselves on most securely.

We are limited to the above brief outline of this magnificent palace of the vegetable Titans, which the reader will find more fully detailed in Sir W. J. Hooker's "Popular Guide." Tenth Edition.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BEQUESTS.—IN RE CLANCY'S TRUSTS.—In the Rolls Court on Monday, a petition of the Rev. John Ringrose, of Reading, and Francis Dearlove, a resident Roman Catholic ratepayer of the parish of Reading, was presented, the object of the petitioner was to have trustees appointed of certain charitable bequests left by the will of the late John Clancy, of Reading, dated the 7th of April, 1849. The testator, after giving certain legacies to various charitable institutions, gave and bequeathed to the Catholic Bishop for the time being of the London district, and to the chaplain for the time being of St. James's Catholic Church in the Abbey road, for poor Catholic children in Reading aforesaid; and his residuary estate he gave to them to be divided equally between the said school for Catholic children and the Society for the Relief of Aged and Distressed Poor Catholics. The testator died on the 10th of May last, and his executors paid in the above sums into Court under the Trustee Act, in consequence of there being no person answering the description of Catholic bishop of the London district. It appeared that Dr. Grant is Roman Catholic bishop of the district in which Reading is included, and the application was to have him and Mr. Ringrose appointed trustees. It was objected, on the part of the next of kin of the testator, that the bequest was void under Lord Mortmain Acts; and it was argued also, that the late Ecclesiastical Titles Act prevented any such person as Catholic Bishop of the London district being recognised. After the arguments of the counsel for the different parties had been heard, the Master of the Rolls was of opinion that as to the gift for the school being for the establishment of a school, it necessarily supposed the taking of land, and was, therefore, void under the Mortmain Acts; but as to the other part—the alms people—he would appoint Dr. Grant and Mr. Ringrose trustees.

OLDFIELD *v.* COBBETT.—In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday last, Mr. Cobbett, who has been for several years detained in the Queen's Prison, at the suit of Jesse Oldfield, for non-payment of the costs of that suit, was brought up on a *habeas corpus*, and intimation made to him that he was discharged by the consent of the plaintiff. After an attempt to address the Court, which the Lord Chancellor refused, the order for his discharge was been placed in the hands of the officer, Mr. Cobbett was discharged from custody, and left the Court.—The Court then rose for the long vacation.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—The sixth annual report of the council states that the chief subjects that have occupied the attention of the society during the past year have been the removal of the distinction between the procedure of the courts of law and equity in this country; the reconstruction of the Master's office, involving its partial abolition; the enfranchisement of copyholds; the simplification of the transfer of land; the relations between the bar, the attorney, and the client; and the establishment of a law school, which, under an effective system of examination, before granting a law degree on admission to the bar. The Society for the Amendment of the Law has suggested and investigated the principal improvements that have recently taken place in the law. They commend the simple statement of action; and the fusion of law and equity as the only means by which a real reform of common law procedure can be obtained. They say that technical pleadings ought to be abolished, and informal statements couched in ordinary language, and verified by the oaths of the parties substituted for them. They deny that a system free from technicality can ever be made to conform to the technical divisions of actions; they do not believe that the common law courts of the present age will long endure the expense, the delays, and the absurdities incident to a system which insists that parties shall express themselves in a court of justice in language different from that employed in similar transactions out of doors in ordinary life. They recommend the establishment of a system of legal education, and a comprehensive digest; consolidation and codification of the whole of the statute and common law.

THE DIGNITY OF THE BENCH IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers give the particulars of a "difficulty" which occurred at Sacramento on the 16th of June, between Judge Wilson and two men named Caulfield and M'Kune. It appears that M'Kune struck Judge Wilson with a bludgeon, whereupon the Judge drew a sword from a cane and ran his assailant through the body. Deputy Sheriff J. M'Donald then came up to separate the parties, when Caulfield drew a pistol and aimed at Judge Wilson. M'Donald, however, interposed his body, and received the shot, which entered his left side and passed out at the right. M'Kune, although at first supposed to be mortally wounded, would, it was thought, recover. Fears were entertained that M'Donald would not long survive.

LAW AND LITERATURE.—The tender care of the interests of authors which the French tribunals take in displaying, has been again exemplified this week. A physician was employed to write an article on "Médecine" for an encyclopædia now in course of publication. The editor modified some portions of the article, and cut out others; and then declined to pay for more "copy" than was actually used. The physician brought an action, and the Court sat down that the editor had no right to alter the MS. supplied on an article without the author's consent. It accordingly condemned him to cut out the article from the copies of the encyclopædia still unsold, and to replace it by the one originally written, to print sufficient copy of the latter for sale to all the subscribers of the work, and to pay the author the full value. *Athenæum.*

LETTERS PATENT.—By letters patent was meant originally letters from the Crown that were open to everybody who could read, and were not, when lampreys were first caught, they should not be sold for more than 3*s.* each, until after February, when they were to be sold at a lower price. In another case his Majesty granted a licence to Peter Bullo to carry any religion he pleased. In another instance he granted safe conduct, or the right of proceeding, without molestation, to enable Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, to come to Staines. By another, a licence was granted to Margaret de Lacie to have whatever religion she pleased; and, in another case, his Majesty issued his Royal letters patent, to certify that Robert, the son of Robert the mercer, lost his ear at Chatteaneuf, in the King's service, and not on account of any felony. The usual punishments for felony was nailing one of the ears of the offender to the pil ory, it was highly necessary for a man who had sustained a loss of the kind to be able to account for the same in a satisfactory manner. Many of the letters patent in the olden time; they are now issued for a very different purpose.

PARISIAN STATISTICS.—The police in the month of June arrested 1837 persons, 936 of whom were men, 580 boys, 242 women, and 47 girls. In the number were 939 who had previously been convicted of offences, 156 beggars, and 159 foreigners; 32 of the arrests were for embezzlement, 42 for rupture of ban, 107 for cutting and wounding, 17 for political offences, 242 for different offences, 48 for swindling, 31 for manslaughter, 148 for resisting the police officers, &c., 441 for vagabondage, 5 for sale of printed papers, 314 for robbery. The total number of arrests was 100 more than in the month of May. The number of abandoned children was 270. The number of articles found in public vehicles was 284. Among them were several important sums of money—one of 6000*f.* The owner of the latter presented the coachman who found it with 30*f.*!

FAIR-HEAD HARBOUR COMPANY.—The projected Harbour of Refuge, and for commercial purposes, at the N.E. extremity of Ireland, seconds at all times to the latest moment, seems to be in a fair way of realisation, and the mercant le interest in its first impetus arose from the comparatively small cost of carrying it out by the plan of Mr. W. H Smith, the engineer, and which received the sanction of the Admiralty; and the following glance at the plan may will show its desirableness, not to say its vital necessity. A now truly hazardous channel to the north and east of Scotland, Londonderry, Limerick, &c., will become a valued and rapid course, by which vessels from Glasgow, Liverpool, and elsewhere, bound to the United States, Canada, &c., may shorten their passage by nearly a week.

PROPOSED SORTING OF ENGLISH LETTERS IN NEW YORK.—The sorting of American letters directed in England, are their transit, prevents to a great extent the inconvenience which is felt in Liverpool on the receipt of the packets of letters from the States. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have decided to solicit the influence of the New York Chamber with the postal authorities in America, in order that a similar arrangement may be effected.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's "Barbière" was given for the eighth time on Saturday night, supported by Madame de Lagrange, Signori Calzolari, Susini, De Bassini, and Lablache.

On Tuesday was the fifth representation of Bellini's 'Puritani," with Mdme. de Lagrange, Gardoni, D'e Bassini, and Lablache

On Thursday night was produced, for the first time in this country, the romantic opera, in four acts, "Casilda," the composer of which is a Royal amateur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert, who is also an accomplished musician, in addition to his other varied attainments. The Duchess of Kent is known as a composer, and our most gracious Queen has musical talent of a high order. Those amateurs who have watched the programmes of the Royal concerts will have observed the truly cosmopolitan feeling for art, displayed therein. Her Majesty and Prince Albert display an exclusiveness nor bigotry in their selections; the gems of every school are appreciated, and services of more than merit are heard in the palace. It is to be regretted that "Casilda" has been brought out after the departure of the Court from town, although the interest in the fashionable and musical circles to hear the new work was strongly manifested, even at this late period of the season. The work was originally produced at Gotha, in April, 1851, and the highly favourable impression made on the amateurs of that musical city was the inducement for director of the opera-houses in Germany to produce it, and Vienna amongst other capitals, confirmed the verdict of approval. More recently (in April last) a French adaptation of the German version was given at the Théâtre Royal in Brussels, where "Casilda," met with a cordial reception, although the *artistes* to whom the principal parts were allotted were of an inferior rank. The Italian arrangement of the opera has certainly not suffered in this respect, as the cast included Madame Charton, as *Casilda*; Mdme. de Lagrange, *Donna Anna*; Mdlle. Feler, *Rosita*; Signor Calzolari, *Alfonso*; Signor Susini, *Gomez*; Signor Mercuriali, *Pueblo*; and Signor De Bassini, *Don Lamyt*. In the *divertissement* attached to Mr. Gosselin, in the fourth act, Lamorricas, Algerini, and the two Pascales appeared as principal dancers. The action being in Spain, the scenic *artists* and the *costumiers* have had their chances of distinction; and in choosing gypsies, Mr. A. Harris's taste has been effectively put in requisition for picturesque groupings, especially in the first act; the development of the story, however, leaving little scope for a very attractive *mise en scène*. The peculiar circumstances connected with the opera, is in fact, the libretto, which is an uninteresting and wearisome imbroglio. The scene is at and near Seville. *Casilda* is of the Precious and Esmeralda species—a kind of Bianca Capello, only that she is more of a *fast* of the period. She has no less than three lovers—first, *Don Alfonso*, who, owing to a duel, in which he believes he has killed a rival, has joined the gipsies; secondly, *Don Lamyt*, the favourite of Seville, who is married to *Donna Anna*; and, lastly, *Gomez*, a rough "child of the mist." *Don Lamyt* invites *Casilda* and her comrades to a *fête*, where she discovers that *Alfonso*, on whom she has bestowed her affections, has been slain by his fourth act, Lamorricas, Governor, discovering the double intrigues, throws *Alfonso* into a dungeon; but, repenting of his harshness, releases him; and it is ascertained that the Don Ruy of Arcas, supposed to have been killed by *Alfonso*, is still living. A happy denouement is, of course, achieved, *Casilda* being united to *Alfonso*. The misfortune of this confused libretto is, that *Gomez*, who is the only reputable character in the entire opera, appears to be badly used. The remaining personages are, one and all, very scampish. If we have left *Rosita* and *Pueblo* unaccounted for, it is that they only figure in the last act, at a bridal party, without the slightest influence in the events of the piece; and it is the explanation of the book be not very lucid, we must frankly own that it arises from our utter inability to comprehend the poet's intentions. That the composer must suffer from such a concoction was inevitable. He has had to write a vast quantity of meaning-less recitative, and it is rarely that he has been afforded situations sufficiently striking to command sympathy, much more to excite those profound emotions, without which the lyric drama becomes an intolerable nuisance.

There is, however, some nice writing in "Casilda," some elegant instrumentation, and some pretty ideas. The principal defects are in the want of individuality, in the lack of spontaneous imagery, and in the deficiency of force and imagination. The machinery is unnecessarily complicated and abstruse, the composer is not prolific in melodious ideas, and overflows with chromatics as Spohr. The constant changes of key leave no time for the ear to be charmed with a catching theme. If the Royal amateur had been as happy throughout the work as in the wild and opening romance of *Casilda*, how different would have been the result! This plaintive melody steals upon the senses at once, and its reiteration at divers parts of the score is always delightful. So the finale to the fandango is irresistible. Rendered by the musical snuff-box voice of Charton, it was the right soul in the gloomy portions of the opera. The *aria cantabile* of Madame de Lagrange was highly effective, as was the cavatina of Gardoni in the cabaletta were finely executed. A chorus of the ancient style, "Casita," has merit; but the long scena of *Casilda*, a bet elegantly scored, was tedious. A very clever duet between De Bassini and Susini in the third act, and broader in construction than any o her winding-up act. A prayerful gipsies, and a tramp chorus were the prominent items in the concluding act. The tramp chorus was unstrung to the ultimate point, and the finale the fandango, very skilfully carried out. Harris, who played a Bohemian, gave immense life to the grouping. An unaccompanied trio, sung by Madame Lagrange, Calzolari, and De Bassini, must be cited as another charming feature in the opera. Gardoni was encored after each act, and deserved the compliment, for their task was arduous, the facility for good voicing not being one of the Royal composer's attributes.

This (to-morrow) evening, the opera of "Casilda" will be repeated; this evening (Saturday); the theatre will remain open for some additional representations at play-house prices the first of which will be given next Monday, for the benefit of the orchestra and ballet-band. Grisi, Persiani, and Castellan, with Mario, Tamberlik, and Ronconi, will perform Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be produced for the first time this season, with Madame Fiorentini's *Donna Anna*, Calzolari's *Don Ottavio*, and Lablache's *Leporello*. Madame Tedesco, who formerly held a high position as a *prima donna*, will be the *Zerlina*; Madame Garcia, of Drury-Lane Theatre, will be *Donna Elvira*, busini, the *Commendatore*, and F. Lablache *Masetto*. Rosati and Fanny Cerrito dance the minuet, and Madame de Lagrange, Madame Charton and Gardini will sing some of their favourite airs.

In the next ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Monthly Supplement of Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Science, we shall publish our summary of the season, which Mr. Lumley has brought to a conclusion, under such trying difficulties. It is stated that he will commence his campaign in Paris, in October, and that he will continue in the direction of her Majesty's Theatre during the next season of 1853.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fourth representation of Spohr's "Faust," on Saturday night last, conducted for the first time by Costa (no little gain in the animation of the execution), with Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, Mdlle. Seguin, Tamberlik, Stigelli, Mm. Soda, Ronconi, Gassier, Gregorio, and Polonini. The fifth representation, on Tuesday, of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Mdlle. Zerr, Mario, Mei, Soldi, Ronconi, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Ronconi, followed by the third and fourth acts of Donizetti's "Marino Faliero," with Mdme. Julienne, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Stigelli, and Marini; and the sixth night of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," on Thursday, with Grisi, Castellan, Formes, Stigelli, Polonini, Tagliafico, Romconi, Soldi, and Mario, have been the events of the week. Auber's "Crown Diamonds," announced for production under the composer's direction this evening (Saturday), has been postponed till next Tuesday. Mdlle. Anna Zerr will sustain the part of *Catherine*, and Tamberlik that of *Peter the Great*; the first act will be at Saardam, in Holland; the second is at the battle of Pultwa; and the last at Moscow.

ASTLEY'S

To this theatre Mr. Fitzhall has contributed a new spectacular drama, under the title of "Peter the Great," which, for its well managed situations, and its processional groupings, deserves more than common praise. The scene is a wooding and wedding of the Emperor of all the Russias with Catharine, a peasant and a slave; and the machiavelian ons of Eudocia, the divorced Empress, which are all defeated, the curtain falling on the consecrated marriage ceremonial. The dialogue of the piece is not brilliant, and the hero, the Great Peter, better acted than might have been expected. The temporary vacation at the Princess' has placed Mr. Ryder at the service of the management, and he gave to the part of the illi-tempered Emperor an artistic interpretation which elevates the present performance in histrionic rank above the usual level attained at this theatre.

After the melodrama, the Scenes in the Circle demanded attention, and were rendered no sinkable by what the bills truly call the "wonderful" feats on le Perch of the MM. Legrier, from Paris. A lofty pole is sustained on the back of one performer, and on the top of this pole is the human gymnast. The upper, balances himself there for awhile, then indulges in several bodily contortions and suspensions, head upwards or downwards as it may happen; finally prostrating himself in the horizontal position, and transferring the whole of the pole to the shoulders of his coadjutor below, reaching with a somersel the ground in safety. The feats are astonishing, and require the utmost precision from both performers.

OLYMPIC.

"Sink or Swim" is the name of a new comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Thos. Morton, produced on Monday. The piece is founded on the marriage and domestic ills of poets, whose dreams of suicide and desires for work: and the author has availed himself to the utmost of pre-existing materials, both in regard to characters and incidents. The main situation is that of the bond *Lord Lavendy* (Mr. Hoskins), determining to drown himself, and, in the attempt, rescuing against *Adam Sterling* (Mr. Farren), a ruined merchant, intent on the same purpose. Mutual explanations ensue, and their common object is accomplished. *Miss Sterling* (Mrs. Walter Lacy) however, being run away with by one of his Lordship's companions, *Lord Twenty* fines occupation in the pursuit and a duel. A further trial awaits him, owing to a lirted goodnatured poet contrived at his expense by his uncle, *Sir Felix Fyndoran* (Mr. G. Cooke), who passes off Mr. Compton, in the character of an old eccentric gardener, as the true claimant of his lordship's title and estates. The news is received by the jilted nobleman with perfect equanimity; right willing is he to work for his living on a three-legged stool, in Snelling's counting-house. Hereupon the new comedian of the uncle falls to the ground. The faults of this production are its alternate sentimentalism and extravagance; with these the performers had to contend; but as they acted well, the drama was brought successfully through, though it was by no means without the usual incidents of the Olympic. Mr Compton's drollery was, indeed, the chief attraction of the piece, but this formed only so small a portion of it as to fail in sustaining the requisite degree of interest. Mr. Farren's pathos, in some domestic scenes, was irresistible; but the opportunities were too few to realise the full advantages even of such acting. Mr. Hoskins, also, had a part entirely to his taste, which he performed with gentlemanly ease, though perhaps somewhat ostentatiously assumed.

VAUXHALL.

VAUXHALL.—The Gardens on Monday were crowded to excess, the attraction being, in a great degree, the announced appearance of the Italian singers; but the concert was postponed, in consequence of a slight rehearsal, which is to take place on the same evening, of the new opera of "Casilda," at Her Majesty's Theatre. The sudden fact, however, seemed to have no very powerful effect upon the multitude of visitors, who entered with great spirit into the various enjoyments of the Gardens. The new ballet of "Leda" is exceedingly pretty, and the scenery, dresses, and dances are graceful and appropriate. Mdlle. Pearon and M. Vaudris executed a *pas de deux* which elicited great applause. The Grand Chinese Fête is announced during the week.

ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—Among the fashionables who [illegible] during the past season, were his Serene Highness Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, who [illegible] Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady [illegible], Duke of Montrose, Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess of [illegible], Marchioness of Aylesbury, Earl and Countess Grey, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Castlemain, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton, Countesses of Shaftesbury, Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Viscount and Viscountess Ossulston, Lord Boyle, Earl of Darnley, Viscountess Milton, Lord Stanley, Countess of Westmoreland, Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin, Lady St. Leonards, Earl and Countess Fortescue, Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Darwall, Colonel Harvey, &c.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The members of the National Temperance Leaguе gave a series of *fêtes* in the Gardens on Wednesday and Thursday. The former was opened by a grand lancy fair, which presented a number of marquees very handsomely ornamented with flags, banners, and wreaths of flowers. The stalls, likewise, were tastefully arranged and divided into different compartments representing the different trades, and the whole was on a scale of total abstinence. The foil band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. In the evening of each day there was the usual concert, presided over by the great *maestro* Ismail A. Julien. The whole of the evening was terminated by the eruption of Mount Etna, the display of fireworks during the course of which elicited immense applause. It was understood at the entrances that not less than 20,000 persons had passed into the gardens during each day.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—This very seasonable resort continues to attract crowds of afternoon and evening visitors. In the Cirque Oriental, the performances of Devare, the Italian Brothers, and the boy-rider, Soulilier, maintain their popularity in the unflagging round of amusement.

MUSIC.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the 129th meeting of the three choirs is before us. The stewards, who undertake the financial responsibilities, are the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Rodney, Archdeacon R. Lane Freer, B.D. (for the second time), the Rev. W. T. Napleton Fenoyer, R.A. (for the second time), Edward Bosley, Esq.; and T. Evans, Esq. The festival will commence in the Cathedral on Tuesday, September 14, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," Luther's 100th Psalm, F. Hemphrey's "Jubilate," Mendelssohn's Psalm xcv. will be executed, besides a Chant for the Psalms, and an Anthem for eight voices, by Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist and conductor. Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's cantata, "The Last Judgment," and portions of Beethoven's Mass in C are included in Wednesday's scheme. On Thursday, Mendelssohn's "Paul" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" are the oratorios; and on Friday morning the festival ends with Handel's "Messiah." For the evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in the Shire Hall, the singing of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Edgworth, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, H. Barnby, and Phillips) will form a powerful feature of the performance. Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and Herr Formaby, will sing their most popular pieces; and, in addition to the before-mentioned vocalists, will be heard in the oratorios and sacred selections. Concerto and orchestral pieces by Beethoven, Spohr, Cooper, Dando, Mellon, Watkins, J. Loder, Cusins, Seymour, E. Chipp, Hill, R. Blagrove, Trust, Weslake, Lucas, Hatton, W. L. Phillips, Calkin, Howell, Fower, Severn, Pratten, Barrett, Nicholson, Williams, Richardson, the Lavenus, the Harpers, the Smithies, Chipp, André, &c., in the band—will be Beethoven's D, and Mendelssohn's in A, Mozart's "Zauberflöte," Weber's "Oberon," A. Mellon's in A minor, and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and Saturday evenings, after the concerts, balls will be given, with Mr. E. T. Jones as leader of the band.

THE ORCHESTRA AT THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Costa has caused the number of the orchestra to be materially increased, as the following names will amply prove:—First Violins: Sainton, Blagrove, Banister, Bezolli, Browne, Case, E. Chipp, Clementi, Cooper, Cusins, Dando, Day, Dando, Doyle, Goffrie, Griesbach, Hill, Hobbs, Howell, H. W. Love, Mellon, Pulitzer, Pollitzer, Seymour, Thirlwall, Thomas, Tourneur, Watson, Zerbini. Second Violins: Watkins, Anderson, Blagrove, W. Burt, Bradley, Boeis, Calkin, J. F. Crowdeck, Card, Cox, Dando, Dando, Field, Foley, Loder, Marshall, Newbank, Neckel, Payton, Perry, Picott, Shergold (2), Thirlwall, Jun., Westropp, Wilkins. Tenors: Hill, Alsopt, Bolleau, Blagrove, R. Betts, Calkin, Chipp, Crowdeck, Cusins, Dando, Dando, Hobbs, Howell, Hutton, Mould, Shergold, Stanley, Tolbecque, Tolbecque, Lucas, Aylward, Calkin, G. and J., Guest, Hancock, Hatton, Hausmann, Paque, Pratt, Phillips, Read, E. and W., Regé, Schroeder, Shepherd, W. L. Thomas, Thomas, Howell, Reinfelt, Ball, Campanile, Castell, Edgar, Flower, Griffiths, Mount, Pratten, Reynolds, Rowland, Severn, Schroeder, L. D., Vandrelon, Winsor, Winterbottom. Flutes: Pratten, De Folly, Stanier, Tilley. Oboes: Barret, Nicholson, Malsch, Horton. Clarionets: Lazarus, Williams, Meyrock, and Rinck. Bassoons: Baumann, Larkin, Godfrey, and Blythe. Trumpets: Harper (2), Irwin, and Handle. Horns: Harp r, C., Jarrett, Rae, and Kellbach. Trombones: Reinfelt, Smible, Jun., Healey. Ophicleide: Prospere. Serpents: Standen and Thurstan. Double Drums: Chipp. Side Drum and Triangle: Seymour; and Base Drum, Horton. Total: 28 first violins, 25 second violins, 18 tenors, 18 violoncellos, 16 double basses, 16 wood, 12 brass, and 3 percussion, in all, 140 executants. The chorus will comprise 80 sopranos, 70 contraltos, 60 altos, 80 tenors, and 83 basses—323 voices; Mr. Stimpson being the chorus master and organist, and J. O. Mason, Esq., orchestral steward.

THE SICILIAN SOCIETY.—Handel's "Acis and Galatea" was performed on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, London Wall, by the members, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, Mr. Stimpson presiding at the harmonium as organist.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT BERLIN.—The season will commence in October, with Madame Fiorentini as *prima donna*, for an engagement of two months only, as she has resolved to return to this country, and to sing in oratorios and concerts.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The effect of the hot weather in Paris, in the receipts of the theatres and other public entertainments, is manifested in the returns of the Opéra Comique, which show a falling off in receipts as compared with a preceding month of no less than 330,086*f.* 54*c*, nearly one half.——A new opera entitled "Udina," will shortly be produced in Vienna, the music by M. Lwoff, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, director of the Imperial Chapel, and author of the National hymn; the libretto is by M. de Saint Georges Ruhinstein's new opera, the "Battle of Koulekowo," is also in great favour in St. Petersburgh; and Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord," composed expressly from his own map arrive from the north, as well as the new *prima donna*, if faith is to be attach d to Rellstab's glowing colory of Bertha Westerstrand, from Sweden, who is to appear soon in Berlin, with a voice up to F sharp, and an organ of a *timbre* and charm without precedent.

BRESLAW EXHIBITION.—In the Exhibition of Manufactures now open at Breslaw are seven ingots of native gold. Up to the end of the 16th century considerable quantities of gold were found in Silesia, in the sands and detritus of the beds of rivers flowing from the Sudetes Mountains, and especially in the last-mentioned town was built by the gold-seekers. The extraction of gold was abandoned from the end of the sixteenth century up to 1837, when two gold-seekers, the same names of Heit-ceiner and Sonntag, with their 120,000 or 130,000 inhabitants. This scheme was originated out of the efforts which, during the past few months, have been made by a number of gentlemen, principally merchants of Breslaw and Berlin, to form a company, with the view to the establishment of public gardens. Mr. Woolcombe's scheme is much more extensive than anything contemplated by the first promoters; it embraces gardens to the south of the Serpentine, of 25 to 30 acres, and the Crystal Palace, covering an acre of ground. The land to be leased by the trustees of the manor, free of cost, will a view to the improvement of the surrounding property; the cost of laying out and the Crystal Palace is estimated at £70,000, of which Sir Joseph Paxton is of opinion the Crystal Palace would cost about £12 000: besides Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr Woolcombe has consulted Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Brunel, the engineer, by the whole of whom his plan is highly approved. The site selected is contiguous to the Cornwall Railway, and just in front of the Fawley Villas. It commands views of the Sound, Mount Edgcumbe, the Channel, and a considerable extent of country on the eastward. The project seems to arise fie money by debentures. The subject will be farther considered at a meeting to be held in a fortnight's time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We learn from Berlin that the *Prussian Gazette* has pronounced the recent alleged convention of the Northern Powers, published in the *Morning Chronicle* last week, to be a complete fabrication. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, persists in its accuracy.

Advices from Demerara of the 9th of July state that gold has been discovered in that colony up the Cuyuni river, and that about £200 had already been brought in. It is alleged to be remarkably pure and to consist of small lumps, and also of scales and dust. The locality is said to be not more than two or three days' journey into the interior. At present there had been no movement on the part of the population, but it was expected that the arrival of any further quantity would lead to an active exploration.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the week ending Saturday last have again been large. They consisted of five vessels to Port Phillip of an aggregate burden of 3037 tons, and three to Sydney of 1491 tons. There was also one of 534 tons to Adelaide. South Australia. The exports to Port Phillip and Sydney of goods, tobacco, and spirits were very heavy, although in the latter place has been a slight falling off, as compared with previous weeks, on account of the heavy shipments already made. The number of emigrants is supposed to have been upwards of 1000.

A Quebec paper of the 15th of July gives an account of the loss of seven lives by a land-slip at Cape Blanc.

The late American statesman Henry Clay's will, has been proved. He has bequeathed his property entirely to his members of his family, his widow retaining for her sole use and benefit the Ashland homestead. In regard to his slaves, he has directed that all born after the 1st of January, 1850, shall be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males when they arrive at the age of 28 years, and the females when 25, previous to which they are to be taught to read, write, &c.; and the proceeds of their labour for three years previous to starting are to be appropriated to defray their expenses to their new home. The older slaves are to remain for the benefit of the family.

Mr. J. C. Lanyon, of Redruth, has received from his son in Adelaide a very perfect specimen of a malachite, which we believe is the largest ever found, even in Australia. It measures 4 feet 5 inches on its largest circumference, and 2 feet 1 inch on its smaller, and weighs 112lbs.

On Tuesday afternoon a man named Charles Mayo was shockingly maimed on the Great Western Railway, near the terminus, by an engine passing over his legs, and nearly severing them from his body. He expired on the following morning.

The amount of railway calls falling due in August is small, being only £649,494 against £1,867,655 last month. The proportion called by foreign companies is £272,940.

Most disastrous accounts are received of the future prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will be a matter of history. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vintage for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder, which entirely covers the clusters of grapes.

It is said that of 1500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley, 1200 are desirous of emigrating; representing, at least, 6000 individuals. Arrangements have been made to give free passages to 300 adults. The weavers in other parts of the country are also in distressed circumstances, and many of them are making application to be taken to Australia.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* states that Captain Evans, late Poor-law inspector, has been appointed Assistant Poor-law Commissioner for Carlow, in the room of Mr. Ball, now one of the members for that county.

The Customs duties for the port of Dublin for the last week were only £1,900, against £17,800 in the corresponding week of last year; tea, £6900; sugar, £2300; wine, £1400; spirits, £400; tobacco, £3900. Mercantile matters of every description have been exceedingly dull throughout the week.

Several provincial papers announce the fact of the potato disease having made its appearance in different parts of England, as well as of Ireland.

The country journals already teem with notices of the approaching harvest. On the whole (except pertaps as to the potato) their tone is favourable.

A valuable seam of blackband ironstone has recently been discovered in the farm of Rashmoor, in the parish of Fenwick, Scotland, and is considered to extend over a large tract of country.

On Saturday, while a number of men were employed in the excavation of the Leeds sewerage works on the Wellington-road, a portion of the tunnelling fell in, burying five of them. Four of them were soon rescued, but the fifth was not got out until several hours had elapsed. He was found alive, though in a most exhausted condition.

A man named James Fletcher, who is of respectable personal appearance and somewhat gentlemanly manners, has been apprehended by the police at Bristol upon charges of uttering forged £5 notes of the Bank of England at several shops in the neighbourhood.

Shortly the various police stations in the metropolis and its outskirts will be connected with one another and the railways by electric telegraph.

Accounts have been received *viâ* Honolulu from the Gallpagos Islands of the massacre of the crew of an American ship, and the destruction of the vessel by the convicts at Chatham Island. An American cruiser has been sent to inquire into the affair.

At Looe the mackerel seines have taken during the past week about 70 cole scads. The greater part has been taken to Plymouth.

Captain Charles Schomberg, R.N., lately serving in the *Wellesley*, under the flag of the Earl of Dundonald, is appointed emigration officer at the port of Dublin.

A font and paten, of elegant and elaborate workmanship, enclosed in a walnut box, have been presented to the parish of St. Peter, Colchester, by an American gentleman named Sears or Sayers, of Boston, United States, with this inscription:—"The gift of David Sears, of Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of North America, to St. Peter's Church, Colchester, where repose the ashes of his English ancestry."

The election of president at the Wesleyan Conference was attended with the following result:—Rev. John Scott, 151; Rev. Dr. Alder, 62; Rev. John Lomas, 36; Rev. Sam. D. Waddy, 9; Rev. R. Keeling, 4: Rev. William Naylor, 3; Rev. Dr. Bunting, 1; Rev. Dr. Beaumont, 1.

The first coller steamer, the *John Bowes*, has arrived in the river. She is a long narrow steamer: her length of keel is 140 feet, with a considerable rake both forward and aft; extreme breadth, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draught of water, with 600 tons of coals on board, 13 feet. This, however, was not a full cargo, the vessel, on her first voyage, being somewhat out of trim.

A subscription has been entered into at Alnwick, in North Northumberland, to defray the heavy expenses incurred by Sir George Grey during the severe election contest to which he had been exposed.

In addition to the liberal donation of £1000 to the Cambridge Asylum from her Royal Highness the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke has contributed a donation of £50.

As a large Newfoundland dog was walking along the banks of the Seine, near the Barrière de la Cunette, Paris, the animal perceived something floating in the water. The dog immediately jumped in, and with some difficulty, on account of its being muzzled, seized the packet and brought it on shore. On examination it was found to contain the body of a new-born child.

A few days since a Norwegian vessel, bound from Arendal to Portsmouth, came to anchor in the Straits of Dover. On again getting under way, she brought up the cable of the submarine telegraph, which the captain was about to cut with a hatchet, when a French pilot who happened to be near ran rushed with him, and but not without some difficulty—induced him to refrain, and eventually the cable from his anchor without injuring it.

Two more deaths by drowning have recently occurred in consequence of the dangerous practice of bathing in the Thames. The one is that of George Bousfield, aged fifteen years, whose parents reside at No. 70, Suffolk-street, Borough; and the other that of a boy supposed to be about nine years of age, but whose name is at present unknown.

Mirrors upon locomotives has been tried experimentally so far back as 1840 on the London and South-Western Railway; but were discontinued on account of the mirrors being calculated to distract the attention of the drivers, who's duty it is to look a head, and of the guards to look fore and aft.

Mr. Lucas Stephenson, a tailor and draper, at Bridgegate, Rotherham, was killed a few days ago at the Leeds Central Railway station, in consequence of having incautiously attempted to enter one of the carriages while the train was in motion. He fell on the line, and the wheels of the carriages instantly cut off his head.

It is rumoured that a gold mine has been discovered on the Earl of Ere's estate, within two miles of Lanaskea.

Some of the doctors in the Tower Hamlets have resolved upon a public subscription, in order to purchase a freehold house in that borough to present to Mr. T. Compton, as a testimony of respect for his late parliamentary services.

Last week we noticed the occurrence of a fire at the railway storehouse, Ashford. The amount of damage sustained on the occasion was not so great as was at first supposed, not exceeding one-fourth its extent. The varnish, deals, boxes, glass, cloth, &c., departments were not destroyed, and only about a third of the property contained therein was consumed.

Mr. H. Snowden, the well-known proprietor of the dining-rooms in Maiden-lane, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by cutting his throat most into the cistern of his house which contained only about three feet of water. He was previously apparently in his usual excellent state of health and spirits.

The *Official Savoy Gazette* states that the cure of the grape blight lately recommended, consisting of a deep incision to be made in the trunk of the vine close to the root, has been extensively tried, and everywhere with success.

Arrangements have been fully consummated by which a line of ocean steamers is to be established between Canada and Liverpool, in connexion with the Portland and Montreal Railroad, commencing in the autumn of 1853, in season for the fall and winter business.

A young lady, Miss Fanny Wilson, of Newry, Ireland, lost her life a few days ago, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire while she was making arrangements for tea.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 443, by Nebob, M E N, Beppo, P D, Fiddy, Kitty Dunlop, are correct.

TUSCAN The work in question was printed and published at Rome in 1815. It is intituled "Les Principales Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs, dans les quel Manières Italienne et Française, par Semphin Indiste de Rome."

J M, Perth Salle, N S.—In list of the Edinburgh Chess Club already numbering above six hundred members, is now published, and may be had on application to the Hon Secretary, Dr Rob Evans.

A H.—Weeks ago you are right, but the author's copy has been destroyed, and we have no ready means of ascertaining positively

A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIDGE CHESS CLUB.—If we meet with any analysis of the variation in question you shall hear of it

AN AMATEUR OF JUDY.—They shall be examined and reported on next week. We have not sent the Score as at hand

NORTHUMBRIENSIS.—The best move in the first instance, we think, is—7. P to Q 4th; and in the second, 26. B to K 2d.

LEX.—Perhaps so; lately, Mr Staunton having the assistance of Mr Petroff and Major Jaenisch; but the thing is positively settled yet

ARDENS.—The articles by the great Russian players was too lengthy for our columns but it will be found complete in the May and June Numbers of the *Chess-players' Chronicle*

* * Any young provincial Chess Club desirous of engaging in a Match by Correspondence is requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Greenwich Literary Institution

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 443.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3d	P to K B 4th	3. B to K 4th	P takes B
2. K takes P	P to K Kt 6th	4. Q to K R 6th—Mate	

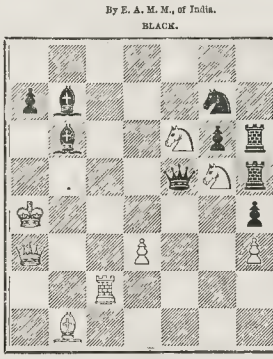
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM. No. 444.

At the express desire of many subscribers, we shall withhold the solution of the beautiful strategem for a few days longer.

PROBLEM No. 445.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following fine game is one played by the celebrated Russian player Petroff; his antagonist on this occasion being Mr. Shewkunsuki, an amateur of distinguished merit.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Petroff.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. Petroff)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	36 R to K B 2d	P to K 6th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	37. R takes K R P	P to K 7th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	38. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to K B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	39. Q R takes Q Kt P (ch)	K to K 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	40. B to K sq	K R to Q B 8th
7. Castles	B takes Q B P *(a)*	41. K to B 2d *(g)*	P to Q 6th
8. Kt takes R	P takes Kt	42. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q 6th
9. Q to her R 3d	Q to K 2d	43. K R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3d
10. Q takes Q B P	P to K B 3d (b)	44. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
11. P to K 5th	Kt takes P (c)	45. Q R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q 2d
12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	(ch)	K to K B 3d
13. P to K B 4th	P to K 5th	46. Q R to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
14. B takes Kt	R takes B	47. K R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
15. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K 2d	48. K R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
16. Castles Q B P	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	49. K R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
17. Q takes Q	P takes Q	50. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
18. B to K 3d	R to Q B 3d	51. R takes Q P	B to Q R 3d
19. K R to Q B sq	K to B 2d	52. P to K R 4th	B to Q B sq
20. K R to Q B 7th	P to Q Kt 4th	53. P to K R 5th	P takes P
21. K to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th	54. P takes P	B to K 3d
22. K R to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 6th	55. R to K 4th	B to K Kt 5th
(d)		56. P to K R 6th	P to K 8th
23. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th		(Queens) (ch)
24. K R to Q Kt 4th	K R to Q sq	57. K takes Q	R to K R 7th
25. B to Q Kt 6th	K R to Q 3d	58. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
26. P to Q R 5th	B to K 2d	59. R to K Kt 7th	R to K B 4th
27. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q R sq	60. R to K Kt 8th	B to Q 6th
28. Q R to Q 4th	Q R to Q B sq	61. B to K B 8th	B to Q R 3d
29. K R takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q B 7th	62. P to K B 5th	K to Q 4th
30. P to K 3d	A to K R 4th	63. P to K B 6th (dis ch)	K to his 3d
31. K R to K Kt 3d	P to K R 5th		
32. K R to K Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3d	64. B to K Kt 7th	B to Q B 5th
33. R to K 8th	Q R to Q B 7th *(e)*	65. R to Q B 7th	B to Q 6 h
34. Q R to Q sq	K R to Q B 3d	66. R to Q B 6th (ch)	
35. K R to K Kt 8th	K R to Q B 6th *(f)*	And Black gave up the contest.	

(a) An unusual move, and one not to be commended; as it gives the adversary's men far too much command of the board

b K to K B 3d would have been still worse

(c) The attack is formidable, but Black proves himself equal to the emergency, and continues to come out of the struggle at this point without any very serious disadvantage

(*d*) R to K B 3th (ch) and then R to Q Kt 5th, at the proper moment, would perhaps have been better

(e) With the object of playing the other Rook to the Q B 7th presently and thus getting an attack upon the K Kt Pawn

f We believe that our readers Black's can emplated play of K R to Q B 7th quite useless; his ingenious moves in a K loss in the hope of planting it at K Kt 6th

g The judgment and precision of Mr Petroff a play from this moment render the whole ending an excellent study for the young amateur

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 750.—By Colonna.

White: K at K B 2d, R at Q R 5th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 4th, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K K+ 5th and K B 3d.

Black: K at his Kt 2d, B at Q Kt 2d, Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d and 5th, Q 5th, Q R 2d and 3d.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 751.—By R. D. M.

White: K at Q B 5th, B at K B 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K 3d, Q 2d and Q R 3.

Black: K at his 4th, Ps at K Kt 2d, K 3d, Q 6th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 752.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Q R 8th, Q at her 4th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at K sq, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at Q R 2 and 5th.

Black: K at Q B 3d, Q at K R 3d, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q B 3d, B at Q Kt 4th, Ps at K 6th and Q B 4th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 753.—By Mr. Jugland.

White: K at Q Kt 4th Q at K B 2d, Bs at K 2d and Q B sq.

Black: K at Q B 8th, B at K B sq, Kt at K R 8th; Ps at h 4th, Q Kt 7 h, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 754.—By T., of Frescati.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her sq, B at Q B 8th, Kt at K 4th, Ps at Q Kt 2d and 4th, at Q Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q B 3d, R at K Kt 3d, B at K 3d, B at K 6th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 755.—By J. P., of Lisbon.

White: K at K B 2d, R at Q 8th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q B 7th, P at Q B 2d.

Black: K at his 5th; Ps at K B 4th and 6th, K 2nd, and Q 3d.

White playing first, to mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing engagements for the coming week stand as follows:—Monday, Wolverhampton: Tuesday, Yarmouth; Wednesday, Tunbridge and Reading; Thursday, Coventry and Lynn.

AQUATIC FIXTURES.—Monday: Shadwell, Hatchman New Town (tuesday Canal), Purfleet, Torbay, North Shields, Goole, and Manchester and Salford Regattas. Tuesday: Prince of Wales's Yacht Club Match, Champion Sculls, the Tower, and Tolgumouth Regattas. Wednesday: Regetta at Budleigh Salterton. Thursday: Dawlish (Devon) and Royal Southern Yacht Club Regattas. Friday: Exmouth. Saturday: Barnes Regatta.

CRICKET REGISTER.—Monday: Matches at Ashfold, Sussex, Beverley (All England), Appleshaw, and Bradford; Tuesday, at Southwell; Wednesday, at Taunton; Thursday (All England), at Northampton, at the Vine (Sevenoaks), and Appleshaw; and Friday, at the Vine.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So much time was taken up in settling the Goodwood account that we can only furnish a short nominal quotation:—

BRIGHTON STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Ivelin	6 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	8 to 1 agst Phlegethon
5 to 1 —— Phlegra	7 to 1 —— Harpsichord	8 to 1 —— Rampion

ST LEGER.

3 to 1 agst Songstress	4 to 1 agst Sir Roswell (t)	20 to 1 agst Herbinger

BRIGHTON RACES.—Wednesday.

The fine weather attracted a large and fashionable attendance to the Grand Stand, which has been greatly improved by the addition of a commodious suite of rooms for the transaction of the business of the course. The late hour, however, at which the races commenced—a quarter before three—was very generally disapproved, and the half-hour intervals caused the sports to be protracted until nearly seven o'clock.

The following is a return of the day's racing:—

The TRIAL STAKES.—Little Savage (Flatman), 1. Knight of the Thistle (Charlton), 2.

The BRIGHTON STAKES.—Hesse Homburg (Pettit), 1. Smarty (T. Sherwood), 2. Phlegra (J. Mann), 3. Stamford (Aldcroft), 4.

The TOWN PLATE.—Margaret of Anjou (Steggles), 1. The Moor (S. Rogers), 2.

The PAVILION PLATE.—Timid Fawn (Charlton), 1. Young England (Denman), 2.

The BRIGHTON NURSERY STAKES.—Kenvery (Aldcroft), 1. Miss Emma (J. Goater), 2.

The INNKEEPER'S PLATE.—Cotton Lady (Rickards), 1. Plumstead (Barker), 2.

THURSDAY.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Ratsplan, 1. Cotherstone colt, 2.

The BRIGHTON CUP.—Sharatogue, 1. Fan, 2.

The MARINE PLATE. Timid Fawn, 1. Kilmeney, 2.

The DIENNIAL STAKES.—Catherine Hayes walked over.

AQUATICS.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—This most popular and old-established wager was contested for on Monday, on the Thames. In addition, the Fishmongers' Company have liberally granted various money prizes, as an extra incentive to exertion. The following contended:—Charles Constable, Lambeth, 1. Thomas Kent, Rotherhithe, 2. Benjamin Coslade, Paul's-wharf, 3. Joseph John Rook, Battersea, 4. Joshua J. Fifield, Rotherhithe, 5. Matthew W. Field, Limehouse, 6. The first man received the livery and badge, bequeathed by Thomas Doggett, "a famous comedian," in commemoration of the happy accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, and a guinea given by the Fishmongers' Company; the second and third, £4 10s. and £2 14s 2d., the gift of the late Sir W. Joliffe, arising from the interest of £212, South Sea Stock; and the fourth man a guinea and a half, and the fifth and sixth a guinea each (if they rowed the distance), from the Fishmongers' Company. The distance, as it is well known, was from the Swan at London-bridge to the Swan at Chelsea. After a well-contested race, the boats came in in the order as above stated. The men were afterwards substantially regaled by the Fishmongers' Company, at the Old Swan at Chelsea.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE, AND ST. PETER'S, PIMLICO, REGATTA.—A very respectably conducted race, worthy of support, took place on Monday, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen of the above parishes. Grand Heat: Edwin Gale, 1. John Wing, 2. Sullivan, 3. Burton, 4. ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.—The watermen and lightermen in these parishes afforded considerable gratification to a vast number of spectators in their contest on Monday. Grand Heat: J. Goatley and W. Ellise, 1. Hunt and Hubert, 2.

BLACKWALL REGATTA. This annual aquatic sport took place on Monday, and would have drawn a vast assemblage of both sexes, who crowded the shore the whole distance to which the race extended. The boats existed from the Folly House to the East India Dock Buoy, twice round. The Final and Grand Heat: C. Gay (dark blue), 1. C. Atkins (yellow), 0. The winner, J. Cory, is thereby entitled to a new boat.

FULKESTONE REGATTA.—The annual regatta was fixed for Thursday; but, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, all the matches were postponed, except the first sailing match. Considerable interest was excited by the exhibition of Mr. Lacon's boat-lowering apparatus, which was fitted to one of the splendid steam-ships of the South-Eastern and Continental Steampacket Company. A boat was lowered by one man three times, with Mr. Lacon and three other men in her, while going at the rate of 12½ knots per hour, and the experiment was repeated several times during the course of the day, with perfect success. An Engraving of Mr. Lacon's apparatus appeared in No. 551 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A few days ago Mr. Jonathan Steele, of Hawkshead, while fishing in Esthwaite Lake, in Westmoreland, caught in his landing-net a pike, which measured nearly two feet long. He kept it alive for some time, and then destroyed it.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS once declared an English election to be "madman's holiday." However significant this comparison may have been of the extravagance of our elections in times past, it but ill characterises the savage and revengeful spirit in which the elections have just been conducted in Ireland. Kilkenny has been one of the hotbeds; and each succeeding account has added to the list of enormities committed in the exercise of what each party perversely terms freedom of opinion. Obstruction of voters, fore-by carrying them away, and in some cases imprisonment, are recorded; and fierce intimidation rendered the polling-place perilous to approach.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* states that, on the evening before the polling commenced, almost all the cars sent out to bring in Lord James Butler's voters had been attacked in the roads by mobs who broke the vehicles, slipped and disfigured the horses, and drove the drivers back. At Castle-Comer, Bridge the voters flung the cars into the river. A large proportion of the missing electors had been turned off from their own houses during the night by regularly-organised and armed bodies of men, each having its own district marked out for operations; the others were met at short distances from the town by similar parties stationed on all the roads, and forced, in terror of their lives, either to return home or to join the captors and poll for Greene and Shee. Several fights were made to obtain possession, but in few cases did they succeed, the force of the enemy being far too strong for them. Yet, in the face of these records of violence, the electors of Kilkenny have been complimented on their *orderly and peaceable conduct* during the recent election!

The scene which the Artist has pictured upon the next page is, however, in a far better vein. Here the county electors are returning victorious; the street is hung with banners of defiance, branches of trees in triumph; the shouting was tremendous, as the mounted electors poured along the road in anything but processional order and dignity; but their enthusiasm is in a far happier spirit than that which marked the previous days of "freedom of election."

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTHING could be more appropriate than the choice of Battle Abbey as the meeting-place of the Sussex Archæological Society, which assembled within its venerable walls on the 23d ult. About one o'clock, the visitors, about 600 in number, had themselves safely installed within the great hall to hear the various "papers" read. The Earl of Waldegrave presided at the table placed across the dais, taking his seat in the state chair. At either end of the table were Lady Webster and the Countess of Chichester; the Countess of Waldegrave, Lady Sophia Pelham, and other guests of distinction being also present:

Amongst other matters of curiosity exhibited was a portfolio of drawings, contributed by W. H. Brooke, Esq., F.S.A., containing sketches of Fr. 30 Battle Abbey discovered on cleaning the walls of Battle Church; 6 sketches, interior of the church and mural paintings; 4 sketches, remains of Roman Villa, discovered at Eastbourne, Sussex; large view of Roman Villa, at Hartlip, Kent; large view of Roman Castrum at Lympne, Kent; 6 sketches of Shelbred Priory, and Fresco Painting; 7 sketches of Winton Hall and ancient remains at Steyning; 6 sketches, remains of Cowdray House, Sussex; 6 sketches of Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex. There was also a number of autograph letters from the collection of P. O Callaghan, Esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Lord Waldegrave having opened the meeting, the business of the day was commenced by Mr. Blaauw, who proposed a considerable number of new members, who were unanimously elected.

At the close of the reading of the several papers (illustrative of Battle, and other interesting portions of Sussex), Mr. M. A. Lower kindly acted as cicerone to go through the grounds, explaining the architectural features of various por

MEETING OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, IN THE HALL OF BATTLE ABBEY.

tions of the abbey. The first visit paid was to the cloisters, where Mr. Lower pointed out the various works referred to in his interesting and ably-written "Chronicles of Battle Abbey," as having been executed by Abbot Walter, in 1171. The party thence proceeded to the refectory, a structure in the early English style. After explaining the features of this fine building, and pointing out the peculiarity of "the reader's staircase" on the eastern side, Mr. Lower led his followers to the beautiful and spacious crypts beneath. Pending the examination of the crypts, a discussion ensued between several of the persons present as to the origin of these chambers; which ended in Mr. Lower's deducing from their occurrence in the earliest churches that they had some reference to the catacombs under the city of Rome. The party then bent their steps to the long range of vaults of Norman date under the terrace, supposed to have been used as vaults for the stowage of wine, &c. These vaults terminate in two slender and elegant towers, situated at the western end of the terrace. These towers are the only fragments remaining of a building commenced in the time of Henry VIII. for the reception of the Princess, subsequently Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Anthony Browne, who had been appointed one of her guardians. Death, however, cut off Sir Anthony before the completion of the suite of apartments destined for her use, and Elizabeth never became a guest of Battle Abbey. Emerging from these vaults by a long and dark passage, the party of explorers next visited the site of the Abbey Church and of the high altar, the spot where Harold's body is stated to have been found. It was here remarked by a gentleman, that however true might be Mr. Hunter's theory of the comparatively unreliable character of tradition, still it was to tradition that we were indebted for the discovery of the spot where Harold fell. Proceeding through the private side-door of the outer wall, the party then visited Battle Church, where Mr. Lower directed their especial attention to the monument of Sir Anthony Browne, and of his lady, daughter of Sir John Gage, an ancestor of the present owner of Firle-place. Mr. Lower pointed out the various brasses, monuments, and other objects of architectural interest, presented by this ancient church. Proceeding thence through the street, the party approached the splendid Great Gateway, which, Mr. Lower said, was recorded as having been built by Abbot Ketling, in the time of Edward III., though some portions of the wings were of Norman date. The left wing, Lady Webster explained, was formerly used as a town hall; but this practice was discontinued on the ground of the supposed insecurity of the building; and, in 1793, it fell down twenty-four hours after a crowded meeting had been held in it. Upon re-entering the abbey walls, the party received a large accession of numbers, and the attention of these present was directed to the examination of several interesting antiquities exhibited by Robert Mercer, Esq. Amongst them was a flint celt found on that gentleman's estate at Brede, and a particularly fine medal of Gustavus Adolphus. The visitors then proceeded to the gardens.

While Mr Lower and his band of listeners had been going their interesting round, various parties had been examining the grounds, inspecting the refectory, and availing themselves of the "free warren" so unstintedly accorded by the noble owner of the abbey, to visit the different apartments. The saloon, an elegant and charming room, constructed (apparently) out of one of the cloisters, attracted especial attention.

At four o'clock, dinner was served in the ancient Refectory fitted up for the occasion. The abbey bell rang out its summons, and the guests poured in from every part of the garden and grounds. Upwards of 400 guests sat down to table.

NEW CHURCH AT BOTTISHAM LODE.

The parish of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge, is one of considerable extent; and one part of it, rather thickly inhabited, is at so great a distance from the parish church, that practically it may be said to be destitute of that spiritual ministration to which every Englishman has a claim from the religious establishment of the country. Out of a population of 1549, the hamlets of Bottisham Lode, Lang Meadow, and the neighbouring fen, contribute no less than 771, that is, almost one-half; and none of these are nearer their parish church than mile and a half, while some of them are distant four miles from it.

The Vicar of Bottisham, the Rev. Mr. Hailstone, has long sought to remedy this defect, and on the 28th ult. he had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone of the new church of St. James, at Bottisham Lode. It will be a neat, small building, the cost of which is estimated at £1400. The architect is Mr. Hawkins, of London. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, who are patrons of the living of Bottisham, give the site (one acre), the farmers of the parish give the carriage of the materials, more than £100 value; and upwards of £900 has been raised by subscription, of which the Vicar munificently gives £500, the Church Building Society £300; E. Hailstone, Esq., the Vicar's brother, £50; George Jenyns, Esq., £30; and the Archbishop of York (late Vicar) and the High Sheriff (W. P. Hamond, Esq.), each £25. Then there is the Endowment Fund, which must be within 1000 pertions to consecration; to this the Vicar and his brother give sums equal to those contributed by them to the building-fund, and Trinity College adds £250, the Master of Trinity making also a private donation of £20.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was attended by a large concourse of people from the surrounding villages; by the clergy of the district, the High Sheriff, Mr. R. G. Townley, &c. A hymn was sung, the Vicar read the 132nd Psalm, the stone was laid by the High Sheriff, the Vicar then offered up suitable prayers, another hymn was sung, and the blessing closed the ceremony.

The company then withdrew to Anglesea Abbey, which has recently been partially restored by Mr. Hailstone; and in the grounds a rural fête was given to the children of the parish, who were plentifully regaled with tea and plum cake.

At six o'clock upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen partook of the splendid hospitality of the Vicar, in the Abbey hall, which was decorated with evergreens and floral devices. The tradesmen and labourers connected with the Church had their dinner of beef on the ground, at the Lode.

Several appropriate toasts were drunk, and Mr. Witt, of Swaffham Prior, handed to the Vicar a cheque and cash amounting to £24, as the result of a little subscription which he had set on foot amongst the strangers present.

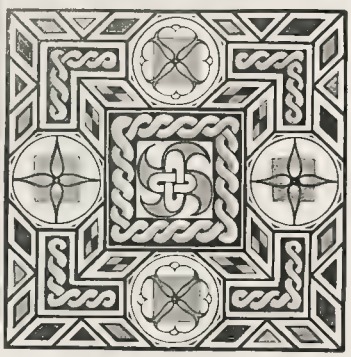
After the company had separated, the Vicar retained his seat for awhile, to

NEW CHURCH AT BOTTISHAM LODE, CAMBRIDGE.

entertain the cricksters, the musicians, and many others, with the good things which still remained on the table.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROMAN PAVEMENT, AT WOODCHESTER.

The celebrated Roman Pavement discovered towards the close of the last century, at Woodchester, near Strond, in Gloucestershire, has just been opened, and exhibited for the benefit of a local charity, at the suggestion of the Rev. John Williams, rector of Woodchester. The pavement is partly in the churchyard, and partly in the adjoining orchard. After being partially uncovered for many years, in 1793 the Rev. Mr. Lysons ascertained by various openings which he caused to be made in the ground to the depth of about four feet its complete design, form, and dimensions. It appears to have been a square of 48 feet 10 inches. Its general design is a circular area of 25 feet diameter, inclosed with a square frame of 24 compartments, enriched with



SQUARE OF THE ROMAN PAVEMENT, WOODCHESTER.

a great variety of guilloches, scrolls, frets, and other antique architectural ornaments, edged on the inside by a braided guilloche, and on the outside by a labyrinth fret. The large circular area is enclosed by a highly-ornamented border, and immediately within this are representations of various beasts, originally twelve in number; in an inner circle are figures of birds, and within this circle is an octagonal compartment with representations of fish; no part of the central octagon is at present in existence, and some of the figures of the animals and birds are also mutilated and destroyed. Our Artist has engraved one of the many squares into which the pavement is divided. The Rev. Mr. Lysons considered this pavement to be unquestionably superior to anything of the same kind hitherto found in Britain.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—CHAIRING OF THE RETURNED MEMBERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

GRAND PROCESSION OF THE GORBALS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, AT DUMFRIES.

TEMPERANCE GRAND EXCURSION.

The Gorbals Temperance Society have recently given their members and friends an excursion, which for economy and enjoyment, we think, scarcely has a parallel in the record of such festivals. The treat consisted of a journey on the 19th ult., from Glasgow to Dumfries and back, a distance of 184 miles, at the unprecedentedly low fare of 2s. 6d. each. The party, which consisted of about 900 individuals, left Glasgow by the South-Western Railway at a quarter to nine o'clock: there were additions made to the number at Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Sanquhar; and the train reached Dumfries at about one o'clock. Here great preparations had been made by the Dumfriesians, and the teetotallers of the south to give them a hearty and enthusiastic reception. The whole town turned out to meet them, while several hundreds of teetotallers from Sanquhar, Kilwinning, Lockerby, &c., were in waiting with temperance banners flying, and bands of music playing. On the platform of the Dumfries station, Mr. Livingstone and the directors of the trip were kindly greeted by a deputation from the committee of the Dumfries Total Abstinence Society, headed by the Rev. Mr. Gould, vice-president of the society; the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Fullar, Messrs. Sharp, Milligan, &c.

The whole party having been marshalled within the station gates, marched out with their banners flying, and preceded by the Gorbals Society's fine band, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. The Sanquhar, Kilwinning, and other parties, followed the Glasgow detachment; while the entire procession was preceded by the above-named clergymen, Messrs. Livingstone, Sharp, Milligan, and the committees of the various societies represented. The town bells rung out a merry peal in honour of the visit, and the bands played martial airs. By previous arrangements preparation had been made at the town's academy for the reception of the party, and refreshments were spread out for them in the various class rooms of that large institution. Here the company assembled on the lawn, whence they marched in order into the apartments, where they partook of sandwiches, tarts, and clear cold water. In each of the various class rooms one of the clergymen presided, and said grace. The multitude having been refreshed, again formed in procession to see the objects of public interest in Dumfries, proceeding along the principal street, through the market-place, where the beautiful fountain placed there was in full play, to view the grave of Robert Burns. On entering the romantic graveyard, the bands ceased to play and the banners were furled, in respect to the resting-place of the silent dead. The company, on entering the gate, turned round the west gable of the church, along the walk and past the grave and mausoleum of the ploughman bard. The gates of the monument were kindly thrown open, and the interior, with its fine sculpture, inspected. The visitors then returned to the street, and proceeded to the docks, and along the verdant banks of the Nith, turning across the ancient bridge and on towards the observatory on the Maxwelton side of the river. After passing the observatory, the procession advanced to the top of Corbelly Hill, and enjoyed the picturesque view of the town, and the splendid panorama bounded by the mountain-ridges of Cumberland and Galloway, and the lofty Criffle, with its cloud-capped summits.

The visitors, having given three hearty cheers to the proprietor, for his permission to climb the hill, returned to the academy in the town amidst the loud cheers of the spectators. On their reaching it, Mr. Livingstone proposed a vote of thanks to the Provost and Magistrates for the arrangements they had made for the reception of their visitors, to the clergymen who had honoured them with their countenance and encouragement also to the committee of the Dumfries Temperance Society, and specially to Mr. Welsh, the secretary, for his indefatigable exertions in preparing for their reception. The vote was acknowledged by three hearty cheers, and the procession having re-formed, walked back through the town to the railway station, to the music of the steeple bells.

A carriage, with a printing-press upon it, gaily decorated with evergreens, followed the procession, and several pressmen were busily engaged throwing off a song of welcome to the total abstainers of the West of Scotland, on their visit to Dumfries; also "An Address by the Dumfries and Maxwelton Total Abstinence Society, on the Day of the Grand Temperance Demonstration, held on the 19th July, 1852."

The excursionists, after a pleasant journey, reached Glasgow safely about half-past nine o'clock.

In the evening a monster open air meeting was held, when the Rev. Mr. Gould presided; and the assembly was addressed on the subject of Temperance, by Messrs. Ferguson and Adamson, of that city.

THE ROYAL FREEMASON'S SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN, WANDSWORTH COMMON, OPENED ON MONDAY LAST —(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

It is worthy of remark that, as the buildings for the charitable institutions of the metropolis become too small for the benevolent objects for which they were erected, they are almost invariably rebuilt in the environs: thus insuring to the inmates health and comfort which the increase of the great town, in many instances, renders very problematical. On Monday was inaugurated a very interesting specimen of this removal -in the Freemasons' School for Female Children, just completed upon Wandsworth Common, contiguous to the Clapham Railway station. The new building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and has a lofty central tower, surmounted by a low spire, at the angles of which are pinnacled turrets. This portion of the design is very full massive and harmonises with the gables and dormer windows of the main building. Mr. P Hardwick is the architect. The materials are red and grey bricks; and the work have been well executed by Messrs Piper, the contractors.

Previous to the ceremony of dedication, the girls from this institution, and the boys, supported by the craft, attended divine service at St Ann's Church, Wandsworth, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Stadhil, and produced an excellent collection at the doors The grand lodge was next opened in due form by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; then the children, followed by the Masters, Past Masters, &c., arrayed in full masonic costume, with the military bands, walked in procession to the spot appointed for the dedication.

Mr. P. Hardwick, the architect; B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., the treasurer; Mr. Bendon, the magistrate; and Mr. F. Crew, the secretary, delivered appropriate addresses, explanatory of the cause of erecting the new building in lieu of that so long known in the Westminster-road.

A poetical address, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, was very effectively recited by one of the girls belonging to the school; which was followed by an anthem, sung by Misses F. Smith, Gener, Perrin, Jay, as also Mrs. A. Newton, and the Misses Wall's. At interva's, the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream bands, and Adams's band were called into requisition.

The ceremony of dedication was preceded by a *déjûner*, served by Messrs. Watson, Coggin, and Banks, of the Freemasons' Tavern, of which about 1200 ladies and gentlemen partook, beneath a marquee ant smaller tents

The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., presided, supported by the Earl of Yarborough, D G M, Lord D. Stuart, B. B. Cabbell, Esq , &c.

In the course of the day several considerable subscriptions were announced, amongst which were 300 guineas, presented by Mr. Bellamy, one of five guineas each, and which renders them life governors of the institution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their sixth annual meeting at Ludlow, on Monday, August 23d, and the following days; the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., president. The town and neighbourhood abound with objects of interest to the antiquarian. It is scarcely necessary to mention the castle, the church, and the remains (small indeed) of the old monastic building adjoining it, called the college. In the town are several curious old houses, the Feathers Inn, and the almshouses in Old-street. Close adjoining is Ludford, where James II. was received on his flight to France; and not far distant is Whitton, another old seat of the Charltons, one of the rooms of which is still hung with ancient tapestry. Near to Whitton is Cainham Camp, probably Roman. On the other side of Ludlow is the gate and remains of the Priory of Bromfield, and farther on is Stoke Castle, with its great hall in good preservation. On the Welsh side is the modern building of Downton Castle, with a fine collection of pictures, made by that learned and distinguished man, Mr. Payne Knight; beyond is Wigmore Castle; and at the Grange, the great barn of the Abbey of Wigmore. In the church at Leintwardine, the *rredds* is of the finest work, though small and simple. Besides these are Brandon Camp, remains of Hopton Castle, and Offa's Dyke, and many other matters of archæological interest.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The fourteenth annual show of the Great Yorkshire Agricultural Society commenced its manifold proceedings at Sheffield on Monday. The centre of the society's operations is a grass field, situated about a mile from the centre of the town, known as the Boyd's cricket ground. The entries exceed those both of the Thirsk and Bridlington meetings, the excess over the latter being of nearly 100 entries. Among the sub's exhibitors, and the names thereof, are the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Feversham, and Lord Wenlock. There are about 60 exhibitors of implements, and 400 entries in this department. There is a large entry of stock, the number being pretty nearly 600. The trial of the implements began on Monday night. The entries for the operations of the ground implements was two adjacent fields situated at Attercliffe, on the margin of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway. The trial of the other implements, including threshing machines, brickmaking machine, &c., are conducted in the show yard. The machines were three in number; namely M'Cormick's, manufactured by Burgess and Key (price £185); Hussey's, manufactured by Crosskill (price £21); and Hussey's, manufactured by Wood and Co. (price £18). The machine that first concluded its performance was M'Cormick's, having worked about an hour and a half. Crosskill's machine finished some twenty minutes after M'Cormick's. The other machine (Wood and Co.'s) remains, sustained a fracture, which for some time disabled it. The trial of ploughs, it is stated, was not of a quality suggestive of very superior implements. The trial of reaping machines and other implements was to take place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and excited much interest.

THE WINDSOR ROYAL SOCIETY.—This society, which was established some months ago, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the dwellings of the industrial classes in Windsor, has commenced active operations. Freehold ground, midway between the Long-walk and the Cavalry Barracks, containing nearly an acre and a half, has been purchased of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £237 19s. 3d., including expenses, and has been laid out in section of four houses, each opposite one another, to accommodate, together, about forty families, each having small gardens.

COLLISION ON THE CLYDE.—On Friday week, as the *Princess Alice*, Londesberry steamer, was passing up the Clyde, a little below Govan, she touched the ground by the stern—the tide being low at the time—which caused the vessel's bow to swing round in the channel. At this moment the *Glasgow Saltern*, river steamer, came down at a high rate of speed, intending to pass the steamer on the north side; but having so much way on, and the engine not having been reversed—even when a collision must have been evident—she ran into the *Princess*. By the force of the collision the *Clarce* was cut down to the water's edge, the *Princess* sustaining no damage beyond a slight scratch. We regret to add that a woman and child, who had leaped from the deck of the steamer *Clarence* immediately after the accident, were drowned. Their bodies have since been recovered The name of the unfortunate woman was M'Kinlay, the wife of a pilot. That of the child is not stated.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.—On Sunday afternoon four young men were drowned in the Bristol Channel, in consequence of the upsetting of a small boat while returning from Weston-super-Mare to Clevedon, from which place they had gone for a pleasure excursion. The boat was but known until the body of one of the young men and a portion of the boat's gear were washed ashore.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, as the up-train, which left Birmingham at a quarter past nine o'clock, had approached near the Hampton Junction station, upon the London and North-Western Railway, the ash-pan and a portion of the fire-box fell from the engine on to the line, and, coming in contact with the front axle of the break-van, it separated the latter from the engine and tender, and threw it off the up-line across the down-rails. At the same instant the 9 15 A.M. down-train from Leamington to Birmingham met the upset van, and the engine and tender were thrown off. Mr. Boddington, an optician, of Birmingham, and a youth named Floyd, said to be on his way to college at Oxford, who were in the second-class carriage, were killed on the spot, and a third was very seriously injured. Several others were more or less shaken and hurt.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening last an inquest was held in Canterbury, on the body of Samuel George Daniels, of Bethnal-green, who was killed at the Ashford station of the south-Eastern Railway, while travelling in a third class carriage. The deceased was on his journey to Ramsgate, to join his wife, who is near her confinement, and has already eight children to mourn so melancholy an event. The company were represented by their solicitor (Mr. Church) and Captain Barlow. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased and his death by incautiously protruding his head out of the window of the carriage when passing the Ashford Station, whereby he came in contact with an iron pillar, which was only a distance of 9 inches from the carriage as it passed it, further appeared that this accident could not occur in the first and second class carriages, inasmuch as the windows are barred; but the third class carriages were left without this protection. The jury was then cleared, and in a short time the jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death," and accompanied their finding with the following:—"And we cannot separate without expressing our surprise and regret that so little care and attention are paid to the safety of persons travelling in the South-Eastern Railway Company's third-class carriages." Mr. Church stated that the company intended to place bars in all the third-class carriages.

MATRICIDE.—A poor widow, named Elizabeth Thomas, who had resided in a cottage at Prenten, near Birkenhead, with her three sons, was murdered last Saturday night, by her son, William Thomas, aged 23, as it is supposed, in a fit of insanity. He cut her throat with a razor while she was fast asleep in bed. The deceased was an industrious, steady woman, and since the death of her husband, nearly nine years ago, had laboured hard for herself and family as a charwoman. The body of the victim was found buried in the garden, about two feet from the surface. She was dressed in her night clothes only, and her winding-sheet was an old blanket, tied tightly round her body with a thin cord. The accused was at once removed to the Birkenhead in Birkenhead. On Monday an inquiry into the sad affair took place before the magistrates, at the Town-hall, Birkenhead, during which the prisoner exhibited not the slightest interest or feeling, but appeared perfectly stupified for trial at the an utter indifference to what was going on. He was committed for next Cheshire assizes, which will commence on Monday next. It appears that he was the favourite child, and that there was a peculiar affection always manifested by him towards his mother.

A FATHER STABBED BY HIS SON.—On Sunday evening last, during the time of divine service, George Marsh, a lad about 18 or 14 years of age, son of Henry Marsh, of Berkhamstead, shoemaker, after having some angry words with his father relative to buying him a blouse jacket, and which the father not just agreeing to do, the lad (who had a clasp-knife in his hand) immed iately inflicted a severe wound by stabbing him in the fleshy part of the thigh. A medical gentleman was called out of the church and dressed the wound, and we have since heard that it is not of a dangerous nature.

THE LATE GAOLOTTE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday the seven men in custody, charged with assaulting and robbing two persons at the west end of Leeds, on the night of the 24th ult., were finally brought before the magistrates, and all of them committed for trial at the next assizes for wester part delivery at York. Bail was applied for on behalf of two of the prisoners, but peremptorily refused. Coleman, who was "garotted" with a degree of severity which had almost proved fatal to the unfortunate gentleman, is very ill from the effects of the infamous outrage perpetrated upon him. The eighth person implicated in these outrages, although known to the police, still evades apprehension.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT STOCKPORT.—On Monday the inquiry before the magistrates at Stockport terminated. Seven journeymen printers were formally committed for trial on the charge of having participated in the riot and destruction of property at the Edgeley Chapel, and at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Frith.

FATAL FROLIC.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Westgate police-station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, before Mr. J. G. Stoker, coroner, on Barney M'Guigkan, aged 19, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on the 26th of July, from severe scalds upon his head, face, and other parts of his body The deceased and a man named John Williams, both trampers, having, about midnight on the 6 th of July, called at the premises of Messrs Bell, Brothers', iron works, at Wylam, about nine miles from Newcastle, with the view to find shelter for the night, they were permitted to remain there by an engineman, named Johnson, who supplied them with food. Soon after they retired to rest; but it was found that they should lay down in the morning to wheel out his ashes. They lay down about a yard and a half from one of the boilers and fell asleep. About four o'clock in the morning, it appears that Johnson, for the purpose of a frolic, and to give the men a start, took the plug out of the boiler, intending to replace it immediately, but not being able to do so, the place was soon full of steam, and the two poor men were dreadfully scalded. M'Guigkan lingered until the 26th ult., and died. William recovered slowly. The inquest was adjourned. There is, however, little doubt but that Johnson will be committed for trial.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS AT PORTSMOUTH.—At a meeting of the Portsmouth town council, on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. Hall—the project for the establishment of commercial docks at that port occupied much attention, reports of an important character on the facilities and necessity of such docks being read from Captain Washington, a distinguished officer of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Rennie, the eminent civil engineer. This project has obtained much importance from the fact of a steam navigation company of considerable respectability, who are on the point of starting a line of first-class screw and wheel steamers to Australia, in connexion with the Panama route, having selected Portsmouth as being the most fitting port for their purposes. The object immediately in view is to procure the Government to the use of a large enclosed piece of water known as the Millham, which communicates with the harbour, and is situated in the centre of the borough. Should the acquiescence of the Government be secured the capital required will be immediately forthcoming.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN MANCHESTER.—Heat, unripe fruit, and other causes of sickness and mortality peculiar to the season, are doing their work among the inhabi ants of Manchester. During the week ending Saturday the 24th ult., the deaths exceeded the births by 59, standing at 229 to 174, and we find enumerated among the deaths one case of English cholera after four days' illness, and not fewer than 63 cases of diarrhœa. There were also 10 fatal cases of fever, 2 of scarlatina, and 5 of measles.

There is growing in the garden of a person named Whatford, of Aunty Green, an enormous single stem of cabbage from one grain, which has thrown out the astonishing number of 118 off shoots, each bearing a good haw of grain, besides many minor sh ots that are smothered by the superabundance of the stronger ones It is calcu lated that there are at least from 4000 to 5000 ears ripening on this single stem.

The Prefect of the Doubs has followed the example of the Prefect of the Pas de Calais, and decided that any rural sellers of wines or spirits giving liquor to persons already drunk, or what ih.y had taken, shall be held responsible for the acts of such persons.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing in some measure to the absence of many of the large jobbers, the Consol Ma ket has ruled very inactive during the whole of the week, and prices were fallen fully one half per cent. The principal cause for the check is fairly attributed to the continuous sales of money stock on the part of the public, and the heavy shipments of gold to Australia, which, within the last fortnight, have amounted to nearly £700,000. Fortunately, however, we see nothing in the latter feature at all calculated to excite the alarm or surprise. It is true that we shall have a diminished stock in the Bank of England, in consequence of these exports; but it is well known that the whole of the gold as yet received from the above colony is for the purpose of purchasing sovereigns, which are now finding their way out in due course, according to previous instructions. Had a step not been taken in this direction, such an immense sum would have been absolutely necessary; the heavy expenses entailed upon the gold-finders and others, in the shape of freight, insurance, and other charges, would have been saved.

On Monday the Three per Cents were 2 300 to 2 400 for the Account, 100¾. A slight decline took place on the following day, whilst on Wednesday the closing quotation was 100, for time. The business transacted on Thursday was very limited, and on Friday, as we go to press, the turn is unchanged, whilst several *Bear* operations were entered into, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 221; Three per Cents Reduced, 100¾, ⅞, ⅝; Three per Cent Consols, 100¾; New Three per Cents, Quarter Days, 100⅝, 100⅞; India Stock, 258 to 260; Consols for Account, 100, 99¾, 100; Long Annuities were 6 15-16; India Stock, 253 to 256; India Bonds, under £1000, 24s. to 21s. Exchequer Bills, 72s. to 75s., and March, 71s. to 73s., and Exchequer Bonds, 100 per cent. Bills on London, 1¼ to ⅜ premium. The imports of bullion have been large, upwards of 3 300,000 dollars having arrived by the West India packet, and 300 000 dollars from New York, together with a few packets of gold from Spain and Hamburg. The rates of exchange upon which have a small margin of profit to the shippers.

It has been asserted in some quarters that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to effect an equalisation of the income-tax, has resolved to propose an increase in the mileage-tax upon railways. We give the report without vouching for its accuracy; but it is evident that, in the event of a measure of the kind being carried into effect, a most serious blow will be given to the railway interest at large. Notwithstanding that money has been in great request, we have very little change to notice in the rates of discount.

The arrival of the Cambria from Halifax and Boston, and the receipt of upwards of 47,000 dollars for the dividends, have had very little effect upon Mexican Stock, in which large speculative sales have taken place. Most other foreign bonds have sold to a limited extent, but little variation in prices. On Thursday, Brazilian, Small, were 103¾; Ditto, New, 102⅝; Danish Five per Cents, 108; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 110; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New Deferred, 22¾; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Ditto, Coupons, 5⅝; Bargains have taken place in Dutch Four per Cents at 98¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36.

Bank Shares have been tolerably firm, yet, in some instances, prices have tended downwards. The following have marked 8½ ¾: British North American, 59 ex div.; Commercial of London, 30¾ ex div.; London Joint Stock, 19¾; London and Westminster, 35 to 32 ex div.; National Provincial of England, 49¾; Oriental Bank Corporation, 20¾; Provincial of Ireland, 4¼; Union, 42¾ ex div.; Union of Australia, 50 to 49¾ ex div.; Union West, 9⅜ ¼ ex div.; Union of London, 10⅝ ex div.

Dock Shares have been on the advance, St. Katharine Stock having realised 90 to 92, ex div.; London, 131, ex div.; and Southampton, 28¾.

Steam-boat Shares have continued in good request. Australian Royal Mail, 41; General Screw, 3¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation and Oriental, 84¾ to 85½; Ditto, New, 36¾; Royal Mail Steam, 80¾ to 80.

The Railway "calls" for the present month are £626,400, of which £272,640 is the proportion contributed by shareholders. Railway securities in general have met a very inactive market, and prices have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 47¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6⅝; Bristol, and Exeter, 105¾; Caledonian, 41¾; Chester and Holyhead, 22¾; Eastern Counties, 11; East Lancashire, 18; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 68; Great Northern, 84½; Ditto, Half, 84¾; Ditto, Stock, 45¾; Ditto, Half B Stock, 120; Great Western, 101¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89¾; London and Blackwall, 10¾; London and North-Western, 102⅞; Ditto, Quarter Stock, 34¼; Ditto, New, 34¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¾; Midland, 75⅝; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 9¾; Newry and Enniskillen, 3¾; Norfolk, 49¾; North British, 30¾; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24¾; Scottish Central, 74; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 9¾; Ditto, Class B, 6¾; South Eastern, 72¾; South Wales, 60; Vale of Neath, 80; Ditto, New, 19¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74; Ditto, Extensions, 13¾; Ditto, G. N. P. Purchase, 7¾; York and North Midland, 53.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford, without a Guarantee, 30; Buckinghamshire, 17¾; East Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 152; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 35¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 26¾; Royston and Hitchin, 153; West Valley, 22¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 50¾; Caledonian, £10 Shares, 10⅝; Eastern Counties, No 2, 2¼; Eastern Union, Six per Cent., 16¾; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 14⅝; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 11¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £6, 4¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 149½, ex div.; Ditto, Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 5¾; Norfolk, Guaranteed, Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 6¾; North Bri'sol, 107¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent., 9¾; York and North Midland, M. and S. Purchase, 10¾.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besancon, 3; East Indian, 27¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 6¾; Grand Junction of France, 8¾; Great Western of Canada, 8¾; Luxembourg, 6⅝; Madras, 2¾ pm.; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 13¾; Paris and Lyons, 20¾; Paris and Orleans, 36¾; Paris and Rouen, 36¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 26; Sambre and Meuse, 7¾; Western of France, 5.

Mining Shares have been in a so request, and prices have not been maintained. On Thursday Anglo Californian were 4¼; Ave Maria, 2 to 2⅛; Canada Creek, 1¾; Cobre Copper, 41 ex. div.; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4¾; and West Mariposa, 1¾.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—The amount of business doing in the Consol Market to-day has been comparatively small. Prices, however, are fairly supported. The three per Cents are 99⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅛; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 100⅛; Bank Stock, 233; Long Stock, 20⅝; Exchequer Bills (June), 73s to 75s pm. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares, very few transactions have taken place.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat, constwise, has been moderate, six 2810 quarters, mostly from Essex and Kent. A few parcels came fresh to hand, but the condition and samples, on the whole, remained much the same as last week. Owing to the changeable state of the weather, and the unfavourable accounts from various parts of England respecting the wheat crop, few days have passed without some extra demand was firm, and a clearance was effected to a much greater extent than before the close of last week. In some instances, without any alteration in the currencies quoted, the sales of other kinds was well supported. We were but moderately supplied with foreign wheat. The few parcels arrived for the week, very much out of condition, were taken off rapidly, at prices but little varying from those of Monday. Fine or good new qualities of malting barley were in limited supply, and commanded full prices. Grinding sorts, however, were in request, and a clearance was effected to a moderate extent. Malt, to the close of last week, was in good demand, and fully supported. The best parcels were taken off rapidly, at full prices. Fine pale malt moved off in retail, at very full prices and there was more inquiry for low and middling parcels of coarse and ordinary qualities. Beans and peas were in limited request, but prices were fully maintained. Flour was in fair demand, at a slow sale, scarcely any English barley was brought forward at the Corn Exchange, and the supplies from Essex were but moderate. Some improvement in the trade was in a sluggish state, at the late decline. Most the supplies of wheat was rather limited, and the trade ruled very inactive, at previously quoted prices. We had only a retail inquiry for oats, for which only the finest were wanted, at full prices. Beans and peas were supported. Beans, pea, and flour as last week.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2810 quarters; barley, 80; malt, 1210; oats, 670; flour, 1750 Irish: barley, 2080; oats, 2080; beans, 2080; peas, 2080; flour, 2080 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; Sussex and Surrey, red, 37s to 39s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; rye, 27s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 27s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Peak, Derby, and Lincoln malt, 54s to 57s; Brown ditto, 46s to 47s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 53s; Chevalier, 59s to 63s; Yorkshire and Scotch, 50s to 52s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 50s to 52s; Devon and Somerset, 50s to 52s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple ditto, 36s to 38s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 38s; Essex and Suffolk, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk 34s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per sack.

Irish.—Oats, new, 19s to 21s; old, 21s to 23s per barrel; Friesic, 27s to 29s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, [illegible] to 40s to a fair extent at from 40s to 41s per quarter. Barley has been in rather better demand, at 24s to 25s. Fine new carraway is worth 36s; and Coriander 12s to 13s. Linseed without alteration.

BASINGSTOKE, Saturday.—Wheat, 36s to 40s; barley, scarce, 4ls to 47s; M'Glerrenam, and Odessa, 36s to 38s; barley and oats, 2ls to 27s per quarter.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Arrivals of English wheat, 1,200 quarters; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks. Foreign, wheat, 2,000 quarters; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks. Fine qualities of wheat were in fair demand, at 1s per quarter more money than on Friday last. Other kinds were dull, at previous currencies. Barley, oats, and beans, were in slow request, at late quotations. Flour, 1s per barrel cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 41s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; Scotch and Suffolk, red, 37s to 39s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; rye, 27s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 27s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Peak, Derby, and Lincoln malt, 54s to 57s; Brown ditto, 46s to 47s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 53s; Chevalier, 59s to 63s; Yorkshire and Scotch, 50s to 52s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 50s to 52s; Devon and Somerset, 50s to 52s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple ditto, 36s to 38s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 38s; Essex and Suffolk, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk 34s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per sack.

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AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—PLAY-HOUSE-PRICE NIGHT.—Grand Combination of Talent, for this night Mesdames De la Grange, Fiorentini, Lancani, Garcia, Ida Bertrand, and Carlotta; Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, De Bassini, Belletti, and Lablache; Misses Rosati, Guy Stephan, Louise Fleury, and M. Durand.

M. BALFE has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 9th, when (will be present) for the first time this season) Mozart's chef-d'œuvre DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Madame Persiani; Donna Elvira, Madlle. Piccolomini; and Zerlina, Madame Tascenel (her first appearance) Don Giovanni, Signor Bu Bassini; Don Ottavio, Signor Calzolari, Masetto Signor F Lablache; the Commendatore, Signor Polonini; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. In the Ball Scene, Mdlle Carolina Rosati and Mdlle Louise Fleury will dance Mozart's celebrated "Minuet" and "Fandango" after which a Divertissement, in which Mdlle Guy Stephan will appear. To be followed by a Grand Dramatic Concert in Costume, by Mdme de la Grange, Mdme Charton, and Signor Gardoni. To conclude with a Favorite Ballet by Mdlle Carolina Rosati, Mdlle Rosa Taylor, Allegrini, Lamoreux, Perchin, Louise Fleury, and M Durand.

Private Box, 3l; Gallery, 2s 6d; Pit Stalls, 10s 6d; Gallery Stalls, 5s; Boxes (two tier), 2l; first one pair and Pit Tier, one Guinea—and a-half, Grand Tier, Two Guineas; Pit Boxes, 3s 6d—and 5s.

KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN'S FARE-WELL BENEFIT previous to their departure for America at the LYCEUM THEATRE, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUGUST 9, Under the distinguished patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Somerset, his Excellency the American Ambassador, and his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, on which occasion they will have the honour of appearing in their original characters in the YOUNG COUPLE, and the OLD STAGER, and the NEW, suspended by the following unusual entries (who have kindly offered their gratuitous services)—Mr Arthur Lloyd, Mr Compton, Mr Selby, Mr H Payne, Mr Somerset, Leonard, Mrs O'Neil, Mdlle Pauline, Mdlle Adam, Miss Wyndham, Miss Keeley, Miss Woolgar, Miss Keats, and to-day may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, the principal librarian, and of the Misses Bateman, 9, Islington-green.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Balfe's new Opera, the Libretto by A Bunn, Esq, will be repeated every evening (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, and on MONDAY NEXT, August 9th, and every evening during the week. To-morrow new with (by desire) INFINITY, supported by Messrs Travers, O'Homer, H Corri, Harral, Her Kelshler Miss Poole, Miss H Covency, and Miss Homer. Miss Dickinson, Her Meyer both. To conclude with, all the world, MR MAY; or, the Last Appeal—Private Box, £3 3s 0d, and £1 1s, to be obtained of Mr Kerschner, at the Box office from 10 till Three. Miss Margaret, Mr W Wilkes.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Positively the last week of the Season. Reigning in their astonishing and unequalled performance on LA PERLA, which they will this week be termed the grand sensational equestrian act. The equestrians unknowing to all in the magnificent pageantic of PERLA the CORAL QUEEN, followed by the most popular and novel scenes in the circle. The whole a splendid and attractive entertainment.

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DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will perform on it by improved SAX HORNS at noon on MONDAY, AUGUST the 9th, and during the week, at LIVERPOOL, August 10th, and every morning during the week. Last Vocalist, Mrs Theodore Distin. Pianist, Mr J Wiley. Letters to be directed to H DISTIN, Military Musical Instrument-maker, 31, Cranbourn-street, London.

MR. JOHN PERRY'S PORTFOLIO for the CHILDREN of all Ages.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS next, AUGUST 12, at the CASTLE HOTEL, Mr. Hand, on Friday, at Uxbridge, the 13th, at Ryde, the 18th, at Chichester and the 20th, at Worthing.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, illustrated by Mr W HAYWELL, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children Half-price.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

The excessive heat has at length driven from Paris to Vichy, Baden, Dieppe, &c., the last persons whom the rains had caused to linger in the capital. The warmth has led to the adoption of styles of dress of extraordinary lightness. White, which was before somewhat in favour, is now greatly preferred to colours. Printed organdies, jaconets, nansouks, and muslins, are the only tissues which are appropriate wear. Barège and taffetas, of whatever colour, have been proscribed as too heavy. With very light stuffs no artificial flowers can be worn, however perfect they may be in style and finish. Only natural flowers are worn at present on the head, and those in bunches or wreaths, similar to those fashionable in the winter; but we recommend bunches or wreaths for the head, without pendants.

There is no change in the form of bonnets; those made tight, or closing in at the ears, and with spreading fronts, are still in high fashion, but are lighter. Tulle and gauze predominate; even straw is considered too heavy, and is no longer employed except for trimmings upon crape and tulle. The pokes of bonnets are overspread with very light flowers, which are placed between the plaits or puffings; or they are worn in bunches of flowers made of straw, or artificials, with small narrow ribbons of two-thirds of an inch width, and velvet ribbons still narrower. Very small roses china-asters, jessamine, any climbing shrubs and liserons, are the only small flowers which can be employed for this description of ornament. Similar flowers are used to trim the insides of the bonnets

Some modification is noticeable in the form of sleeves. Instead of the pagoda, wide and open, the sleeve is made tight to the wrist from the elbow, and closing on the side by a row of buttons. They resemble very much the sleeves which were called formerly *à l'Amadis*.

Mantelets of the Talma form are very much the fashion, in muslin embroidered by the hand. Strips or bands are embroidered, and placed in the form of *volants* all round, for morning dress. For the evening, a *mantelet* entirely of lace is very rich. *Mantelets* made in muslin are worn single or double; others, of a less rich description, are much ornamented with small tucks alone, forming plaits, which are placed above the *volants*. For the morning, dresses are made in muslin and jaconet, embroidered in the English style, and are worn with caps of the same. Sometimes thin tissues of printed colours on white ground are used, but the plain white is preferable.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Head-dress, pink taffetas trimmed with black velvet and black lace; a band of black velvet round the neck closed by Louis XV. buckle diminishing a little towards the waist, the *volants* finishing at ten or twelve inches from the waist; the petticoat continues to the top; the head of each *volant* is ornamented with a letting-in, embroidered, which reaches to the next *volant*. Pardessus of muslin open in front, and closed by a *coque tuyottée*, finished at the bottom by two *volants*, which form, as it were, a continuation to those of the dress, which rise to the waist; they are both ornamented by the same embroidered letting-in as the dress. The sleeves are open, and formed like the lower part, with under-sleeves, plain or closed at the wrists.

A charming morning-dress for watering-places is thus formed: a dress of *barège*, of silk pattern, with three *volants* trimmed with a small quilling *à la vieille*, and open in front, displaying a lace-trimmed neckerchief (Mechlin lace), while two small *volants* finish the sleeves; the last surmounted by a quilling similar to that of the body of the dress.

The morning pardessus is also worn with a dress of percale, likewise embroidered; *volant* and sleeves in English embroidery; the front is trimmed in the same manner; the body is ornamented with a double plait in the stuff, and above the *volant*, and which replaces the braiding, generally placed on pardessus of tissue. Lastly, are

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

models of sleeves trimmed with lace, one with two open *volants*; the other closed at the wrist, and trimmed with a *manchette* of lace.

"KINGSTON," THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

We engrave Mr. Morris's "Kingston," the winner of the Goodwood Cup, on Thursday week. The great improvement displayed by Kingston on his Epsom form occasioned considerable surprise. The care bestowed on his preparation was unmistakably manifested. His coat shone like highly-polished mahogany, and his eye sparkled with health and spirit. As he galloped past the stand he indeed appeared iron-jointed and supple-sinewed. The winning is thus described:—Kingston waited upon Teddington and Little Harry until they were within a dozen strides of the chair, when, with admirable tact, his powers were brought into full requisition, and he was very cleverly landed the winner by half a length; Little Harry beating Teddington for the second money by three parts of a length. Kingston is a remarkably fine specimen of the thorough-bred English race-horse.

The result was hailed by loud and prolonged cheering, and as the jockey (Flatman) returned to the stand these gratifying manifestations were again renewed. Mr. H. Stebbing the trainer, was warmly congratulated on his success, and the fine condition in which he had brought the horse to the post was generally and deservedly acknowledged. The owner of Kingston and his immediate "party" were the principal winners.

KINGSTON," THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP, 1852.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 573.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES, AND THE DISPUTE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

AN unfortunate difference has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America. The subject of dispute is the "right" or "liberty," whichever it may be, of the American fishermen to fish in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The American fishermen and their Government plead that the Bay of Fundy is free sea—open to all the world; that if any portion of it be reservable, it is only that portion which extends three miles around the coast of the British territories of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The British Government insists, on the other hand, that the whole bay, to the north of a line drawn on the map from the extreme south-west to the extreme south-east of the British possessions, is strictly British; that the Americans have no rights whatever in it or over it, except such as are stipulated by treaty; that, if they have been allowed to fish in it, it has only been by favour and on sufferance; and that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary that the liberty formerly acceded should be restricted. Hereupon issue has been joined. The subject is not a new one, for it has been debated with more or less of earnestness between the two Governments ever since the declaration of American independence. It has only been of late years that the British Government has been even partially awakened to the importance of establishing and maintaining its own rights, not only in these, but in other North American waters; and it has only been since the Derby Administration came into power that measures have been taken which have unfortunately wounded the pride of a great and sensitive nation, and led to a state of feeling on the other side of the Atlantic which is very much to be deplored.

The history of this untoward business, from the first to the last, is a very simple one. In the year 1783, when the British Government recognised the independence of the United States, the conditions on which the citizens of the new Republic were to be allowed to carry on the deep-sea fisheries in British waters were definitively arranged. By the treaty of that year, as originally drawn up, the Americans were to enjoy the "*right*" of fishing in the waters of Newfoundland and other British seas. The British Government objected to acknowledge a right, and the word "*liberty*" was substituted. This was an essential difference. It is not necessary to reproduce the conditions upon which this liberty was conceded to the Americans. The war that broke out between the two nations led to the abrogation *de facto* of this treaty, and in 1818 a negotiation upon a fresh basis was commenced. By the new treaty of that year—the terms of which are now in dispute—the American Government once for all consented to be permitted to fish in British waters, upon certain conditions, thus waiving the question of right altogether, and acknowledging the supremacy of Great Britain in her own seas. There still remained the question of what was or what was not a British sea. The Americans, as before stated, always contended, that under the treaty of 1818, the Bay of Fundy was as free to them as the Atlantic or any other ocean, provided they did not fish within three miles of the British shores. The British, on the other hand, as invariably insisted that northwards from the two southern extremities of the bay it is a *mare clausum*, and as much British as Windermere or Loch Lomond. But Great Britain has unwisely neglected her own fisheries in that sea, as well as in the equally if not more valuable fishing stations of Newfoundland and Labrador; while not only the Americans but the French have been fully sensible of the wealth to be derived from them, and of their additional value, as nurseries of able and experienced seamen for their respective navies. The governors of the various British colonies have been powerless to enforce the rights of the mother country while the home Government has hitherto been supine, indifferent, and negligent. The consequence is that the Americans as well as the French have profited by our folly and *laches*. The French secured to themselves by treaty the right to fish and to cure the produce along the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to Cape St. John; while the Americans, more favourably situated, turned their attention more particularly to the Bay of Fundy, where for upwards of a quarter of a century they have made encroachments, almost unquestioned, and until within the last few months unmolested. The lapse of so long a time has seemed to the American fishermen and their Government to constitute a legal right; and when at the eleventh hour the Administration of Lord Derby has deemed it just, in a sudden fit of vigour or of zeal, to seize the American fishing vessels employed in what they consider their legitimate trade, a state of feeling has been produced in America, which is very lamentable, but very natural, and not in the least degree surprising.

Upwards of 2000 American vessels, employing more than 30,000 seamen, were engaged in a trade, of which the value is estimated at the present time to amount to 12,000,000 dollars, when Lord Derby and his Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington, resolved to cut the Gordian knot of a difficult subject by ordering a British fleet to capture American fishing vessels found in the Bay of Fundy. No proper and timely notice appears to have been given to the American Government of the determination of Great Britain to enforce her legal rights in this or in any other way. The Americans were utterly unprepared for violence, and the seizure of two of their vessels but a few weeks ago, under express instructions, fell like a thunderclap upon the Union. A cry of war has been raised. A considerable party in the States desires nothing better. America is young, rich, powerful, and ambitious; and it would flatter the vanity of many Americans if Great Britain could be punished for what is generally looked upon as an unjust aggression. But without reference to the opinions of any party in America, the people of Great Britain will consider this question with calmness, and without prejudice. Indeed, it may be said that public opinion has already pronounced itself in an unmistakeable manner against the precipitancy of Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington, and against the uncourteous and unusual mode of their procedure towards a nation that supposed itself to be at peace with us. That great and prosperous nation speaks our language, and is flesh of our flesh, and if the interesting relationship of blood and lineage, and common traditions, customs, and sympathies, existing between them were not sufficient to maintain the closest amity; a reason more than sufficient might be found in the fact that the interests of civilisation, religion, and humanity imperatively require that they should be united in the most

DEPARTURE OF "THE LIZZIE WEBBER," THE FIRST EMIGRANT SHIP FROM SUNDERLAND TO AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fraternal and enduring alliance. But Lord Derby has rashly imperilled all this. He has gratuitously wounded the honor of a great and free nation; made this country act unjustly in a cause that is possibly a just one, and with unlucky perversity made the better appear the worse cause in the estimation of the rational and impartial all over the world.

We hope, however, that the good sense of these two great nations will prove strong enough to prevent the unlucky vigour of Lord Derby from assuming any unnecessary and factitious importance. The Parliament that must shortly assemble needs no other question than this to be enabled to do justice upon the present Administration. There can be little doubt that as soon as it assembles it will condemn unequivocally the conduct of the Minister, who at such a time and in such a wanton mode, so unnecessarily endangered the good understanding between the two foremost nations of the world. If America, however, requires a victim, the approaching fall of the Derby Administration upon this very question, if upon no other, will supply it. We do not anticipate that any serious rupture will, in the meantime, take place. The public opinion of Great Britain would not tolerate a war in such a cause. At the same time common prudence suggests that this nation should once for all come to a positive and final understanding with the United States upon this subject. "Free Trade" and "Free Fisheries" are the solution of the difficulty, and it is one that would be of reciprocal advantage to all parties interested. Whilst every friend of humanity indulges the hope that the dissension will be but temporary, and that it will, on its close, produce a permanent good understanding between these two mighty brothers, the people of Great Britain may be excused for hoping, in addition, that a more correct appreciation by the Government of this country of the immense resources which we have so long and so unwisely neglected in the seas of North America will result from it.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The *Morning Herald* of Monday has the following statement on this subject, which, as that paper is regarded as the organ of the Government, is presumed to emanate "from authority:"—

In reference to a question which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention both in England and in the United States the facts are as follows: —

Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Government. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845, respecting that arm of the sea (guarded as it was by his Lordship by an assertion of our rights over the whole bay), remains where it was. The disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of 1818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our squadron on the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not, and never did, dispute —namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession the water within three miles of own shores from the encroachments of both French and American fishermen; and the American vessel, the *Coral*, alluded to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coasts.

Our right is that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—one acknowledged by international law; and if for many years our successive Governments have neglected to protect their fellow-subjects as France and the United States always protect theirs, both in America and in the Channel, we can only be grateful to our present Ministers for repairing their fatal supineness.

We shall return to this subject, upon which, both here and across the Atlantic, the public have been most grossly misinformed and misled.

EMIGRATION FROM SUNDERLAND.

The sailing of an emigrant ship from Sunderland for Australia, the first that ever left that port for the Pacific, took place on the 31st ult., under very interesting circumstances.

So vast an assemblage of persons, and so brilliant and exciting a scene had not been witnessed in Sunderland since the opening of the Dock as was presented at the moment of the brave vessel, freighted with her living cargo, leaving the harbour.

The new vessel is a splendid clipper brig, named the *Lizzie Webber*, built by Mr. Pile, of Sunderland, and commanded by Captain Rowntree; her registered tonnage being only 213 tons. On the 31st she moved out of the south dock into the roads outside of the harbour, having on board emigrants for Australia. She is understood to be the first of a line of emigrant ships from Sunderland to the gold regions. Many of the passengers being from distant parts of the country, and it being market-day at Sunderland, an immense concourse of strangers, added to the spectators of the town and neighbourhood, thronged the piers, docksides, seabanks, &c., to witness the departure of the ship and passengers. It was truly affecting to see many of the emigrants and their friends taking a farewell leave.

When the *Lizzie Webber* came to anchor in the roads, the friends of the emigrants having bid them adieu, were preparing to take their departure. when, upon the announcement of Captain Rowntree, commander, Mr. Wright addressed a few parting words to the company upon the occasion of the departure of the first emigrant vessel from Sunderland to Australia. On Sunday, about noon, she weighed anchor, and proceeded on her passage with a light south-west breeze.

THE DUTCH EMIGRANT FARMERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. —THE CHIEF PETITIONS.—Amongst the various details of news received this week from the Cape, one of the most interesting is the announcement that a convention, or federal treaty, of a highly important character, has been entered into by General Cathcart, in his capacity as High Commissioner, with the community of emigrant farmers settled beyond the Vaal river (the northern boundary of the Orange river Sovereignty), whereby they have acquired the position of an independent state. By this convention, the terms of which had been previously agreed upon at a meeting of the Assistant Commissioners and a deputation of the principal farmers, headed by their elected Commandant, Pretorius—the inhabitants of the trans-Vaal country are guaranteed "the right to manage their own affairs, and govern themselves according to their own laws without interference or encroachment from the British Government. They are assured that "it is the fervent desire of the British Government again to establish free trade and an amicable understanding with the emigrant farmers inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit, these territories." It is agreed that this non-interference and free trade shall be reciprocal; that trade in gunpowder with the natives shall be peremptorily prohibited on both sides; that no slavery shall be allowed north of the Vaal river; that the British Government repudiate all alliances with coloured tribes north of the Vaal river; that escaped criminals shall be mutually given up, if required; that certificates of marriage issued by competent officers be held valid; and that, with the exception of criminals and debtors "every person now in possession of any landed property residing within the British territory shall have full liberty and power to dispose thereof, and to remove unmolested beyond the Vaal river, and to and fro." His Excellency has formally ratified this convention, in a proclamation expressing his trust "that the freedom which the emigrants are thus permitted to exercise may result in lasting friendship with the British Government, neither entertaining past prejudices, nor adopting former causes of quarrel;" assuring them that "he is, on the contrary, most anxious, about it to be in his power, to contribute to their welfare by promoting religion and education amongst them."

Lamentable accounts have been received of the mortality among the inhabitants of the trans-Vaal country, arising from a contagious disease peculiar to the country, which has this season assumed an unusual degree of virulence. Upwards of 300 of the settlers have been cut off in one locality. The disease, it is said, is very rapid in its operation, generally ending in death within a few hours of its appearance.

EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER-MILL BY LIGHTNING.—At nine o'clock on Friday evening, August 6th, one of Kames and Co.'s gunpowder-mills, at Cowall, in Argyleshire, was struck by lightning, and exploded with terrific force. The whole of the building was completely destroyed, but, fortunately, no one was injured. This, we believe, is but the third instance on record of a misfortune to a powder-mill by the electric fluid.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has seen fit this week to relax the stern policy, in accordance with which he considered himself bound, after the *coup d'état* in December last, to banish from the country some of the most eminent of the politicians, military chiefs, members of the Legislative Assembly, and journalists in France. He has issued a decree authorising the return to France of MM. Creton, Duvergier de Hauranne, Chambolle, Thiers, de Remusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, and General Laidet; and removing the sentence of temporary exile, or interdiction to reside in France, in favour of MM. Michel Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theodore Bac, Belin, Besse, and Milotte.

The *Moniteur* announces that as the conferences lately held at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Plenipotentiaries of Belgium have not led either to a renewal of the old treaty of December 13, 1845, or to a new arrangement; and as the treaty in question expired on the 9th inst., the commercial relations between France and Belgium have now fallen under the regulations of the general tariff. According to the *Débats*, however, a provisional treaty, continuing the present to the end of the year, will be signed, and the Belgian Chambers will be convoked for the express purpose of passing the new treaty.

Commercial negociations with Holland have been renewed.

The approaching *fête* to-morrow (Sunday), in honour of the reorganised National Guard, has excited much attention. Letters from Paris state that preparations for the festive display are on a grand scale. In the Champs Elysées a great number of workmen are engaged in erecting fountains on both sides of the roadway, and in cutting trenches for distributing the water. The basins of the fountains are to be in zinc, and the wood-work stuccoed. There are to be two falls of water in each fountain, one from a considerable height. The electric light playing on the water, it is expected, will produce a great effect. In the centre of the Rond-Point a temporary pedestal destined to receive the equestrian statue of the Emperor is erected. The pedestal has been covered with stucco, with bassi-relievi on it. Stands have been raised on the Quai de Billy, to afford a view of a grand naval combat which a frigate, stationed in the Seine, is to maintain against some steamers; and in the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies frames and other works are being erected for the fireworks, which are to be of the most magnificent and brilliant kind. Fourteen young females have been selected to receive dowries on the occasion of the *fête*. The marriage contracts are to be signed at the Hotel de Ville, in presence of the Prefect of the Seine; and the marriage ceremony, both civil and religious, to be performed on Saturday (this day).

In the departments petitions to the Senate continue to be numerously signed, praying a restoration of the Empire. One in course of signature at the Meuse, says:—"Penetrated with gratitude for the services rendered by the Prince Louis Napoleon, who saved society on the 2d of December, and who since he has been at the head of the French nation has each day the more merited of the country, call on the Senate to propose the advent to the Imperial throne of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains nearly three columns of names of soldiers who have had conferred on them the Cross of the Legion of Honour, or the new medal.

The Prince President's marriage, it is rumoured, is deferred; but from what cause is not assigned.

M. de Persigny, having gone for a few days to Dieppe, in order to recruit, after a slight indisposition, the duties of his office as Minister of the Interior have been confided *ad interim* to M. Magne, Minister of Public Works.

The personal *entourage*, or immediate household attendance on the Prince President, has of late assumed so imposing and regal a character that it forms quite a prominent feature in the *Almanach National*, which is compiled or edited by no less personages than MM. Guizot and Soribe, who have, within the past week, presented a copy of the work to Louis Napoleon. The President's establishment consists of the civil and military household. The former consists of the following officers:—

Government of the Palace: General Vaudrey, governor; Count Napoleon Lepic, sub-governor. Prefect of the Palace: Baron Treilhe de Boville, colonel of engineers; Captain Merle, sub-prefect. Cabinet: M. Mocquart, private secretary of the Prince; M. Albert de Daimas, sub-chief du cabinet. Library: M. Lefèvre-Deumier, librarian of the Elysée and Tuileries. Equeries: Lieut.-Colonel Emile Fleury, Baron Faron de Pierres, equerry. Veteneria: Colonel Edgar Ney, captaine des chasses, head huntsman. Marquis de Toulongeon, first lieutenant des chasses, second huntsman. Ceremonies: Count Felix Baciocchi, master of the ceremonies. Introducer of ambassadors: M. Feuillet de Conches, deputy master of the ceremonies. Intendance of the Household: M. Charles Rure, intendant-general; M. Magne, sub-intendant (office for Charitable Aid). Dr. Conneau, director: M. Poupin, sub-director. Privy Purse: M. Charles Thelin, treasurer. Medical Aid: Dr. Conneau, head physician; Dr. Andral, consulting physician; Dr. Robert de Lamballe and Dr. Baron Hippolyte Larrey, consulting surgeons; Dr. Tenaln and Dr. Delaroque, jun., physicians of the Household.

The military establishment consists of eleven sides-de-camp, and eleven orderly officers. The following are the names of the former:—

General Roguet, first aide de-camp; General Vaudrey, General Carrobert General de Cotte, General de Gorsse, General de Montebello, General de Lourmel, Genera. Espinasse, Colonel Treilhe de Boville, Colonel Edgar Ney, and Lieut.-Colonel Fleury.

The orderly officers comprise the following gentlemen:—

Captain Excelmans (of the navy), Commandant Lepic, Commandant de Toulongeon, Commandant Fard, Captain Mocqual, Captain Merle, Captain de Rochemi. Captain Brill, Captain Cambriels, Captain Taschet de la Pagerie, and Lieutenant de la Tour d'Auvergne.

The *Almanac National*, being apparently apprehensive that its readers may not comprehend what some of these titles signify, takes the trouble to explain them. Thus, the Prefect of the Palace, it states, is to superintend the lighting, firing, provisions, plate, linen, liveries, &c. He is to exercise an incessant control over the expenses, and all the menial persons employed in the household are under his orders. The Captaine des Chasses is to order everything relating to the hunting or shooting parties of the President. He is to keep the various forests appropriated to the President's amusement well stocked with game, lest at any time the head of the State might be disappointed in finding sufficient sport.

The Council of the Order of Advocates of the Court of Appeal of Paris on Monday elected M. Berryer, the celebrated orator, as its *bâtonnier* for the ensuing year.

The inauguration of the statues in bronze of Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Casimir Delavigne took place on Sunday at Havre. The statutes, executed by David (d'Angers), are set up in the Place François I., in front of the principal entrance to the Museum. The Académie Française had deputed MM. de Salvandy and Alfred de Musset to represent that body at the ceremony, but M. Salvandy was prevented from attending by a sudden indisposition. The arts and sciences were respectively represented by the Count de Niewerkerque and M. Michel Chevalier. When the statues were uncovered in the presence of the municipality, M. de Musset made a brief speech, in which, alluding to the unexpected absence of M. de Salvandy, who was to have made the speech, he said he could not venture to dilate upon the graceful tenderness of the author of "Paul and Virginia," or the manly genius and pure style of Casimir Delavigne without study and reflexion. M. Ancelot, of the Academy, read some verses composed for the occasion. Count de Pelleport, a relative of Bernardin de St. Pierre, thanked the town of Havre for the honour done to his ancestor.

The postal service between Paris and Strasburg will soon be definitively organised. The mail train will leave Paris every evening at half-past seven, and arrive at Strasburg at twenty-five minutes past eight next morning.

A clandestine powder manufactory has been discovered at Izieu, near St. Etienne. The Procureur of the Republic has arrested several men in consequence, but it is believed that the powder was destined for the supply of poachers, and not for any political object.

The Government has received despatches from Cayenne, dated the 13th of July. The penal colony was in a perfectly satisfactory state, and, notwithstanding the number of convicts, which then amounted to 1900, the sanitary report was very favourable.

Michel Ney, the grandson of Marshal Ney, and son of General the Duke of Elchingen, has entered the 7th Dragoons as a volunteer. The young dragoon is only in his 18th year.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, states that General de Lamoricière, having been forced to quit Prussia, will fix his residence at Hamburg.

UNITED STATES.

From New York, under date the 31st ult., we learn that almost the sole topic of interest noticed in public was the misunderstanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the fisheries carried on by American craft in British colonial water which we referred to last week.

Nothing of any moment had further transpired on the question except that Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, had, on the occasion of a visit to his mansion at Marshfield, delivered a speech, in which he advocated in a very belligerent tone the American view of the question. The same tone is generally adopted by the New York papers, while on the other hand the *Boston News* asserts that the intention of the British Government being only to exclude American fishing vessels from those bays and inlets of the coast which are less than six miles wide, there will be an acquiescence on the part of the American authorities.

The general feeling among the best-informed circles was that the matter would be amicably settled, notwithstanding that the United States steam-frigate *Mississippi* and other vessels had been ordered to the fishing-grounds, under Commodore Perry. The *New York Herald* asserts that the President disapproves of Mr. Webster's views upon this subject. Two more schooners had been seized by the British ships. An anchorage duty of 6d. per ton had been demanded by the British upon all United States fishing vessels. Fourteen ships of war (English) were cruising on the ground, four more being fitted out at St. John's.

At Washington a rumour was prevalent that the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives had prepared, and intended shortly to report, a British North American Reciprocity Bill, expressly providing that the north-eastern fisheries shall remain open to the fishermen of the United States. This, it was said, had been determined upon some time back.

In the United States Senate, on the 27th ult., a resolution, having reference, no doubt, to the misunderstanding with Great Britain, was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what portion of the navy is now available, and capable of being called into immediate service; and another, requesting copies of certain letters from the Mexican Minister relative to the Mexican boundary.

The case of the extradition of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the British authorities as a fugitive from justice, on the charge of an attempted murder in Ireland, had caused a serious riot in New York, arising out of an attempt to rescue the prisoner as he was conveyed from the Courthouse to the Tombs prison. The final decision had not been yet come to, but the prisoner was in safe custody at the Tombs.

A man named Simmons, who had committed a forgery on an English bank to the amount of 2400 dols., on which he obtained the money in New York city, had been arrested, and was about to be sent to England, under the same extradition treaty as that under which Kaine is claimed to be given up.

The lamentable fact that the *Henry Clay* had caught fire, between Albany and New York, by which upwards of 66 passengers had lost their lives, is announced.

A statement, to which some importance is attached, had been published in the *New York Herald*, to the effect that General Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, had some time ago written a letter advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States; and it was added that the prospective elevation of Scott to the supreme power of the Union had called into active force all the latent energies of the Canadian party, who formerly had acted with Papineau and his companions in the Canadian rebellion.

From Louisville we learn that the United States expedition to the head of the Red River had been encountered by the Camanches and Keowsy Indians, and eighty of the American troops had been slain in the action.

The British ship *Reciprocity*, bound from Mobile to London, was lost by fire on the 23th June. The officers and crew, after being in the boats sixteen hours, were picked up, a portion taken to St. Peter's, Martinique, and the remainder arrived at Boston on the 23rd July.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are accounts from the Cape this week, by the mail steamer *Pyrenée*, of so recent a date as July 3; and from the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, viz., Graham's Town, of June 24; but they are by no means of a satisfactory character. So far from hostilities appearing likely to terminate speedily under the new command of General Cathcart, it would seem that the Kaffirs are acquiring even more boldness and confidence in their *rencontres* with our troops since the departure of Sir Harry Smith, than they had ever manifested previously, and that so far from the war being on the eve of its conclusion, its looks quite as interminable as it did six months ago.

Independently, too, of the ordinary casualties of war, our troops, the colonists, and their servants, are exposed to the murderous depredations of roving bands of savages, who are generally Hottentots. For instance, the *Zuid Afrikaan*, of May 31, mentions an outrage which had just occurred in the vicinity (the second of the kind within a few days), viz., the murder by a band of rebel Hottentots of two herdsmen, in Manley's Flat, ten miles south of Graham's Town. These men (a Fingoe and a Hottentot) were out in the field with the cattle, when they were attacked and shot by the rebels, who carried off the cattle. Occurrences of this kind were very common; and the general tenor of the advices indicates the almost universal prevalence of robberies, attended with murder; cattle lifting, intercepting the mails; skirmishes, resulting only in a useless loss of life on both sides; surprises ably executed by the enemy; and a state of things and a general productive only of bloodshed, confusion, and misery, without any hope or prospect of a termination to such evils being at hand. The *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of July 3, after stating that it gives a summary of events and operations during the past month, adds, "But the details of assaults, robberies, murders, pursuits, skirmishes, and personal exploits, in which colonists have been distinguished actors or sufferers, would fill many more columns. Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become familiar to us 50 miles or more on both sides of a border line some 100 or 150 miles in length." This is the kind of field that General Cathcart has to operate against, with an enemy "adroit, active, desperate, and well armed."

With reference to the operations in the field against the Kaffirs, we find in the monthly summary of events mention made of an attack, on the 17th of May, by Colonel Buller, upon a body of the enemy in the Waterkloof, at a place called the Horse-shoe, where on a former occasion Colonel Fordyce was killed. The Kaffirs fought bravely. The colonel destroyed a number of huts, and the enemy gave way before the troops; but the instant the retreat was sounded they reappeared in thousands, and commenced a desperate attack on the rear guard, only repulsed by the good working of the artillery, which Col. Buller had brought with him. One of the riflemen was severely, and two others slightly wounded.

On the 2d of June a body of the enemy (principally Hottentots) attacked a missionary station at Mount Coke, carried off a large number of cattle, killed an Englishman and seven natives, and wounded ten.

Twice during the month the post beween Graham's Town and head-quarters has been intercepted by the enemy. On the first occasion the mail bags were wholly carried off, but in the second instance they were opened and only the newspapers taken.

On the 12th of June a most disastrous affair occurred. Five waggons, proceeding from Graham's Town to head-quarters at Fort Beaufort with military supplies, consisting of a very large quantity of ammunition (30,000 rounds of ball cartridge), 50 Minié rifles, a box of carbines, and forty suits of clothing, and other stores, were captured by a party of Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, who had lain in wait for them near the Konap-hill. The escort, under Captain Moodie, R.E., consisted of 35 men of the 91st regiment and Sappers and Miners, none of whom, with two of the drivers, were killed, and seven wounded, by the murderous fire suddenly opened upon them. Fortunately, the nipples of the rifles were sent by another conveyance, so that the weapons will be of no service to them; but the ammunition is of much value.

On the 20th an assault was made by our troops on the camp of the rebel leader Uithaalder, on the Buffalo, by a combined force under Major-General York, Colonel Eyre, and Colonel Michel. The movement was apparently intended as a surprise, but the enemy was on his guard, and the column of Colonel Eyre, which had moved from the Keiskamma, coming first upon the ground, was received with a heavy fire. Two companies of the 43d, while being placed in position, were sur-

rounded by about 500 or 600 of the rebels, whom they charged in gallant style; and a squadron of dragoons coming up, with the 73d, under Major Pinckney, the enemy was completely routed, about twenty-five being left dead on the spot. The encampment, consisting of about 200 huts, was burnt, and a considerable quantity of ammunition taken. A number of articles were also found, belonging to the Sappers and Miners who fell at the Konap, and three of the Minie rifles were recovered. One of the rebels, formerly a corporal in the Cape Corps, was captured by the column under Major-General York, and has been executed in this affair only five were wounded on the side of the troops; one of them, it is said, being struck by a Minié ball which had been rammed into the gun the wrong way.

On July 1, Gen. Cathcart had issued a proclamation, stating that he should carry the war into Kreli's country, and calling upon the burghers of certain districts to assist him in his endeavours to put down the enemy.

Two important questions, viz. the origin of the Hottentot rebellion and the source whence the Kaffirs obtain their ammunition, had had some light thrown on them by a statement which had been made by a captured rebel Hottentot, from which it would appear that the rebellion is in some way connected with the apprehension which has been, from time to time, unfortunately raised amongst the coloured classes, that it was the intention of the whites to pass compulsory labour laws, which would deprive them of their freedom. With respect to the supply of ammunition, it appears that some of our own countrymen still make a regular trade of supplying the enemy with gunpowder purchased for cattle in Moshesh's country. A proclamation has, in consequence, been issued by the Governor, offering a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any person discovered furnishing ammunition to the enemy, with proof to hang him or her; which penalty, under martial law, he declares he will inflict, without hesitation, when convinced of the fact.

The death of Major Hogge, one of the assistant-commissioners sent out by her Majesty's Government, little more than a year ago, to aid in the peaceable cession of the country with gunpowder and ball, the cost of which story beyond the colonial boundary, is announced. He died on the 9th of June, of fever, brought on by exposure during the heavy rains, in the Orange River Sovereignty.

In the Sovereignty peace continued to prevail, and affairs appear generally prosperous. Considerable alarm, however, had been excited by Earl Grey's intimation that her Majesty's Government had resolved upon withdrawing British dominion from that territory. A strong remonstrance against such a measure had been addressed to General Cathcart.

The decision of Governor Cathcart as to the fate of Andries Rothe, the Hottentot field-cornet of the Kat River Settlement, sentenced to death for high treason, had been announced. The punishment was commuted into imprisonment, with hard labour for life.

AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence this week from Melbourne to the 22d of April, which establishes the fact of the constantly augmenting production of the gold-fields, which was at that date estimated at £100,000 per week, or at the rate of more than £5,000,000 per annum for this colony alone. The *Statesman*, which brings the latest account, has taken home about 60,000 ounces, valued at £230,000; and the *Vanguard*, which had sailed a few days previously, but which has not yet arrived in London, took 17,400 ounces, or nearly £70,000 worth.

Great doubts continued to be made of the prevalence of crime, owing to the influx of convicts from Van Diemen's Land, many of whom were among the most successful people at the mines. Rain had begun to fall at Mount Alexander, but not so as to increase the facilities for working, and in the other districts it was still delayed.

The statement of the public revenue of the colony for the quarter ending in March had created both satisfaction and surprise, the increase being £35,893, a sum nearly equal to the whole public revenue of the corresponding quarter of last year. Much of this arose from the duties on spirits, tobacco, and foreign goods. In the territorial revenue, likewise, there was an extraordinary augmentation. For the corresponding quarter of 1851, the total amount of that revenue was £9138, and now it was £106,827, the chief items of increase being the land sales, which amounted to £95,248; the gold licenses, which produced £48,597; and the gold escort, which produced £4489.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM, LORD KENSINGTON.

This nobleman died at Kensington on the 10th inst., aged 75. His Lordship was only son of the late William Edwardes, Esq., who inherited at the decease of his first cousin Edward Henry, 7th Earl of Warwick, the estates of the Rich family. by maternal ancestors, and was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Kensington, in 1776. The Edwardes is of ancient Welsh descent, being derived from the famous Tudor Trevor, lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Marches.

Lord Kensington married, 2d December, 1797, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., and by her (who died 9th December, 1843) had six sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest, Caroline, married Henry Handley, Esq., M.P., of Culverthorpe Hall, county Lincoln; and the youngest, Jane, married Sir Edward Chetwode Derry, Bart. Of the sons the eldest survives is William Lascelles, third Lord Kensington, Captain R.N., who was born 3d February, 1801, and is married to Laura Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hepburn, county Durham, by whom he has several children.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS CHARLES F. DOWNMAN, K.C.H., C.B.

The death of this highly distinguished officer, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, occurred suddenly at Westwich a few days since. Sir Thomas was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, in 1773, the eldest son of Colonel Francis Downman, of the Royal Artillery. He entered the military service in 1793, being then appointed Second Lieutenant in the Artillery; and soon after accompanied the expedition under the Duke of York to Flanders, where he was present at the actions at Cateau, Lannoy, and Roubaix. At the last-named he was taken prisoner. During the Corunna campaign, Captain Downman commanded a troop of horse artillery; and from 1810 to 1813 served in the Peninsula, taking a distinguished part at Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca, for which he received a medal. In 1846, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, in the same year was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery. Sir Thomas was aide-de-camp to King George IV and William IV. He married first in 1804, the second daughter of William Hosmer, Esq.; and secondly, Miss Marsh, only daughter of John Marsh, Esq., of Brighton.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON, M.P., OF ROCKINGHAM CASTLE, COUNTY NORTHAMPTON.

Within the brief period that has elapsed since the elections three members have passed off the scene; Mr. Duncuft we referred to in our last, and this week we have to include in our obituary Mr. Granger, M.P. for Durham, and the Hon. Richard Watson, the newly-chosen representative for Peterborough, who died and occurred at Homburg, on the 26th ult. The honourable gentleman was youngest son of the late Lord Sondes, and grandson of the Hon. Lewis Monson, who assumed the surname of Watson on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Earls of Rockingham, and was subsequent y created a Peer of that name. These estates was Rockingham Castle, in Northamptonshire, where the Hon. Richard Watson resided.

The deceased member was born 6th January, 1800, and married, 21st December, 1839, Lavinia Jane, daughter of Lord George Quin, by whom he leaves four children. Barry in life he entered the army, and attained the rank of Major in 1846. In 1846 he served as High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, and in the following year was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant. Through the Lords Rockingham, Major Watson was related to Earl Fitzwilliam, whose influence at Peterborough is very great.

THOMAS COLPITTS GRANGER, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman was called to the bar in 1830, and practised on the northern circuit. He was in Queen's Council, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Hull. In 1835 and 1837 he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Durham, but was unsuccessful. In 1841, however, he became M.P. for that city, and was re-elected in 1847 and 1852. In politics he acted with the Whig party. Mr. Granger was known in the literary department of his profession, as being editor, with Mr. Serjeant Manning, of a series of very able Common Law Reports. He also, in conjunction with Mr. Peter Burke, of the same circuit, edited the last edition of Mr. Roscoe's work on the law of evidence in criminal cases.

Mr. Granger's death occurred somewhat suddenly, on the 9th instant, at York, where he had been staying since Durham assizes.

Mr. Hewitt Bridgman, an ex-M.P.—This gentleman, who for many years was the Liberal representative for the borough of Ennis (Ireland) in the House of Commons, flew new pencil ess and almost friendless, paralysed and dangerously ill, in the King's College Hospita . He is now about 80 years of age, and will probably be removed, should he recover his health, to the universal ailer of a workhouse, unless succoured by the kind of charity. Amongst the few of his former friends to whom he has indebted for some temporary relief is the O'Gorman Mahon, who, on hearing of the lamentable plight of his co-partner, immediately called on him and gave him £5.

At a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia, held on Wednesday, it was agreed that the remuneration to the directors should be increased from £200 to £3000 annually.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Royal Botanic Society of London.—The anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, in the council-room of the society, Regent's-park. Mr. Canon Jer presided. The report of the council congratulated the fellows on the increasing prosperity of the society. The number of fellows who had been elected since the last anniversary was 122, and the receipts from that source had amounted to £3007 18s. The sale of exhibitions, &c. had produced the sum of £3405 4s. 6d. The interest bearing debts of the society had been reduced this year from £14,350 to £13,300 in 1851 52. The voluntary subscription list for the present year had been £1458 9s. 6d., and the total of the final cost of which was £1679 4s 8d., had reached the sum of £1296 1s 6d; the difference having been defrayed out of the general income. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts of the society had been £14,859 0s. 4d., and the payments £11 271 7s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand at the present time of £3,597 13s. The report of Mr. Sowerby, the secretary, stated the number and character of plants of interest and value which had been introduced to the garden during the past year. The several reports having been adopted, three new members of council were elected, and the business of the meeting concluded.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following premiums:—1 A Telford medal, in silver, to Captain Mark Huish, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Railway Accidents." 2. A Telford medal, in silver, to Braithwaite Poole, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Economy of Railways." 3. A Telford medal, in silver, to Colonel Samuel Colt (U.S. America), Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Application of Machinery to Manufacture of Rotating Chambered-breech Fire-arms, and the peculiarities of those Arms." 4. A Telford medal, in silver, to Frederick Richard Window, Assoc. Inst., C.E., for his paper "On the Electric Telegraph, and the principal improvements in its construction." 5. A Telford medal, in silver, to Charles Coles Adley, for his paper entitled "The Electric Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph." 6. A Telford medal, in silver, to Eugène Bourdon (Paris), for his "Description of a new Metallic Manometer, and other Instruments for measuring Pressures and Temperatures." 7. A Telford medal, in silver, to Pierre Hippolyte Boutigny (d'Evreux), for his "Description of a new Diaphragm Steam Generator." 8. A Telford medal, in silver, to George Frederick White, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his "Observations on Artificial, or Portland Cement." 9 A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to John Baldry Redman, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Alluvial Formations, and the Local Changes of the South Eastern Coast of England, from the Thames to Portland." 10. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Thomas Doyne, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and to Professor William Binden Hood, for their paper, entitled "An Investigation of the Strains upon the Diagonals of Lattice-Beams, with the resulting Formulæ." 11. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to George Donaldson, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Drainage and Sewerage of the Town of Richmond (Surrey)." 12. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to William Bridges Adams, for his paper "On the Construction and Durability of Railways in Europe and the Modifications most suitable to Egypt, India &c."

National Provident Institution.—The object of this institution, the sixteenth annual report of which has been recently issued, is to extend the benefits of mutual life assurance to all classes of society, and for the better attainment of that end it is enrolled under the acts of Parliament relative to Friendly Societies. From the report it appears that since the establishment of the institution in December, 1835, 13,725 policies have been effected, and that this extensive issue of policies has not been occasioned by any indiscriminate acceptance of proposals for assurance, the board having every year, after giving full consideration to each proposal deemed a considerable number uneligible; in the last year no less than 95 having been rejected on this ground. The number of deaths since the last report has been 95; the claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, amount to £45,836 17s. The total sum paid since the commencement of the institution to the families or representatives of deceased members is £241,065 3s. The annual income is now £189,240 2s., and the balance of receipts over the disbursements is £114,623 2s. 9d.; the capital stock of the institution being £736,492 18s. 4d., which is invested in real and Government securities.

Butchers' Charitable Asylum.—The annual *fête* commenced on Tuesday was resumed on Wednesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Notwithstanding that the weather was most unpropitious, the committee have not only covered their expenses, but derived from the *fête* a considerable surplus in aid of their laudable and benevolent undertaking.

Sir Roy for the Protection of Young Females.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society took place at the Asylum, Tottenham. The meeting was preceded by an examination of the children educated in the society's school, which formed a very interesting feature of the day's proceedings, and was held in the school-room, in presence of a distinguished company of the friends and patrons of the institution. The Rev. Mr. Cranwell, of Christ church, Herne Bay, presided. After the conclusion of the examination, the annual meeting was held. The Right Hon. Lord Ashley occupied the chair.

Sir Thomas Parochial and Southampton Paving Trust.—On Tuesday the annual dinner of the St. Pancras Parochial Association and the Southampton Paving Trust, in commemoration of the passing of Hobhouse's Act and the establishment of local self government, took place at Bagnigge Wells Tavern. Mr. W. Cubitt, one of the churchwardens of St. Pancras, occupied the chair; and was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. J. Williams, ex-M.P. for Macclesfield, and several of the Southampton commissioners, and other gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual toasts had been given and responded to, the company adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

The Late Fire at Montreal.—A preliminary meeting, convened by public advertisement, was held on Wednesday in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, for the purpose of subscribing to the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal; the Lord Mayor in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Mr. Thomson Hankey, the Governor of the Bank of England; Baron Rothschild; Edward Ellice, Esq.; James Gold, Esq., &c. The Lord Mayor, having addressed the meeting, concluded by reading the requisition, which states:—"The recent most calamitous fires at Montreal have laid nearly one-third of the city in ashes, and destroyed property little, if anything, short of half a million. The principal scene of the conflagration was densely inhabited, chiefly by a labouring population, or by persons little elevated above that rank in life; and in the brief space of a few hours above 10 000 human beings, or nearly one-fifth of the population, have found themselves houseless, and a very large proportion of these utterly destitute, and dependent upon the sympathy and liberality of their fellow-citizens. To rebuild the ruined quarters will require much time as well as money, and in a few months a Canadian winter, with all its rigours, will close in upon this mass of destitution. Meanwhile, subscriptions in money and provisions for their immediate relief has been opened in Montreal, Quebec, and other towns in Canada, and liberal contributions are being raced; but such is the extent of the calamity that the entire population remaining are unequal to aid so far assist to their fellow-subjects in the mother country and the sister colonies." Resolutions in favour of the object mentioned in the requisition were unanimously agreed to, and a very handsome subscription was entered into by the gentlemen present. The meeting was not numerously attended, but the subscriptions gave great satisfaction.

Seizure of an Extensive Illicit Distillery.—On Monday afternoon a seizure of a very extensive illicit distillery was made by Mr. Alexander Williams, an officer of the Inland Revenue department, at 19, Green-street, Lamb's Conduit-street. Behind the coach-house he found a place fitted up as a complete illicit distillery, with all the necessary apparatus, and a still fully at work, with a large quantity of spirits ready for sending away. There were near 2 900 gallons of molasses wash prepared for continuing the working, and all the usual apparatus for carrying on an extensive trade. The spirits, capable of producing spirits sufficient to defraud the revenue of £70 per week, if worked but twelve hours per day. Two men were found in the house, who were taken into custody. The still and entire apparatus were conveyed to the Inland Revenue wares' ouses in Broad-street.

Shoeblack Fete.—A most unusual procession passed through the City on Tuesday, consisting of five shoeblacks in their red costume, each bearing a standard, surmounted by two brushes, and a black-ng-bott e holding a bunch of flowers. A number of friends accompanied the "polishing brigade" to Erith, where a gentleman had made extensive arrangements for the day's amusement. The boys were well supplied with pies, cakes, and all the necessaries of such an occasion. Several hymns and the "National Anthem" were sung with excellent effect.

Cank-street Dispensary.—A meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the dispensary, Mr. R. Twinning in the chair. From the report it appeared that the number of patients received during the last quarter was 1326, of which number 223 were visited at their own homes. The best produce of the triennial festival at which the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, after paying all expenses, was stated to be about £400, which had enabled the committee to pay off a debt of £200, with interest. A debt, however, of £300, still remained due to the bankers. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman.

The Late Disaster to the "Duchess of Kent" Steamer.—The inquest, held at the Town-hall, Gravesend, upon the body of Mr. John Sard, who lost his life by the collision between the *Duchess of Kent*, Ramsgate, and the *Ravensbourne*, Aberdeen, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at the mouth of the Thames, on the first of July last, and by which the former was sunk, terminated on Wednesday last. After a considerable body of evidence had been offered, the jury, after a short consultation, returned into court, and after an absence of nearly two hours they returned into court. The foreman then read the verdict of the jury as follows: "That the deceased, John Sard, came by his death through an accidental collision between the *Duchess of Kent* and the *Ravensbourne* steamers, off North Fleet, on the 1st of July." The jury cannot separate without expressing their feelings in terms of strong condemnation, in consequence of the neglect of the owners of the *Duchess of Kent* not advertising the property of the said John Sard in their [illegible], they having had the means of ascertaining the name from papers found in his pocket when he was taken from the wreck." The professional gentlemen acting for the various parties having severed their examinations to Mr. Hinder, the coroner, for the way in which he had conducted the investigation, and for his courtesy and urbanity, the proceedings of this protracted and important inquiry terminated.

Metropolitan School of Practical Art.—The wood engraving class of the female students of the Metropolitan School of Practical Art, is about to be re-organised and removed from Gower-street to Marlborough House, and to be placed under the direction of Mr. Thompson. Instead of meeting only twice in the week for two hours, the class is to meet daily (except Saturdays) for three hours, and an effort will be made to render the instruction as efficient as possible, especially in the art of drawing.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday the 7th of August were males 751; females, 713; total, 1464. The deaths were 1124. The mortality is near the average of the first week of the month, on which 861 persons died in 1849, and 1009 in 1848, when the epidemic of Asiatic cholera was so fatal. Six hundred and fifty six children under 15 years of age, 299 men and women, and 169 persons of the age of 60 and upwards, died in the week; 597 were males and 527 females. Diarrhœa occasioned the deaths of 23, and cholera of 21 persons—16 of these cases occurred on the north side of the Thames, and 5 on the south. The official report states that "in its leading symptoms the cholera which prevails at present differs little from Asiatic cholera, but it is in London less rapid in its course than Asiatic cholera, it is less influenced by elevation of soil, it always prevails more or less in summer, and comparatively few persons are attacked, hence it is a variety, which for the sake of distinction may be called summer cholera." Dr. Macloughlin, an inspector during the epidemic of 1849, requests the registrar-general to call the attention of medical inspectors to the importance of attending in all cases how long the premonitory symptoms of the approach of cholera preceded the attack in its fatal form. No cases of diarrhœa should be neglected in the present season. They should be immediately treated.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.379 in. The mean temperature of the week was 63.3°, which is 1.8 higher than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 11.8°; although the air was dry, about one inch of rain fell in the same period; and the direction of the wind during the week was from the south and south-west, with an average horizontal movement of rather more than 116 miles each day.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS TO CONVOCATION.

Gloucester and Bristol.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the clergy of the united diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, held in the chapter-room of the cathedral, and presided over by Dr. Phillimore, D.C.L., chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Dr. Warneford and the Rev. Mr. Huntley were elected Proctors to Convocation by a large majority.

Diocese of Canterbury.—At a meeting of the clergy of this diocese, held on Tuesday, in the south transept of the ancient cathedral at Canterbury, and over which the Venerable Archdeacon Croft presided, it was declared that the election of Proctors had fallen upon the Rev. W. J. Chessbyre, rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and the Rev. W. Hodge Mill, D.D., rector of Brasted.

Archdeaconry of Cleveland.—The Rev. S. Gambier, M.A., vicar of Boosall, formerly of Ballio. College, and the Rev. Charles Carter, D.D., rector of Sockesley, formerly of Brasenose College, were elected Proctors.

Archdeaconry of Richmond.—On Friday week the election for two Proctors for the archdeaconry of Richmond, Yorkshire, took place in the parish church; the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam presiding. Three gentlemen were nominated. On a show of hands being taken, there appeared a clear majority for the Rev. C. Dodgson; but the numbers in favour of the Rev. T. Collins and the Rev. L. Oxley being nearly equal, a poll was taken, when the numbers proved to be—Rev. C. Dodgson, 33; for Rev. T. Collins, 12; for Rev. L. Oxley, 12. Some discussion then ensued as to the correct course to be pursued in this emergency; but it was at length decided by the Archdeacon that he should return the Rev. C. Dodgson as duly elected, and state in the return the equality of the other two, leaving it to Convocation itself to decide what course should be pursued.

Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.—On Monday last, the benefced clergy of the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, in the diocese of Durham, elected by large majorities, the Hon. and Rev. the Rector of Morpeth, and the Rev. the Vicar of Chillingham, as their Proctors for the ensuing Convocation. Both Proctors expressed their determination to contend earnestly for the synodal rights of the Church of England.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, to Corton Denham, Somerset; the Rev. W. F. Radclyffe, to Tarrant Rawston, with Tarrant Rawston annexed, Dorset; the Rev A. Templeman, to Puckington, Somerset; the Rev. J. O. Parr, to Stanton Wyville, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. White, to Sisley, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Lyons, to Tibenham, Essex; the Rev. W. G. Humphry, to Northolt, Middlesex; the Rev. John Thomas, to All-Hallows Barking, in the City of London.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. O. P. Vincent, curate of St. Michael's, Coventry, on leaving, from the parishioners; the Rev. Archdeacon Bonney, from the Rev. M. Berkeley, of King's Cliffe, on behalf of 225 parishioners and friends; the Rev. T. J. Lee, late curate of St. Mary's Church, Bridgewater, from the parishioners of that town; the Rev. R. Faulkner, incumbent of Hawarden, from the parents of the Sunday-school scholars; the Rev. H. W. Seawell, from the subscribers to the Little Beckhamp-ton Provident Society; the Rev. B. Maturin, from the parishioners of Ridgwood, Hants; the Rev. W. Bowen, curate of the parish church at Leamington, from the congregation and others; the Rev. A. Lloyd, from his friends in and around the parish of Selattyn, on his departure; the Rev. W. Browne, late curate of Elsing, in Norfolk, from the parishioners; the Rev. E. K. Luff, from a portion of the parishioners of Frome St. Quintin, Somerset; the Rev. H. Dupuis, an assistant master of Eton College during a period of eighteen years, from the pupils on his leaving; the Rev. William Harris, vicar of Llandrinney, from his parishioners; the Rev. James Thomas, from the teachers and children of the bible class of the Winslow Sunday-schools.

St. Michael's, Coventry.—The *Coventry Standard* states that the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for that city, being highly gratified at the manner in which the St. Michael's Church has been restored, has munificently offered to bear the whole expense of filling the great east window of the noble edifice with stained glass.

Parish Church, Leamington.—The congregation of the parish church at Leamington have presented to the Rev. W. Bowen, curate, a purse of 100 sovereigns. The gift was accompanied by an address.

Extensive Robbery of Gold on board Ship.—Australia.—The *Melbourne Argus* of April 3 contains the following:—"Yesterday morning, at an early hour, two boats, with muffled oars, containing twenty-two men, armed to the teeth, proceeded from the beach at Sandridge to the barque *Nelson*, lying off the lighthouse at William's Town. This vessel, which has recently arrived from Geelong, is bound for London, and on board 8183 ounces of gold. Notwithstanding so large an amount of treasure was deposited in her, no watch was kept, and the pirates succeeded in boarding her, and securing two men and a boy, who were left in the forecastle, before they could raise any alarm. Having dispersed themselves over the vessel, some went aft and seized the chief officer and a friend, together with the carpenter, who were asleep in the cabin, whilst others engaged themselves in throwing overboard all the small arms within their reach, as well as the swivel-guns mounted on the poop deck. Mr. Draper, the chief officer, received a slight wound in the thigh, from a shot fired by one of the robbers, which was the only shot discharged, powering him and his companions, which they soon did, and having lashed their hands together, they commenced plundering the lazarette, of the position of which they appeared to be well acquainted. The second officer, in charge of the vessel, was ashore, and seven only of the crew remained on board. Having secured the treasure of which they were in search, and deposited it in the boats, they took the precaution, before quitting the vessel, of fastening the hands in the lazarette, where it is difficult to conjecture how long they might have remained had they not been released by a seaman, who, in the early part of the fray, during the confusion which ensued, succeeded in secreting himself, and who emerged from his hiding-place when well assured of the departure of the assailants. So soon as the chief officer was liberated from his confinement he proceeded to Williamstown, and gave information to the proper authorities of what had occurred. The harbour-master's and water police boats were immediately manned and proceeded to sea, in the hope of overtaking the plunderers, but they could discover nothing until daylight, when they found one of the boats had a mile from the beach at Red Bluff, broached on the sand, together with the tracks of dray wheels brought there to convey away the plunder. Another boat was found on the beach at Williams Town. Upon the arrival of Mr. Levet, the inspector of water police, on two yesterday morning, with intelligence of the occurrence, Captain Sturt started off with a body of the mounted police, and scoured the country, with the view of discovering what direction the dray had taken after leaving the beach. Up to the hour of going to press last night, we regret to say, no tidings had been heard of them; but it is expected that, in the event of their capture, some of their number could be recognised, though many of them had the lower part of their face disguised in black handkerchiefs, with caps over their eyes."—"April 6. Theresis Hale to aid in reference to the daring act of piracy committed on board the *Nelson*. Yesterday morning, as a companion in our employment, named Mr. Masters, was proceeding to the beach, within half a mile of the hotel, at a short distance from the land, he stumbled over the empty boxes which had contained the gold, and which were concealed in the tea-tree scrub. They are now lying at the watch-house. A fancy pipe was also found close by, as well as a bone shirt, which perhaps may afford some clue to the perpetrators of this daring deed. In the hurried departure of the spoil, some of the gold had been spilt on the place, and several people were employed yesterday afternoon in carrying away the sand for the purpose of washing it. A bag of gold dust was found on Saturday morning, which is believed to have formed a portion of the plunder."

Annexation.—An Englishman, perusing an American newspaper, exclaimed impatiently, on noticing some of Wonder's sensational improvements, "Those people ought to be denied the use of the English language, if they cannot treat it better." "*English* language?" echoed a Yankee, without removing the cigar from between his teeth, "guess you're mistaken, Bub; it's the American language." "American?" repeated the wondering Englishman. "Guess it's that," said Jonathan, coolly, "we've annexed it."

GARDEN FETE, GIVEN BY LORD AND LADY HOLLAND.

GARDEN FETE AT HOLLAND HOUSE.

On Thursday (last week), Lord and Lady Holland entertained a large party of visitors to the grounds of Holland House during the Scottish *fête;* and in the evening was given a superb garden *fête*. For this purpose the gardens, orangery, conservatory, and part of the pleasure grounds were brilliantly illuminated; tiny glass lamps of all hues, and the more fanciful *lampions*, shedding their sparkling lights in every direction among the trees, and the gay parterres, illumined the floral beauties everywhere. The room set apart for dancing was at the end of the orangery, forming the termination to a long conservatory. We believe that erstwhile these buildings formed a part of the stables of Holland House, but a few years since they were altered, and, having been tastefully decorated, form now elegant and useful additions to the garden. Above the room in which the dancing took place, and also above the orangery, the roof of the building is perfectly flat, forming a delightful promenade, which on the evening of the *fête* was lighted by lamps placed in the interstices of the open-worked parapets. An excellent band of musicians was placed in a *loggia* a little above the ball-room, into which the spectators could look through lattice of pierced stonework. The gardens of Holland House are very beautiful; the quaintly-formed parterres filled with rich flowers; the knots and devices of clipped box, with all their quaintness, harmonise admirably with the Elizabethan character of the fine old mansion. Here are parterres in Italian scrolls and devices, and box and dwarf oaks clipped into globes; flower-beds in the forms of a *fox* (in allusion to the family name), and the old English H; the effect of the flowers aided by coloured sand, and the outlines of box-edging. In a parterre near the house, upon a granite column, is a bronze bust of Bonaparte, by Canova, the pillar inscribed with a verse from Homer's "Odyssey;" and in the north garden-wall is an arbour with this distich by the late Lord Holland:—

Here Rogers sat—and here for ever dwell
With me those "Pleasures" which he sang so well.—
Vil. Hd.

Beneath are some lines added in 1818 by Henry Luttrel.

In the French garden, in 1804, was first raised in England the dahlia from seeds sent to the late Lord Holland from Spain.

THE TORQUAY CHORAL SOCIETY'S FETE AT WATCOMBE.

This picturesque *fête* took place on Wednesday, the 28th ult., in the neighbourhood of Torquay, Devon. The site may be described as a grand amphitheatre, formed by a gigantic land-slip. On the north stands a towering precipice of conglomerate, like a bold sea-worn promontory, fissured by the storms of centuries. Beneath and around, the green-sward clothes the *débris* of the rocky avalanche which has rolled downward to the beach, between a second range of precipices and bold swelling hills.

The company included not only the *élite* and a vast assemblage of all classes from the immediate neighbourhood, but nearly an equal number from distant towns. A special train from Plymouth and Exeter brought more than seven hundred persons, whilst great numbers arrived by later trains.

For the performance of music in the open air the form of the ground was admirable. "Here," says the programme, "has Nature in her mighty workings displayed a sylvan dell, whose rocky sides faintly echo the tones which float upon the air." Ably did the Choral Society avail themselves of these advantages. Vocal or instrumental—whether in glee or madrigal or the full-toned choruses—the whole was admirable. "Foresters sound the cheerful Horn" and the "Huntsman's Chorus" were especially effective, and in character with the scene. "Hail, smiling Morn" and "Now is the month for Maying" rolled back the hours, and made the season young again. At sunset, the choir performed in admirable style the bold characteristic music of the Witches formed in admirable style the bold characteristic music of the Witches in "Macbeth," by Locke; followed by "God save the Queen," in full and enthusiastic chorus. "Good Night" formed the finale.

The scene was truly exhilarating: there were between 6000 and 7000 persons present: hosts of lovely children, with garlands on their heads, joined in the merry dance; others tripped it round the Maypole; and beneath a rock was formed the *al fresco* orchestra; whilst aloft upon the rocky point were perched hundreds around a gay flag.

Our Illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale, who obligingly acted as honorary secretary to the Choral Society; the musical performances being ably conducted by Mr. Melhuish.

MUSICAL FETE CHAMPETRE AT WATCOMBE, NEAR TORQUAY.

THE SCOTTISH FETE.

The annual gathering for the performance of manly, open air sports took place on Thursday and Friday (last week) in Holland Park. Hitherto, these displays have been almost confined to Highland games but this year the sports and pastimes of England were brought into greater prominence; and, perhaps, this may yet be found a convenient mode for reviving in the public mind a taste for amusements which of late years have fallen into somewhat unmerited contempt. There can be no good reason why now, as in the olden time, feats of strength or of agility should not be made a source of legitimate pleasure to large bodies of spectators, so long as humanity and propriety are not offended.

The entertainments commenced with a Highland reel, very spiritedly danced. Then came "putting" with a 19 lb. iron ball, in which a Highlander named D. Kennedy, achieved an easy triumph, hurling the mass 43 feet through the air. To the putting succeeded some really admirable Cumberland wrestling, by two men named Williamson and Hinde, with finely balanced power and skill. To the wrestling succeeded a morris-dance, nicely performed by a theatrical *troupe*, under the direction of Mr. Flexmore. The morris-dance was followed by single-stick practice, in which Jackson and Newton, the guardsmen, especially distinguished themselves; and then came "The Sword Dance," a Highland terpsichorean effort, wherein a very elastic belt, belonging to the clan M'Intyre, performed prodigies of pedipulation. A sack race followed. Next two French *athletes* in full flesh-coloured circus costume appeared on the platform in front of the stand, and performed many gymnastic prodigies with a finished ease well entitling them to the applause which they received. To them succeeded a revival of some of the ancient chivalric games connected with the tournament. Tilting at the ring is not a very interesting performance; but "the jousts," or lance against lance, was better; the "Behordicum," or sword opposed to lance, a further improvement; sword against sword better still; and the final combat of lances and swords mounted, against the bayonet on foot, was extremely good and amusing. These different encounters took place at two distinct intervals in the afternoon. To the combats of the grand tournament succeeded a dance round a May-pole, 40 feet high, gaily ornamented with garlands and streamers. Mr. Flexmore had arranged this dance so as to represent the weaving of a tartan with the variegated streamers, and the effect of the performance altogether, shared in by 32 people in appropriate costume, and seen under such advantageous circumstances, was extremely pleasing. Another point in the proceedings was the exhibition of the French *canne* and *bâton*—a mild form of the old English quarterstaff practice. The *canne* and *bâton* was followed by a new and extraordinary feat of strength exhibited by the brothers Seigrist, and called "*La Perche*." One of the performers balances on a socket attached to his waist in front a pole 40 feet high, up which, while in an almost perpendicular position, the other nimbly climbs. Having reaching the top he executes summersaults upon it, twists himself about in every possible way, and finally glides down it head foremost. After such a display, "throwing the hammer," which was 17 lb. weight, came off with less *éclat* than usual, though the victor, D. Kennedy, sent it spinning through the air to the distance of 107 feet. The exhibition of hawking, by Mr. Barr, the Scottish falconer, did not prove so attractive as was expected.

Besides the Cumberland wrestling, there was, later in the day, a specimen of the Cornish style. The wrestlers do not grasp each other round the body, but by the hands or collar, and the first effort is to trip, after which victory turns upon a single effort. Mr. Harrison's Indian club exercise must not be omitted among the list of performances. The clubs he now wields are larger and heavier than those of last year; yet he whirls them round his head with perfect ease. A three-legged race, managed by Mr. Flexmore, excited much amusement; as also a jingling match, all but the jingler being blindfolded. But perhaps the most laughable of the entertainments of this class was a race with one half of the competitors on stilts, the rest with their arms and legs tied, and all blindfolded.

MR. HARRISON'S INDIAN CLUB EXERCISE, AT THE SCOTTISH FETE.

We have engraved Mr Harrison's admirable performance—the Indian Club Exercise.

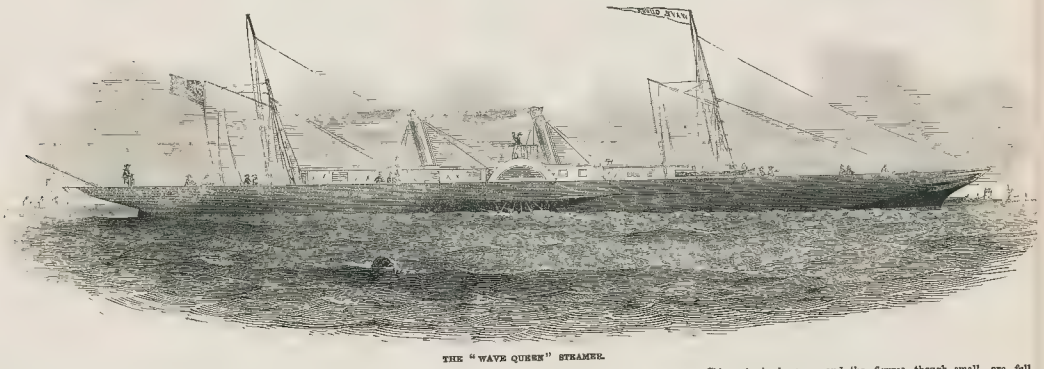
We learn that Mr. Harrison first began to use the clubs three years ago, at which time his muscular development was regarded as very great, his measurement being then:—Round the chest, 37⅛ in.; round the upper arm, 12½ in.; and round the fore-arm, 10½ in. The clubs with which Mr. Harrison commenced weighed about 7 lb. each; he has advanced progressively until he can now wield with perfect ease two clubs, each weighing 37 lb., and his heaviest weighs 47 lb. The effect of this exercise on the wielder's measurement is as follows:—Round the chest, 42½ in.; the upper arm, 15 in.; and the fore-arm, 14 in. At the same time his shoulders have increased immensely; and the muscles of his loins, which were weak when he first used the clubs, are now largely developed and powerful. In short, all the muscles of the trunk have been much improved by this exercise.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CRACROFT, R.N.

This elegant group has just been presented to Captain Cracroft, commander of the war-steamer *Reynard*, by his friends, British and native merchants in China; in commemoration of the noble efforts made by this gallant seaman to save numbers of his sailors and others, at the imminent peril of his own life, in the shipwreck of his vessel on the coast of China.

In this characteristic design the glass vase to contain flowers is composed of four shells, supported on a stem of coral, lotus leaves, and bloom. Around the stem are grouped figures of Wisdom, supporting Commerce; while Prosperity, the result of successful enterprise, spreads her mantle to catch the gentle winds. Commerce stands by bales of British merchandise, and rests her left arm on a rattan sail, in order to indicate the joint interest sought to be commemorated on this occasion. The pedestal, of a triangular form, bears the inscription, arms, and cypher.

PLATE, PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CRACROFT, R.N.



THE "WAVE QUEEN" STEAMER.

THE "WAVE QUEEN" STEAMER.

This beautiful steamer, recently launched by Messrs. Robinson, Russell, and Company, at Millwall, is an object of much curiosity as she lies at her moorings, near Greenwich. She has already made the passage to Denmark; and the result of this and other trials has proved her admirable qualities as a sea boat. She is remarkably dry and easy, and fully instances how much may yet be accomplished by the efforts of science in conjunction with steam and iron.

The length of the *Wave Queen* exceeds 200 feet; while her breadth is little more than 18 feet. She is fitted with engines of 80-horse power. Her wheels, which are on the feathering principle, are remarkably small, and, to a casual observer, appear totally inadequate to the propulsion of a boat of such great length: this, however, we are assured is not the case. The fittings of her cabins, &c., are of the most costly description. Altogether, the *Wave Queen*, by her novel and beautiful appearance, cannot fail to call forth admiration from all who see her, differing as she does from anything hitherto seen upon the river Thames.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ABBERLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE HONG-KONG CUP.

The object of this handsome testimonial is thus recorded in its inscription:—

"Presented by the Race Committee to Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly, Esq., Surveyor-General, for his services in the improvements of the Race Course in the Wang-hi-Chung Valley. — Victoria, Hong-Kong, 1852."

The group, representing a mounted race-horse, led by a native of China, is in bronze; and the figures, though small, are full of character, and beautifully executed. The base is octagonal, composed of ebony, and bears tablets of silver containing the inscription, the crest, implements of husbandry, Chinese workmen, and a view of Hong Kong.

"THE HONG-KONG CUP," PRESENTED TO CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY, ESQ.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, AT ABBERLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE Church engraved upon the preceding page, founded by the pious munificence of the Mosliet family, at Abberley, in Worcestershire, and designed to supersede the old parish church, was, on the 27th ult., consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, in whose diocese Abberley is situated. The old church, which dates from the Norman period, has for many years been in a very dilapidated condition, but instead of attempting its restoration, which would have been very costly, it was considered more desirable to erect a new edifice When this project was entertained, James Mosliet, Esq., generously gave an appropriate site within a few hundred yards of the old Church, and on the 27th of July, 1850, the first stone was laid by Miss Mosliet, that gentleman's daughter. The architect selected was Mr. Cole, of London, and the execution of his designs was entrusted to Mr. J. Lee, of Birmingham; and the work has been carried out in a manner highly creditable to both architect and contractor. The edifice is in the style of the Early Decorated, or pure Geometrical period, and is composed of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, tower with broad spire, sacristy, and porch; the whole being built of hewn stone from Abberley, Elmley, and Ombersley. The porch bears the inscription, "O Lor l, open Thou our lips." The sacristy is placed north of the chancel, and the tower is fixed at the south angle of the west front. In the tower is hung a peal of six bells, three of them brought from the old church, and the other three have been re-cast by Messrs. Mears, of Gloucester. The bells are not, as usual, swung, but by an ingenious mechanical contrivance one man may ring the whole peal by playing with the fingers on a table of keys

The interior of the sacred edifice is arranged in a church-like fashion. The baptistry occupies its proper place in an enclosure near the western door, and contains a handsome carved hexagonal font, the gift of the Misses Mosliet. The rails for the choir is also enclosed at the west end. The aisles are separated from the nave by five arches on either side; the roof is open-timbered, the wall pieces being supported by well-carved corbels, bearing shields inscribed with sentences from the Holy Scriptures. The pews are oak, and the floors of both nave and chancel is laid with encaustic tiles. The prayer-desk is placed on the south of the chancel arch, and the pulpit on the north; the latter is of stone, hexagonal in form, with a cinquefoil-headed arch on each face, and is enriched with a diapered ground and carved spandrils and angles. The Tables of the Law are printed in illuminated characters. The Mosliet Chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, contains a monument to John Lewis Mosliet, Esq, who died in 1845, and which forms a part of the south wall of the chancel. There are also in the chapel a memorial window and a tablet to Lucy Harriot, the wife of James Mosliet. Esq., who died in 1848. The window, which was executed by Mr. Wilmeburst, of London, contains subjects illustrative of four of the acts of mercy, designed by Miss M. A. Cole, the sister of the architect. The sittings will accommodate nearly 400 persons. and all of them are free. The total cost of the erection has been, we understand, about £7000.

The old Church we are gratified to learn, is not to be destroyed; the chancel will be devoted to the purposes of a mortuary chapel, as no burials will take place in the new ground, and it may be hoped that the interesting architectural associations connected with the remainder of the fabric will preserve it from destruction.

At the conclusion of the consecration service, on the 27th ult., the family company departed, some to Abberley Hall, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Mosliet, and others to the rectory, at both of which places an elegant repast was served The children of the schools dined in a tent on the lawn, facing the hall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 15.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Napoleon born, 1769.
MONDAY, 16.—Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
TUESDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Bastile died, 1803.
THURSDAY, 19.—The *Royal George* sunk at Spithead, 1782.
FRIDAY, 20.—Bloomfield died, 1823.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Bernard. Blackcock shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
1 45 2 2	2 20 2 38	2 55 3 13	3 30 3 48	4 5 4 23	4 40 4 58	5 15 5 33

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Balfe's new Opera, the Siren, will be produced by A. Harris, Esq., will be repeated every evening till further notice.—Both and Last Times of ALICE MAY.—On MONDAY August 16th, and every evening during the week, to commence with (FOR THE FIRST TIME) the Comedy by Messrs Craven and Rosenthal Carel Barrand, Herr Klickitzer Miss Poole, Miss H Cooney, and Miss Romer. Musical Director, Herr Meyer Lutz To conclude with, all the Scenes in ALICE MAY, and the Last Appeal. Private Boxes £2 2s £1 11s 6d and £1 1s, to be obtained of Mr Kerschner, at the Box-office, from Eleven to Three Stage Manager, Mr W West

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, August 16 and during the week PETER the GREAT; or, the Storming of Marienbourg After which the BROTHERS SCHMIDT and La Perche In the Ring To be followed by the wonderful feats of the American Company, just arrived; and the Equestrian Family of ring, who will make their first appearance. To conclude with a Laughable Farce —Box-office open from 11 to 4.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—The Season now Drawing to a Close.—On MONDAY, 16th AUGUST, and every Evening, the amusements will commence at half-past Five, with CHARIOT RACING in Three Ladies, the Circles and Fast Reining, Greek Youths Struggling for Liberty, the Ascent of the Rope over the top of the building by Madame Saltier, Double Rope Dancing, Stiles Ascent, the Brothers Elliott, Monkey Boxers Jumping the Hurdles, and other Entertainments TWO BALLOON ASCENTS MONDAY, 16th, and THURSDAY, 19th AUGUST, at half-past Five. Doors open at Five Reserved Seats, 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Third Class, 6d

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform at the HALF or MAY MONDAY 16 h AUGUST, and during the week Vocalist, Mrs Theodore Distin pianist. Mr J Wilson—Letters to be addressed to HENRY DISTIN, Military Musical Instrument Maker, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester square, London.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above Entertainment at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, AUGUST 18th, at Three o'Clock; Thursday, 19th; at Worthing, on Friday, 20th; and at Hastings, on Monday evening, August 23rd.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Ten o'Clock), 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children, Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, Illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA PORTUGAL, and SPAIN concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily, afternoon at Three; evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS.—JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces Cathedral Churches, Mountains and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys The Views of Nineveh, with its Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years, and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, 1s each view, or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools half price. Open from ten till dusk.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—The New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. PROUT, from the sketches made upon the Spot, and at the Mining Republic of BALLARAT, and at the Newest Diggings in VICTORIA. Also the Scenery on the passage out. Views of Melbourne, Geelong, Port Phillip Heads, Cape of Good Hope, South Sea Whale Fishery, Melbourne, Ballarat, Mount Alexander, Forest Creek, Bendigo, The Black Hill, Mount Korong, Mount Ararat, Other Encampments of Gold Diggers by Moonlight At 8h, 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children half price. Admission 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. At Two and Eight o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES.—By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the Australian Gold Districts: and also on the Adaptation of the Barton Blow-Air By Dr Bachhoffner on the Patent Portable Gas Fire; and on the Mode of Preserving Fresh Provisions By Mr Crosse, on Morse's Patent Needles. By Mr. Newton, Esq., on Morse, Hughes's and Bain's Electric Telegraphs, Assisted by Messrs. Newton, R.A. of Maidenhead Dissolving Views. Microscopes, &c. &c. Open from Ten in the Morning till Half-past Ten at Night.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; including two fine Chimpanzees, the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Leopards, and Polar Bears. Boa-constrictors, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers Jaguars, Bears, Cariboos and the Aperyx presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand All visitors are now admitted to Mr Gould's collection of Hummine Birds without any extra charge The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Nail, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s. on Mondays, 6d

THE FETES AT PARIS.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 21, WILL BE PUBLISHED

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

GREAT FESTIVALS AT PARIS.

ALSO, SKETCHES OF

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM,
The AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS,
SCENES in the KAFFIR WAR,
The NEW CRYSTAL PALACE at SYDENHAM,
And all the News of the Week.

The price of the DOUBLE NUMBER will be ONE SHILLING.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS CHEAP EXCURSION to the MIDLAND and NORTHERN COUNTIES, and to YORK RACES NEXT TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th, at 8 15 A.M., a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave EUSTON STATION for the following places, at the fares stated

	First Class	Covered Car.
To Leicester and back	18s 0d	8s 6d
To Derby, Nottingham, or Newark and back	20 0	10 0
To Masbrough or Rotherham and back	24 0	12 6
To Sheffield or Normanton and back	36 0	18 0
To YORK or Leeds and back	36 0	20 0
To Bradford or Skipton and back ..	40 0	21 0
To Scarborough and back	42 6	21 0
To Morecambe and back	42 6	22 0
To Darlington and back	50 0	24 0
To Durham and back	55 0	27 0
To Newcastle and back	60 0	30 0

Tickets will be available for returning any day (except Sunday) up to September 7th.
For fu.l particulars, apply (if by letter, with stamp for answer) to the Manager, Mr T COOK, of Leicester; at the Waterloo Dining Rooms, 14, Seymour-street, Euston-square; or at Perth's Hotel, 33, Ludgate-hill.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

THE Cape of Good Hope continues to be a thorn in the side of the British nation, and threatens to be a source of as long protracted trouble, expense, and loss of dignity to us, as Circassia is to Rus-ia, or as Algeria was to France. The last arrivals from the colony repeat the old story, but in an aggravated form. The new Commander-in-Chief finds himself in the same position as that in which Sir Harry Smith was so continually placed. He is involved in a desperate and apparently interminable struggle with enemies whom he cannot meet in fair combat, but who every now and then prove their existence in some unexpected spot by falling upon detachments of the British force, and "picking off" his officers and men. The frontier is too wide to be occupied; the Kaffirs too agile to be caught, and too numerous to be beaten; while, to crown the mischief, our native allies are not to be depended upon, and sometimes openly aid that vexatious and indestructible enemy to whose arms they always wish success. The Kaffirs do not act upon the defensive alone, but appear, unheralded, almost in the very centre of the colony, and after burning their heads, killing the inhabitants, and driving off cattle, disappear amid the mountains, and defy General Catchcart to discover their whereabouts. Perhaps the most dispiriting part of the whole business is the fact, that Great Britain can neither prosecute nor abandon the war with advantage. We must not attempt to exterminate the savages, for that would be cruel and unchristian; but we must carry on a civilised war against an uncivilised enemy, and submit to expenses and the blood of our brave soldiers in a struggle from which there is positively nothing to be gained, let it end which way it will. It is just possible that, if the colonists were properly and finally conciliated by the Home Government, and allowed to deal with their enemy in their own way, without reference to orders from England, the Kaffirs might even yet learn a lesson of sufficient severity to keep them quiet for the future. At the present time, however, it must be admitted that the prospect of either one solution or the other is not very encouraging.

The anomalies and injustice of the transportation system pursued by this country have been often pointed out; but they have seldom received so striking an illustration as that afforded by some recent letters from Australia. Whether we have a moral right to flood a distant portion of the earth with the vilest and most incorrigible portion of our population is a question that has long since been decided in the negative by those who have studied it. Whether it is expedient or politic to do so, is another question on which public opinion has pronounced itself in a manner almost equally as strong. The care and the reformation of our criminals are duties that ought strictly to devolve upon ourselves; and we have no justification whatever for burdening or attempting to burden our colonies with them. The justification that Robin Hood might have pleaded when he robbed the Bishop of Hereford, namely, that he was strong enough for the purpose, is not sufficient; because, although we may have strength enough to expel our criminals upon, and to retain them in, a colony, we have not strength enough to compel the colony to fulfil its delegated duty. The criminals, therefore, remain unreformed. The colony becomes degraded in the first place, and discontented in the second; while a third and greater evil is in some instances produced. Positive encouragement is afforded to crime. The expatriated thief and scoundrel has a better chance of making his fortune than the poor man who has not "qualified" by offences against the law for his free transmission over the Atlantic or the Pacific. But these are different, though equally important questions. On the first mentioned we learn, by a very sharp remonstrance addressed to the Colonial Secretary, that the Australians are not disposed to submit to any further contamination from this country. The *Aboukir* convict ship having brought nearly 300 prisoners to Hobart Town, most of them with tickets of leave, the council of the Southern Tasmanian branch of the Australasian Anti-Convict League addressed the following document to Earl Grey, the colonists not having received information on the day of its date (the 27th of March, 1852), of the change of Ministry in England:—

My Lord,—We, the undersigned, as the Council of the Southern Tasmanian Branch of the League, had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, on the 27th January last, a protest against the introduction of prisoners into this colony, and we now enter the like protest against the renewed breach of faith committed by her Majesty's Government in pouring into this colony 279 convicts from the *Aboukir*, recently arrived from London. In making this protest, we beg to assure your Lordship that we are not weak enough to suppose that any regard for good faith, or sense of justice, still less any care for the welfare of the Australian Colonies, will influence your Lordship's conduct; but your Lordship may form some idea of the feelings of the colonists in reference to transportation from the proceedings of their representatives, who, in giving expression to those feelings, have merely discharged the trust reposed in them; and we beg to suggest to your Lordship that, if the continuance of the unprincipled and wicked policy hitherto pursued should sever these colonies, with their newly-discovered and incalculable wealth, from the parent state, your Lordship may possibly be held amenable for their loss. We have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servants, T. D. Chapman, M.C., J. Dunn, M.C., A. M'Naughtan, W. Crooke, W. Rout, J. Allport, H. Hopkins, E. Officer, F. Haler.

It may be said that this remonstrance is too violent; but the country should, and will, remember that it is in the wrong; that the colonists have only too much reason for their indignation; and that a less cause of complaint once proved sufficient to bring about the independence of a still more splendid colony. When we recollect, also, that these felons with their tickets of leave—sent out free of expense to themselves—can procure almost immediate employment, at twice or thrice the wages that honest men receive in England; and that they have, moreover, a chance of obtaining or taking permission to run to the diggings, the gross injustice to our own honest poor at home becomes even more flagrant than the injustice of our conduct towards our colony. The subject is no doubt a very difficult one; but difficult or the reverse, the rulers of this nation are equally bound to take it into their immediate and serious consideration, unless they will incur the risk of immediately dismembering the empire, or of producing a chronic dissatisfaction that will lead to the same result at some future period.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ROYAL CRUISE.—VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO BELGIUM.

Her Majesty has this week paid a visit to her Royal kinsman, Leopold, King of the Belgians. The weather, unfortunately, has not been so propitious as that which her Majesty usually enjoys in her Royal progresses, whether upon sea or upon land; and on Sunday, the day on which her Majesty had intended embarking on board the Royal yacht, the weather was so tempestuous, that the Queen did not venture on board. The delay thus arising in her Majesty's departure caused the excursion to be considerably modified, it having been originally intended to embrace the Channel Islands in the circuit of the Royal cruise

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, the weather having considerably moderated, the Royal party, consisting of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice Maude, proceeded on board the Royal yacht, then lying off Osborne. There were in attendance the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Miss Byng, Lord Colville, Colonel Bouverie, and Sir James Clarke.

The steam squadron on the occasion manned yards, dressed ship, and fired a Royal salute of 21 guns from each vessel. The Royal party dined and slept on board on Monday night, and

On Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, the Royal yacht, with the Royal steam squadron and the armed escort of deep sea steamers got under way, the Dover steam-packet, the *Vivid*, taking the lead. The *Victoria and Albert*, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, followed, bearing the Royal standard at the main and the Admiralty flag at the fore; then the *Black Eagle*, with the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland; the *Fairy*, Captain Grispin, came next. These formed the Royal squadron. They all had their leading sails set, except the *Fairy*. The armed escort formed line in the following order: *Odin*, 16, Captain W. B. Henderson, C.B., first; *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Ramsay, second; the *Barracouta*, 6, Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, third; the *Sampson*, 6, Captain Lewis T. Jones, fourth; and *Retribution*, 28, Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond, last. These were all under plain sail except the *Retribution* and *Magicienne*, which added studding sails. On coming up to Spithead the *Tiger*, *Birkenhead*, and *Niger* fired Royal salutes, the two former also manned yards and dressed ship. The whole squadron being under canvass as well as steam, presented, in the bright clearness of the early morning, a very beautiful spectacle from the shore, and many, even at that early hour, were assembled on the walls and beach on either side of the water to get a view of the Royal pageant. The *Nab* light, a distance of about ten miles from the starting-point of the squadron, was run in about forty minutes by the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Vivid*, the *Fairy*, and *Black Eagle*, the larger ships being left somewhat behind. The *Vivid* well sustained the lead as *avant courier* of the squadron, whilst the *Fairy* and *Black Eagle* kept well up with the *Victoria and Albert*, which had a fore-topsail set, and was pressing on at the top of her speed, a slight haze prevailing, the squadron began to get undistinguishable at about half-past eight o'clock, when the *Vivid* was still ahead, and the *Victoria and Albert*, *Fairy*, and *Black Eagle* in the positions already stated; whilst of the large steamers the *Retribution* appeared about a mile and a quarter astern of the Royal yacht; the *Sampson*, *Odin*, and *Magicienne* about two miles astern; and the *Retribution* nearly four. At nine o'clock the leading vessels of the squadron were out of sight, running towards the Downs at a rapid rate, having accomplished in the first hour after their start from Osborne a distance of about 14 miles.

Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon the Royal squadron appeared off Dover. The *Vivid* led the way, followed by the *Victoria and Albert* and the *Fairy*. The *Black Eagle* and the remainder of the squadron were far astern. The Royal yachts went into the Downs, anchoring shortly after five o'clock P.M., abreast of Deal and Walmer. The Royal standard was immediately hoisted on Walmer Castle and on the Naval Hospital buildings, and a Royal salute fired. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness Prince Albert went on shore and visited his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at Walmer Castle, where, after a short delay, his Royal Highness returned to the Royal yacht. Throughout the evening the towns presented a most animated appearance, the various small craft in the neighbourhood displaying their flags, while the vessels of the squadron were gaily decorated; and afloat and on shore a crowd of sight-seers thronged every available spot whence a good view of the Royal yacht could be obtained. The houses of Walmer were illuminated as night, and altogether much gaiety was manifested during the evening.

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, the Royal party weighed anchor under a Royal salute from Walmer Castle, and proceeded towards the Belgian shore, in the direction of the Scheldt. The squadron arrived in the evening, at about seven o'clock, at Antwerp. His Majesty the King of the Belgians reached Antwerp from his palace at Laacken at a quarter to eight o'clock, and immediately went on board the Royal yacht, and joined the Royal dinner-party. The Royal squadron remained at anchor in the Scheldt on Wednesday night; and on Thursday morning her Majesty went on shore at nine o'clock, and, amidst the rejoicings of his Belgian Majesty's subjects, proceeded to Brussels, and thence to the palace at Laacken, where the Royal party arrived at eleven o'clock.

Her Majesty, it is expected, will return to Osborne on this day (Saturday).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Princess Hohenlohe and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Sir George Couper, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, at three o'clock on Saturday, the 7th inst., from Osborne. Her Royal Highness and party have since left town for Abergeldie, N B.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is at present staying at the White Lodge in Richmond Park.

His Excellency the Russian Minister, and the Baroness Brunnow, have during the past week been entertaining her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia and her consort his Highness the Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset received a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, the 7th instant.

The Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil have gone on a tour in Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton purpose entertaining a distinguished company at Eglinton Park, county Ayr, during the ensuing races.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Right Hon. Lord Carbery to Miss Shoolbraud, daughter of General Shoolbraud, took place on Thursday, the 5th of August, in the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork, in the presence of a brilliant circle of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. T. Bernard, rector of Kilbegan, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Cork and other clergymen.

The *Gateshead Observer* lately mentioned a rumour of the demise of the Rev. of Lanercville We are happy to say the report is unfounded.

Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, had the misfortune last week to fall on the slope of the terrace at Cotheli, and broke her arm just above the wrist.

POSTSCRIPT.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Friday at twelve o'clock, at the Euston-square station; Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the company, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of directors and shareholders. The statement of the half year's accounts showed a disposable balance of £618,206 16s. 4d.; and the directors recommended a dividend of £2 15s. per cent, for the six months, amounting to £346 903 13s. 6d., leaving a balance of £68,303 2s. 10d., to be carried forward to the next half-yearly account. After some discussion the report was agreed to, and a dividend of £2 15s. per cent. declared for the half-year.

PROCLAMATION OF OUTLAWRY.—On Thursday, at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, Mr. Hemp, the principal officer to the Sheriff of Middlesex, proclaimed the following persons as outlaws:—The Rev. J. Prendergast Walsh; E. H Lane, at two suits; Sir J. Malcolm; Algernon Bassingbard, at four suits; William Thomas Thornton, at two suits; G. H. Simpays, G. A. Laing, Augustus Mayhew, William Wilson, Wil iam D. Saerif, F. Smith, William Burt, Sidney William Alston, F. J Mannuge, J Armine Morris, J Cruikshank, Walter Lockhart Scott, G. Spieler; F Angerstein, at two suits; Edward Addison, H Baddely, Margaret Coleman, G. Chitty, J. D. Hinxman, Augustus Nugent, and Edward J. Dare.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—We understand that the seat of the Russian Embassy is about to be removed from Ashburnham House to Chesham-place, the lease of the former having expire!

THE "SEVERN" STEAMER.—This mail steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening, from South America, has had a narrow escape from destruction. On her voyage to England she caught fire, supposed to be from the carelessness of one of the crew, when, having been immediately discovered, was soon put out, or the *Severn* probably would have shared a similar fate to the *Amazon*.

THE GALE.—On Thursday most disastrous accounts were received from the several coast-guard stations on the south and west coasts. The gale is described as fearful, and such as has not been experienced in the Channel for many years, with a most tremendous sea. The storm was so violent from south to south-west that the tide did not ebb twelve feet from the shore (as was the case on Tuesday). During the whole of Wednesday night and Thursday, Portsmouth was visited with a truly awful gale—in the night amounting to a hurricane, which shook the houses in the town. The sea dashed over the ramparts, and flooded the beach, where no wall checked its advance, inundating the cellars of the houses and damaging merchandize stored in such places. The shipping seems to have suffered materially in the rigging, though we have heard of no fatal casualties. The sea seemed literally boiling, and heavy showers of rain fell at intervals, accompanied by loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. Dublin was visited by a severe thunder storm on Wednesday evening. Rain fell in torrents, and there were occasional claps of thunder. From six to nearly eight o'clock clap after clap followed at brief intervals. During the period the greatest alarm prevailed, but no casualty to person or property occurred. The following morning was calm.

MILITARY PRISONS.—It appears, according to the report of Lieut.-Colonel John, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, on the discipline and management of those establishments during the year 1851, that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of prisoners admitted during the last five years.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A leveret was found lately on the estate of H. Corbet, Esq. of Adnington Hall, having one perfect head and two bodies, with eight legs perfect.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*

THE STOCKPORT RIOTERS.—*Thomas Feeny*, aged 21; *Patrick O'Hare*, 30; *Roger M'Dermot*, 50; *Michael M'Dermot*, 15; *Thomas Murphy*, 30; *Thomas Garvey*, 29; and *Patrick Naughten*, 18, were tried on Thursday, at Chester, before Mr. Justice Crampton, on an indictment which contained several counts, for a riot at Stockport on the night of the 29th of June last. After the examination of several witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners on the first and second counts, which charged them with rioting; and *Murphy* was found "Guilty" on the count for malicious wounding. Sentence was deferred

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—On Friday morning between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr Cowles, batmaker, Luke-place, Jubilee-street, Stepney. After an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished by the firemen, but, however, until the shop and contents were destroyed, also the furniture, &c., of the upper rooms partly consumed and damaged. A similar loss occurred also at three years ago. Insured in the General and Provident Fire Offices. Cause unknown

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WIMBLEDON PARK.—Mr. William Gale, a gentleman of property, residing in Broadhy, was drowned on Wednesday afternoon, in the large fish-pond in Wimbledon Park, while bathing in it. He had been for several days previously staying at an inn in the neighbourhood for the purpose of enjoying the pleasure of fishing in the pond.

RELEASE OF ABD-EL-KADER'S BROTHERS.—The *Journal d'Indre et Loire* states that on the 16th inst, five of the Arab families who were taken prisoners and brought to France with the ex-Emir, Abd-el-kader, quitted the Chateau d'Amboise, where they have been detained, in order to return to their native country. These five families, comprehending about twenty-five persons, left under the conduct of M. de Brunier, captain of the 41st regiment of the line, destined as his escort. M. Charles Gabaud, interpreter, by the side of the cook coach, which was to conduct them to Chateaurenx. From Chateaurenx they were to be led, by Nevers and Lyons, to Marseilles, where they would embark for Algeria. Among the prisoners who are thus about to recover their liberty are the four brothers of Abd-el-Kader Sidi-Mohammed-Said, Sid el-Mustapha, Sid-Hezasdin, and Sid-Hamed—but none of the *Kalyfas* of the Emir. On the eve of departure, the number of the *détenus* at the Chateau d'Amboise will be reduced to forty persons

THE PORTUGUESE TARIFF.—According to intelligence from Lisbon, dated August 5th, a commercial treaty is at present in course of negotiation between Portugal and France. Two decrees have recently been issued by the Government—one having for its object a reduction of import duty on tea, and the other the abolition of the salt monopoly at St. Ubes; neither of which measures, it is supposed, would have received the approval of the Cortes had it been sitting. It is expected that the import duty on port wine will be immediately equalised by the Portuguese Government. Such a determination will prove of great advantage to this country, as that luxurious beverage is charged higher duty here than when shipped to any other part of the globe.

RECENT DISASTERS IN TURKEY (ASIA) announce the destruction of a great part of that city by earthquake.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are of little interest. It is understood that Louis Napoleon will not visit Bordeaux until the 15th of the month; and towards the close of that month the inauguration of the statue of the Emperor will take place at Lyons, at which he intends to be present.

A decree of the *Moniteur* abrogates that of the 16th June, 1848, which confined the lieutenants of the first class the capacity of taking command at sea, and extends it to lieutenants of the second class, of two years standing. The report of the Minister explains the policy of the decree, that it is good to exercise young officers in early habits of command.

A member, named Philibert Duchesne, has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to 13 months' imprisonment and 100f. fine, for using threatening language in reference to the Prince President.

THE RIVER PLATE

Advices were received yesterday (Friday) from Buenos Ayres to the 1st of July, from which we learn that General Urquiza had declared himself Provisional Dictator, and in that character had suppressed the newspapers, dissolved the Chamber of Representatives, and ordered four of its more violent members out of the country. He then commanded the delegates of the states of the Argentine Confederation to meet in the present month (August), to select the first President, and to settle the terms of the Constitution. The spread of a spirit of Demagoguism, analogous to the revolutionary Socialism which prevailed on the continent of Europe during the years 1848-49, is given as the cause of this *coup d'état*. The city was in an apparently tranquil state, though a rankling feeling of discontent, it was thought, lies buried underneath.

MONEY ORDERS.—NEW REGULATION.—An order has been issued by the Postmaster-General to the following effect:—1. On and after the 1st of September, 1852, an additional commission will be charged in every case of transfer or re-payment of a money order. 2 The payment of the additional commission, viz 3d. on all sums not exceeding £5; and 6d. on all sums above £5 and not exceeding £20 and £5, must be invariably made by postage stamps transmitted with the application for transfer or repayment; and unless the amount be so transmitted, the application will not be complied with. 3. All applications for transfer or repayment must be addressed to the president of the London, Dublin, or Edinburgh Money-order Offices, according as the order was issued in England (or Wales), Ireland, or Scotland. 4. In the event of the transfer, in consequence of an order being erroneously drawn on a different office from the one at which payment is desired, the public are advised to furnish in writing to the issuing postmaster, at the time of application, the full particulars of the money order required, and also to ascertain, before quitting the issuing office, that the order corresponds with those particulars.

LATE ROBBERY AT THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S RESIDENCE.—On Tuesday notice was issued, offering £5 reward for the discovery of the parties who had broken into the vinery of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., at Hughenden House, Bucks; and, besides stealing and carrying off a large quantity of ripe grapes and cucumbers, had thrown open the pit frames and done considerable damage.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS *v.* PERREE.—On Saturday an action was tried at Guildford, before Mr. Justice Maule and a special jury, by which his Majesty ought to recover damages for the improper cultivation of a farm, and to recover a sum of money borrowed by the defendant to the King's use. It appeared that the farm in respect of which the claim arose belonged to the estate of Claremont, vested by the country in his Majesty. The present defendant had occupied the farm since 1840, when he applied to the bailiff of the Royal plaintiff to allow a portion of the valuation to remain as a charge on the farm, and he now contended that he was not now liable to pay the amount. Evidence having been given on both sides, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff —Damages, £65 10s.

ESTHOPE *v.* ESTHOPE.—A DISPUTED WILL.—An application was made to Sir John Dodson, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Esthope, to obtain probate of a will made by her brother, Mr. John Esthope, on the 25th of February, 1844, by which the testator gave legacies of £500 each to Mrs. M'Gillivray and Mrs. Doyle, two of his sisters residing horses and carriages to Sir John Esthope, his father, and the remainder of his personal property, which was estimated at £15,000 (with some trifling exceptions) to the applicant, Miss Elizabeth Esthope The testator died on the 9th of January, 1849, a bachelor, leaving his father, the only person who would have been entitled to his personal estate and effects had he died intestate. In the latter part of 1846 the testator became insane, and by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* he was placed under restraint, and his father was appointed committee of his person. From that period up to the time of his death he continued a lunatic. The present application was opposed by Sir John Esthope on the ground that there was some doubt of the existence of the will at all, because it could not be found; but, from evidence adduced it was clearly shown that such a will had been really in existence, and also there was presumptive evidence to show that the will was destroyed by the testator's own hand while apparently in a fit of anger because he could not get his solicitor to alter the draft of the will as to have his father removed from being the executor. The arguments in this case occupied several days. On Tuesday last the Court gave judgment, deciding that it must be held such a will had been in existence, and, therefore, that probate must be granted upon it; thus deciding in favour of the applicant, Miss Esthope, each party to bear their own costs.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—At the Edinburgh Jury Court, second division, Mr. William Scouller, a pawnbroker in Glasgow, sued Mr. Robert Gunn, of the same city, the proprietor of the *North British Mail*, for an alleged libel in the report of a proceeding at the Glasgow police-office. It was stated that the plaintiff and his partners were placed at the bar charged with refusing to give up certain stolen property; and then was added this statement: "One of the prisoners was exceedingly contumacious, and asserted perfectly determined resist the ends of justice as far as lay in his power. They were, however, obliged to disgorge their ill-gotten pledge." The jury awarded £50 as damages. The damages laid by the plaintiffs were £800

IMPORTANCE TO EMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Mansfield, the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, gave his decision in a very important case which was heard before him on Saturday. The point involved was, whether the charterer of an emigrant ship is liable, in case of the detention of the ship under certain circumstances beyond its appointed day of sailing, to the passengers for the return of the passage money and compensation for loss of time. The complainant was a person named M'Tark, who, with others, had taken passage in the *City of Lincoln* for Australia, and the defendant was Mr. J. Johnson, the charterer of the vessel. Johnson had failed to pay the whole of the contract money to the owner, who detained the vessel in the river fifteen days beyond the specified day of sailing. It was contended for the defendant that he was not the cause of the detention of the passengers in the sense of the 23d section of the Act of Parliament, recently passed for the protection of emigrants. Mr. Mansfield decided that the plaintiff was entitled to his passage money, and something as compensation—£15 passage money and £3 compensation to be paid immediately.

EMIGRANTS AND EMIGRATION AGENTS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Woolley, of Cullum street, Lime-street, ship-agent, appeared at the Mansion House, in accordance with a summons issued under the provisions of the Passenger Acts Act, 1849, 12th and 13th Victoria, c. 32, s. 32, for the return of a deposit of £10 10s., and for compensation for breach of contract to convey Mr. H. F. Bastard, of Portlea, to Port Phil p, Australia, by the ship *Prince Alfred*, advertised to sail on the 7th of July last. There were several emigrants present who were stated to have similar complaints, and the case attracted a great deal of attention. Much evidence was gone into on the part of the complainant to show the great inconvenience and expense he had been put to by the unreasonable delay in the departure of the ship, the vessel, though advertised to sail on the 7th of July, and again on the 21st of July, not being at the present time ready for sea; while, on the part of Mr. Woolley, it was endeavoured to be shown that the delays in the departure of the vessel were inevitable and beyond his control, that she would sail on the next day but one (Thursday last), and that he was willing to return the deposit money, &c. Business to the complainant, and also to allow him his day for each day of the delay, an amount which the defendant rejected as being wholly inadequate, claiming at least a compensation of £10, the remuneration provided by law. The complainant, when asked why he would not prefer going out at once with the ship on Thursday, to incurring a further delay by seeking another vessel, stated that he apprehended that in consequence of his having taken the active part that he had in bringing the matter forward for a legal decision he would be an object of resentment on board ship, and he treated with harshness at a time when, far away from land, he could possibly obtain no redress, and he therefore declined altogether going out in the defendant's ship. The case occupied the greater portion of Tuesday and Wednesday, and ultimately, as there were several cases of the same kind appertaining to the same ship depending upon the decision of this one, it was agreed on both sides to leave the matter to the arbitration of Captain Lean, the well-known Government emigration agent, both as to the terms of recompense due to the complainant and other emigrants, and as to whether they should accept a passage in the defendant's ship.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday information was received at the Metropolitan Police-station, of an extensive robbery having taken place at Messrs. Gowa and Beaver's, merchants, 12, Mark-lane, City; upwards of 200 pounds of various kinds having been carried off, besides purses, &c. In a few hours afterwards Sergeant Godfrey, of the F division, apprehended two suspicious-looking men he met walking through Blackman-street, Borough; upon the person of one of whom he discovered a case containing 48 brooches, and a large part of the stolen property. It appears that the men, after committing the robbery, met a Jew at a lodging, to whom they disposed of the whole of their booty, but while his back was turned for a minute they succeeded in secreting the 42 brooches found upon them, their cupidity thus proving the means of their detection.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday the unusual circumstance occurred at this court, of what is termed a maiden sitting, of the energy-sheets from the several police stations comprised within the district not presenting a single charge or prisoner, either for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or felony; and the only business to be transacted was two summonses for cases of assault. This occurrence, by an ancient custom, entitles the sitting alderman and the chief clerk to claim a pair of white kid gloves; and some time since Mr. Alderman Sidney inserted upon the custom being carried out, and sent Rec. the officer of the court, at once to purchase the gloves out of the office funds.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO THE POLICE FORCE OF LIVERPOOL.—The officers and men of the Liverpool police force, whose conduct on the day of service have been deemed worthy of some special mark of approval, have lately received from the hands of Mr. J. A. Tobin, chairman of the Watch Committee, silver medals, or more bars according to the length of time each man had been in the force—each bar denoting five years' service, dating from the amalgamation in 1836.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bristol, C. Russell in the chair, when a most important report was read, including the announcement of a negotiation between the London and North-Western and the company. The London and North-Western directors propose the amalgamation of the two companies, and agreements of either company with other companies to be acknowledged and stand on the same footing. This the Great Western directors object to, but offer to enter into arrangements for preventing competition, and a division of northern traffic from places which both lines either do or will hereafter touch. The report was adopted, the dividend of 4 per cent. declared, and the directors authorised to take the preliminary steps for making a new railway from Weymouth to Dorchester, in order to protect the company from the threatened opposition of the South-Western.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—From the accounts of this company it appears that the last half year's receipts (including the balance from the previous half year of £30,953 14s 9d.) amounted to £625 884 11s. 6d., and the expenditure to £466,943 19s., leaving a disposable balance of £158,940 12s. 6d. The proposed dividend on the old stock is at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, reducing the balance to £3154 2s. 10d

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—In the 13th annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the year 1850, has been printed, pursuant to the General Registration Act The abstract of marriages shows the following statistics:—The total number of marriages registered in England and Wales during the year 1850 was 154,251, at which 130,583 were celebrated according to, and 21,785 no according to, the rites of the Established Church; 7451 men and 23,16 women were not of full age; and the register was signed by marks by 47,370 men and by 70,043 women. In the first quarter the number of marriages was 30,567; in the second, 39,504; in the third, 37,636; and in the fourth, 45,331. The total number of births was 593,442 of these, 302,834 were males, and 290,588 females. 144,351 births were registered in the first quarter; 155,855 in the second; 146,911 in the third; and 146,095 in the fourth. The number of illegitimate births was 40,306, being 20,488 males and 19 818 females. The number of deaths in the first quarter of the year was 98,418; in the second, 92,975; in the third, 83,846; and in the fourth, 91,847: making in all, 368,986 deaths. Of these, 186,489 were males, and 182,497 females.

It having been publicly announced for some days past in Liverpool, that the various lodges of Loyal Orangemen would celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim by a public procession on the 14th inst. Thursday last), the Mayor, with the approbation of the magistrates generally, issued a proclamation prohibiting the intended meeting.

THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.

BY THE GHOST OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I AM no shrieking, gibbering ghost, but a gentlemanly and quiet shade. My voice is low, but musical: it has a slight tone of sadness in it, imparted by an early presentiment of a premature fate, and of a career embalmed in the affections of my friends. If I were asked to describe my psychological characteristic, I should say it was a certain gentle sympathising earnestness. During the last few moonlight nights I have been brimful of emotion, for I have been haunting the scene of my past existence, and realising my past glories. A few devotees who have lingered about my ruins, have done me the honour to say that I am the finest wreck in the world, and that the Coliseum itself by moonlight is not so grand a sight. Standing at the great western entrance, with the full moon in the south-east, the lofty frame work of the great nave certainly forms two magnificent perspective lines; while the congeries of skeleton columns and girders, seen through the glazed sides of the building, and lit up by the moon, have a misty and hazy look, at once spectre-like and poetical.

I have finally decided not to accompany the Crystal Palace to Sydenham. It will be so changed that it will no longer be the same building. It will have a history and an individuality of its own. When the time comes, it will have its own ghost and its own retrospections. Don't suppose I look down upon the *New* Crystal Palace because it is a purely commercial speculation. I am above such affectation. I was a purely commercial speculation myself, although conceived in the large heart and brain of a young German Prince. My reminiscences of Royalty are most dear to me. But how do I know that the Crystal Palace at Sydenham may not be as much honoured and cherished by Royalty as I? It is enough for me that I passed a short and delicious existence. Living, I had nothing to wish for—dying, I had nothing to regret. I made millions happy; I made the gentlest bosoms throb with pulsations of innocent pleasure. I brought together wisdom, genius, and sense, and lovingly introduced them to beauty, purity, and womanly grace. I gave to the wise new hopes of his species; to the industrious, new motives; to labour, a new dignity; and to work, a new reverence. I studied all art and all science in the inner minds of visitors and exhibitors, and whispered the results in the ears of our gentle Queen. In a word, I became so interpenetrated by the beauty, music, poetry, and genius assembled together in the Great Exhibition, that I am Shade in Elysium—although I say it—has a keener sense of grace, a quicker ear for melody, a truer sympathy for heroic endurance, or a more instinctive appreciation of virtuous endeavour in the most lowly walks of life. In these busy days it is not permitted even to a ghost to pass his time in pleasant musings upon the best spent life; and so being what I am, the Spirit of all the happy influences of the Great Exhibition, I have had serious notions of becoming the Spirit of the Time. It has seemed incumbent upon me to impress my lineaments upon the age. You know my mission. It is to blend the highest utility with the highest refinement. At first I thought, as all spirits do, who have a new purpose in view, of "starting a paper." But then, remembering the true and eloquent things you said about the Crystal Palace, the spirit and taste with which your artists reproduced its countless objects of beauty and utility, and the wholesome influence which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is exercising in the cause of progress and brotherhood, I abandoned my design. My mysterious revelations from spirit-land shall be murmured in your ear alone. It will be mine to hallow every inch of ground in Hyde Park which Paxton obtained for his fairy structure; yours it will be to follow him to the scene of his further triumphs, and to show the consecrated agencies at work in his New Palace of Iron and Glass at Sydenham.

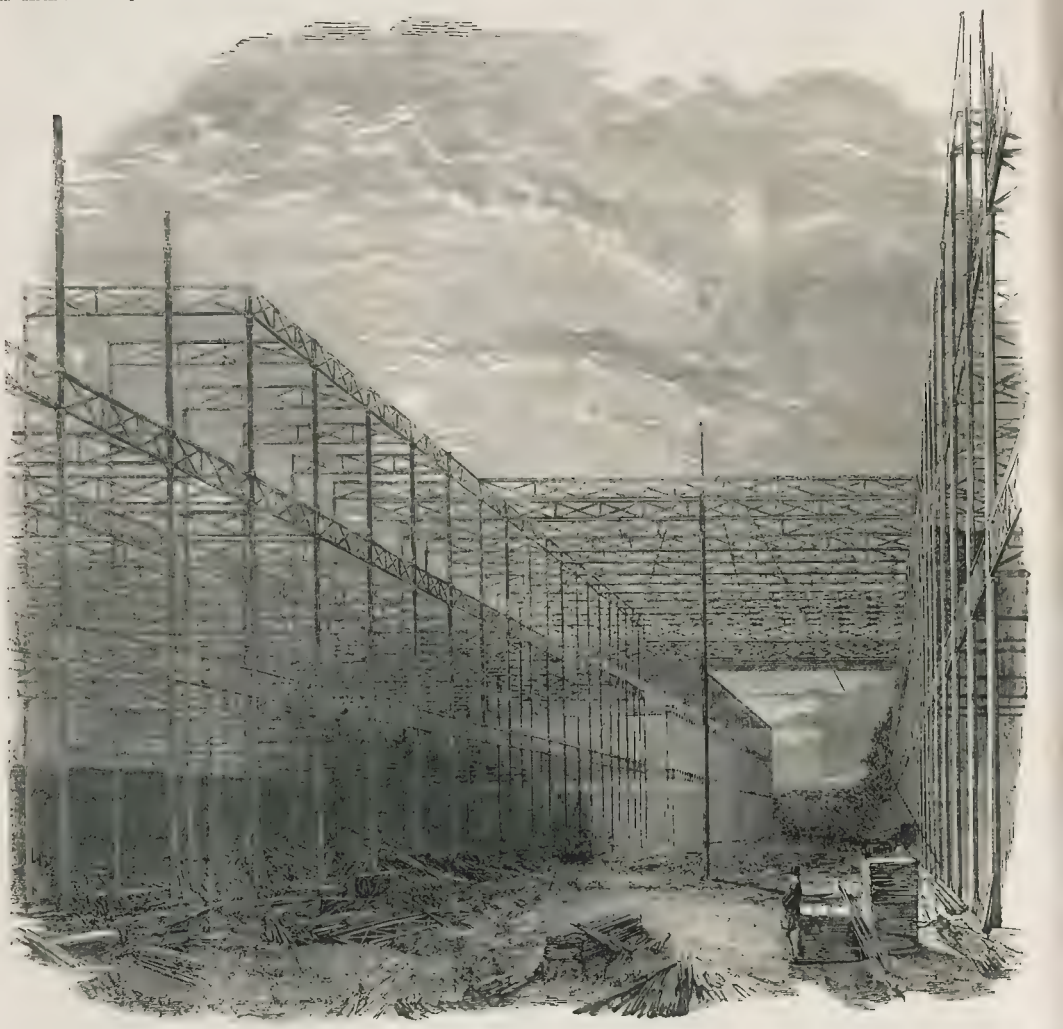
I pass over the first moments of my embryo existence, when the wiseacres all agreed that the iron girders could not possibly bear the weight of the galleries, when filled with people, and it was impossible to prevent, moreover, they could be fixed in time—when it was still more absurd to suppose so fabulous an amount of glazing could be performed—and when it was the *acme* of absurdity to think that the painting could be finished in time. The first and proudest day of my life was not, perhaps, that on which, like a young beauty at a drawingroom, I was intoxicated by the smiles of the Court and the adulation of the crowd; but it was a day chequered by a few clouds and some misgivings, and I enjoyed seasons of more assured happiness afterwards. It was, of course, pleasant to me, for it was then a novel sensation, to witness the refreshing start of pleasure and surprise with which my visitors on the 1st of May acknowledged the fairy-like lightness, the indescribable cheerfulness, and the vast proportions of the edifice they had come to inaugurate. The first wonder was that the "blazing arch of hued glass" should span the lofty transept at a height that dwarfed the noble elms which it enclosed. The elms remain, and so long as they flourish the building will never want a monolith to mark its site. Need I remind you how beautifully the delicate spring-like tints of these fine old trees contrasted on the first of May with the heavier and darker greens of palms, palmettos, and the other tropical exotics that flourished in such luxuriance by their side—or that, interspersed among the foliage, and standing against the sides of the transept, were statues by some of our best English masters, bright in the virgin freshness of Carrara marble? Scarcely recovered from the first "shock of mild surprise," my visitors were borne on to the gigantic glass fountain, and when they caught the first glance of the lofty and almost interminable nave on either hand, it was pleasant to note their awe-struck and bewildered look. Mr. Owen Jones had already pointed out to me, that if you carried the eye along the roof, the blue and white colour of the pillar and entablature united at length into a distant haze. Sir David Brewster said, indeed, on the day of opening, "that the eye required a little green;" but on that particular day, you must remember, we were all too much delighted to be critical. Then those vertical naves, with their colossal statues, mirrors, rich brocaded silks hung trophy-wise, domes of iron rising almost to the roof, and fountains: shall we ever forget how they first looked, all arranged as in some "grand motionless procession?" Have you forgotten how you adored the light and elegant galleries of the naves where the eye was caught by chandeliers in crystal and in richly-coloured glass—by tapestry and carpets of floral richness of design and colour, or by objects of manufacture glittering in gold and silver? Let me felicitate myself that the only state pageant enacted within my walls was one of the most gorgeous and glittering of modern times. People about the Court of Queen Victoria tell me that for novelty, splendour, and grandeur combined, their memory and experience supply no parallel to the scene at my inauguration. Some gentle spirits, indeed, were never able to pass the seat or place from which they had viewed the ceremony without a thrill of pleasure and emotion. There are others who think that, when but a confused recollection of the Great Exhibition, and its countless products, remain as the "sables of the brain," the oriental magnificence of my inauguration scene will still be "freshly remembered."

It was a proud moment for me, when the Queen, giving her left hand to Prince Albert, and her right to the youthful heir-apparent, and attended by the Court, the Ministers of State, and the *corps diplomatique*, traversed in grand procession the naves and south transept. How the trumpets rang through the building—how the lusty organs leaped into life and sound—how the excited assemblage broke forth into shouts, and every man considered himself a sworn member of her Majesty's body-guard! All these things are agreeable to me to remember, but perhaps wearisome to repeat. But you were so intently watching the Queen and the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Wellington, and the Chinese Mandarin, and the Prince of Prussia, and the Prince of Orange, and Garter-King-at-Arms, that you all omitted to notice one or two little incidents which it is not too late even now to mention. When the Royal procession returned to the crystal fountain, after making the circuit of the building, it was clear that the hearts of the Royal group were full of emotion, inspired not less by the grandeur of the spectacle than the loyalty and enthusiasm of which they were the illustrious objects. Do you know what the

Princess Royal did? Her little heart was full; and she sprang forward to kiss the Duchess of Kent, regarding "grandmamma," perhaps, as the only member of the Royal circle with whom, at such a moment, she could take such a liberty, and to whom she could turn for sympathy. The clear and piercing notes of the trumpets are again heard. The Queen's lips moved, and she gracefully pointed to east and west nave. She had given a command to the Lord Chamberlain, who forthwith proceeded to obey the Royal mandate. THE EXHIBITION WAS OPENED! and I sprang into full and happy life. Again the shrill trumpets executed a flourish, which stirred every bosom, and again the assemblage broke forth into shouts. Here again a little incident occurred, in which the mother of the Queen and, this time, the Prince of Wales took part. Her Majesty most graciously—I thought even fervently—bent to her subjects, and looked her thanks. The Prince Consort bowed. The Princess Royal, who held a bouquet in her hand, with a buoyant manner, as if she could begin the steps of a quadrille at the shortest possible notice, followed the example of her seniors, and practised with great success two or three graceful courtesies. But the youthful Prince of Wales was not so self-possessed. He still gazed at the scene with timid wonder. A sense of enjoyment was absorbed in childish awe. It was necessary for some one to remind him that *he*, also, must acknowledge the salutations of his mamma's loyal subjects; and this office was performed by the Duchess of Kent, who leaned down and whispered something to the heir apparent. The child-Prince hereupon made low obeisance to the majesty of the people, to the infinite delight of the excellent Duchess, who appeared to have taken the two young people under her charge for the day, and who watched their movements with maternal interest and affection.

The next great day inmy history was the last day of five-shilling admissions. That Saturday was the grand climax to a series of gradually increasing assemblages. Name to me, if you can, any edifice in modern Europe that has ever contained a more splendid gathering of beauty, fashion, and rank. The June Flower Show of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick—at which I am told from 12,000 to 15,000 of the A*ut ton* promenade upon the lawns and grounds of the society—is the only assemblage worthy to be compared to it. But I had 50,000 visitors Did you ever see a more glorious display of female loveliness? I am not ashamed to say that on that day I drank such ravishing draughts that I was absolutely drunk with beauty. Rich carnations, such as Titian revelled in; complexions of alabaster purity, such as Guido loved to paint; smiles soft and tender as ever mantled upon the cheek of virgin innocence, in the canvass of Correggio; winning grace of form and feature, such as Raphael alone could imagine, were here seen in bewildering profusion. Twenty syrens might have taken the bunch of grapes that Charles James Fox presented to the lovely Duchess of Devonshire, with his motto, "Je plais à l'ivresse." The exquisitely chiselled features of English aristocratic beauty have been often sung, and may be seen in the sculptor's studio. But were you heart-proof against the eyes that darted remorseless murder at every step? Only spirits could bathe unharmed in that sea of light, love, and radiance, but all could drink in the blessed influences of so much beautiful and breathing womanhood.

I heard much disputing about "eyes." My foreign visitors gave the palm to the *blue* eyes, which they had come prepared to admire, and which were, certainly, of unsurpassed depth and beauty. They said that, with fair hair and a pure complexion, they were irresistible and angelic. And then I heard something about *angeli* and Angles, which I believe you will find in Goldsmith's History. I luxuriated in the blue eyes, certainly. But if I should give them the unmeasured superiority that it was very natural for foreigners to award, there would pass reproachfully before my mind's gaze eyes of the richest hazel with auburn hair, for which I have a weakness; and they would be followed by eyes of the expressive grey, which "melt into love" prettily enough, but which, unlike those of Sir Walter Scott's hero, do *not* "kindle in war." And then I am by no means likely to forget certain black-eyed houris, who, with tints of rich carnation upon their cheeks, and black hair, always look handsome, whatever their features. And then, above all, there was one young girl, whose face was not so strictly beautiful as many others, but who exercised an unaccountable witchery. I was puzzled myself to account for it; but my powers of abstraction and analysis, being less disturbed than those of the young men around me,



REMAINS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.

I succeeded in resolving her beauty into its component parts. Her eyes then were of a singularly deep blue, fringed and shaded by eye-lashes —mark me!—unusually long and black, beautifully arched eye-brows, and hair of raven hue. The deep blue eyes had a half sleepy and dreamy look, which, as I told Sir Peter Lely, I could have trusted him to paint, if he would have left out the voluptuous court-leer of his day, which, happily, we don't see in these days of Crystal Palaces.

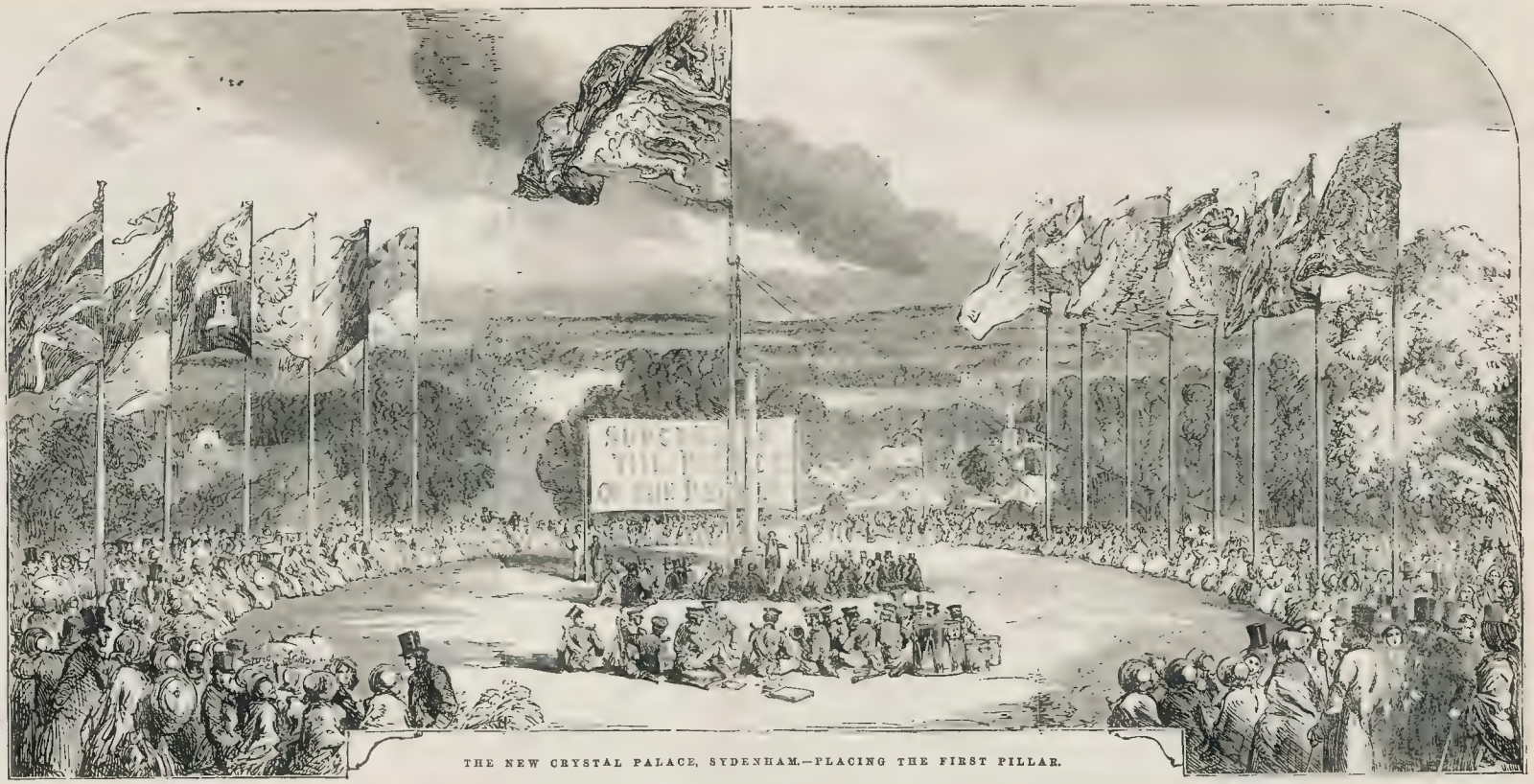
I might swell this catalogue of pure and high-souled beauty, for there were charms enough in the Crystal Palace on that day to set up a hundred poets and novelists for life. Suffice it to say that it was the only day of all the year in which people with my fullest consent abandoned themselves to the pleasure of seeing and being seen. Some young members of the Society of Friends made manful attempts to go through their catalogues, but forms and faces, such as rarely haunt even poets in their dreams, passed before them with most distracting effect. At last—to my great joy, but not at all with the consent of the modest Tabithas and Ruths in pretty cottage bonnets by their side—the bulky volume was closed (but not got rid of) for the day, and they promenaded to and fro with the rest, not ashamed honestly to admire where the *nil admirari* would have been absurd and impossible even to George Fox himself. When I saw this I was content. The foreigners had come to admire. A beautiful English girl in the *Champs Elysees* strikes a party of French exquisites dumb. They gaze as if transfixed with adoration. This is a matter of course, and nobody is surprised at it. But for an honest young English Quaker to abandon the compartments and galleries, to shut his book, and to swell the fashionable crowd that rendered the naves and transepts almost impassable, was a triumph indeed for the fair sylphs in gauze-like attire, who led these young members of the Society of Friends in their train.

Eight-and-forty hours afterwards the scene had indeed changed. How great the contrast between the last five-shilling day and the first shilling day, you do not require to be reminded. Everybody told me I ought to be nervous and apprehensive for my safety; and certainly there were moments when I reflected that never were treasures and valuables such as I possessed thrown open to a promiscuous mob—to anybody who could afford a shilling. Every great city must have its burglars, its pick-pockets, its *marauds sujets*, I remembered, as I took one of my early walks about the building, when, in one of the most solitary and unfrequented compartments, I came upon a strong body of police, who I found were placed there as a matter of precaution for my protection. Following a line of policemen who were placed at signal distance from each other, and from this spot, I found myself in a side aisle just opposite the Koh-i-Noor. Here, within signal distance again, a policeman was on duty, whose instructions seemed to be never to take his eye off the wondrous diamond; while the policeman on duty over the golden cage in which the Mountain of Light was enshrined appeared to have his hand upon the spring which would have relegated the costly jewel, the price of a kingdom, in an instant to his iron chest. How many police were on duty that day at Prince's Gate, and how many in Scotland-yard, I never had the curiosity to inquire, for a glance round the building, when the public were admitted, re-assured me. London had made up its mind that Hyde-park would hardly contain the people who would throng for admission, and the belief was enough to defeat its own realization. On the Derby day, when everybody went because it was thought nobody would go, I had the fullest attendance that had yet arrived. On the first of the shilling days, when everybody stayed away because it was thought everybody would go, I looked positively deserted: only a paltry 15,000 were present; and as they dispersed themselves over the building much more than the fashionable loungers, the Crystal Palace looked for the first time bare and bald, wanting the air of gaiety and animation which the presence of a well-dressed crowd in motion naturally imparts. Never had there been so good an opportunity of studying the objects in the sections undisturbed, and the fortunate 15,000 seemed much more anxious to avail themselves of it than to possess themselves of the Koh-i-Noor, which I thought, indeed, they regarded with a certain contempt and indifference, not at all complimentary to a precious stone then currently valued at two millions.

I could discourse to you of a thousand instances in which the humanising and elevating influences of the Great Industrial Exhibition have since borne the richest fruit. In millions of workshops abroad and at home, men are working more cheerily, with more of faith and purpose in their work, and grace in the manner of doing it, than heretofore.

The early morning light has surprised me, and I have so much still to say that I am not willing that these should be quite "the last words of the Great Exhibition." This week you will have to describe the sale of "50,000 squares of glass" by the hands of the public auctioneer. If you wish to see how philosophically I, the most cheerful of spectres, bear this indignity, leave, I pray you, a little space in your next for

THE GHOST OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—PLACING THE FIRST PILLAR.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the commencement of the erection of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Thursday, by the placing of the first column of the structure. We now engrave the very interesting ceremony; and add two passages from the addresses, characterising the leading objects of the great undertaking.

Mr. Laing, M.P., in the course of his able speech, after fixing the column, observed:—"When we consider the work which has this day been formally commenced, it is no light enterprise which lies before us. Former ages have raised palaces enough, and many of them of surpassing magnificence. We have all read of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossal palace temples of Egypt, and the gorgeous structures of Nineveh and Persepolis. Many of us have seen the scattered fragments of Nero's Golden Palace on the Palatine-hill, and the vast ruins which still speak so magnificently of the grandeur of Imperial Rome. But what were all these palaces, and how were they constructed? They were raised by the spoils of captive nations, and the forced labour of myriads of slaves, to gratify the caprice or vanity of some solitary despot. (Hear.) To our own age has been reserved the privilege of raising a palace for the people (Loud cheers.) Yes, the structure of which the first column has just raised its head into the air, is emphatically and distinctly the possession of the British people, as it is the production of their own unaided and independent enterprise (Hear, hear.) On us, to whom circumstances have intrusted the direction of this great popular undertaking, devolves the duty of seeing that it is carried out in a manner worthy of the public spirit of the age in which we live, and of the magnitude of our high mission I assure you we all feel very deeply the responsibility of our position; and although we have judged it premature and unseemly to make any formal religious ceremonial on the present occasion, we feel not the less profoundly that in carrying out this undertaking, as we hope to do, to a successful issue, we are but acting as the instruments of that beneficent and overruling Providence which is guiding our great British race along the paths of peaceful progress. (Hear, hear.) I trust that the assurance that we are all deeply and intimately impressed with what I may almost venture to call a religious feeling of our duties and responsibilities, will be accepted as a guarantee that, to the best of our judgment and ability, the great undertaking shall be constructed in a proper spirit and with a view to noble and elevating objects. (Hear, hear.) As regards the material portions of the enterprise, words are but feeble instruments in which to paint the triumphs of art and the beauties of nature. It is better to ask you to look around you and say for yourselves whether the site is not worthy of the People's Palace and of the People's Park. (Cheers.) Figure to yourselves the surrounding area which is now defined by a circle of beauty—(Cheers)—converted into a crystal dome, and raised aloft under the blue vault of heaven, and you will form some indistinct image of the new central transept as it exists in the genius of a Paxton, and as it will shortly exist as a tangible reality for the wonder and admiration of millions." (Cheers.)

In his second address Mr. Laing observed:—It would be proper briefly to advert to the principal objects proposed to be kept in view in the erection of this glorious building, surrounded by that enchanting park, which the same genius would call into existence. They might be comprised under the heads of recreation, instruction, and commercial utility. (Hear, hear.) We could not but feel that there was some ground for the reproach often cast upon Englishmen, that while they knew well how to work, they did not know how to amuse themselves—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—that, in that respect, we were very inferior to the nations to whom, in other respects, we might reckon ourselves superior. (Hear, hear.) If for the mass of our population we could provide some more refined amusements than those of Greenwich or Windmill-hill, or, worse than all, the gin palace or the saloon, we should go a great way towards advancing the character of the English nation (Hear, hear.) * * * * * * What was wanting for the elevation of our working classes was that very description of refinement which it might be hoped would be afforded by contemplating the marvels of nature and art in a palace like that about to be erected. (Cheers.) As the means of recreation the question turned upon the temptation that could be offered to them to visit a scene easy of access. Now, the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851 had fully confuted the notion that they were unworthy of a place of amusement—that they were so immersed in the fumes of tobacco and gin that it was useless to hold out to them any temptation to better things. 6,000,000 of visitors in less than six months—(Hear, hear)—conducted themselves with a propriety which refuted that calumny, and proved that, if the palace be made worthy of the people of England, the people of England would flock in millions to it. (Hear, hear.) But, further, it was proposed to combine instruction with amusement. The tendency of the age was, not to appeals to the faculties by dry abstraction or words, but to appeals to the eye: and the object would be to present, as in an illustrated edition, on a large scale, all the marvels of industry and art. (Hear, hear.) Take ethnology—take the science which classifies and arranges the various branches of the human family; how delightful it would be to a young man, studying such works as Prichard's, to see in this Crystal Palace classified specimens of the varieties of mankind, prepared by eminent artists, under the superintendence of the most eminent ethnologists of the age! (Hear, hear.) Or suppose any one taking a lively and intelligent interest in some of our great staple manufactures, which gave employment to our millions and made the wealth of our empire—cotton, for instance. A man might confuse his brain by reading books about spinning jennies, and then have to go down to Manchester, and endeavour to understand the different processes by looking on amid the whirl and confusion and dust of a mill in actual work; how much better if he could come to this palace, as he could to the Great Exhibition, and trace the cotton from the berry on the plant to the garment which decorated the ladies who stood by him.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN SINGERS AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Tuesday night the principal singers of Her Majesty's Theatre sang in the Rotunda at Vauxhall, giving their gratuitous services, in aid of Signor Grisipa, formerly the prompter. Mr. Lumley, the director, kindly gave permission for his company to appear at the Royal property, and a large attendance was therefore insured for the charitable occasion. Signor Lisalni was the able accompanyist; and Madame De Lozrance Mille. Ida Bertrand, Signori Labocchetta, Gardoni, Calzolari, Perlotti, and De Bassini sang their favourite airs, enthusiastic encores following their exertions.

HERR HENNEN.—We have been premature in announcing the end of the concert season; above we record a *soirée*; and now a *matinée* must be mentioned, that of Herr Hennen, the pianist, and Herr F. Hennen, the violinist, at the New Beethoven Rooms, Queen Anne-street, last Monday. We learn from the programme that they were assisted by the Misses Brougham, and Mr. G. Tedder, the tenor, with Mr. Anschütz as accompanyist, and that some of their own compositions were performed, besides those of the standard composers.

AMATEUR BALL FOR DISTRESSED MUSICIANS.—We feel pleasure in stating that £479 12s was the amount distributed among 42 distressed musicians, as the result of the ball given by the Amateur Musical Society. The names of the amateur band, which played on the occasion, under the direction of Mr. Bussey, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, were as follows, viz.:—Messrs. Moodie, D'Egville, A. Leslie, and Pawle; second violins, Messrs. St. V. nent Jervis, Ames, and Captain Hotham; tenors, Messrs. Owen and Wilmot Adye; violoncellos, Captain Paget, Messrs. F. Lawrence, and Leslie; double basses, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir A. R. Macdonald, Bart., and Mr. F. Leslie; flutes, Major the Hon. Horace Pitt and Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton; and cornets à-pistons, Captain Baillie and Mr. Breedon.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the forthcoming festival, which will commence in three weeks, has afforded universal satisfaction. The engagement of the gifted Viardot has been a fortunate hit of the committee of management. There is every prospect of a most brilliant meeting; and the performance of the "Christus" and "Lorely" of Mendelssohn, for the first time in this country, is looked for with the greatest interest. Costa's direction of the Beethoven Choral Symphony, with such an imposing orchestra and chorus, will be one of the most prominent attractions of the programme.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—Mr. Henry Hugh Pierson, the composer of the new oratorio, "Jerusalem," one of the novelties to be produced at the Norfolk gathering, was a pupil of Attwood, Crotch, and T. A. Walmesley, in England; and of Carl Banck of Dresden, and Thomaschek of Prague. Mr. Pierson obtained the chair of the Professorship of Music in Edinburgh chiefly, it is stated, through his organizing the Choral Society there, on the testimonials he had received from Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Reissiger, and Johann Schneider. After Mr. Pierson's resignation of the Edinburgh Professorship, he returned to Germany, and composed in Vienna some songs and other pieces under the name of Mannsfeldt. These lieder gave rise to some discussion in the musical organs of Germany. Some pleasing from an opera, "Faria," were given at the concerts at the palace of Charlottenburg, during the composer's stay at Berlin, and the work was subsequently produced at Hamburg, with decided success. Mr. Pierson is the composer of another opera, "Leila," the libretto being based on one of Victor Hugo's plays; but he has vainly endeavoured to obtain a hearing of the work in this country. He then composed the oratorio of "Jerusalem," and with the greatest difficulty obtained a trial of a portion of the composition at Norwich, before the festival committee, and the result was that the oratorio was accepted for the ensuing meeting. These antecedents of the untried composer ought to be quite sufficient to secure for him a fair and impartial hearing.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—One of the efficient hon. secretaries of Mr J. L. Hatton, the pianist and composer, a concert is given every evening, the programme of which consists chiefly of glees and madrigals, sung by the Misses Messent and Hendrickson; Messrs. Manvers, Young, and Hatton. A solo instrumentalists are Richardson, flute; Cliff, trombone; Viotti Collins, violin; Lazarus and Wallis, clarionet; S. Pratten, flute; and Collinet, flageolet.

MADAME FIORENTINI.—We have to correct an error in our last week's number. Madame Fiorentini declined the proposal she received from her by the director of the Italian opera in Berlin, in which capital she was so popular; having resolved to remain in the country to sing, as we have before stated, in oratorio and concerts.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—A benefit was announced for last night (Friday) at this establishment, for Mr. Harris, the active stage-manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, the director of which gave his permission to the principal *artistes* to perform on the occasion, "Don Pasquale," with Madame De Lagrange, Calzolari, De Bassini, and Labiache; the last scene from the "Somnambula," with Madame Charton; the last scene of "Lucia," with Gardoni; and dancing by Rosati, L. Henry, M. Durand, &c., were the entertainments. Mr. Balfe was the conductor.

MUSIC AT THE DIGGINGS.—Madame Thillon will follow Madame Bosisdanti, who has gained a fortune in California; and Mrs. Bloss, late Miss H. Cawse, is about to imitate the example of the Australian belle about to be visited by visiting Australia, where the amateurs, instead of bouquets, throw nuggets and digests for the singer.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—On the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst., the singing tournament took place at Düsseldorf. On the first day the prize was won by the Cæcilia Society of Bonn, the second by the Polhymnia of Cologne; and the societies of Crefeld, Gladbach, &c., gained the smaller honours. The singing of the hymn by Mendelssohn, "So ritch shone the glorious," from Bonn and Cologne, created unabated enthusiasm. At the concerts, Madame Schumann (Clara Wieck) was the chief pianiste; her ballad-player, Mdlle. Schloss was the leading vocalist; and Herr Schumann's "Faust" and "Manfred" music also figured. Op. 121 in C. A new work, "The Calm of the Sea," by Herr Felber, of Mayence was also performed.—Madame Sontag has been singing at Bidenbaden with some success.—Mr. Swift, English tenor, is engaged to sing at the Italian opera-house in Lisbon, at which Madame Castellan will be the *prima donna*.—The Madrid Opera-houses will open on the 1st of October with Verdi's "Jone Lauri." Signora Capdeli, *prima donna*, Ropia tenor, and Corsi baritone. Madame Dora Arnal will be engaged for a limited number of *débuts* in the second week in Rossini's "Semiramide," in the title of Tesla." Donizetti's "Martiel," Verdi's "Luisa Miller" and "Lombardi" will be also given.

PANORAMA.—AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—We were admitted to a private view, on Tuesday, of a new moving panorama, presenting a voyage to Australia and a visit to the gold-fields, proposed to be opened at 309 Regent-street, near the Polytechnic, and we are told that Mr. Beverley has taken on a considerable series of paintings not highly finished and admirably executed. More than one artist has been engaged on the work—the sketches on the spot, for instance, were taken by Mr. J. S. Prout; the marine subjects have been painted by Mr. W. C. Nicholas; and those pertaining to natural history by Mr. C. W. Cope; the combination of talent has accomplished a highly successful result. The series of views commences with the Thames, Sound and Eddystone Lighthouse, and proceeds to Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. We know not but that some of these more familiar places might have been omitted with advantage, as we are impatient for "fresh fields and pastures new." But we were soon rewarded: South Sea Whale Fishery, Melbourne, the valley of the Goulburn, and Geelong are all excellent pictures. These were followed by Sydney, and the monument to Mount Alexander, and an amusing kangaroo hunt at Illawarra. The series concluded with a view of Sydney, the Parramatta river, the Blue Mountains, Summer-hill Creek, Ophir, and the encampment of gold diggers by moonlight. Some of these were very effective, from the highly dramatic groupings of human figures. The subjects of the views were explained by a lecturer, who also undertakes to give practical information relative to the gold regions. These painted are so charming executed, and illustrate spots so beautiful in themselves, they are likely, we think, to rank among the number of impulses to emigration. They well deserve at any rate a visit on their own account, and, owing to their merit, must acquire rapid popularity.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES AT ATHENS.—From Athens, under date the 4th inst., we learn that on the previous day the King of Greece visited the Acropolis to examine the sculptures recently discovered there by M. Beulé, a Frenchman. Some of the excavations made under his directions have brought to light the last steps of the staircase which led to the principal entrance and the surrounding wall of the citadel, as well as a great number of marble, and not a few of them has been displaced. The door is 12 feet high, and of the Doric order. The lintel and the casing of the door are in a single block of marble. The wall is 21 feet in height. It is composed of different kinds of marble. At its base are pedestals and fragments of the Roman epoch. The upper part, on the contrary, comprises the entablature of several Doric temples anterior to Pericles. Above this architrave is placed the frieze, with its triglyphs in stone and its metopes in marble, in the same style as the first Parthenon. The cornice does not crown the wall, but is in its turn surmounted by an elegant attic formed of fine white marble, which is likewise continued to the interior of the temple. M. Beulé had commenced another excavation in the south-west angle of the great bastion to discover the construction of the western wall. He has already found a portion of it, but they do not date further back than the middle ages or the Byzantine epoch. Several fragments of architecture and sculpture, and 23 inscriptions, have been discovered. A bas-relief, well executed, represents eight young Athenians dancing.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—A Bordeaux journal states that a wealthy farmer in the neighbourhood of that city having perceived that some of his fowls and pigeons were stolen. As two successive days were let loose in the farmhouse at night, it was supposed that the theft must have been committed by some person in the house. The farmer, in consequence, determined to post his men in various places in the premises the next night, and have a strict watch kept. The men remained at their posts until a little after 12, when the noise of a key turning in a lock was heard, and the moment after the farmer himself made his appearance in his shirt, and evidently in a state of somnambulism. He proceeded straight to the pigeon house, twisted the necks of two birds, and carried them off with him. He did the same to two ducks, and then returned tranquilly to his own room, where he hid the birds carefully in a press, and went to bed. This occurrence being related the next day to his sons, they adopted measures to prevent it taking place again.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's four-act opera "Casilda" was to have been produced on Saturday night, but, owing to the indisposition of Calzolari, the tenor, the "Somnambula" was substituted at this time; being followed by the ballet-divertissement *Armida*. De Bassini sustaining the *Count*, and Gardoni the *Podestà*, Piave. At this was the forty-fifth and concluding night of the subscription, the National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the opera, before the ballet of "Zélie."

Monday was set apart, at play-house prices, for the especial benefit of Balfe, the musical director and composer, who has now completed his seventh season in that honourable position. The popular composer presented his patrons and friends—who, notwithstanding the advanced period of the operatic campaign and the untoward circumstances thereof, rallied around him in no limited force—with Meyart's "Don Giovanni" for the first time. The cast included Madame Fiorentini as *Donna Anna*; Mr. Lablache as *Masetto*; Calzolari, as *Don Ottavio*; and Lablache as *Leporello*, all well and favourably known to the amateurs in their respective parts. The *Zerlina* on this occasion was the Countess Tascani-Tasca; the *Elvira*, Mdme. Garcia, of Drury-lane Theatre; the *Commendatore*, Signor Busiol; and the *Don Giovanni*, Signor de Bassini. Madame Tasca made her *début* on this night; she was some years since distinguished as a *prima donna* in Italy, and has been heard here during the season at divers concerts. With every allowance for a benefit night, when any absurdity is allowed to pass muster, free from adverse criticism, it would be a failure in our duty, as faithful chroniclers of the times, if we did not record the fact, that the opinion is unanimous, as to the performance having been the most crass massacre of the composer's masterpiece ever heard in this country. The magnificent organ of Madame Fiorentini, the artistic skill of Calzolari, the tact of F. Lablache, the glorious singing of the great Lablache, and the handsome figure and animated action of De Bassini, could not compensate for the glaring deficiencies arising from want of rehearsals, and from *artistes* being in utter ignorance of the music allocated to them, no opera ever had greater exactitude in the ensemble than the sublime scene at "Don Giovanni." It was a painful position for Madame Fiorentini, who has only been heard twice this season in "Maria di Rohan," to be exposed on her own benefit to such an annoying ordeal. Her artistic life ample room for improvement, her vocalisation was consistentous; and many portions of the recitatives were superbly rendered. Madame De Lagrange electrified the house in the Mazurka and Bolero; Catalani; and Mdlle. Charton and Mdlle. Ida Bertrand and Gardoni also contributed their aid, in their favourite pieces, to console the audience for the Mozartian disapointment.

On Thursday there was first time of a second ballet nights, at a reduced tariff; "Casilda" being given for the second time, with Mdme. Charton, Mdme. de Lagrange, Ca zolari, Susini, and De Bassini. The evening (Saturday) there will be a variety of entertainments, beginning with "Il Barbiere."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" took place on Saturday last.

Berlini's "Norma," with Grisi, Mademoiselle Bertrandi, Herr Formes, Signor Soldi, and Signor Negrini, is to be first performed this season, and the second act of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with Mdme Julienne, Signor Stigelli, Signor Marini, and Signor Tamberlik, and Mdle Robert, the *danseuse*, were Tuesday's entertainments. It may be remembered that on the suspension of Her Majesty's Theatre there appeared the following notification:—"The ratification of the engagement with Signor Negrini, primo tenore, from La Scala, Milan, and the principal theatres of Italy, is daily expected." A few days afterwards, the production of the Royal Italian Opera announced that the ratification of Signor Negrini's contract had been received by the directors, and that his services were consequently secured. This apparent struggle to obtain the tenor, it would seem as if he had been regarded as an invaluable acquisition by both the rival managers. Signor Negrini has been known to have been in town for some time, but his *début* was been delayed, owing to the discovery that he was only "up" in Verdi's operas. It is, moreover, reported that he sang *Polito* for the first time on Tuesday night. So this as it may, and making every allowance for the unwillingness of the part of the Roman Lothario, a more serious impediment to the success of the new tenor is answered by certain hindrances was under discussion. Not but at Her Majesty's Theatre, for at Royal Italian Opera-house there are two tenors who contend for the leading position. It would be an insult to Mario or Tamberlik to institute any comparison, however distant, with them and Negrini; and even Fraschini could not be mentioned, but he must be dishonoured by putting their pretensions against the new comer, whose voice is of the rougher quality, whose style is defective, and whose intonation is imperfect. Gaez an artiste, always an artiste—this is an aphorism in art; and, be drawbacks and counterbalancings a *débût* with what they may be, the indications of good vocalisation are unmistakeable. With immense power, Negrini has no compass in the upper octave; the *timbre* is hard and of the opposite metallic, and he has not yet mastered his scales. It can readily be conceived that in the shouting, lungs-taking exertions in Verdi's works, Negrini's strength would carry him through with the Covent Garden audience; but a first-rate tenor must possess attributes greater than those of a leading chorus singer, there must be intellect, taste, science, sentiment, and, above all, poetry in his nature, to enlist the sympathies of his present generation of opera hearers. Signor Negrini must, however, do more than Gardoni, Marini, and Tamberlik. Negrini was a failure, like Ander, proving how little Continental fame can now be relied upon.

On Tuesday, "Il Trovatore" attained its eighth performance, Mariani being *Leonora* for the first time this season.

Julien's "Pietro il Grande," after four postponements, is fixed for Tuesday night.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi company has been transferred to the Haymarket, and a new piece with Mr. Keeley is produced there. The construction and materials are the same as those which have so long supported the Adelphi. The relief of extravagance—the same war between the magisterial class and the general population—with the usual moral, that of guilt for a time successful, but finally punished. Mr. Emery is here for a while the triumphant parish, who, after cutting the throat of a magistrate who had condemned his father, sees the wealth he has thus procured in gradually buying up his victim's landed property, and finally effecting the ruin of the grandchild son. This notion, extravagant as it is, constitutes the "powerful interest" of the piece, with the leaven of a love story, in which the successful villain claims the hand of his victim's daughter. But all the complicated web of mischief is unwound by the agency of a companion in the crime, *Bob Smithers*, an itinerant musician and tumbler-rigger (enacted by Paul Bedford), who acts his confederate proceed for five and twenty years in the most amusing and unscrupulous manner for the behalf of his gains. This, of course, he resists, notwithstanding the awkward fact that the murdered man had contrived, with his own blood, to write his murderer's name on the wall, which, at the sequel, *Smithers* has, however, concealed with a heavy screen, which had never been removed, the chamber having been since kept locked up. *Richard Oliver* (such is the name of the delinquent hero) determines to oh therate the record, and from the door, the wine he discovers *Margaret* the daughter of the murdered man, *Bob Smithers*, and others, the fatal screen being removed, and the blood-writing revealed to the eyes of all. He endeavours to make his escape, but is secured. The younger son of the victim had been an unsuspected of the crime, and had therefore disguised himself as a blind beggar; but is by the *denouement* restored to sight. There is an underplot, turning on the adventures of *Augustus Frederick Fay*, of Pocock's Rents, Spitalfields, which, with

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From St. Petersburgh, under date July 27, we learn that the negotiations which have been so long pending between Russia and Austria, relative to a junction of the telegraphic lines, are now concluded. Russia has accepted the regulations of the Austro-Germanic Telegraph Union without actually joining it, with the reservation, however, that the transmission of private despatches, except those of the prices of funds and state of the Bourse, is for the present prohibited.

A communication has been received this week at Brussels from the Belgian Consul at Athens that a very serious disease has attaked the currant crop, and it is found that the nalf is destroyed. This circumstance has had great influence on the crops of last year, which are now quite large, although the owners refusing every offer in the determination of raising up the prices to 85 colonnates per 1000 lb, or 100 francs for 100 kilogrammes.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia for the week ending Saturday last consisted of seven ships to Port Phillip, of an aggregate capacity of 3093 tons (besides an East Indaman of 1292 tons, freighted in part for that colony), and of four ships to Sydney, of 2048 tons, exclusive of the mail steamer *Sydney*. There was also one vessel of 835 tons to Adelaide, South Australia. The exports of manufactured goods, as well as of wines, spirits, and tobacco, were again large, although emigrants at present constitute the chief portion of Australian cargoes, the number of these for the week having probably been from 1200 to 1500. Among the mass lane us exports were two rather large consignments of hops.

A subscription has been set on foot by the non-electors of Cockermouth and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Horsman, the late M P. for that borough.

On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the immense range of premises in the occupancy of Mr. Bell, and well known as the Tottenham Mills, situated on an island surrounded by the river Lea, near the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, which, within a short period of time, destroyed an oil and a flour mill, with their contents, and several of the adjoining buildings. In the flour mill it is stated that there were 2000 quarters of wheat. Mr. Bell was partially insured. About fifty families are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

On Friday night (last week), as Mr. Whittington, of Brandon-row, Walworth, was sitting in the shop of Mr. Simpson, hairdresser, Walworth road, he was suddenly taken ill, and dropped from his chair apparently insensible. Mr. A. G. Power, surgeon, London-road, was immediately sent for, and promptly applied the usual remedies, but in vain, life being totally extinct.

A few days ago, as Mrs. Morrell, of High Grove Park, Plumstead-common, was driving a four-wheel chaise, in which were seated four other ladies the horse became frightened when passing near the Woodman, Old Charlton, and rapidly running down the hill came into a collision with a waggon. By the shock the ladies were all thrown out upon the road. Mrs. Morrell had her arm broken, and she, as well as the other ladies, were seriously cut and injured about the head.

A few days ago the side of one of the limestone quarries in the vicinity of Llanystlodi, Montgomeryshire, gave way, when about 60,000 tons fell upon two, if not more, unfortunate men who were working at the pass, burying them beneath the fallen mass. Although great exertions have been made to extricate the bodies of the poor men, it is expected that some time must elapse before they can be reached.

Import of foreign wheat, flour, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 4th August, 1852:—130,600 bushels wheat; 933 bags do; 40,767 barrels flour; 3274 sacks do.; 100,714 bushs s Indian corn; 9500 sacks do., 10,832 bushels barley; 16,480 bushels oats; 30,731 bushels beans; 1680 bushels peas; 106 boxes cheese.

The *New York Sun* proposes "to settle the fisheries outrage by seizing at once upon Canada and the Britis p ssessions in North America."

At the Edinburgh Jury Court, second division, Mrs. Janet Donald, or Eadie, has recently obtained a verdict of £100 for herself, and of £200 for her children, as compensation for the death of her husband, who had been killed in the pit of the Barony-hill Coal Company, at Dykehead, owing to the unsafe condition of such pit, in which the deceased was engaged as a collier, or miner, or drawer.

Last week the deliveries of tea in London increased a little, being 684,281 lb.

A few evenings ago a family of ten brothers were invited to a tea-party in New Scone. Out of the ten seven were upwards of 70 years of age.

A gentleman had his pocket picked of a book, containing notes and documents to the value of several hundred pounds, while standing in the Bank of Liverpool, last Saturday morning.

From an advertisement in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, it appears that proceedings are about to be taken by the Earl of Fauuare to disestall his extensive and valuable estates.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Speaker of the late House of Commons, is at present on a visit to M. C Roberts, Esq., at his seat, Sallyment, county Kildare

The appointment of keeper of Carisbrooke Castle, lately vacant by the decease of Dassett, the celebrated inventor of the rockets and fireworks by the lives of persons ship-wrecked, has been presented by Lord Heytesbury to Mr. H. D. Cole, well known for many years as the hon. secretary to the Isle of Wight Agricultural Society, the Race Committee, and other public matters.

The herring fisheries of the United Kingdom promise during the present year to be abundant in their produce, and also produce promises to be excellent in its quality.

A letter from Dantzic of the 29th ult. says:—"The cholera has made its no appearance here, and, as usual, has come from Poland. Up to this time it has been very fatal. Of every five persons attacked four have died."

By the authority of the Marquis of Westminster, the Grosvenor Gallery, which contains a noble collection of works in the various schools of Italy, France, Flanders, and England, is again laid open to public inspection, under certain regulations. Visitors who have obtained orders by personal application are admitted on Thursdays, between the hours of half-past one and five.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, a fire broke out in the barn-yy premises of Mr. Collier, at Gravesend, in the vicinity of the Water-works, which destroyed the barn, shed, and other out-buildings, together with several stacks of hay.

Elizabeth Walker, a servant maid, aged twenty-four years, was suddenly killed last week by a sun-stroke while hanging out clothes in a garden in Sheffield. It may not be generally known that a piece of silk, which is a non-conductor, worn as the lining of a hat or bonnet, is a very safe protection against sun-stroke.

A return published shows that the total amount realised by the sale of property under the Encumbered Estate Commission in Dublin since its institution is £7,300,000; of this about a million's worth was disposed of by private contract

In the Zoological Gardens at Berlin, a large bear recently fell ill. Medical aid was called in, but the animal hourly waxed worse and worse, and was given over. A sudden, however, it roused itself, and with terrible efforts and groans ejected from its mouth a coarse napkin containing two or three pounds of cherries, which had fallen into its den.

The Astronomer Royal having undertaken to select a name for the planet discovered on the 24th of June by Mr. Hind, proposes to call it "Melpomene." This planet is one of the nearest to us of the group between Mars and Jupiter, the period of revolut on being 1269 days, which places it between Flora and Victoria

Died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, on the birthday, August 4, aged 97, John Scrimshaw, a soldier in the British army, and who was present at the battle of Bunker's hill, June 17th, 1775

On Monday morning, while a man was ploughing in a field by the Prince Albert public-house, East Surrey-grove, Peckham, he turned up a gold coin weighing half an ounce, and bearing the following inscription:—"Joannes V. D. G. PORT. ET ALG. REX A. 1747," and which, from its appearance, must have been in the ground a great length of time.

The equivocality of many of the names of places in Scotland has given occasion to a very amusing saying regarding a clergyman of the Free Kirk "He was born of *Bull*, brought up as the school of *Dunse*, and finally settled minister in the parish of *Brose*."

An extraordinary blast or explosion of powder, ignited by means of electricity, took place in Garnatte, Quarry, near Edinburgh, on Monday last Something more than half a ton of powder was used. There were fifteen simultaneous charges, bearing off, on a rough calculation, not less than 140,000 cubic feet of stone. This is the fourth explosion of the same kind that has taken place in this quarry.

Steam navigation has lately increased in an incredible manner at Constantinople. More than twenty steamers now p y daily in the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It is said that a Russian company is about to be formed, which will have twenty vessels, to run in opposition to those now established.

The Count de Béthune, whose fixed residence was at Brussels, but who had been for some time at Spa, was returning to the latter place on horseback on Saturday last from Verviers, in Belgium, when his horse took fright at the whistle of a railway train which was about to start, and ran against a railway carriage. The Count, in order that he might not be carried by the train, threw himself off, and, in falling, fractured his skull so dreadfully that he died soon afterwards.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, states that the President of the Republic, aware of the attentions of which Count D'Orsay stood in need during his illness, caused two-thirds of his year's salary to be paid to him in advance.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police condemned, on Saturday last, M. Jeanne, stat uaer and dealer in works of art, in the Passage Choiseul, Paris, to six days' imprisonment and 200f fine, for having exhibited in his shop Lenormant-tombeaux of a seditious character. Amongst them were portraits of the Count de Chambord, with the inscription, "Henri V., King of France." A number of the things complained of were seized, and were ordered to be confiscated

M. Schnetz, painter and member of the Institute, has been named director of the French School at Rome, in the room of M. Alaux, whose functions will expire on the 31st of December next.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR.—In reply to your inquiry, Judy desires us to say that, in her Problem No. 29, *Chess Players' Chronicle* for August, the White Bishop should s and at Queen's square instead of the K ng s quare

W. L. of Glasgow, and others.—PROBLEM No 445—The error consists in the printer's having p aced a Black *Kt* on the square where the Black *King* should s and The position is a very fine one

J J., of Northampton. Black must move his K ng

J F R., of Stockwell.—The position can have sent must be erroneous p rtaps the white B sack Queen cannot stand on her *fourth* square. Will you favour us with a diagram?

E. S. Q., Princeton.—The problems have duly reached us, and they shall be examined and reported on forthwith

J C B.—Received, with thanks

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 444, by T E B. of Woodford; M P, Margate, Andrew, Dereven, J K R a, of Stuntgardt; W S, of G sgow, Damiano, Stevens, are correct

* * * Answers to Chess Correspondents are for the most part delivered until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 444.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her sq	P takes B, or (a)	3. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K moves
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P in passing	4. Q to K 8th—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK
(a) 1.	K to Q B 4th, or (a)
2. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d
3. B takes P, (ch), and Mates next move.	
(a) 1.	Q to K 7th
2. Q takes Q	K to Q B 4th
3. B takes P (ch), and Mates next move.	

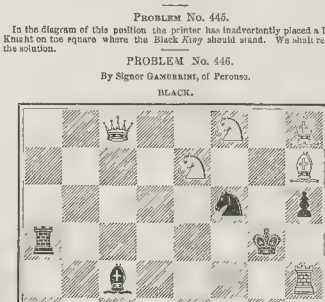
PROBLEM No. 445.

In the diagram of this position the printer has inadvertently placed a Black Knight on the square where the Black *King* should stand. We shall reserve the solution.

PROBLEM No. 446.

By Signor GAMBERINI, of Perouse.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White or Black, having the first move, is to mate his adversary in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE, IN RUSSIA.

The two following games were played simultaneously by correspondence, between Mr SCHUMOFF (at St. Petersburgh) and Mr. KIESERITZKI (at Moscow), both begun September 5th, 1850.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes B	K takes B
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	16. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	P to Q 4th (e)
3. P to Q 4 h	P takes P	17. P to Q B 3d	Q to Q B 5th
4. B to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. P takes P (ch)	Q takes Q P
5. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 6th (a)	19. Q R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2d
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	20. P to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt sq
7. P to Q Kt 5th (b)	Q to K 2d	21. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
8. Castles	Kt to K 4th	22 Q takes Q P	R to Q R 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	23 K R to Q sq	P to K R 4th
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Kt to K B 3d (c)	24. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 3d
11. It takes K B P (ch)	K to his 2d	25. Kt to K 6th	P to Q R 3d
12. Kt to Q 4d	P to Q 3d	26. B to Q Kt 2d	Q to K Kt sq
13. Kt to K B 3d	P to K B 4th	27. It takes R	B to Q Kt 8th
14. Q to her Kt 2d	Q to her B 4th	28. B takes Kt, and Black surrendered	

Notes by Major Jaenisch.

(a) A feeble move; Mr Kieseritzki happening at this time not to know the correct answer, which, as also "Analyse Nouvelle" has shown, is 5 Kt to K B 3d

(b) Mr Schumoff would have derived no decisive advantages from his opponent's error at move 5, if he had not evaded himself of the temptation of carrying on the attack shown in the "Chess-Player's Handbook," pp. 158, 159 Mr Heydebrand and der Lasa is of opinion that Black can easily retrieve himself by playing, instead of—7, Q to K 2d, 7, Kt to Q 5 th, followed by 8. *White* B takes Q P; *Black* P to Q 4th. I will not presume to decide upon the point.

(c) This is too hazardous, but Mr Kieseritzki would not, *cette qui cotte*, have a crowded game.

(d) The game from this point becomes extremely animated and interesting

(e) If he had retired the King, White might have answered with Kt to Kt 5th, having an attack quite irresistible

SECOND GAME.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	38. K P takes B	K to B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes 4th	39. K to B 2d	R to K sq
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	40. K to B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	41. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 8th
5. Castles	P takes Kt P	42. P to Q B 4th	Kt takes Q Kt P
6. Q takes P	B to K R 3d	43. P takes P	P takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d (a)	44. K to B 4th	P to K R 3d
8. K B takes K B P	Q takes B	45. P to K K 4th	Kt to Q R 8th
(ch)	K takes B	46. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	P takes P (ch)
9. B takes P	B takes B	47. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	48. R to Q 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
11. R takes B	Kt to K R 3d	49. K to Kt 4th	R to K 4th
12. Kt to Q B 3d	R to K B sq	50. R to K B 3d	R takes Q P
13. Q to K 5th	Q takes R	51. P to K B 5th	R to Q 5th (ch)
14. Q to K Kt 5th	K to R sq	52. P takes Kt and	K to his 5th
(ch)	Kt to K B 2d	"Queens" (ch)	K to his 5th
15. R to K B sq	Kt to K B 2d	53. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Q 5th
16. Q to K R 5th	B to K 3d	54. Q takes Q B P	P to Q 4th
17. P to Q 6th	Q to K R 3d		
18. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q		
19. R to K B 6th	B to K B 7th		
20. R takes Kt	K to Kt 2d		
21. R to K R 4th	Kt to Q 2d		
22 Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3d		
23. R to K 4th (ch)	K to B 3d		
24 R to K 4th (ch)	K to his 2d		
25. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3d		
26. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 4th		
27. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	B takes Kt		

The game at this point was interrupted by mutual consent, on account of a long journey which Mr. Schumoff has undertaken into the interior of Russia.

(a) In a letter to the editor, Major Jaenisch observes upon this move: "Mr Kieseritzki being known as a great connoisseur of the Muzio attack, Mr Schumoff was advised to forbid it by adopting the somewhat uncommon defence characterised by the moves (*Black*) 5 Kt to K B 3d, and 7. P to Q 3d, in order to play against (*White*) 8 Q R takes P. (*Black*) 8 Q to K B 3d. Mr Petroff, to whom I have since subjected the matter, is of opinion that the proper response for Mr Kieseritzki, instead of his hazardous sacrifice (*White*) 7 Kt to K B P (ch) (by which, however, he could at least have drawn the game, was (*White*) 8 Q to K R 3d.

(b) At this point Major Jaenisch remarks: "This move which will double the rook Black has gained cannot possibly be understood without explanation, and is a curious instance of the full rule of chance even in games of chess by correspondence, as in general in fancy operations. When Mr Schumoff received Mr Kieseritzki's letter containing the move, *White*, 14 R to Q R 5th, which was with a R 4, or 7 to 3, he supposed it was another [illegible] Admiral intended to advance his Q R Pawn to Q 7 th (ch), or, as I do not doubt, to threaten, with the view to profit by the immense advantage which would then [illegible] 14 P to Q Kt 6th, threatening his Pawn just now [illegible] and then probably forcing a game with a Kt more on the board, and this by correspondence!"

A BLESSING ON THE FLOWERS.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

Bishop Hall tells us, in the "Triumphs of Rome," that upon the 15th of August, it was customary to implore blessings upon herbs, plants, roots, and fruits.

It was an ancient Roman rite,
We keep it to this day,
For sacred still in Heaven's sight
The prayers that children pray;
And they are children yet in soul
Who praise the fruitful hours,
And while the gracious seasons roll,
Breathe blessings on the flowers.

There's not a plant upspringing glad,
To meet the sunbeam's kiss,
But hath its smile of welcome had
In some fair land like this;
Each tree that shades the healing well,
Where pilgrim feet may fall,
Each herb that stores the wild bee's cell;—
Kind blessings rest on all.

The good old Saxon mead was brewed,
From honey of the bells,
And still by field and lane and wood,
The horn of Nature swells;
Precious the thorny rose we press,
Where off our footstep passes,
The very bread we break and bless;
Comes of the waysede grasses.

In sickness let us bless the vine,
That robes the sun-browed hill,
In health the fevered cup design,
With a stern Roman will;
And when our last faint thoughts escape,
Our last slow steps depart,
Be all our memories of the grape,
A vintage of the heart

Where is the growth God hath not blest?
The same protecting law
Sends the rich cowls where pride may rest,
The poor man's pallet straw;
By rushy waste or weedy knoll
The moaning bittern breeds,
The lark that sings the ransomed soul
Nestles among the reeds.

The forest pines whose summits quiver
Beneath the lightning flashes,
The tender stems that drooping shiver
To meet the soft rain-splashes,
All feel alike the awakening call
That hits towards the sky,
Low breathing, as the dead winds fall,
Their Father's name on high.

Shall He not love the things He made?
Shall we not praise them too?
"Blest be the flowers," the Roman said,
"Fed by the Roman dew;"
And though on firmer faith we rest
And better lore is ours,
Who blesseth them, he too hath blest
The Giver of the Flowers!

COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—A meeting of the association formed during the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Hyde Park, for the purpose of promoting a cheap and uniform system of colonial and international postage, was held at the house of the Society of Arts on Tuesday, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That it appears to the association that all the arguments used by Mr. Rowland Hill in favour of the justice of a uniform rate of postage apply certainly to colonial, and probably to foreign correspondence. That the cost of conveyance, as was proved by Mr. Rowland Hill, depends upon the number of letters, and not upon the distance, and that therefore the justice of a uniform rate is evident. That the association welcomes the recognition of the principle in the recent adoption of uniform rates for printed papers to some of our colonies. That the simplicity and convenience of pre-payment also appear to apply to colonial and foreign correspondence." The Right Hon. the Earl Granville has consented to become president of the association.

CHRISTMAS BOXES TO POSTMEN.—The following notice, addressed to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, clerks, letter-receivers, letter-carriers, post-messengers, and others, employed in the service of the Post-office, has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"The attention of the Postmaster General having been drawn to a practice, prevailing amongst some officers of the department, of soliciting Christmas gifts from the public, his Lordship desires it to be known that he considers such a practice as objectionable in the highest degree, and has to be resolved to remove from the service any officer who, after this not ce, shall be proved to have solicited from the public any Christmas gift or other gratuity whatever. The postmaster will require every person attached to his office to read and sign this instruction."

DISCOVERY OF A GROTTO.—A very curious grotto, 800 feet long by 70 fast in width, and richly encrusted with stalagmites and stalactites of the most varied and fantastic forms, which it must have taken ages to generate, has just been discovered at Montecatini, in Tuscany, a place celebrated for its powerful mineral springs. The most singular circumstance connected with this grotto is that its temperature is permanently at 96 degrees Fahrenheit, which, together with the close air, renders it impossible to stay within unless in a state of nudity, and even then a copious perspiration is unavoidable. The water slowly filtering in from all sides, has formed a sort of lake within, to which a flat boat has now been conveyed for the convenience of visitors. This grotto has only been explored to the extent above mentioned; but it is considered certain that it has extensive ramifications, indications of which have already been found.

LIMERICK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Mr. David W. Reimbach, late second master of the School of Design at Belfast, has been appointed by the Board of Trade head master of the School of Design, about to be opened in Limerick.

PROVIDENT WORKING MEN.—A quiet, unassuming little society has been in existence for the last two years amongst the journeymen compositors of London, called a "Widow and Orphan Fund," to which the members contribute a small weekly sum; and we understand the committee has, up to the present time, had the gratification of dispensing no less than £380 to the families of deceased members. At the time of enrolment, Mr. J. Thad Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, is stated to have made the remark, that "he loped the example of the printers of London would not be lost upon other trades, who would do well to establish similar societies." At that time widow and orphan funds were being established on a few of the great railways of the metropolis, and are now, we believe, extended to the majority of them. We learn, that although the compositors' fund is a self-supporting, it has received some assistance in the shape of donations, and the committee of the fund will gratefully to acknowledge the receipt this week (per Mr. Joseph Weiler) of £5 from William Scott, Esq., of New-street-square, City. This, and other acts of kindness from benevolent gentlemen, will surely have their weight with those possessed of munificent means to lend a helping hand to an infant society, the object of which must be acknowledged to be highly praiseworthy, and deserving of support, especially when it is considered that the metropolitan printers are, literally speaking, public servants, devoting their short lives, by night almost as much as by day, to the dissemination of intelligence to the world.

FETE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE members of this association, engaged in the metropolitan districts, on Wednesday enjoyed the hospitality of Lord Robert Grosvenor, at his magnificent residence, Moor Park, near Watford. This is the second time his Lordship has thus manifested his regard for this very useful body of lay evangelists; and the entertainment provided, and the Christian courtesy and unaffected condescension displayed by the noble host, Lady Robert Grosvenor, and every member of the family, will long be gratefully remembered by those who had the privilege of being present. Upwards of 100 scripture readers were conveyed to the Watford station by the eleven o'clock train, and from thence to Moor Park by waggons, at his Lordship's expense. On their arrival they met with the most cordial reception from the noble Lord and the several members of his family. The visitors having inspected the magnificent mansion, at two o'clock the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served in the Cyprian Hall (so called from the distinguished artists who decorated it). Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and was supported by the principal members of his family, and the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Vicar of Bookmansworth. Mr. Kingscotes, one of the founders of the society, occupied the vice chair.

The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were drunk and

FETE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION, IN MOOR PARK.

duly acknowledged:—"The Queen;" "The Bishops of London and Winchester, the patrons of the association"

The noble chairman, in a very complimentary speech, then gave "Prosperity to the Association, joined with the health of Mr. Kingscotes, one of its most active founders." (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Kingscotes, in responding, said, he regarded it as a great mark of their esteem to couple his health with the success of the association. The blessing of God had already rested on the work in which they were engaged, and there was reasonable ground for expecting an increased measure of success. If the parochial system were to be carried out, it was absolutely necessary that there should be some persons to help the committee in their onerous work. Clergymen were coming to them, day after day, praying for help. In one parish (St. Giles's) there were now ten missionaries employed. The late incumbent of St. Giles had opened an evening service wholly for the poor. About 800 had constantly attended, and there was reason to believe that, through this instrumentality, God's Word had been blessed, to the salvation of many souls.

The noble Chairman next proposed the "Health of the Rev. Mr. Hodson, Vicar of Rickmansworth."

Mr. Hodson briefly responded

Mr. Goodman then proposed the "Health of Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lady Robert Grosvenor, and the rest of the family."

This toast was warmly acknowledged, the company upstanding.

Mr. Bellington, the senior Scripture reader, then read an address to Lord Robert Grosvenor, signed by 104 Scripture readers, thanking his Lordship for his kindness and hospitality, and for his munificent gift of £500 towards the formation of an insurance and benefit fund.

The noble Lord responded in a feeling address, wherein his Lordship said:—"I remember that upon a former occasion, when I had the pleasure of seeing you under our roof, it was not long after we had taken possession of this inheritance, where I think you will all agree with me in saying that 'Our lines have fallen in pleasant places.' (Cheers) I then said that it gave us great pleasure to inaugurate our new inheritance in a way which might be said publicly to declare our allegiance to our great Master, under whose banners we were enlisted at our baptism and which enrolment was solemnly affirmed by our mature assent and consent, in confirmation. By a singular coincidence, this room, which required a complete renovation, in order to preserve it from decay, was finished only a few weeks ago, and this is the very first assembly that has taken place in it. I hail the auspicious augury, and I sincerely pray that no use hereafter made of it may ever detract from that sacred cause which our festivities upon the present occasion are intended to uphold and maintain." (Cheers). His Lordship concluded by bidding his visitors a hearty welcome.

The party then withdrew, some to promenade in the beautiful demesne, some to enjoy the healthy game of cricket.

At seven o'clock the company again assembled at the mansion, and having partaken of tea and coffee, they sang a hymn, and bade a hearty farewell to the noble host and his courteous and interesting family.

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD BRIGADE MANŒUVRES.

THE Royal Dockyard Brigade at Sheerness displayed, on Monday week, an interesting series of manœuvres, in order to test their general efficiency; commencing with a sham attack upon Queenborough, und mand of Lieut.-Colonel Read. The brigade left the yard in boa for the service of embarking and disembarking troops and or when the procession passed in excellent order, saluted by the the *Monarch*, 84, Captain C. Hope; the boat brigade in advanc Captain Flynn; the artillery, commanded by Major Laws, in f rear of the infantry, commanded by Major Freeman.

The men went through their movements with remarkable Having received the command of Colonel Read through the bu skirmishers landed, and extending, kept up a brisk fire, soon j the artillery; when, to the surprise of Colonel England—an able artillery officer—from the time of the bugle sounding to gun being landed and fired, was but the short space of "two" A temporary bridge being thrown across the fleet by the men, fantry crossed, and took position in the field under the fir artillery and boat brigade, the latter firing from the gun-boa water. Shortly afterwards they were joined by the artillery, through several evolutions admirably, when the right battery of and skirmishers stormed and took possession of the height stands Queenborough Castle, and fired towards the main body being steadily returned. The whole passed off remarkably w guns and men, again embarking, left the shore, with three ch Colonel Read and the officers; the band played "Rule Bri landed at the yard, formed companies, and marched out. T body, with regular drills, and a few more of them annually, wi less, be a valuable force to defend the entrance of the Thames.

THE SHEERNESS ROYAL DOCKYARD BRIGADE ATTACKING QUEENBOROUGH.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ICKLESHAM, SUSSEX.

The ancient Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Icklesham, within a few miles of Hastings, which has been in course of restoration for the last, five years, was re-opened under the happiest auspices on Thursday the 30th ult. This church, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, was found by its present incumbent, the Rev. H. R. W. Churton, late preacher to the Charter House, in a dilapidated condition. His indomitable perseverance and self-denying exertions, encouraged and assisted by his affectionate parishioners and private friends, have at length effected the restoration of one of the finest old edifices in this part of the country.

The work has been admirably executed by Mr. Teulon, the architect. The cost has been upwards of £2000; the appeals made to the liberality of the congregations on the 29th ult., towards supplying a deficiency of £800, were generously responded to, and the collections amounted to upwards of £110.

It may be expected that Icklesham Church will henceforth prove one of the many points of attraction to visitors in a neighbourhood already celebrated for its antiquities. Winchelsea, so well known to tourists, is situated in the midst of the parish of Icklesham, from which the site of modern Winchelsea was cut off by the order of Edward I., in the year 1280, in consequence of the destruction of old Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea. It gave an Earldom to the house of Finch, in the person of the Countess of Winchelsea, in the year 1628. Henry Finch, one of the ancestors of the present Earl, is buried in the south chancel of Icklesham Church, which is within a pleasant walk of the Winchelsea station, on the South-Eastern Railway.

The Illustration shows the restored nave of the Church, west and north; a remarkably fine specimen of Norman architecture.

NAVE OF ICKLESHAM CHURCH, RESTORED.

LARGE TORTOISE AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

IMMENSE TORTOISE.

This stupendous tortoise has just been added to the collection of animals in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It has recently been imported from India. By the number of plates of the vertebral carapace, this specimen is supposed to be upwards of 200 years old. It is the *Pyxis arachnoides*, so called by Mr. Bell, who has very closely studied the habits and economy of tortoises, and has possessed, we believe, for many years, a very fine animal of this genus. There is a remarkable similitude between its hind legs and those of the elephant. In warm countries, which are more congenial to the habits of the tortoise than our variable climate, specimens are sometimes seen of a much larger size than even the vast one now under notice. In this genus (*pyxis*), the anterior part of the plastron or shell is moveable on a transverse hinge, and shuts up the head and fore limbs. Slow, quiet, and inoffensive, this reptile seldom wanders far from its haunts, and trusts only to its passive means of defence when molested. The specimen here figured is in excellent health, and will carry two grown persons on its back.

THE CITY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY'S FETE.

On Saturday last, the 7th inst., on the occasion of the annual festival of the crews and servants of the City Steam-boat Company, so well known

THE CITY STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S VESSELS.

on the river Thames between Chelsea and the City, the Company's thirteen vessels assembled at London Bridge, and proceeded from thence up the river in alphabetical order (A to N), by which letters the boats are distinguished, as well as by the names of the thirteen senior City Companies.

Their appearance on different parts of the route was very striking, particularly between Vauxhall-bridge and Chelsea, where the river being less frequented by barges and other craft, afforded a more open view of the entire line of steamers. After passing Battersea-bridge, the boats were put through sundry evolutions, with the view of combining the perfect control the captains have, even in the most difficult circumstances, over the movements of their several boats. The vessels were then moored off the Company's dock-yard, and the crews lauded to prepare for their festival in the dry-dock, which was tastefully decorated with flags, &c., producing a novel and lively effect. The crews and servants of the Iron S eam-boat Company, who work in conjunction with them in the service of the public, were also present as guests; altogether, above three hundred persons sat down to well-provided tables, and spent the evening in social enjoyment.

The whole was under the direction and management of Mr. Barney, the able superintendent of the City Steam-boat Company.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued directions that in future all log-books forwarded to Whitehall from ships that have returned to or arrived in port, after having made passages, shall be a faithful copy of the ship's log, and contain a tract chart, having marked thereon the winds experienced during the voyage; and further, that in steam vessels' log-books, at noon of each day, the amount of coal on board, the number of days it will last (judging from the average consumption), and the number of hours' steam during the last twenty-four hours, are to be inserted in a column to be taken from the space now used for denoting the true bearings and distance. In the log-books of vessels fitted with a screw propeller, if under steam, the word "steerage" is to be put at the termination of each watch. Printed forms of log-books may be used, provided they be in every respect a true copy of the ship's log.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSING STEAMER 'HARPY."—The *Harpy* steam-vessel, Lieutenant-commander Thomas A. Williams, about whose safety serious fears had been entertained, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday evening last. It appears that her voyage from the south-east coast of America, where she served as tender to the Cleopatra, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Henderson, Commander-in-Chief on that station, was both long and dangerous She left Rio on the 18th April, and Bahia on the 19th May, on her return to England, for the purpose of having such discovered in her boilers repaired. In consequence of those defects she did not reach Fayal until the 13th of July For this long period of time the endeavours to get a sufficient force of steam caused a rapid consumption of coal, till at length the fuel was expended. Recourse was then had to the less valuable portions of the ship's stores, after which the cabin doors were taken down, and coal bags, mess tables, and stools, and at length what guish and ruin could save on board, had all to be converted into fuel. When she reached Fayal, she had only half a tank of water on board, and all provisions were extremely scarce, although her officers and crew had been upon two-thirds the usual allowance for some period, and one-half for a short time, with only a pint of water a day per man. Much suffering was caused by thirst, and this must have been much greater, perhaps fatl ly so, had not Lieutenant Williams taken the precaution of economising the supply of water by saving the condensed steam, which he had collected regularly every ten hours, and had put into the water tanks. Nothing but the greatest exertions on the part of the officers and crew saved the *Harpy* from destruction, and preserved their own lives. She has brought home some invalids from the station, four Kroomen (intended for St Vincent, but which could not be received), and two distressed British subjects.

BOTTOMLESS LIFE-BOAT.—The Portsmouth papers make mention of a model life boat by Mr. Holbrook, which is at present being exhibited in that place, and which they state is so constructed that every part of it can be made use of to save life in case of fire or of shipwreck. The boat is made of mahogany, 50 inches long, to represent one about 26 feet long; it is without a bottom, as a safeguard against capsizing; there is a rope netting to prevent any one from falling through, and also on the outside for others to cling to After a storm is over, a waterproof bottom can be drawn over, and also a covering of the same kind placed over the head and other parts of the boat, and thus render it warm and dry. The boat can be made in various parts, separately, or in a number of compartments, filled with barrels, and so placed as to give great strength to the sides. The stretchers, thwarts, masts, yards, flagstaff, &c., are all separate life-preservers, if thrown out of the boat dashed to pieces; in fact, no part can sink. There are tanks on board, intended for food, clothing, compass, rockets, and many other things necessary; and even the small bags cannot be sunk if placed in these receptacles; and coffee can be boiled in a few minutes at the head of the boat, by a very ingeniously constructed kettle, with only a few chips; whilst the mast at the helm can have a fire close to him. There are also two floats that will hold up a man for about 100 persons in case the ship is sinking or on fire.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—By the new plan of naval retirement promulgated in an Admiralty Order, dated June 25, 1852, it was decided to reduce the number of commanders on the active list to 480, to be effected by selecting 50 commanders to be captains, and placing these officers on reserved half-pay. Of the established number of 480, 40 will be added to the list annually, yearly, until the number reaches 80, when the vacancies only will be filled up. By the same order the number of lieutenants were to be reduced by the promotion of 50 of their rank to be commanders, and placed on half-pay, and they will receive pay list, by selection in the same proportion of numbers as above stated, annually, until the number on the active list will be reduced to a number not permanently exceeding 1200. The Board of Admiralty have determined, in proceeding their resignation, promoted one-half of the number of commanders and lieutenants allowed for the present year, and the present Board have this day promoted and placed the remaining number to complete the 10 of each rank on the reserved half-pay list.

RIFLE MUSKETS.—The Commander-in-Chief desires that the rifle muskets now in course of supply to the troops—which is a proper sized ball in the first instance be furnished at the rate of 100 stand for each regiment, and the armine of the recent augmentation of the infantry thereby be provided for—may be distributed in equal numbers among the companies of each regiment at depôt, and placed in the hands of the head and most experienced marksmen. An arrangement has been entered into with the Ordnance department, by which the troops armed with these muskets will be placed in respect of ammunition two subsequent to the same footing as rifle corps, and all saved 20 rounds annually, two rounds to be issued in the spring, and the remainder in the autumn. It being, however, very desirable that the practice with these improved arms should be carried beyond the ordinary limits proscribed, wherein they may in the first instance have been placed, the Ordnance department will be prepared to issue a further special and similar allowance to corps stationed in particular localities where there is ample range for practice, a requisition forwarded through this department; but such additional portion must, in all cases, be deducted from the established annual supply of ordinary practice ammunition.

RAISING THE MILITIA.—On Saturday last orders were issued by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and by the Lords Lieutenant of other counties to their deputies to take immediate steps for raising the required number of men in their respective districts to serve in the militia to be embodied in accordance with the act passed in the last session of Parliament; and during the next week general Courts of Lieutenancy will be held in most of the counties throughout the kingdom to carry the preliminary matters. To believe the deputies should use such means to induce the required number of men to come forward as volunteers, so as to prevent the ballot, and preserve that voluntary system which unpleasant means from being adopted to raise the number of men required. The bounty for volunteers is £6, and £1 is to be paid on coming forward, and the other £5 by instalments. On Wednesday an invitation to a number of the enrolled Chelsea pensioners who had been selected by Colonel Tulloch, the military superintendent of the pensioners for their efficiency, took place before the colonel and members of his staff, at the officers' quarters in Burlington road, in order to ascertain their competency to drill recruits, as a preliminary movement to constituting the staff of the militia, to the appointments of which efficient and competent pensioners will have the preference. Any pensioner who the men so selected will be called out immediately for 21 days' drill, previous to being appointed to the militia staff. Their pay during the period of drill will be 2s. 6d. per day, exclusive of pension, which they will receive besides. A similar process is being pursued in all the districts throughout the kingdom, and on Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of the Grenadier Guards, inspected a number of pensioners on Hampstead-heath, when several were approved of for service in the Royal Middlesex Militia.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY A COMRADE.—On Saturday night last a quarrel occurred between two privates, namely, Denis Ryal and William Savage, of the 17th Regiment, stationed in the Linen hall Barrack, Dublin, when Ryal stabbed Savage in the breast with his bayonet, and death immediately ensued The dreadful act was perpetrated in one of the barrack-rooms The cause of quarrel has not been ascertained. Ryal is in custody in the barrack

TEMPERATURE OF THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA BELOW THE GULF STREAM.—Lieutenant John Rodgers, in command of the United States coast survey hydrographic party off the Florida Reefs, states that in running soundings off the vicinity of Soldier Key, south of Cape Florida, to the depth of 116 fathoms, specimens of the bottom brought up retained a temperature of 58 deg., the surface water at the same time and day 81 deg.

The *Fire Queen* steam-yacht, Lieutenant Mason, of the *Victory*, acting commander, proceeded to Ryde on Monday afternoon, and brought to off the pier, where she embarked her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, and her Royal Consort the Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and took them to Portsmouth, with the Russian Imperial standard at her main, which is a flag-ship *Victory* saluted. The illustrious visitors landed at the Queen's Stairs in the dockyard, where Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs and staff was in waiting to receive them, and proffered his carriage to convey them to the railway terminus at Landport, en route to London, leaving by the 2.15 P.M. train. Their Highnesses will return to the Isle of Wight in about a week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CROPS.—The accounts received from all parts of the country are, generally speaking, most satisfactory as regards the cereal crops. There is, however, no doubt but that the recent heavy rains are calculated to produce the most disastrous effects now that the harvesting operations are being carried on A great deal depends upon the weather for the next few weeks. We regret to find that in some few districts the farmers are complaining of the appearance of mildew in their wheat crops. In Kent it is stated there is an extensive blight in the wheat, which has only been detected since the commencement of harvest operations. Oats have been cut in many places, and the produce is anticipated to be excellent, both as to quality and quantity. The barley also looks well. The disease in the potato appears to be unfortunately of a more general and virulent character than ever it was before, as it has exhibited itself in almost every part of the United Kingdom, and is rapidly spreading its influences. The most gloomy reports have been received as to the state of that crop in Ireland. The hay harvest promises to be good and abundant. Although serious apprehensions had at one time been entertained as regards the bean crop, the accounts recent y received report more favourably; and there is now a likelihood of a fair produce, though perhaps under the average. The pea and turnip crops indicate an abundant supply.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—A vacancy in the representation of the city of Durham has been occasioned by the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Grainger, which we noticed in our last edition last week. Sir George Grey, who had been applied to to present himself as a candidate to the constituency, has declined. It is rumoured that Mr. Henry Fenwick, who lately contested Sunderland, will be the Liberal candidate.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of cattle and implements of husbandry of this society for the present year, was held on Tuesday, in a fine open enclosure in the vicinity of Bedford, belonging to the Rev. J. D Carr. There was present a large number of the nobility and gentry of the county, including Earl Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Lovaine, one of the members recently elected for the northern division, and the heir apparent of the duke of Northumberland, and Sir George Grey. Many of the yeomanry and tenant farmers were also in attendance, and a considerable body of the agricultural labourers from the immediate neighbourhood. The weather was exceedingly favourable for the occasion, and the day throughout the close the show was interrupted for about a couple of hours by a violent storm. The dinner in the evening was under the presidency of Earl Grey, supported on the right and left by Lord Lovaine, Sir Matthew Bell Ridley, Bart., Sir [illegible] Bart, Sir Walter Trevelyan, Captain Grey, [illegible] Master of Newcastle, &c. Several loyal and appropriate toasts having been given, the company separated at an early hour.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN BATH.—A project has been started for the erection of a Crystal Palace in Bath. The site proposed is the Sydney Gardens: the eastern ends of the open space has been selected. The principal view of preserving the noble central avenue. The building, like the original Crystal Palace, will consist of a nave and transept: the nave is to be 144 feet long and 48 feet wide, and the transept 26 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 70 feet high. The outside will be supported by ornamental iron buttresses, and several improvements are to be introduced in the construction. The cost of the building is estimated at £6000, and it is proposed to form a company, and to raise the amount in 1200 shares of £5 each. We understand that Messrs. Fox and Henderson have agreed to erect the building, and render it fit for use in twelve weeks from the day of its commencement; and we believe we may add that there is much probability of the design being accomplished.—*Bath Chronicle.*

A PARTY OF PLEASURE FOR AUSTRALIA.—Among the passengers who went out to Australia in the mail steamer *Formosa*, which left Southampton on Saturday, was a gentleman of that town who went out in her on pleasure, and intend returning to England immediately. One of the gentlemen took his wife with him; the other only made up his mind to go in her a day or two before she sailed, as soon as he did so he went and paid his ninety guineas for a first class berth

WHITSTABLE OYSTER SEASON.—On Monday the Whitstable oyster-dredging season commenced. The whitstable oyster grounds never bore a finer crop than they do this year, and the oysters are well flaked and in full flavour. An extensive spat of brood oysters have been discovered on the grounds, and the weather has been highly favourable for it.

STRIKE AMONG THE CALICO PRINTERS AT BRADFORD.—In consequence of the printers not being able to comply with the terms proposed by the masters at the commencement of this season, they have struck work. On Friday week they marched in procession to the factory and fetched away their tools.

THE FACTORY LAW.—On Sunday a meeting of delegates from the factory operatives was held in the large room of the Cotton Tree Inn (Mr. William Farley's), Leeds-road, Bradford, "as the circular convening the meeting stated, 'to a decision upon the following questions:—1st, Is it desirable to apply, in the next session of Parliament, for a legislative enactment to restrict the moving power to 10 hours? 2nd, Whether the best means for securing such improvements in the present act, without at present interfering with its principle, as will make it really effective for its intended purpose.' Mr. Fayl Hargreaves in the chair. The discussion was long and warm, but the delegates present stated their opinions as to the working of the law The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That our endeavours during the present year to vindicate the principle of the Ten Hours' Act, and to accomplish the above objects, to urge upon our respective constituencies to provide such funds as may be necessary, and thus make the present Factory Act effective for its intended purpose."

FOUR MEN STRUCK WITH LIGHTING.—Between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last John Blaby, of Friswell; John Brandrick, of South Lynn; and Thomas Lyon, of Fincham, all in the county of Norfolk Lyne; workmen in the employ of Sir H. Peyton, Bart., of Swift's House, Bicester, were, in the farm stable, in which they had taken shelter during a storm, struck by lightning. Lyon and Brandrick were more or less scorched and otherwise injured, they are likely to recover

DESTRUCTION OF A MILL AT KEIGHLEY.—On Monday evening a fire broke out at the corn-mill of Messrs. W. and J. Bairstow, known as Hainsbeck Mills, which ended, after a few hours, in the entire destruction of the building, in spite of every effort to stay the progress of the flames. The building was an extensive one, four stories high, and 111 feet long, and situated near the toll-bar on the Hal fax road. The loss will amount to nearly £10,000. The premises were only insured for £3780.

FATAL THUNDER STORM AT MANCHESTER.—A terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and hail, occurred between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, which occasioned the death of four persons and the injury of three others. The scene of the calamity was at Ardwick-green, the building of which is not yet completed, called Albert-terrace, situated in Ridgway-street, near Bradford-road, Manchester. The lightning struck nearly all of the houses, shattering the chimneys in many instances, tearing the plaster of some of the rooms and the framework of the windows. James Dowd, a labourer, at work in one of the rooms entered by the electric fluid, was killed on the spot. John Taylor, a slater, thirty years of age, who was also at work in another of the houses, was likewise struck by the lightning and killed on the spot. Two men who were in the ground-floor of the eighth house—William Glover, a carter, and Thomas Speakley, aged eighteen—were also struck dead. Three other persons residing in this row of houses were prostrated by the lightning, and rendered insensible for a considerable time.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A CONVICT.—On Monday afternoon, three engineers attached to the factory at Woolwich Dockyard, went on board the *Wolfesea* steam-vessel, lying alongside the wharf-wall, adjoining the store-house, to assist in getting up the boilers, and the gang of convicts at work at the time on board the vessel, he voluntarily offered to go down into the boiler and take up the three engineers, which he did, assisted by his brother convicts, who all lent a willing hand; and, after many efforts, having to come up for breath several times to get fresh air, he succeeded in bringing up the three bodies through the narrow opening of the man-hole a most difficult task under the circumstances of the case, one of the engineers being of that class that they did not appear the slightest resistance in his body for upwards of a quarter of an hour after he was taken out of the boiler. Fortunately, all the engineers have recovered, and were able to attend to their work the following morning, still complaining of pains in their chests. It appears that Thompson has served two years and four months of the period of seven years' transportation, to which he was sentenced by a court martial for running away from a pigeot of the Royal Artillery, in which corps he was serving at Bermuda, and when relaxen drawing his bayonet on his serjeant He is a fine, tall young man

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The inquest held on the body of William Floyd, who was killed near Coventry a few days ago, while travelling as a passenger upon this railway, terminated on Monday, when the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, are of opinion that the cause of the accident was the defective state of the straps of the axle-box, thereby causing the death of William Floyd, and the jury cannot separate will out expressing their decided opinion that the inspection of similar carriages ought to be made more minute, and more frequently, so as to insure the safety of the public.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—A special petty session has been recently convened at the Town-hall, Stockport, by Joseph Heginbotham, Esq., of Edgley House, High Constable of the Stockport division of the hundred of Macclesfield; and Mr. James Collier Harter of Broughton, High Constable of the hundred of Salford, for the purpose of assessing the amount of compensation (under £30) to be paid to certain claimants for damage sustained to their property during the late riots in Stockport and Heaton Norris. The Court consisted of the Mayor of Stockport (Mr. John Boothroyd), Mr. Thomas Walmesley, the town clerk, and the clerk to the magistrates. The claimants were all put to their oath, and the damage claimed, with a few exceptions, were allowed in full. The amount awarded is about £300, in sums varying from £1 to £50. Five cases were adjourned.

MIDLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The foundation stone of a [illegible] building about to be erected in Nottingham, and intended to be occupied as a training institution and as an asylum for the indigent blind of the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, Leicester, and Rutland, was on Tuesday laid by the president, the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The Belfast Chamber of Commerce, an association composed of the first mercantile men in Ireland, have appointed a sub-committee of their body to prepare a memorial to the Government, on the subject of the duties on French wines, and requesting that the Chamber should be represented at such importance to the mercantile community of the north of Ireland, that a special meeting of the Chamber was ordered to be called for Saturday, the 24th inst.

SANITARY OPINIONS.—At the Nottingham assizes, Baron Alderson complained of the intolerable smell in the court. Mr. Wilmore, Q.C., said there was a universal stench throughout the town. He had found the same unpleasant smell, on every part of the town he had visited. (Laughter.) Baron Alderson: I will not let the Court rise till the smell is stopped. I would sooner sit on a dunghill. I will fine the county if it goes on. Serjeant Miller said the stench was considerably worse in the passages of the court. Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.: My Lord, it is partly accounted for: there has been a local board of health established here. (Loud laughter.)

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—A pleasure boat, containing the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, rector of Limerick, his son and some aged respectively twelve and thirteen; his nephew (son of Colonel Power, at present in India), aged seventeen, and two seamen, while proceeding last week from Limerick to Youghal, was suddenly capsized; when the whole party, with the exception of the Archdeacon and one of the seamen, met with a watery grave. The rev. gentleman was discovered clinging to a rock, quite exhausted, and almost insensible. The boatman saved himself by means of a plank, which he succeeded in grasping.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A few days ago, as Mr. James Bailey, son of Major Bailey, of Stapeley, near Nantwich, a fine young gentleman, aged nineteen years, was bathing at Wistaston, he was drowned. The deceased was swimming across the pool, when he suddenly sank and was drowned. He is supposed to have been attacked with cramp, as he was a good swimmer.

DESPERADO RENT BURGLARY.—Mr. Gerrard, a farmer, resides near Didsbury, about five miles from Manchester; and about nine o'clock on Monday evening he and his wife, two chi dren, and a man and maid servant, had just retired to bed, when they heard a number of men rush up the farmyard to the back door. On looking out at the back bed-room windows they saw four or five armed men, wearing masks, who presented pistols and demanded admission. Mr. and Mrs Gerrard went to the front window, and there they encountered two more armed men, who presented pistols. As they then removed all their prisoners into a cellar and locked them up. They pondered the house of £10, and a quantity of clothes, a watch, and Mr. Gerrard's gun, and then went and sealed it under the pool, where he suddenly sank and was drowned. He is supposed to have been attacked with cramp, as he was a good swimmer.

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ESCAPE OF THE CONVICT SPARROW.—On Wednesday information was forwarded to the various metropolitan police-stations of the escape of the notorious convict William Sparrow, who was tried with two others. Hard and Mags, for the Frome murder, but was ultimately acquitted. Some time since he was arrested on the charge of having committed two daring burglaries, and was sentenced, during the present assizes, to 20 years tran portation, and conveyed to Wells, where he was keenly ironed, but, notwithstanding, on Tuesday evening last he adroitly managed to elude the vigilance of the gaolers, and escape. Sparrow is about 33 years of age, five feet high, sallow complexion, sharp grey eyes, and dark brown hair, cut short, and has a very sullen appearance. He was dressed in a short smock-frock, dark trousers, and white straw hat. Another convict named George Bell, under sentences of ten years transportation, also escaped from the same murder, but was ultimately acquitted. Some time since he was arrested on the charge of having committed two daring burglaries, and was sentenced, during the present assizes, to 20 years tran portation, and conveyed to Wells, where he was keenly ironed, but, notwithstanding, on Tuesday evening last he adroitly managed to elude the vigilance of the gaolers, and escape. Sparrow is about 33 years of age, five feet high, sallow complexion, sharp grey eyes, and dark brown hair, cut short, and has a very sullen appearance. He was dressed in a short smock-frock, dark trousers, and white straw hat. Another convict named George Bell, under sentences of ten years transportation, also escaped from the same dock, and

9½; Ditto, Oswestry, 15; South Devon, 19; South Eastern, 68½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 6½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 46½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire (guaranteed 6 per cent), 148; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 32½; Wilts and Somerset, 104½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per cent, 19½; East Anglian, 3; Eastern Counties, 6 per cent, 14½; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 158½; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 14½; Great Western and Southern (Ireland), Eighths, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New 2410, 14; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per cent, 148½, ex div; Ditto Preference, 4½ per cent, 8½; Norfolk Extension, 2½; North British, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6 per cent, 4½; York and North Midland, 10.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besançon, 2½; Grand Junction of France, 4½; Madras, 2½ pm; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 24½; Ditto, 6% 3 per cent Bonds, 13½; Paris and Lyons, 19½; Paris and Strasbourg, 24½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; Western of France, 9½.

Mines have been very inactive. On Thursday, Agua Fria shares were 1½; Australasian, 3; Australian Freehold, ½ to ¾; Bacon, 1; British and Australian Gold, ¼; Caroo's Creek, ¼ to 1; Colonial Gold, ½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; General, 9½; Liberty, 2; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Phillip, 1½; Tin Croix, 1⅜ to ½; and West Mariposa, ½.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consols Market has been much firmer to-day, and prices have steadily advanced. The Three per Cents, Money and the Account, have marked 99 to 99⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅛; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102⅜. The Unfunded Debt is steady. Foreign Bonds dull; but the value of Railway Shares is well supported.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat, coastwise, have been very moderate, viz. 2810 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent, and in fair average condition. From up-to-day by land carriage, the receipts were comparatively small, and the show of samples was limited. Holders generally were firm, but as we have a more favourable change in the weather, and a large import of American flour, upwards of 22 000 barrels, the demand was by no means so active as on Monday. However, a good clearance was effected, and, in some instances, really fine parcels were 1s per quarter higher than on that day. The transactions for forward delivery were limited, owing to the high rate of money by the growers. We had only a moderate show of foreign wheat. Good dry qualities sold readily on previous terms, while fine and secondary kinds was well supported. Floating cargoes of wheat and flour sold at very full prices. The barley trade, owing to the falling off in the arrivals, was tolerably steady, but we have no improvement to note in the quotations. Malt dull, at late rates. We had a better sale for good sound oats, at 6d per quarter more money. Other kinds as last advised. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were tolerably firm.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2810; barley, 222; malt, 300; oats, 6.0; flour, 830 sacks. Irish oats, 3690. Foreign: wheat, 9485; barley, 2118; oats, 11,060; flour, 1400 sacks 22 800 barrels.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s. Rye, 30s new. Barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Lincoln and Norfolk ditto, 28s to 30s; Chevalier ditto, 32s to 36s. Kingston and Ware, 34s to 35s; Chevalier, 36s to 38s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto 18s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; Cork white, black beans, new, 30s to 31s; ditto, old, 31s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 32s to 34s, boilers, 33s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s. Suffolk, 37s to 41s, Norfolk and Yorkshire, 37s to 42s per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 17s to 22s per barrel; French, 37s to 39s per sack.

The Seed Market.—The demand for most kinds of seeds is very inactive, at our quotations:—

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 46s Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s; hempseed, 36s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s, white ditto, 5s to 6s; and tares, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel. Rapeseed, new, £31 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 0s to £5 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 0s to £7 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 35s to 40s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 52s; white ditto, 48s to 64s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 7d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 29s 7d; beans 32s 8d; peas, 33s 6d.

The Gazette Average.—Wheat, 42s 6d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 30s 6d beans, 33s 10d; peas, 33s 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The public sales have passed off somewhat fully, yet prices have been mostly supported. Privately a fair business is doing, and common sound Congou is held at 9½d to 8½d per lb. The show of samples is large up to Saturday last. Duty was paid on 32 734,836 lb., against 14,362 729 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—Owing to the withdrawal of the Treasury Order permitting the mixture of chicory with coffee, this market is firmer, and prices have an upward tendency. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at from 44s 6d to 45s per cwt.

Sugar.—Our market is steady, and late rates are firm. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 37s 6d to 38s 6d; middling to good, 33s to 37s; grocery, fine and good white Bengal, 39s 6d to 40s 6d; fine grainy yellow, 38s 6d to 39s per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at from 41s 6d to 42s for low to fine. The total clearances to the 31st inst. 4,653,890 cwt., against 4 205 706 ditto last year

Provisions.—Irish butter is in very moderate request, and somewhat lower to purchase. Fine weekly Dorset is quoted as 84s to 86s per cwt., and fresh, 80 to 82s per dozen lb Foreign rather drooping. In bacon very little is doing. Hambro' steadier, 62s to 66s; mocking 54s to 58s per cwt. Lard has advanced 1s to 2s. Hungary tradeless, 42s to 44s; Irish, 44s to 45s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—In the auction sale business doing is by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices are well supported. P Y C on the spot is selling at 38s 6d; and for forward delivery, 38s 9d per cwt. Yellow, 37s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 4d per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 30s per cwt on the spot. Sperm and Southern qualities are the turn higher. Otherwise, the demand is steady.

Spirits.—Brandy is in good request, and quite as dear as last week. In rum, very little is doing. Proof Leewards, is 2d to is 9½d; and proof East Indis, is 6d per gallon, proof.

Hops.—The demand is active, and prices continue to advance. Fates currents, 48s to 58s; Kents, 66s to 68s; and Valencia raisins, 33s to 34s per cwt.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales, scarcely any business has been done in this market. Prices are, therefore, scarcely nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue very large, and in excellent condition. The demand is steady at from 90s to 125s per ton

Cattle.—Prime Scots, at West Hartley, 13s 6d; Chesters' Main, 12s 6d; New Tanfield, 12s 3d; Redesmuth Main, 11s 8d; West Wylam, 12s 6d; Eden Main, 12s 3d; Lambton, 14s 9d; Silverwell, 14s 6d; Killing Nellies, 14s per ton

Hops (Friday).—Our markets is very scantily supplied with both yearling and old hops. The demand for all kinds is strictly confined to immediate wants, at last week's quotations. The plantation accounts are still in favour of a large growth; hence the duty is assumed to be from £190,000 to £200,000.

Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 0s to £10 10s; Weald of Kent ditto £5 0s to £7 7s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £6 5s; Yearlings, £3 10s to £5 0s; old olds, £1 0s to £2 2s per cwt.

Smithfield (Monday).—To-day's market was very sparingly supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior The few prime breeds on offer sold readily, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations; otherwise, the beef trade was firm, and a good clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were on the decrease, whilst the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, and in some instances the currencies had an upward tendency However, the top figure for Downs did not exceed as per 8 lb. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at very full prices; but the sale for lambs was far from brisk, a like rates. The pork trade ruled dull. Much cows sold slowly, at from £14 to £19 each, including their calves' calf.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 2s 8d to 2s 8d, prime Scots, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; neat small porkers, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; lambs, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; suckling calves, 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Total supplies, beasts 658; cows, 130, sheep and lambs, 7310; calves, 308; pigs, 320. Foreign: beasts 421; sheep and lambs, 1200, calves, 160. Scotch: beasts, 15.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand steady, at very full prices

Per sib by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

BANKRUPTS.

W CRABTREE and S SHEPHERD, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironfounders. J PUGILL, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchant. J BEALBY, Leeds, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer. T and J HUTCHINSON, Sunderland, Durham, grocers. H JONES, Chester grocer. J KEDDELL, Gravesend, Kent, brewer. G LOCKE, jun, and R ROGERS, Leeds, flaxspinners T and A MCHEE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers. J WINTERBOTTOM, handkerchief, Yorkshire, spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

JANE HASTIE, Carluke, Lanarkshire, innkeeper.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

BANKRUPTS.

T DELF and N TRUBNER, Paternoster-row, City, booksellers. G BALL, Pondicherry-street, wine-merchant. R S SUTTON, Preston, Southampton, proprietor of the Royal Pier Hotel, Castle pleasure-grounds. J SYLVESTER, Bermondsey-wall, ship-chandler H COBBS, Bouverie-street, Shoe-lane, paper-hanging-manufacturer. W HOLLAMBY, Brighton, publican, chemist, grocer. E BUTT, Newcastle-place, Edgware-road, lacemen. G W ARKWRIGHT, Nottingham-place, Hanover-square, J HOBBINS, Chester grocer. J SWIFT, Staveley, Derbyshire, grocer. T LAMPLUGH, grocer Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J HOOD and CO, Glasgow, manufacturers. A JOHNSTON, Banff, spirit merchant. J MORRISON, Islay, clothier

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst, the Lady Lilias Gordon, of a son.—On the 6th inst, Lady Rose Greville, of a son.—On the 8th inst, the wife of the Rev W C Moore, M.A., of St Mary's, Newington, of a daughter.—On the 8th inst, the Hon Mrs Reginald Dicy, of a daughter.—On the 8th inst, the wife of the Rev James Park Whalley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst, Emma, second daughter of William Pulleyne, Esq, of York, to Colonel G Cobbe, of her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery.—On the 5th inst, William Stevenson, late Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Captain Stevenson, late Grenadier Guards, to Marie Antoinette, eldest daughter of Colonel Saunderson, of North Brook House, Sussex, late Grenadier Guards, and of Lady Maria Saunderson.—On the 7th inst, Henry Blandford Sneyd to Jane Anne, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Savage, of the Royal Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Sneyd Savage, Esq, of Bromley Hall, Staffordshire.—On the 7th inst, the Rev Garnons J Hilton, rector of Bedlington-with-Leaveland, Kent, to Katherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Bridges.—On the 8th inst, at the parish church, Twickenham, by the Rev D Lewis, D D, John Philip Trew, Esq, of the Stock Exchange, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Butler Lee, of Downshire-grove, Old Kent-road.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst, the Lady Louisa Pole, wife of Sir Peter Pole, Bart, and daughter of the late Earl of Limerick.—On the 5th inst, aged 40, the Rev John Parry, rector of St John's, Wapping, and late Fellow of Brasenose College Oxford, of confirmed small-pox, after eleven days' illness.—On the 6th inst Major Charles Hope, late of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, in the 72nd year of his age.—On the 3d inst, Mrs Rawlings, of Denmark-hill, aged 71.—On the 8th inst, of her age.—On the 8th inst, Lady Chermside, wife of Sir Robert A Chermside, M.P., C B, H ——On the 10th inst, at his residence, 91, Cannon-street, John Coleman, Esq, in his 84th year, deeply regretted.—August 8, at 7, Seria's-place, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 76, Eliza Ann, the beloved wife of Mr S Stephens, jun

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

THE first stone of this institution, one among the most needed and serviceable of the numerous charities which adorn the metropolis, was laid on Thursday last, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, President of the Hospital *ex officio*. Prior to the ceremony, the committee and officers of the institution, with their ladies, were entertained at the Mansion House with an elegant *déjeûner*. The Lord Mayor arrived at the site of the building, situated in the City-road, soon after two o'clock, and was received with loud cheers. Mr. Harker having obtained silence, the proceedings were opened by an appropriate prayer, composed and delivered by the Rev George Taylor, honorary chaplain, after which his Lordship went through the usual form in a truly mason-like manner A brass plate was deposited beneath the stone, on which is engraved—

St. Mark's Hospital. The first stone of this Charity, founded October, 1835, as the Infirmary for Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, by Frederick Salmon, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, F S A., F.L.S., was laid by the Right Hon. William Hunter, Alderman, Lord Mayor of London, President, August 12, 1852 John Wallen, Architect.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CITY-ROAD: THE FIRST STONE LAID ON THURSDAY LAST.

His Lordship subsequently addressed the assembly in a simple and heart-stirring manner, setting forth the benefits the charity had already conferred, in having relieved 7500 poor since its foundation. The new hospital will be constructed to receive fifty in-door patients, distributed through light and airy wards, containing not more than eight beds in each—an original plan, likely to be productive of a great increase of comfort to the sufferers. Before the company separated, three cheers were given for her Majesty the Queen; three for Prince Albert, a governor of the hospital; three for the success of the undertaking; and a similar number for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the committee and officers of the institution.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

THE first section of this important work was commenced with great ceremony on June 4, which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, and the county of Charlotte generally.

At nine o'clock the carriages, waggons, &c., with the directors, shareholders, and guests, drew up into line at the Court-House-square; and at half-past nine, the immense procession advanced, headed by the carriages of the Directors, in the leading one of which was displayed the Royal standard, and passed through Frederick, Water, Elizabeth, Queen, and Harriet-streets to the St. John-road; thence *viâ* Chamcook to the Ferry-road; and, after a pleasant drive through the woods, the procession arrived at Bartlett's farm, ten miles from St. Andrew's, the place selected for commencing the works. The ground was tastefully decorated with flags; and a large number of people from St. Stephen and the neighbouring state of Maine, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. At twelve o'clock, Colonel Murray, the Administrator of the Government of the province, accompanied by Mrs. Murray, arrived upon the ground, and was received by the directors and officers of the company, under a salute of thirteen guns. His Honour and Mrs. Murray were then escorted to the spot selected for turning the first turf, when the Rev. Dr. Alley offered up an appropriate prayer for the success of the great undertaking.

The contractor, Mr. Brookfield, was then formally introduced to Col. and Mrs. Murray, and had the honour of presenting to Mrs. Murray the spade and barrow to inaugurate the work. Mrs. Murray then gracefully raised the first turf, deposited it in the barrow, and tipped it at the end of the plank prepared for that purpose, as emblematical of the commencement of the stupendous work. A salute of 19 guns was then fired in honour of the occasion. In the absence of the President, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, the Hon. Col. Hatch proceeded on behalf of the Company to cut and turn a turf; and was followed by Alexander Light, Esq., the engineer, and John Brookfield, Esq., the contractor, in the same operation. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony Colonel Hatch addressed the meeting upon the advantages that must necessarily accrue from the connection of the great Atlantic by railroad with the great St. Lawrence and those inland seas stretching to the Far West. "It was a noble and magnificent scheme (said the hon. Colonel) to bring the products around the shores of this great sea to a point being the nearest on the waters of the inner Passamaquoddy, at St. Andrew's, to Quebec, and to exchange them with those brought from so populous and fertile a country as Canada." "The completion of the work," added Colonel Hatch, "would far outrun all present calculation in the good to proceed from it—in the immense trade—in linking the hearts of the inhabitants of the lower and upper provinces together—producing internal strength, union, and respect abroad; and, above all, to insure to them the continuance of the blessings of the British Constitution, which secured to all civil and religious liberty."

His Honor the Administrator of the Government then expressed the great pleasure which it afforded him to be present, and to have assisted at so interesting a ceremony.

Mr. Light and Mr. Brookfield next addressed the assemblage; Mr. Light observing that he had carefully examined and made surveys throughout the whole extent of the line, and had no hesitation in saying that there existed no difficulties of any importance. that the grades and curves were all particularly favourable, and that the general facilities for construction were all that could be desired.

"Success to the undertaking" was then drunk in champagne, amidst deafening cheers. "The health of her Majesty" was drunk; and "God save the Queen" was sung.

The company then retired to the Bower, where a cold collation was served.

EQUESTRIAN STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

THE beautiful Statuette, engraved upon page 120, is one of the latest works modelled by the late Count D'Orsay. The Duke is represented on his charger in an easy and natural *pose*, and holding his reconnoitring glass in his hand. The likeness is very good, and the expression of the figure of the iron Duke is admirably given. The horse is beautifully modelled, and the work fully attests the taste of Count D'Orsay, and his skill in the manipulative portion.

This Statuette, which is sixteen inches in height, is placed on a black marble pedestal, eighteen inches in height, by twenty in width at the base; resting on the outer edges of which are lions in bronze.

The noble Duke has expressed himself much pleased with this work, and upon learning that other copies would be produced by subscription, his Grace, at once consented to patronise the undertaking. The Statuette may be seen at Mr. Waleaby's picture-gallery, 5, Waterloo-place.

THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.

(With a Portrait from a Drawing on Stone, by R. J. Lane, A.R.A., published by Mitchell, Old Bond-street.)

WITH Alfred Comte D'Orsay there has died a remarkable man, and ended a strange career. He was never what is called a public character, and yet he possessed a European reputation. He never came openly into the lists as artist, author, or diplomatist, yet all who knew him were never tired of lauding his brilliant faculties for all these three departments of intellectual exertion. He lived a fated, semi-mysterious life. He was at war with society, yet society in its most brilliant items delighted in his converse. He outraged popular opinion; yet popular curiosity hunted him, and popular admiration paid him a sort of grotesque homage, sometimes sparkling of him with a sense adoration as a species of incarnate Apollo Belvidere, and then mocking him the hero of fantastic orgies, so wild and strange, that *gobemouchers* loved them from its heart. The story of D'Orsay's life is the tale of the mutual influence of two minds. Think it over, and it stands forth a strange romance of affection and infatuation—of the nicest susceptibility to one class of mental influences—of the sternest obduracy to another. A great career was broken—all social usages were set at nought—all ordinary paths of ambition were forsworn in obedience to the sway of one female mind. Beneath its domination a life of semi-exile—yet in its sphere full of delicious influence exerted upon the most susceptible of minds—a life of the studio, of the garden, and of the *salon* was led for years and years in the midst of every object of refinement and art; the inhabitants of the secluded sphere caresses of the world's judgment of its ways, but visited in their retirement by the world's most brilliant and dainty spirits. D'Orsay, whose life was not only a study but a romance, will probably yet point many a moral and adorn many a tale. Endowed with the mere gifts of person, the most brilliant powers of conversation, and an instinct for art, which led him to revel in its every branch; he was also a man of the kindliest mind and most amiable impulses, besides being blessed with an amount of fine sense and strong judgment rarely conjoined with the delicate appreciation of the arts. Yet with all his common-sense and power of judgment of the rule of conduct, and all his affectionate sympathies and longings, he could commit a life-long outrage upon affection, and support a life-long deviation from the rules of policy and propriety. Who shall reconcile these mysteries of character, or find the clue to this strange riddle of life? Had it been the conception of a novelist, it would have been pronounced brilliant and mean; captivating and repulsive; and its brilliancy and its meanness equally false. Critics would have proved its moral impossibility and its intellectual monstrosity; and so the romance of "The Comte d'Orsay" would take its place with the Vivian Greys and the Cecils of the age.

As yet the materials for a biographic account of the departed are exceedingly scanty. His life, when it is written, will be one of sensation; one of character, the subjective analysis of a peculiarly-constituted and peculiarly-placed mind. It is known that, in his early days, he kept a diary, and his

THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.

writes from Paris that, even amid its paroxysms, the sufferer could support conversation with admirable courage and finely-acted *bonhommie*. The writer adds, "If a tithe of the artists who beset his studio, to request favours, attend his funeral, we shall indeed require a monster train." Since, then, the last honours have been paid to the deceased. His beautiful and accomplished sister, and her husband, the Duke de Grammont, charged themselves with the final duties. To them Alfred D'Orsay was ever a loved relative, and it is said that in grief and bitterness of spirit he lately exclaimed that only their affection reconciled him to his "expatriation" from England. He had come to regard our country with another eye than that of the flippant young Frenchman prompt to fathom our *ennui* and its causes. He knew us better, and regretted us the more.

Alfred Count D'Orsay lies not far removed from the remains of the woman who ruled his destinies. In the churchyard of Chambourcy there rises a marble memorial. D'Orsay himself designed its proportions. On either side is a sarcophagus, surmounted by a tablet of white marble. The one is the grave of the Countess of Blessington—the other of the Count Alfred D'Orsay.

DEATH OF TONY JOHANNOT.

Death has been busy in the realms of art of late. The members of that band of choice spirits who adorned the splendid artistic epoch of Louis Philippe, are fast disappearing. Pradier has sunk into his grave. Death has carried off another of the most eminent French sculptors, Feuchères, who died in Paris, only two days after Pradier; and on Saturday last, whilst the remains of Count D'Orsay were being laid in their earthly resting-place, the funeral obsequies of Tony Johannot were performed in the cemetery of Montmartre by M. Coquerel, junior, the Protestant clergyman, in the presence of MM. Henry Monnier, E. Isabey, Diaz, Picot, Roqueplan, Perignon, Déraisne, L'Haridon, Derval, and other artists, friends of the deceased.

Tony Johannot was born at Offenbach in 1803, and devoted the earlier years of his life to the study of botany and music. He first became known by a picture, representing a woman giving drink to a soldier, which was exhibited in the Louvre in 1831, and at once established his reputation as an artist.

It was not by his painting, however, that he acquired his highest fame. His engravings on steel have placed him in the first rank of European artists: his illustrations of the works of Byron, Scott, Molière, Cervantes, &c., are *chefs-d'œuvre* universally known.

This eminent artist died in straitened circumstances: his end was sudden and affecting. On the 4th inst., after spending a cheerful afternoon at home with a party of friends, he went to the "cercle of Choiseul." On returning to his house he was seized with apoplexy, and, after lingering for a few hours, he breathed his last.

All the resources of medical art proved ineffectual, and his friends received at the same moment the intelligence of his illness and its fatal termination. His last thoughts, even in the agonies of death, were directed to his favourite art. "My picture will never be finished," said he, alluding to his "Ruth and Boaz," which he had on the day before his death so tenderly sketched. There can be nothing, in fact, more masterly than the treatment of the patriarch; nothing so touching, so chaste, so tasteful, as the attitude of the gentle daughter of Israel, who reverently bows before the aged man—

> Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
> Like the sweetheart of the sun,
> Who many a glowing kiss had won.

STATUETTE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

THE LATE TONY JOHANNOT.

Near to this lovely sketch, on an easel, may still be seen some fresh and recent outlines which the great artist had intended as a fellow to another of his celebrated pictures, the "Episode de Pillage sous François I.," which was so warmly admired last year on its re-exhibition at the Louvre. The fortunate possessor of this picture is the Count de la Ribeaudière.

It was by religiously devoting himself to his favourite art (as his almost equally celebrated brother had done before him) that Tony Johannot hastened the fatal crisis which so suddenly paralysed his hand. A few days before his death he said to some of his intimate friends, alluding to the next exhibition, that he should not, on that occasion, allow himself to be forgotten, "as he had done for the last few years."

The death of this eminent man is a great loss to the literature of France and Europe. Poets and historians always found in him an able interpreter of their most eloquent conceptions, a rival in grace and imagination, if he did not surpass them all in depth and harmony.

Not only was Tony Johannot a great artist—he was something better—he was a good man, and may be held up as a model to the rising genius of France and other countries, to show the possibility of uniting the purely artistic life with the high and in every way respectable qualities which adorn a private existence, and which ought to be still more eminently the characteristic of the greatest artists than of others less exalted. Who, in fact, will not preserve a deep remembrance of the urbanity, trustworthiness, and modesty, of Tony Johannot?

On the very eve of this lamented event, when painting the chaste episode from the Book of Truth, his thoughts, no doubt, rose up towards Him who is an imperishable light for those whose genius is the manifestation of Himself on this earth.

Tony Johannot was, at the time of his death, in his 49th year.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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EMIGRATION AND THE GOLD FEVER.

THE most popular word of the present day is "Nuggets." The mystic syllables are founding an empire. Emigration has become the topic which swallows up all others, and throws into the shade even such once-engrossing subjects of discussion as Protection, Lord Derby's consistency, and the great Budget of Mr. Disraeli, still looming hazily—and lazily—in the distance.

In whatever light we may regard it, the present Emigration, or 'Exodus," of the two great British races, the Saxon and the Celtic, is remarkable. There is a simultaneous exodus of the Germans and Norwegians, especially towards the United States of America; but the British Emigration is the largest and the most important. It has recently divided itself into two principal streams—one, chiefly Celtic, over the Atlantic to the land of comfortable farms and easy elbow-room; and the other, chiefly Anglo-Saxon, across the Pacific to Australia. The Celtic Emigration, though not uninfluenced by the gold fever, and by visions of the diggings and "placers" of California, is, for the most part, industrial and agricultural, and looks more to the possession and cultivation of fertile land than to sudden enrichment by the discovery of gold. The other is far more influenced by the hope of sudden wealth in the mines, than by considerations of slower, and perhaps surer and better, wealth derived from commerce and agriculture. Yet, for a long period prior to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the emigration from the British Isles had been annually increasing. The gold fever has merely added strength to a tidal efflux, that was strong enough before.

French, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and the Central and Eastern Europeans, have remained almost inert. They seem to have lost the power of colonising, and the inclination for emigrating; and, with few exceptions, not to be compared with the out-going multitudes of Great Britain, they remain fixed to the ancient soil. Not so the Europeans of the north-west. Amongst these, want of room at home has forced the enterprizing abroad, and would have done so had California and Australia been as bare of gold as the sandy plains of Holland or the fens of Lincolnshire. But while the Celtic emigration has increased, not simply because gold was to be had for the washing or the digging, but in consequence of the natural operation of long antecedent causes, the Saxon emigration, stimulated by the gold-fever, has increased in a still larger ratio. A new class of people, better educated, and perhaps more desperate, and needing only the more powerful inducement that gold alone can supply, has for the first time found its native land too small and too poor to contain it. The middle stratum of society has been stirred. Sudden and boundless wealth is the dream that is dreamt. One paroxysm of cupidity has followed another. After the Railway Mania has come the Auro-Mania, and with the Auro-Mania have appeared all the ordinary and extraordinary symptoms and effects of popular credulity, rapacity, and excitement. The "diggings" is the word in everybody's mouth, while in too many instances the emigrant's scanty purse has been made the subject of a too successful rapacity and swindling by those who think that Popular Credulity is as good a California as any other. Those whose sole wealth lies in their stout right arms find rivals in men of softer and more polished manners, and with little capacity for physical hard work. The mere labourer of country or of town has no longer the market to himself; but law, physic, and divinity, the army and the navy, the shop and the desk, the betting-office, the gaming-house, and the casino, and the ancient and numerous confraternity of the "knights of industry," all contribute their levies to swell the popular tide that has set in towards Australia.

Those whose business it is to record the progress of events have long observed the rapidity of the process by which Ireland has been depopulating herself, to make the United States rich and

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM ANTWERP.—(SEE PAGE 130.)

powerful. That process has required no extraneous aid, and no forcing of any kind. Since the Australian fever broke out, England and Scotland have been shipping off the able-bodied and active-minded, who could find no profitable employment at home, with a rapidity almost as great, and have been founding by this means a Southern Empire, destined in due time to rival the great Empire of the West. The process, left to its natural development, was not rapid and satisfactory enough in any of our colonies. Canada, and those fine adjacent territories of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, languish for want of British blood, and are in imminent danger of being subjected to the ignominious fate of being "catawampously" annexed by the American Union. Even Australia herself is not profiting as she ought, by the favour which she enjoys, and is exposed to the danger of losing as much, or more, in sheep and cattle, and other consumable and exchangeable commodities as she is likely to gain in gold. But in England there is scarcely any public evil for which a remedy or a relief is not attempted; and we notice with pleasure the concurrence of three several schemes for benefitting at the same time the colony, the British Empire, and that large class of deserving people, who, if left to the ordinary chances of life, would never emigrate at all, but remain behind, a source of weakness and expense to the public, and of discomfort and misery to themselves.

The first to which we would direct attention is the society for promoting female emigration, and which especially devotes its attention to the suffering class of needlewomen. Several interesting accounts have from time to time appeared in the public journals, of the departure of ship-loads of these fair victims, escaping from destitution and all its horrible concomitants in London, to plenty—and, let us hope—to happiness and honour, in a new land. In this class may be included the emigrational proceedings of the society or company formed under the auspices and management of Mrs. Chisholm; to which every friend of our colonies and of the working classes must, as we do, wish all possible success and prosperity.

The second movement is, as yet, but in its infancy; but is quite as important, and likely to be as useful to the colony, to the mother country, and to the emigrants themselves, as the first-named. There are, unfortunately, in almost every parish in Great Britain (though the number has sensibly diminished since bread became cheap), many poor men and their families who are either wholly or partially burdensome to the public, and who would gladly, if they had the means, emigrate to a country where their labour is valuable, and where their presence would be a blessing and not a curse to the community. It has been proved by the example set in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, that these persons might be enabled to reach Australia at an expense to the public of less than a year's maintenance in the workhouse; and that, on the mere score of economy, any parish so disposing of them would make a good bargain for itself, and perform at the same time a benevolent and useful act. It seems that the praiseworthy example is about to be followed—and Australia, that refuses to receive our convicts and the dregs of our prisons and hulks, will be but too thankful to receive, and to help to pay the passage of, our honest and willing poverty.

The third movement is more important than either, because it includes in its operations a far larger area. The Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland suffer from the identical evils that have befallen the Irish. These evils are an erroneous system of land tenure, a too exclusive reliance on a precarious and low diet, and an almost insolvent landed proprietary. The poor people are in consequence reduced to a state which is deplorable to contemplate, and for which emigration appears to offer the only available remedy. They are a peaceful, a loyal, a religious, and an industrious race. Wherever they go they make friends and prosper, and their children and grandchildren become in due time the magnates of the land in which they are enabled to establish themselves. In the western isles there are hundreds of such estimable people surviving at this moment, and who would be invaluable to Australia, if they could be got there. "The people of those isles," says a letter with which we have been favoured by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the chairman of the London Committee for promoting their emigration, "are pressing upon us in greater numbers than ever to be sent to Australia, especially since the re-appearance of the Celtic scourge, the potato blight, which seems to be the appointed instrument of Providence to drive this race to other and more favoured lands. We have also had ships placed at our disposal to a great extent by the Government and the Emigration Commissioners. All we want is money to advance to the poor people for the payment of their deposits (which include bedding and cooking utensils) and outfits. The average cost is only £3 a head, of which £1, according to a rule of the society, which is always strictly enforced, is paid by the landlord. This peculiar feature of this emigration is, that the people go in entire families. Each ship is a colony in itself. From the grandfather and grandmother, to the newly-born infant, they all go."

Another letter, from Sir John MacNeil, relates a curious fact. The spirit of emigration has found its way, it appears, to the remote island of St. Kilda, and stirred up a desire to go to the Antipodes amongst a people who rarely ever visit places even so near as the main land of Scotland. "How they have caught the infection it is hard to say, but the fever is running high, and I should not much wonder," adds the writer, "if the whole 21 families, or 110 souls of which the population has consisted for the last dozen years, should propose to migrate, like a flight of their own puffins."

We shall no doubt have future occasion to record the efforts made on behalf of the unhappy Scottish Celts of the islands, but in the meantime, in connexion with the engrossing subject of Emigration, we recommend the society which has been formed for their transmission to the new land, where they are so much needed, to the attention of all who are interested either in the fate and prospects of this unhappy people, or in the permanent prosperity of Australia.

THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—From all quarters proofs of the extraordinary productiveness of the Australian "diggin's" multiply. An extensive firm in Melbourne thus writes:—"We believe that between 40,000 and 50,000 ounces weekly are sent into Port Philip from the Mount Alexander diggings, and that in our own colony the receipts average 10,000 ounces weekly." All people, it is added, are getting rich, and showing it by their independence. At the rate of production thus mentioned, the annual yield would be between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000. It appears, moreover, that the comparatively limited production of the Sydney or New South Wales mines is owing to the superior attractions which have drawn away the population to Mount Alexander, and not to any falling off in the amount originally obtained. Indeed, it is alleged that fresh deposits are being found every day, and the Rev. W. B. Clarke is said to have reported to the Government the existence of a tract of country along the Bendoc and Deloraine rivers supposed to be 400 miles in extent, and which gives signs of general richness. It was not thought, however, until large additions should be made to the population by immigration, that any new fields would be turned to much account. The last quotation of gold at Sydney was 64s. per oz. Owing to the demand for the Port Philip market, the stocks of produce of all kinds had been greatly reduced, and prices were rapidly rising. Flour, tea, coffee, rice, spirits, and beer were in great request. The complaints of the scarcity of labour were increasing every day, and the desertion of ships both at Sydney and Port Philip was severely felt. The consequent expenses to the owners will be very great, and the evil had been increased at Sydney by a decision of the Water Police Court in favour of a crew who, upon technical grounds, asserted their articles to be invalid. The decision was ultimately reversed by the Supreme Court, but not until the crews of many other vessels, acting under its influence, had absconded. The inefficiency and indifference of the police as regards making any subsequent arrests is particularly censured.

Since November there have been coined at the Mint 3,500,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The grand *fête* in honour of the re-organization of the National Guard at Paris, on Sunday last (which is noticed at length in another page), when taken in conjunction with other proceedings, both recently and at the present moment, throughout France, would appear to be but one of the steps deemed requisite to Imperialise the public sentiment of this country, by vividly recalling the most interesting reminiscences, and accustoming the people to the most characteristic emblems of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, so that the feeling of the speedy advent of the Empire, with a Bonaparte at its head, may gradually grow upon the public mind, and become a thing of course.

In the provinces this policy is seconded by the assiduity and skill with which the local authorities and Government officers influence the Councils of Arrondissement, and other constituted bodies to pass resolutions and agree to addresses to the Senate, in which Louis Napoleon is hailed as the saviour of France; and measures are recommended for the consolidation of his power on an irremovable basis—that is, in fact, for the re-establishment of the Empire. The following are some of the latest published of these official documents:—

Moselle (Thionville).—Considering that, if the courageous and necessary act of the 2d of December has saved France from the immediate dangers which menaced her, the provisional position of the Government of the Prince President is still a cause of uneasiness for the future, and maintains the culpable hopes of men who brought society to the brink of ruin—considering that it is the duty of every good citizen to seek the means of averting fresh catastrophes, and putting a period to a state of things which maintains uneasiness in the country, paralyses industry, commerce, agriculture, and public credit, the Council expresses a wish that a *Senatus consulte*, in conformity with the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, should propose to the suffrage of the nation the re-establishment of the hereditary empire in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic.

Marne (Chalons).—The Council, on meeting for the first time since the 2d of December, spontaneously gives its complete and sincere adhesion to the energetic act of the President of the Republic, which saved France from the immense misfortunes that menaced her, and expresses its profound gratitude towards the Chief of the State for the patriotic devotedness of which he has given such signal and numerous proofs.

Meuse (Bar le Duc).—The Council of Arrondissement considers itself to be once more the organ of the population it represents, by praying the Prefect to convey to the Prince President the homage of their profound gratitude and entire confidence. His Government has put an end to struggles full of peril, and unhalpful parties, consolidated power by giving it unity, reassured and strengthened threatened civilisation. May Prince Louis Napoleon receive the thanks of the Council, with its most ardent and sincere wishes for the stability of his power.

Cher (Bourges).—The happy change which has occurred in the general situation of the country since the 2d of December, the return of the public mind to ideas of order and government, and the religious principles which are the best guarantees of the future, are due to the wise and patriotic administration of his Highness Prince Louis Napoleon. Penetrated with a profound feeling of gratitude, the Council of Arrondissement of Bourges expresses a wish that Providence may preserve, as long as possible, the precious days of the Prince President, in order to enable him to consolidate his work.

Haute Garonne (Toulouse and Muret).—The Council expresses the wish that the Senate, influenced by the circumstances and the great interests of the country, will seek the means best calculated to consolidate in the hands of the Prince President the power he holds from the national will.

Indre (Chateauroux).—The undersigned, members of the Council of Arrondissement of Chateauroux, at the close of the first part of their session, are unwilling to separate without expressing the sentiments of profound gratitude with which they are penetrated for the eminent services rendered by the Prince President to the country, by re-establishing order and tranquillity.

Indre et Loire (Tours), before separating, the Council hastens loudly to manifest its adhesion to the energetic and salutary act of the 2d December, by which the Prince President has saved France, and its civilisation, from the frightful scarcity which would have caused her to disappear from the rank of nations.

Maine et Loire (Angers) The members of the Council of Arrondissement of Angers, penetrated with gratitude for the immense services rendered to France by Prince Louis Napoleon, convinced that his preserving and patriotic solutions will secure, with stable institutions, the salvation and prosperity of the country, respectfully express to the Chief of the State their profound sentiments of gratitude, as well as their hopes and the tribute of their entire devotedness.

The severity of the restrictions and warnings with which the journals both of Paris and the departments are harassed is astonishing. The *Gazette de France* of Monday evening contained, at the head of its first column, a first *avertissement*, or warning, from the Minister of Police, for an article which it gave on the 14th inst., and "which," the said warning says, "contained, in the midst of pretended ministerial justifications, assertions completely erroneous, and of a nature to disseminate doubts as to the real intentions of the Government." The *Ordre*, of Dijon, has received a preliminary warning from the Prefect of the Côte d'Or, for publishing an article copied from the *Union*, of Paris, the object of which, the warning declares, was to depreciate the Constitution of January, 1852. The caprice which reigns over these official warnings is shown by the fact that the article in the *Union* had passed unnoticed in Paris, and escaped without any blame; but when another journal copied it, that journal was at once warned, the zeal of the departmental prefect being less easily contented than the vigilance of the official persons at headquarters. Another instance of this vexatious interference is that in which the conduct of the Prefect of the Puy-de-Dôme, who lately gave a preliminary warning to the *Ami de la Patrie*, on account of its having engaged in a literary quarrel with the *Journal de Clermont*, and who has this week sent notice to the latter journal that it would receive a similar warning if it replied to the article of its contemporary.

General d'Ornano has been named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. He was born at Ajaccio in 1785, and descends from a Corsican family, which has already given two Marshals to France, under Henri IV. and Louis XIII. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign at Marengo. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to General Leclerc in the expedition to St. Domingo. After the battle of Iéna he was named colonel of the 24th regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he made the campaigns of Switzerland and Poland in 1806 and 1807. After the peace of Tilsit he served under Marshal Ney in Spain and Portugal, and was made General of Brigade after the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro. He followed the Emperor into Russia in 1812, and was promoted to the rank of general of the division on the eve of the battle of La Moskowa, where he was at the head of the cavalry. In 1814 he commanded the army which covered Paris. General d'Ornano reckons 48 years of service and 20 campaigns. He was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1834, and Grand Cross in 1830.

Amongst the recent recipients of the decoration of the Legion of Honour, on the occasion of the *fête* of the 15th, was M. Dupont, of the *Corps Législatif*, who has been for many years at the head of a large printing establishment in Paris, and since the revolution of February he has carried on his business to some extent upon the principle of association, admitting his workmen to a share in the profits. On the news of his appointment to the Legion of Honour, the workmen, whether by previous concert or not we are unable to say, set out for St. Cloud to thank the President for the honour conferred upon their master. They were received almost immediately by the Prince, who was walking in the park at the time of their arrival. The foreman made a speech, in which he alluded to the regard paid by M. F. Dupont to the "rights of salary" in his arrangements with his men. The President replied, that in decorating M. Dupont he had wished not only to reward an eminent printer of thirty-five years standing, but also a master who missed no opportunity of doing good to his workmen.

The rumour that General Petit had died from a stroke of apoplexy is unfounded.

The Minister of Justice, M. Abbatucci, assumed this week *par interim* the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, M. Bineau, during the latter's absence from town

The accounts of inundations from the late heavy rains in the south are numerous and distressing. The Rhone is constantly rising. All the low country is inundated. Several families living on the quay of Bourg-le-Valence have been obliged to quit their dwellings on account of the waters penetrating into them. At Avignon the waters rose to 4 metres 30 centim. (14 feet) above low water mark. The latest accounts of the 12th, however, announce that the waters were beginning to subside. The Isère and Drome have also risen considerably. The latter, being well enclosed with dykes, has caused no damage; but the Lèze has inundated large tracts of country. The torrents of rain that have fallen in the vicinity of Strasburg have also swelled the Rhine, so that all the lower portions of the *banlieue* of that city are under water.

The *Pays*, Government journal, recommends that the ports be at once opened for the admission of foreign corn, as the harvest will be found to be below an ordinary average The corn markets have risen from 1f. to 1½f. for the hectolitre. In Normandy the rise is in some places twice as much.

A rather alarming fire broke out in the private study of the President, at the Palace of the Elysée, on Friday se'nnight, whilst the Prince was at St. Cloud. The discovery was made about midnight, by one of the sentinels on duty at the Palace; and, as all the doors were locked, a hole was pierced through the wainscot to obtain an entrance into the study. The air having been thus admitted, the flames burst with such violence through the opening that the officer of the guard was compelled to abandon his attempt, and to rouse the firemen, who used every exertion to prevent the fire from spreading, which they accomplished after an hour of untiring exertion. Every article, however, in Louis Napoleon's study—furniture, papers, &c., was reduced to ashes. The loss would have been more considerable but that a few days previously the President had removed several valuable articles, fearing they might be injured by the damp, and amongst them several manuscripts of the Emperor Napoleon.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week represent the excitement which had been at first created by the apparent possibility of a collision with Great Britain, arising out of the misunderstanding on the fisheries question, as greatly allayed; and the return of the New York journals to a more rational view of the question as being pretty general. It was even stated in letters of the 4th inst. from Washington, that the question had been temporarily settled, and that Mr. Crampton, the representative of Great Britain, had sent a despatch to the British Government, urging it to suspend orders and to withdraw the naval force. Some further seizures of American fishing-vessels, within British waters, had been announced at New York at the period of the latest dates from that city, viz. the 7th instant; but they had occurred previous to matters presenting the aspect of a pacific solution of the difficulty which they now wear. A great number of people assembled on the 31st ult. to see the steam frigate *Mississippi*, get under way for the fishing grounds. Contrary to general expectation, she left the port without making any demonstration. The frigates *Columbia* and *Savannah* were being fitted out for the same destination.

The American schooner *Coral*, condemned for a breach of the fishery treaty, has been sold at St. John's, New Brunswick.

The following despatch from Commodore Perry to the United States' Secretary of the Navy had been received at Washington:—

EASTPORT, MAINE, Aug. 5.

I have been collecting information. Everything indicates a favourable issue. I shall leave for St. John's, New Brunswick, to-morrow, tog permitting.

The St. John's (New Brunswick) papers of the 2d instant state that Vice-Admiral Seymour had purchased a brig and a schooner, which had been manned and armed to protect the colonial fishermen from the encroachments of the French. The papers re-assert that the British Government had no intention of enforcing the headland to head and part of the fisheries treaty, nor of demanding reciprocal free trade as the price of arranging the question.

At Washington, in the the Senate, a message was received on the 2nd instant from the President, transmitting a report of the acting Secretary of State, and stating that Commodore Perry, in the steam-ship *Mississippi*, had been dispatched to the fisheries to protect the Americans. Amongst the correspondence laid before the Senate was a letter dated July 8, 1852, from Mr. Crampton, to Mr. Webster, in which, in friendly terms, he gives notice of the intention of the British Government to resist the encroachment of the United States fishermen. A calm discussion then ensued, and the subject was adjourned.

Mr. Crampton's letter is as follows:—

"WASHINGTON, July 8.

Sir,—I have been directed by her Majesty's Government to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States a measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's Government for preventing a repetition of the complaints which have so frequently been made of the encroachment of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and of France upon the fishing grounds reserved by the convention of 1818. Upon representations which have been addressed to her Government by the Governments of the North American provinces in regard to these encroachments, whereby the colonial fisheries are most seriously prejudiced, directions have been given by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty for stationing off New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence such a force of small sailing vessels and steamers as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the infraction of the treaty. It is the command of the Queen that the officers employed should be specially enjoined to avoid all interference with vessels of all friendly Powers except where they are violating the treaty, and to act upon all occasions in a manner not calculated to give harsh or unnecessary proceedings where circumstances compel their arrest or seizure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration. JNO. F. CRAMPTON.

The *New York Herald* gives a list of the steamboat accidents from January 8 to July 28, from which it appears that 20 accidents occurred during that period, by which 438 people were killed and 100 injured. The destruction by fire of the steamer *Henry Clay*, on the river, near New York, while racing against another steamer, and the loss of upwards of 70 lives by the catastrophe (which we noticed briefly last week), still continued to excite consternation and indignation. The following is a short analysis of the persons killed:—

Bodies found and recognised	..	..	61
Not identified, at Yonkers ..	..	..	8
Not identified, at Bellevue ..	..	..	3
Total number of bodies found	..	..	72
Missing, known to have perished	..	..	3
Total ..	..	..	75

Mr. Thomas Collyer, part owner of the vessel, had been arrested and held to bail, and warrants had been issued for the apprehension of the captain, officers, and engineers.

A terrific conflagration occurred at Savannah on the 3d, by which upwards of 75,000 dollars' worth of property was consumed.

Lake Erie has been visited by a heavy squall, inflicting considerable injury on the shipping. No lives were lost.

The British barque *Charlotte*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was burned on the 31st ult. at the South West Pass. Her cargo, consisting of 1900 bales of cotton, was totally consumed; officers and crew fortunately saved.

Cholera was raging severely at Rochester; upwards of 100 cases, many of them fatal, having occurred within three days.

In the case of Thomas Kaine, the fugitive from justice in Ireland, where he had been charged with an attempt to commit murder, Judge Bell has ordered the writ of *habeas corpus* to be discharged. A second writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted by Judge Nelson, bringing the prisoner before him on the 11th inst. Accompanying the writ was a lengthy opinion on the case as it stands, wherein the Judge doubts the legal authority of the United States Commissioner to act in the matter. The object of the writ is to remove the whole of the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

From Central America and the shores of the Pacific we also have advices by the present arrival.

In the city of Mexico much apprehension was created by the daring depredations of the Indians, the Yucatecas tribe having attacked a town not more than 100 miles from the capital. It is said that several battles had been fought between the Mexicans and Indians, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss.

The President of Costa Rica had issued a manifesto declaring the assent of his Government to the basis of the settlement of the difficulty with Nicaragua, as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States.

From the west coast of South America we learn that Peru has warned New Granada not to interfere in the affairs of Ecuador. It is very likely that the Flores movement will lead to a general war among the South American republics.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indian mail received by the usual monthly steam communication, brings from Jamaica the same unvarying tale of distress, disease, and generally-increasing depression in what had hitherto been the sources of prosperity, which all the advices from that island have for a considerable time past conveyed to us. The latest date from Kingston is July 27. At that time the smallpox and measles continued to rage with undiminished violence in the city of Kingston, there being no less than 5000 cases of smallpox alone. The weather had been intensely hot, and the island had suffered much from an unusually long drought.

It is stated that a valuable copper mine had been discovered in the parish of Metcalfe, and was being worked. Samples to the extent of a ton and a half of ore have been brought to England, in charge of the proprietor, and a party of miners are to be sent out without delay.

The fever of emigration to Australia had somewhat subsided in Kingston, although several parties had arranged to leave as soon as the vessels chartered in America to convey them should arrive.

From Trinidad we learn that a fearful accident had occurred to the steamer *Victoria*, running between Port of Spain and San Fernando, the boilers of which exploded on the 16th ult., killing several persons, and seriously wounding many others.

INDIA.

By the Overland Calcutta Mail of July 3, we have recent accounts from the seat of the Burmese war, which notice the occurrence of two smart rencontres with the enemy since our last advices. The first of these, viz. the repulse of the Burmese from Martaban, which they had attacked a second time since it fell into our hands on the 5th of April took place on the 26th of May. The attacking party of the Burmese was about 1000 strong, under the command of the ex-Governor of Martaban, with a reserve of equal force. About six o'clock in the morning they assailed our outlying pickets and drove them in. A party of the 49th being sent out to reconnoitre, was met by a heavy fire, and returned with several men wounded. The Burmese force then advanced to within 200 yards of the camp, and kept up a smart fire. The artillery opened on them with grape, and, after a few rounds, they dispersed and took up a position on the Pagoda-hill, above the town, where they set up a flag, as if with the intention of making a stand, or of driving our troops out of camp. A well-directed fire of round-shot being opened on them, they took down their flag and retired. Commodore Lynch, with three of the cutters of the *Hermes*, proceeded up the Salween to intercept them, while Captain Tapley, in his armed cutter, with a boat of the *Medusa* and the marines of the *Feroze* and *Medusa*, proceeded south of Martaban, with the intention of going round to the westward to gain such intelligence as he could of them.

The second "affair" with the enemy took place on the 4th of June, at the city of Pegu, to which a small expedition had been dispatched to aid the Peguese against the Burmese, from whose rule the former had revolted at the commencement of the present campaign. The Peguese having some months back defeated the Burmese garrison of Pegu, and driven all Burmese detachments from their neighbourhood, the ex-Governor of Rangoon marched upon that city with a strong force, retook it, and inflicted the most atrocious cruelties on its inhabitants; and it was to aid them to expel a second time their Burmese tyrants that the expedition was sent by Gen. Godwin. It numbered about 250 troops. It was intended to send double that number; but sufficient carriage (boats) could not be procured in time. The force was "ably assisted by some 3000 Talians" (the cultivating caste), who joined the expedition close to Pegu; our force consisting of 100 men of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, under command of the Captain Ormsby; 100 men of the 67th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Hicks; and 30 Sappers and Miners, Madras Army, under Lieutenant Mackintosh, with Lieutenant Mayne, field engineer.

They embarked on June 3, on board the Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Phlegethon*, and were accompanied by that vessel and her Majesty's ship *Fox*, under the command of Capt. Tarleton. When our troops arrived (on the 4th) in the neighbourhood of the Burmese position, the sun was still high, and they halted, intending to defer the attack until the evening. The Burmese, however, marched out with two gold umbrellas and a strong body of cavalry to attack us. They were allowed to approach quite close, and then dispersed with a volley: the Pagoda was stormed, and the enemy was pursued into and through their works, but their loss could not have been great, as they retreated with precipitate. Our loss was one seaman killed, three seamen, two sepoys, and one camp follower wounded.

The expeditionary force, after destroying the fortifications, returned to Rangoon on the 5th.

It was considered doubtful whether the Peguese and Talians would be able to prevent the Burmese from reoccupying Pegu, most of their leaders having been massacred after its recapture, and many thousands of the survivors having taken refuge in Rangoon.

Everything was quiet round Bassein. The enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in numbers to seek protection under our rule. The troops were all very healthy.

With respect to the prospects of the war and its consequences, we find it stated in the Indian papers that the Burmese policy seems to be to avoid meeting us on the ground we have chosen for ourselves, and to carry the war into our own districts by invading the Assam frontier and the territories of the Rajah of Cherpoor. To such a measure is not ill-judged. To defend so extensive and intricate a frontier at all would require more troops than we could well spare, and the malaria of the frontier jungles was found last war to be of the most deadly description. The best way of defending such a frontier would be that successfully adopted in the last war under similar circumstances—to make a rapid advance on Ava from Rangoon. The Burmese troops on the northern frontier would, in that case, be immediately recalled to the defence of their country.

The annexation of a certain portion of Burmese territory is generally regarded as the natural and unavoidable result of the war, as it is the most desirable in a political and commercial point of view; as it will become necessary to protect the inhabitants who have espoused our cause from the vengeance of the Burmese, and to incapacitate the King of Ava from putting us to the expense of another war.

From India Proper and the north-west frontier, there is no news of interest.

The foundation-stone of new sanitary barracks for European troops at Ootacamund, was laid with great ceremony on Waterloo-day, by Sir R. Armstrong and the Lord Bishop of Madras. In these are to be located a couple of hundred men at a time. The monsoon season had set in, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain daily.

The present arrival brings no intelligence of the missing steamer with the Bombay mail of the 25th June; but it was the impression of nautical men at Alexandria that the steamer had been compelled to put back.

From China there is nothing calling for special notice. The rebellion was still talked of, but the reports were very contradictory, and no reliance could be placed on them. It seemed to be formidable, and to occasion much apprehension.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices to the second week in May have been received from Victoria and South Australia. The city and district of Adelaide indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months previously, were cheerless and comparatively deserted—had once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, in Victoria, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort had been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350 000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne was still proceeding with much activity, but most of the men's families were left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government escort. The late Ballion had effectually relieved the province from impending ruin. This healthy reaction will continue so long as the Adelaide mint offers £3 11s. per ounce for gold, assay value, or £3 8s. cash, while the ruling rate at Melbourne, by latest advices, was only £2 19s. per ounce.

From Victoria (Port Philip), we learn by the Melbourne papers that the Lieutenant-Governor was making arrangements to stem the torrent of crime pouring upon the province; he had authorised the erection of six out-stations at Mount Alexander, each to accommodate an assistant commissioner, with a staff of officers, three horse and sixteen foot police, two police magistrates, stations and barracks for pensioners. The salaries of assistant-commissioners had been increased from £300 to £400 per annum, and their establishments in proportion. The iron auxiliary screw steamer *Comet*, from San Francisco, was running regularly between Melbourne and Sydney. Her Majesty's brig *Fantome* was duly expected to arrive, and would give protection to the shipping, and prevent a resurrectess of so daring a robbery as that effected on board the *Sydney*, which we noticed last week. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violence, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, proving too clearly the frightful consequences of having a penal settlement in the vicinity, from which the most desperate characters can pour in, without let or hindrance, in hundreds, with the convicts' passport—a ticket of leave.

Some rain having fallen, the gold-diggers had recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget—the largest yet—had been found opposite Golden Gulley, and was said to be worth £2000. Many fatal accidents had occurred, owing to men falling into deserted holes, or the earth falling in upon them when undermining, and the want of due care.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE TEN HOURS FACTORY ACT.—In some of the manufacturing districts much agitation exists at the present time on the subject of the observance of the Factory Act, which was passed a few seasons ago, relative to the limitation of the hours of labour in factories. On Sunday last a crowded meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Queen's Hotel, Todmorden, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the strict observance of the Factory Act in this respect, which they complain is violated by the masters. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the limit of ten hours per day, and 9½ hours per week for women and young persons in factories is their right, which they have never in any way consented to abandon, and this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to obtain a restoration of that limit." "That the provisions of the Factory Acts are openly violated by the employers in many districts, and to the manifest injury of the honest employers, as well as to that of the workpeople; and it is the opinion of this meeting that no law short of a restriction on the moving power, and under severe penalties, can ever effectually protect the rights and interests of those who are entitled to the benefit of the Factory Acts." "That an application be made to Parliament in the next session, for an amendment of the Factory Act, to include the restoration of the 10 hours limit, and a restriction on the moving power, and that all factory operatives who may be detained upon the premises after such stoppage occurs should be considered as at work." "That a subscription be forthwith raised to defray the necessary expenses of such application to Parliament." The proceedings terminated by the appointment of a general committee and a managing committee to carry out the resolutions.

BUCKS AND BEDS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting the county church of Marsworth. The church at the present moment presents a pitiable spectacle, the roof being off, part of the walls only standing, and the ancient monuments, slabs, and tombstones, having been carried off. A more pleasing subject, however, which the gentlemen visited, was the fine old church of St. Mary, Ay-esbury, now, after much contention with a dissenting population, in a complete state of restoration, the only thing wanting to complete the whole being the pews. At two o'clock a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the White Hart. Mr. T. T. Bernard was unanimously voted into the chair. Mr. Slater, of London, read a long paper on the "Ground Plans of Cathedrals," remarking that they were generally all cruciform in shape. He then described St. Paul's, London, York Minster; and those of Canterbury, Lincoln, Carlisle, Bristol, Oxford, Peterborough, and Ely, commenting on their distinguishing peculiarities; also on those of Wales, which are much smaller than ours. Mr. Hurst followed, with a paper on "Municipal Corporations." The Rev. W. H. Kelke read a paper on "Sculptured Monuments of Books," and exhibited many beautiful drawings illustrative of the subject. The Rev J. Taddy followed, with an essay on "The Moral and Intellectual Character of Mediæval Architecture;" and he dwelt on architecture as the means of expanding and raising the mind. The Rev. W. J. Burgess read a paper on "The Fortifications of the Northern Division of the County of Bucks." The Rev. A. Baker, of St. John's, Marylebone, delivered an interesting discourse on seats and other furniture in churches. He denounced the pew system, and took it for granted that it was for ever annihilated, and that open seats, without doors, would in future take their places, and gave an instance where the Duke of Wellington had lately refused a subscription to a church at Walmer if they persevered in these odious pews: the matter was afterwards compromised by his Grace being satisfied with the seats being left without doors. In the evening a large party sat down to dinner at the White Hart.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held on Wednesday at the central station at Derby: Mr. John Ellis in the chair. The report stated that the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, show an increase from traffic receipts of £37,441, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of 1851. The proportion which the working expenses have borne to the receipts from all sources during the half-year has been £41 3s. 7d. per cent, exclusive of rates, taxes, Government duty, and the provision for renewal of permanent way, and increase of rolling stock. The balance available for dividend is £166,842 2s. 5d., and the directors recommend that a dividend (subject to income tax) be declared payable on the 1st of September next of £1 10s. upon each £50 Midland Consolidated Stock; 15s. 3d. upon each £100 Birmingham and Derby Consolidated Stock; £3 upon £100 Consolidated Preferential Stock; and £1 10s. upon each Erewash Valley share; and 2s 3d. per share upon each £16 13s. 4d. share, being 4½ per cent. per annum upon £5 per share paid, leaving a balance of £2154 2s. 10d. to be carried to the next account. A resolution for the adoption of the report was then put and carried unanimously, after which the chairman moved the usual formal resolutions, declaring dividend *pro rata*, as recommended in the report.—Carried. By a subsequent resolution the directors were empowered to dispose of the £50 and £40 shares, upon which the calls have not been paid; these are 9s of the former, and 40 of the latter.

THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION RIOTS.—On Monday and Tuesday, at the Cross Hands special petty sessions, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, Mr. H. Bowly, Q.C., and Mr. Walmsley, three magistrates for the county, were engaged in an inquiry into the conduct of twenty-three individuals concerned in the recent disgraceful riots at Bridge Yate, during the late election. The informations were sworn on Saturday last, and information having been sent to Bristol, a body of sixty-two policemen was dispatched in the dead of the night, who apprehended the accused in bed at their own residences and conveyed them to Cross Hands, where a long examination took place, which resulted in the committal of twenty-one of the prisoners for rioting. Two of the prisoners were also committed for high-way robbery and assault upon Mr. Dickenson, one of the county magistrates. By the sentence the rioters will be deprived of respectable character. A large body of persons, to the number of 1000, assembled, attacked the police, nearly demolished the polling-booths and committee-rooms, and committed much damage upon property. Two of the police were nearly killed, and the rest driven into a field, where the Rev. W. Mirehouse, who had been sent for, read the Riot Act three times amidst showers of stones. The prisoners were conveyed to the Yate-station by policemen armed with cutlasses, and from there they were dispatched by the mail train to Gloucester, and lodged in gaol. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—A thunderstorm occurred at the village of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday last, when the lightning entered the roof of the village school, and broke a fine barometer, which had been presented to the school by the Earl of Aberdeen. The effects of the electric fluid in its passage through the barometer are somewhat curious. The corner of the brass plate which forms the face of the instrument, where the fluid seems to have entered, is fused, and the whole plate is twisted from its fastenings; the tube, save about inches of the upper end is broken into small fragments, many of which, and some parts of the larger piece, bear marks of fusion on their surface Part of the mercury seems to have been ambibued, for there is a film of the metal on that part of the tube where the vacuum is, very near its top.

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday a farewell group meeting of the passengers to Australia by the *Balaniguich*—a ship sent out from Southampton freighted on the colonisation plan—attended Mrs. Chisholm, took dinner on board the ship in the Southampton Docks. As this is the first full ship for Australia that has left Southampton, the passengers having paid the whole of their passage-money, the occasion excited considerable interest in the town. During the whole of the forenoon the ship was visited by a succession of parties composed of the most respectable inhabitants, who examined her fittings and capabilities, and the accommodation provided for the passengers, both of which interest; and by two o'clock, the hour named for the meeting, so large a crowd had collected that it was found impossible to make room for all on deck. It was accordingly arranged that as many of the passengers and their friends as could be accommodated on board should meet on the after deck, and that the great body of the visitors should take up their position on shore, immediately under the bulwarks of the vessel, where they would be sufficiently near to hear all the proceedings. The *Balaniguich* is an excellent ship of 800 tons burden, and, including the crew takes to Australia about 370 souls. Of these 196 are adults, the remainder, who consist of the ship's complement, consisting of children. Hitherto the greater portion of the emigrants on Mrs. Chisholm's plan have gone out upon the principles of paying their passage money by instalments, but, as already stated, the whole of the passage-money has been paid in the present instance, and it is understood that, as a whole, the emigrants comprise a very superior class. According to the practice invariably followed by Mrs. Chisholm, that benevolent lady has paid great personal attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and nothing has been left undone that could promote their welfare during the voyage, and advance their interests on arriving at Port Philip. By an excellent arrangement, the single men have been placed in the fore-part of the ship, the married passengers in the middle, and the single women in the after-hold. These three divisions, which extend along the whole length of the vessel, are separated from each other, and large and airy cabins, ranged on either side, are fitted up for the reception of the passengers. At two o'clock the Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, and a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, took up their position on the poop of the ship, the passengers being partly on deck and partly on shore, where some thousands of the townspeople were assembled. Mrs. Chisholm then delivered an encouraging address to emigrants, and pointed out the great benefit that would arise from emigrants fulfil ng their engagements to pay the passage money of their friends. The system of remitting money was now made so simple, that there were no persons going out in this or any other ship who might not in ten months send back as much money as would pay for the passage of their nearest rela ives. What they wanted was communication between the homely of the old country and the new. She had received many letters during the voyage, Mrs. Chisholm intimated that she would be better able to give them practical advice on that and other subjects in a less public way than the present, and appointed a meeting in the evening for that purpose. The Mayor and other gentlemen having addressed the assemblage, three cheers were given for Mrs. Chisholm and the emigrants, and the proceedings of the meeting terminated. Lunch was afterwards served upon the main deck, when the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert, Mrs. Chisholm, and other toasts were proposed by the Mayor, who presided, and were duly honoured.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION commenced their ninth annual congress at Newark, on Tuesday; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, president. The members and visitors having dined at the Canton Arms, adjourned to the Town-hall, where an address of congratulation was presented to the Duke of Newcastle, who addressed the assembly upon a few points of archæology. Mr. Gutch, F.S.A., then read a paper upon Robin Hood and his ballads. On Wednesday commenced the excursions, the report of which, with Illustrations, we reserve for our Journal of next week.

LIVERPOOL CITY ELECTION.—There is a vigorous contest between the Liberals and Tories for the seat in the city of Durham: Mr. Fenwick, of Southill, represents the Liberals; Lord Adolphus Vane, the Tories. Both parties are preparing an active canvass. Mr. Fenwick has held a large meeting in the Town-hall, and his address was well received by the freemen and electors. The Liberals are sanguine of success.

BRIGHTON RACES.—The amount of stakes given by the committee was £1360; the money taken at the grand stand for the three days was £1168; after the payment of all expenses the committee will have, as the gratifying reward of their exertions, a surplus of £100 in hand. About £20 was cleared by the race concerts, which will go to the race fund.

THE MOORS.—According to the Scotch papers, the season on the moors promises to be fully an average one. The young birds are strong and plentiful, and the weather has been propitious.

THE HONEY BEE.—On Monday night last, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Thirsk having driven a hive of bees, took the produce of the hive, consisting of about 17lb. of honey, into a cottage adjoining the bee-stand, to remain during the night. On the morning following, the good man of the house, after taking possession of the honey, went to his daily avocation, leaving his wife and family to enjoy their repose a little longer. When his wife arose, on opening the door she observed a few wandering bees, carousing with no little delight around the glowing field. Not one of them, however, to her bewilderment, she found herself beset, and the room almost filled with the enemy, who had come in vast numbers to take forcible possession of their lost property; and when the owner of Thirsk having returned with the vessel from whom he found, to his astonishment, that they had left him only about 4 lb. of the honey.

HEN-STEALING.—A gentleman residing in Norfolk recently found that some chickens of the Spanish breed, which he was rearing in hutches in his garden, were disappearing night after night through the agency of some nocturnal depredator. As the garden was only a short distance from the river it was concluded that these depredators were committed by rats. About eleven o'clock one night, as the owner was passing through his garden, he heard a great commotion in the chicken hutches, and on proceeding to the spot discovered that there was some animal chasing the chickens rapidly round the hutch with a view to their destruction. Having secured the assailant by closing the door of the hutch, on lights being procured the depredator was found to be a large hedgehog, which was instantly killed in the hutch.

THE REMUNERATION OF A VOCALIST.—During the trial of John Fawell, for highway robbery, in York, a curious piece of information came into possession of the court. The prosecutor, Thomas Weldon, who was described as a vocalist, said he was in the habit of singing on Sunday morning, for which he received 5s. a vocalist, singing at free-and-easies at the rate of a penny per pint on all the ale that was drunk by the customers.

THE GRAVE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon last, three of the visitors to the Plymouth and Devonport Cemetery, having incautiously stepped upon a stone serving as the temporary covering of a vacant grave, were precipitated into the vault, and a ladder had to be procured ere they were rescued from their unpleasant position. Two of the parties were of the weaker sex, and though considerably frightened at their rapid descent into the depths below, they fortunately fell uppermost, and sustained no injury. Their cries of fright, however, aroused the bottom, and, under the heavy pressure of the ladies above him, narrowly escaped suffocation. He appeared to have been much shaken by his fall, and has scarcely yet recovered his wonted health.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—A fearful accident happened in these docks on Wednesday. A party of 27 men, working on board the West India mail steamer *Orinoco*, pushed off from the vessel on the half-bottomed stage used by caulkers for outside work in connexion with these vessels. The stage turned over, and the whole party were immersed before assistance could be rendered. Three men were drowned, and others are said to be missing. The men were going to their dinner at the time.

ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY CROSSING.—On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Gell, of the Western Circuit, was riding from Richmond to London on horseback, accompanied by Miss Ashburton, the ladies' riding mistress, and on arriving at the Mortlake station, where the railway crosses the road, the lady's horse, being frightened by the whistle of a departing engine, became restive, and plunged violently, and threw her on the line. All efforts to quiet him were for some time unavailing, and considerable anxiety was manifested by the numerous passengers collected at the station, as the next train was fully due. At last the animal reared up, and, bounding round, rapidly lost his balance and fell back with great force; the impression on the minds of the bystanders was, that Miss Ashburton was crushed beneath him; but to the surprise of all present she dexterously slipped aside, and rolled over, out of the reach of his heels. She was immediately carried into the waiting-room, where every attention was paid her by Mrs. White, of the station; and though she spat some blood she soon recovered, and was found that beyond a few bruises she had escaped unhurt, and was able to proceed to town by the next train which arrived a few minutes after the accident, the horse in the meantime, regained his feet and galloped away, having smashed the saddle and bridle to pieces, and bleeding profusely from the nose. He was soon captured and brought to London in a horse-box. It dependently of the frightful nature of the accident itself, the danger of the train arriving upon an equestrian makes it apparent that these open crossings are extremely objectionable.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. FRANK HARTLAND, THE PANTOMIMIST.—On Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, as the gentleman was passing through Mount-street, Westminster-road, a plank from the scaffolding before one of the houses which were undergoing repair suddenly fell, and in its descent struck Mr. Hartland with great violence on the side of the head, completely crushing in the skull. The unfortunate gentleman was taken, in a state of insensibility, to the surgery of Mr. Brooks, a few doors off, but that gentleman at once pronounced his case hopeless, and ordered him to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, on the way to which he died. Mr. Hartland has left a large family, hitherto entirely dependent upon him, to deplore their untimely loss.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The *Colonist* (Demerara paper) of June 30 contains the following on the subject of the alleged gold discoveries in British Guiana. About two years since gold was stated to exist in Upata, a Venezuelan province bordering on the British colony, and this fact, coupled with the emigration of many persons from Trinidad to seek gold in that quarter, gave some appearance of probability to those statements:—

"And so it would seem that this colony is to be added to the list of gold countries, and the memory of the gallant but ill-fated Raleigh vindicated from the aspersions that have attached to his name We, yesterday, inspected some gold-dust in the possession of Mr. Abrahams, which he had purchased from a captain from the Orinoco. The gold he finds to be of the finest quality, superior to the produce of the California or Australian fields, and of the same purity as that which is procured from the sands of the rivers on the Gold Coast of Africa. The present specimen was purchased by the person who sold it to Mr. Abrahams from the Indians who inhabit the disputed territory between the limits of this colony and the Republic of Venezuela, on a tributary of the Cayuni, about three days' journey from the penal settlement. This discovery will, of course, bring the former question of right, and probably summon another from the English Government in a contest with our neighbours. The gold-dust is procured from the sands of the rivers which flow into the Essequibo from the mountain ranges forming our frontier, and can only be found during the time that the water of those great natural drains are at their lowest. From the statement of the person from whom Mr. Abrahams derives his information, it appears that the season of three months are the only period of the year available for the search, as the inundations return at the expiration of that time, and continue during the rest of the year."

THE EXPEDITION OF FLORES AGAINST THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC OF EQUADOR.—The following communication from Guayaquil, dated June 30, throws some light on the proceedings of General Flores against the Government of Equador, which are regarded in this country as little better than piratical, in their character:—"Flores's expedition, consisting of the steamer *Cotah*, a ship, two brigs, and two schooners, after remaining at the island of Punar since the 9th of April, came up the river on the 20 inst., which naturally caused every one to think that he would immediately attack the town; but although he landed his men, evidently to intimidate, yet he made no other hostile movement, and he re-embarked them. He is now at an estate on the coast called La Josephina, and it appears from the evidence of some prisoners taken from some of his foraging parties, that he is fortifying the house. It appears also certain that he depends on obtaining beef by sending parties to drive in cattle, in which attempt he has been constantly a sufferer, as troops are lying in ambush, and scarcely a day passes without accounts being received of some killed and wounded, so that his supplies are very uncertain, and our troops cannot be suffering the severe privations. The prevailing feeling of the people of all classes here is decidedly against him among the higher classes, arising from his attempt in '46; and among the lower, from the conduct of his troops on all occasions, and of so bad a character that they will be great sufferers from pulage and ill-treatment. The position of the contending parties is this: By the river the Government is not yet strong enough to attack, and Flores, as he has two steamships of not powerful calibre, and the forces here are superior in number, also, it is thought, also in discipline. Arrangements, mostly under the advice of General Illingworth, are rapidly advancing in preparing naval strength. Iron boats and cannon, also an American brig and another, are being armed, there is a small steamer likewise to aid them. Thus, ere long, if Flores does not attack, an attempt will be made to dislodge him from his present position. It is evident, if Flores were to succeed, that New Granada, Venezuela would send their troops against him. We have in port a French frigate and corvette, as also an American corvette. The French commodore promised Admiral Moresby that in the absence of our vessels of war, he would most willingly tender his protection to all the British subjects here. Thus, in case of need, personal safety is insured."

SKETCHES FROM THE TURON GOLD FIELDS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. DRY DIGGING ON THE TURON.

CRADLER.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent on the Turon with the accompanying *working Sketches* of the several operations of gold-seeking in that "field" of New South Wales. The Turon, it will be recollected, is a river rising in the county of Roxburgh, near Cullen Cullen, which divides that county from Wellington, and also flows into the Macquarrie. Upon this modern Pactolus has been planted Ophir, named from the "golden land" of Scripture.

The first and second Sketches illustrate the difference between "dry diggings" and "wet diggings;" thus described in Mr. Beate Jukes's recent lecture:—"The wet diggings are those carried on in the bed of a river; the dry diggings, in the general spread of drift lying over the country. We can now understand why it is that gold-washing, or the extraction of golden fragments from the drift of a country is much more profitable than gold-mining. In gold-mining vast quantities of hard rock have to be quarried and removed, to be crushed by powerful machinery, and to be washed over and over again, or to be treated by other expensive processes; while in gold-washing, or separating gold from drift, all the mining and the crushing, and a good part of the washing of materials have been already done for the miner by nature."

It is worthy of note that we owe the discovery of gold in Australia to the high state of geological science. The circumstances are thus related by Mr. Jukes* :—

> We come now to the auriferous character of Australia. Sir R. Murchison, in his address to the Geographical Society in 1844, alluded to the possibly auriferous character of the Great Eastern Chain of Australia, being led thereto by his knowledge of the auriferous chain of the Ural, and by his examination of the Count Strzelecki's specimens, maps, and sections. Some of Sir R. Murchison's observations having found their way to the Australian papers, a Mr. Smith, at that time engaged in some iron works at Berrima, was induced by them in the year 1849 to search for gold, and he found it. He sent the gold to the Colonial Government, and offered to disclose its locality on payment of £500. The governor, however, not putting full faith in the statement, and being, moreover, unwilling to encourage a gold fever without sufficient reason, declined to grant the sum, but offered, if Mr. Smith would mention the locality, and the discovery was found to be valuable, to reward him accordingly. Very unwisely, as it turns out, Mr. Smith did not accept this offer; and it remained for Mr. Hargraves, who came with the *prestige* of his Californian experience, to re-make the discovery, and to get the reward from Government on their own conditions.
>
> This first discovery was made in the banks of the Summer Hill Creek and Turon River, among the dark glens and gullies in which it collects its head waters, in the flanks of the Blue Mountains, the gold got "coarser," occurred in larger lumps or nuggetts, but these being more sparingly scattered.

2. RIVER-BED CLAIM ON THE TURON.

We now proceed to the details of the Illustrations:—

1. *Dry Digging on the Turon.*—This claim has proved one of the richest finds on the river; it was originally in the possession of two boys, named Ranger, who worked about one-fourth and procured several hundred pounds worth of gold. The remainder of the ground was purchased by Mr. T. W. Campbell, for £700, and it has since yielded in a day about 90 ounces of gold—about 40£ worth being taken after the purchase. The largest piece of gold yet found on the Turon, we learn from a letter received last week, is "The Mitchell Nugget." This magnificent piece of gold, weighing 58 oz. 8 dwts., was met with, it is supposed (for something of a mystery hangs over its site), opposite Mundy Point, on the Turon River, New South Wales. It is perfectly solid, and is ¼ inch thick generally, increasing in some places to ½ inch. It was not got out of the bed of the river, but out of a former channel of the waters, now upheaved about 100 feet above the present water level. This is the largest piece yet found on the Turon. Only the Ophir Diggings have yielded such masses.

2. *River-bed Claim on the Turon.*—Here are shown the men at the pump, which is lowered to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet from the surface. It is supported by two saplings, placed on either side, and extending across the pit or shaft, which is generally from 12 to 14 feet in width. The workmen at the pump are supported on a sheet of bark, which is placed across the saplings, as is also the figure handing over for the purpose of raising the bucket containing the earth or washing-stuff. The bark shoot, which is attached to the pump, conveys the water in the direction of the cradler in the foreground, where it is received in a basin or hole made for the purpose: this plan is generally adopted, unless the channel of the river is near at hand, as it saves the labour of carrying the earth, in some places, upwards of 150 yards.

3. *The Cradler.*—This sturdy figure is shown in the attitude of rocking and baling; and it requires both muscular power and practice to make a good cradler. Many there are who, in the summer months, rock nine or ten hours a day; the work is constant, and bears very heavily on the left arm and right wrist. The hopper, which receives the earth and stones, when filled, often weighs from 50 lb. to 60 lb., and before the earth is washed off, drags very heavily; and the baler or dipper holds from two to three quarts of water. There is, however, much difference in cradles,

* "Lectures on Gold, for the Instruction of Emigrants about to proceed to Australia." Delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology. D Bogue.

4. CHILDREN CRADLING.

the Lewis Ponds River, small streams which run from the northern flank of the Conobalas down to the Macquarrie. The gold was found in the sand and gravel accumulated, especially on the inside of the bends of the brook, and at the junction of the two water-courses, where the stream of each would be often checked by the other. It was coarse gold, showing its parent site to be at no great distance, and probably in the quartz veins traversing the metamorphic rocks of the Conobalas. Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, reported on the truth of the discovery, and shortly afterwards found gold in several other localities, especially on the banks of the Turon, some distance north-east of the Conobalas. This was a much wider and more open valley than the Summer Hill Creek, and the gold accordingly was much finer, occurring in small scales and flakes. It was, however, more regularly and equably distributed through the soil, so that a man might reckon with the greatest certainty on the quantity his daily labour would return him. At the head of the

5. WASHING THE GOLD.

SKETCHES FROM THE TURON GOLD FIELDS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

6. REMOVING GOODS.

7. "DODGING THE COMMISSIONER."

and in the manner of pitching them: the rockers should be well shod with iron, and the sleepers should also have an iron tram; when the cradle, if properly poised, will run smoothly and evenly. Many of the cradlers lose a third or more of the gold for want of a proper use of the rocker. "Rivers," says Mr. Jukes, "are *great natural cradles* sweeping off all the lighter and finer particles at once, the heavier ones either sticking against natural impediments, or being left wherever the current slackens its force or velocity. A cradle is a wooden trough, with several "cleets," or ribs fastened across its bottom. Into the head of it is placed a quantity of auriferous sand or gravel, water is poured over it, and motion communicated by rocking and tilting the cradle. The running water carries off all the lighter matter, and leaves the heavy stones and lumps of gold either in the head of the cradle, or accumulated at its bottom against the "cleets," fastened across to arrest them. Turning the bed of a river, then, wherever such a manœuvre is practicable, is like a miner examining the bottom of his cradle; and if it happens to be done at the right spot, where there are several natural "cleets," or bars, or where there are holes in the rock for the gold to drop into, it is likely to be rewarded very richly by the accumulated results of centuries of natural gold washings.

4. *Children Cradling.*—Many of the children at the mines earn a considerable sum by cradling. Our Artist assures us that some children thus earn from £2 to £4 per week. Many work the earth that has been previously run through the cradles from some of the richer claims; and as many of the cradlers, from bad management, lose a great quantity of gold, the lads make a good living. Three shillings worth of gold are sometimes obtained from a single pan of refuse on the Turon.

5. *Washing the Gold.*—The mode of clearing the sand or gravel from the gold is here shown. Suppose the day's cradling over: the miner takes to the water's edge the tin dish, or "prospecting pan," wherein the gold is mostly placed when scraped from the cradle slide; he then dips the dish into the water, and quickly draws it upwards, by which motion the portions of earth and gravel gradually slide out of the pan. When any of the lighter particles of gold show on the surface, the tin is shaken by a sharp motion of the arms, in a horizontal direction, backwards and forwards, when the gold almost immediately sinks to the bottom of the dish. The washing requires some care and practice. Beginners use two dishes; one to hold the water, so that any gold escaping from the first is not lost.

6. *Removing Goods.*—This is the usual method adopted by the gold seekers of the Turon in shifting their goods from one locality to another. The handbarrow is soon found; two saplings are cut, on them a few wooden stretchers are tied crosswise, and a piece of bark placed upon them, the goods being lashed over all.

7. "*Dodging the Commissioner.*"—The seeker having discovered gold next obtains a license, which is granted on application to the Commissioner. Sometimes, however, disputes arise; and here we have a Commissioner settling a dispute with two of the diggers: he is attended by one of the mounted police force, who carries the license-book. In this picture, also, are seen some cradlers and diggers at work; and a few "absconders," who are endeavouring to evade the Commissioner, being either unable or unwilling to pay the license-money. In the extreme distance on the heights are some of the mounted police cutting off the retreat of the "absconders" up the gully.

8. THE POST-OFFICE, SOFALA, TURON RIVER.

8. *The Post-office at Sofala, on the Turon.*—This rude "public office" is built with timber uprights and window-bars, and is roofed with sheets of bark.

9. *The Disappointed Gold-seeker.*—The golden dream is often broken with sad realities here as elsewhere. "There are many persons at the gold fields," writes our Artist, "who have worked hard, and struggled for months, with little or no success; while others are, in a like ratio, fortunate." One of the former class is portrayed here: he has been digging at the root of a tree, and his dejected and vexed expression tells with what ill fortune.

10. *Gold-seekers' Graves on the Turon.*—In our series, "last of all comes death." In this lone locality is the last earthly resting-place of three gold-seekers. The centre mound, immediately beneath the tree, is the grave of a gentleman long known and respected in the colony, and whose premature loss was deeply regretted.

9. THE DISAPPOINTED GOLD-SEEKER.

PETER BROWN'S REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO THE DIGGINGS.

No more of Australia! my arms are too old;
And my back is too stiff to go digging for gold.
Yet, old as I am, and though wealth I may crave,
My heart is too young to enlist for a slave;
Let youth in its heat be adventurous still,
And scramble for "nuggets" as fast as it will,
I'll cling to my friendships, my home, and my health,
And live upon little, and think it is wealth.

I've always had bread in the land of my birth,
And a shilling to spend for my need or my mirth;
And gold, though 'tis good, as I'll never deny,
Is rather too dear if with life we must buy.
So give me a crust in my own native land,
And I'll breathe its dear air while I'm able to stand,
And wish all the diggers, whoever they be,
To be joyous as I, with a spirit as free.

And yet, fortune speed them! the young and the bold!
There's virtue in daring, there's glory in gold;
The greater their portion who wander away,
The better for those who've determined to stay;
While rocking their cradles, far off and forlorn,
They'll cradle an Empire—a giant new-born.
Success to their labours, wherever they roam,
And long may the "nuggets" come glittering home! .B.

JOHN RICHARD HARDY, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE GOLD DISTRICT, BATHURST.

This gentleman (of whom a Portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 3d, but unaccompanied by any biographical particulars), is the third son of the late Rev. R. Hardy, of Walburton, Sussex. He was born in 1807, and took his degree of B.A., at Peter House, Cambridge, in 1839; but being of an adventurous disposition, and disliking the quietude of English life, he emigrated to New South Wales in 1833, where he edited for two years the *Australian* newspaper with marked success. He, however, relinquished the editorship of the above journal on receiving the appointment of police magistrate of Yass, where he possessed property. This post he filled ably for several years, and by his exertions the evils of bush-ranging were greatly abated.

In 1850 Mr. Hardy received the appointment of police magistrate at Paramatta; and in the following year was selected by the Government, on account of his active habits and general knowledge of the character of the settlers, to fill the important post of Chief Commissioner of the gold district, having been invested with absolute authority in all civil matters thereto appertaining. Many highly interesting particulars of him are given by Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, in his "Rambles in the Australian Colonies," lately published.

The licensing system has been carried out by him with a success which is only the more wonderful, considering the difficulties he had to encounter in so novel an undertaking, and considering also the class of people with whom he was sent to deal. And it must be confessed, that, under his judicious management, Ophir form a pleasing contrast to the turbulent adventurers of Melbourne, who have so recently shown their disrespect for the law and the administration of justice, by their open defiance of the civil authorities.

In 1835 Mr. Hardy married Miss Stephen, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen.

10. GOLD-SEEKERS' GRAVES ON THE TURON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday August 22.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 23.—American War commenced, 1775.
Tuesday, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
Wednesday, 25.—Sir W. Herschel died, 1822.
Thursday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
Friday, 27.—Admiral Blake born, 1599; died, 1657.
Saturday, 28.—St. Augustine.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1852

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 45	7 10	7 40	8 10	8 52	9 25	10 10	10 55	11 28	this	0 10	0 40	1 1	1 35

NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

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Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852.

The public has been informed, on authority that claims to be official, or semi-official, that the unfortunate dispute with the United States of America on the subject of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy is likely to end amicably. Indeed, if we may believe one of the Ministerial journals, the affair is virtually terminated, to the satisfaction of both parties. The terms of adjustment are stated to be those of absolute reciprocity: the Americans are to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, the British to fish in all American waters; subject on both sides to the general law which prohibits the vessels of foreigners to fish within less than three miles to be measured from the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea. The same authority states as a fact, what we earnestly hope will prove to be one, that "the American Government acknowledges that no offence has yet been offered to it, though it *slightly* complains that a notice had not been given by the British Government of its purpose of protecting the three miles border of the sea with more vigilance than before. Such a notice, however, upon a further consideration, it has been admitted, would have been equivocal, if not positively insulting, as implying a suspicion that the Government of the United States had connived at a contraband fishery."

We are not aware what reliance is to be placed upon these statements, but as they are promulgated by journals known to have been favoured at previous times with communications from official sources, we cannot imagine them to be altogether groundless. A rumour was circulated at the beginning of the week that Mr. Thomas Baring, of the great firm of Baring, Brothers, had left town on an extraordinary mission to the United States, but the rumour, carrying its own contradiction along with it, met with little credence. It has since been officially denied.

Notwithstanding the ministerial announcement, if such it be that the good understanding between the two Governments, which was momentarily interrupted, has been resumed, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that there was undue precipitancy on the part of Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington, as well as some disingenuousness on the part of Mr. Webster, the leading statesman on the other side of the Atlantic; and that even yet, a state of feeling may exist in the Bay of Fundy which may bring the navies of the two nations into collision. We trust, however, that such a consummation may be averted; though, if it be, the statesmen of both countries will merit no thanks for it.

A SOCIETY has recently been formed for the promotion of a cheap and uniform system of colonial and international postage. The first idea of it, if we are not misinformed, is due to Mr. Elihu Burrit, and through him to Mr. Rowland Hill. The last-named gentleman, one of the greatest benefactors of the British people that the age has produced, first imagined the uniform penny post, and though laughed at and thwarted, if not persecuted, successfully carried it through. Mr. Burritt endeavoured to extend the operation of the great principle of Mr. Rowland Hill over the ocean that separates his country from ours. He called his project "the ocean penny postage," and enlisted in its favour all who ever thought it worth while to bestow a thought upon the subject. Members of the Legislature and of the Government expressed as individuals their approbation of it; but neither the Legislature nor the Government, in their corporate capacity, took up the matter to advance it from the helpless condition of a mere theory, into the substantial form of a fact. The society to which we now call the attention of our readers includes Mr. Elihu Burrit in the list of its members—if not of its committee—and we may therefore suppose that the project of that gentleman has merged into that of the new association which has been founded for objects identical in principle with his own—a cheap, uniform postage not only over the land but over the ocean, and including in its operations all the letter-writing, and therefore all the civilised, nations of the world. It was during the memorable year of the Great Exhibition that the idea of the present association was started; and it was by the most influential members of the various committees of the Exhibition that it was first entertained. The association—though young, quiet, and comparatively unknown—already includes amongst its members the Earl of Granville, its president; Lord Ashburton, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Sir R. Marchison, Sir W. Reid, Sir John Burgoyne, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Baron Charles Dupin, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, and the Commissioners for Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, Spain, and the United States of America, besides other influential persons. They speak like men who know what they are about, and who understand with equal clearness the difficulties in the way, and the means to surmount them. They state their views with the confidence that can only spring from a firm determination to deserve, and a presentiment to obtain, success, when they say that "*there must and shall be ample and free communication of thought between the nations of the earth.* It is not only," as they truly observe, "the produce of each other's mines, fields, and looms, that we want; but the genius of one country is as different from that of another as the products of their industry, and is far more needed for their mutual intellectual development. To this end *postage must and shall be made cheap*, and, above all, simple in its arrangements." It appears that the association has not yet fixed upon any price. While anxious for information on this point from all commercial and civilised countries, they pledge themselves generally to three principles—uniformity for all distances, prepayment, and cheapness. If it merely concerned Great Britain and her possessions and colonies, the nearest or the most remote, it would be easy to agree upon the minimum rate of ocean postage, but, as the inclinations of foreign Governments have to be consulted, the difficulties in the way of an early solution are far more formidable than they were in the establishment of the British penny postage system. The following is the basis of a proposed arrangement, which leaves the question of price to be hereafter determined, and which has been issued in a circular under the sanction of the association. It is essential that the postal revenue should be divided in fair proportion between the contracting parties, and as it is desirable that each country should be allowed to use its own coins, weights, and measures, in the collection of that revenue :—

"To satisfy these conditions," says the circular, "the following plan is proposed. Let a postal union be formed between as many countries as possible, on the following simple grounds:

"1. Each country shall fix a rate of foreign postage at its own discretion, provided that rate be uniform to every country in the proposed postal union, and every part of that country; and that rate shall be prepaid in all cases.

"2. Each country shall engage to receive, transmit, or deliver to its address, free of any charge whatever, any letter passing to it free from the post-offices of the other subscribing countries.

"In other words, each country shall levy a revenue on letters *outwards*, none on letters *inwards*

"Thus, each country would collect its own revenue in its own coin, subject to its own regulations, uniformity and simplicity would be secured as far as they are practically useful to the inhabitants of a country, and cheapness would come of itself. Indeed, no Government would enter into such an arrangement that did not recognise the advantage of cheap postage, and no country would levy long charge its citizens much more for the carriage of a letter than a stranger would have to pay for the reply to that letter, when the service rendered is precisely the same."

Such a plan as this requires only time and the earnest co-operation of a few men to enlist the public, and after the public the Legislature, and after the Legislature the Government, in favour of its principle, if not of its details. The principle being once conceded, the details will soon shape themselves to the general convenience; and we cannot bring ourselves to doubt, but that sooner or later the postage of the whole world will be proportionately as cheap as that of Great Britain. Public opinion differs as to the policy of those movements which call themselves by the name of PEACE; but this is a peace movement about which there can be no difference, and which is certain to unite in its support as soon as it is sufficiently known and proved to be practicable, men of all countries, all classes of life, and all shades of opinion.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

In the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, which was published on Wednesday, it is announced that at the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 18th day of August, 1852, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, it was that day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Friday, the 20th day of August instant, to Thursday, the 21st day of October next; and also for proroguing the Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Saturday, the 21st day of August instant, to Friday the 22d day of October next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. Bassett, to North Thoresby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Hayter George Hamlet, to Chagford, Devon; the Rev. John Verdon, to Orchestun, St. Mary. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. L. Hussey, to Kirkham, Lancashire; the Rev. J. N. White, to Stalham, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Samuel Davis, incumbent of the parish church, Oystermouth, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. W. de Pipe Belcher, vicar of Desford and Ringstead, from the rector and parishioners of Desford; Leicestershire; the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, from some of the members of his late congregation of St. Barnabas, Pimlico; the Rev. F. B. Maclean, curate of Hitchin, from the parishioners of Arnsdell; the Rev. J. F. Austin, from the congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Red Bank, Manchester; the Rev. Thomas Moore, from the teachers of the Sunday-school, and a second from the rector, churchwardens, and sidesmen of St. Simon's, Manchester.

During the week the election of proctors to seats in Convocation has been carried in several dioceses.

The Bishop of Cape Town, accompanied by Mr. Mowbray, left town on the 14th inst., for a month's tour on the Continent, his Lordship's medical advisers having recommended him perfect rest and a change of scene as necessary to the complete re-establishment of his health.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield completed his Confirmation tour in the Coventry Archdeaconry on Saturday last, having in twelve days administered the rite to 2446 females, and 2333 males. Total, 5779.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S STATUETTE.—We omitted to mention that the equestrian statuette of the Duke of Wellington, engraved in our last Number, and now preparing for publication by Mr. Walesby, of Waterloo-place, will be executed in bronze.

EMIGRANTS' AID AND TRANSIT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting was held at the Apollonicon Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to hear an explanation of the principles of this society, which has been recently founded. Lord Erskine presided. Mr. Gurnell, a gentleman who has spent some years in the colony of Victoria, addressed the meeting. He noticed the rapid progress of the colony, only sixteen years old in 1835. With a population of 60,000, its exports amounted to £19 per head of the population; and the imports to between £8 and £10. He recommended emigration; not for the sake of the gold diggings—at which, he believed, a short spell would sicken most who went out—but that they might put their shoulders to the wheel, and engage in the staple labour of the colony—sheep farming. Let those who had abandoned their own labour for the diggings remain there; and let those who went out fill up their places. It was the great object of this society to carry out an organised system of emigration, as recommended by that excellent lady, Mrs. Chisholm. The directors of the society would make it their business to superintend the fittings and arrangements of the vessels, and in particular the dietary, over which but a very partial supervision could be exercised by the Government inspector. The society had a respectable agent in the colony, Mr. W. Hawkins, through whose means those emigrants in the country could arrange for the sending out of their relations, thus avoiding the danger of sending over remittances in specie. The committee of the society were not a body of speculators seeking to send their shares up in the market; their sole object was the benefit of the emigrants—a fact which was attested by the sanction of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine. There were two cases in the society emigration classes and colonising classes: the weekly or monthly payments of the former were applied to enable them to proceed to Australia; in the latter they formed a fund for the purchase of freehold land in Australia. At present the number of Government licenses for the diggings taken out and paid for was 12,811. The prices of labour were now enormously high, but they would be considerably reduced when the thousands of emigrants arrived who had left this country in the course of the spring and summer. Mr. W. Carpenter moved a resolution, declaring that co-operation, through the efforts of the working classes, unaided by any kind of charity, was the true principle on which any system of emigration should be founded, and that the plan proposed by this society afforded the best means of accomplishing that object. This society, he observed, sought not to persuade people to emigrate, but simply to assist those who were determined to go. The contributors themselves would have the entire management of the funds by the formation of local committees. In answer to a question, it was stated that this society was legally registered according to act of Parliament. The resolution was unanimously agreed to; as was one appointing a local committee for Westminster to act in co-operation with the society.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General has entered into a contract with the proprietors of the screw-steamer *Great Britain*, for the conveyance of mails to Melbourne and Sydney, in Australia. The *Great Britain* will leave Liverpool on the 21st instant, and will most probably reach Melbourne in about fifty days afterwards. This is the first instance of the Postmaster-General entering into an extra mail contract; but the size and speed of the *Great Britain*, together with the great emigration movement now in progress, fully justifies this unusual proceeding. The postage of letters by this packet will be 1s. each, and newspapers will be sent free. All letters for Melbourne and Sydney posted up to the 21st instant will be sent by her, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Newman, at which the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin presided, and several Irish members of Parliament attended, was held in Dublin last week, for the purpose of taking steps to raise an indemnity subscription to cover the expenses of the late trial of "Achilli *v.* Newman." A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, the subscriptions to be raised to be styled "Irish's quota of the Newman Indemnity Fund." Subsequently to the dissolution of the meeting, a letter was received in Dublin from a professional gentleman in London, in which he stated that the costs of the trial would amount to about £10,000.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen held a Privy Council, at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday, at Osborne. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and the Marquis of Exeter. At the Council the Parliament was ordered to be prorogued to the 21st day of October. The Hon. Wm. Bathurst was Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty after the Council. The *Fairy Queen*, with the Ministers on board, left Osborne at a quarter past three, and arrived at Southampton at twenty minutes past four o'clock. Immediately on reaching the railway terminus, the Ministers left by a special train for London. The Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury stopped at Farnborough to proceed to St. Leonard's; and the Lord Chancellor remained at Kingston. The Duke of Northumberland accompanied his colleagues from Osborne.

The return of her Majesty from Belgium will be found fully described in another column.

The Countess of Gainsborough has been succeeded by the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Majesty will leave Osborne for Balmoral on the 30th inst., travelling *viâ* South Western Railway to Basingstoke; thence by the Great Western line to Gloucester, and over the Midland to Derby, where her Majesty will sleep at the Midland Hotel. Her Majesty will sleep at Holyrood on the night of the 31st.

The Prince President of the French Republic conferred on M. Jules de Saux, Secretary of the Embassy at this Court, the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, with a visit on Saturday last. His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma likewise honoured Mr. Hancock with a visit previous to his departure for Scotland.

The Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, have left town on a short visit to Sir Edward Lytton, at Knebsworth, Herts.

The Duke of Grafton has left Clarges-street for Euston Hall, where a select circle will shortly assemble for partridge shooting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Ernest Vane leave Wynyard Park this week for Mount Stewart, his Lordship's beautiful seat in the county Down. The Noble Marquis and Marchioness will proceed, at the close of the month, to Garron Tower, in the county Antrim, where his Lordship contemplates entertaining the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy.

The Marchioness of Waterford, accompanied by Lady Stuart de Rothesay, arrived at Mivarty Hotel on Monday, from the German spas. The noble Marquis comes to town to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield, and the youthful Lady Gwendaline Anson, who returned to Great Stanhope street at the close of the preceding week from Shanbrough Park, have since left town for the German spas.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have arrived at Brest, in his Lordship's yacht, the *Fair Rosamond*, from a cruise.

Lord Cowley arrived in London on Thursday, where he purposes remaining for a brief interval. The absence from Paris of her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, and his presence at this moment in London, may naturally give rise to a variety of conjectures.

The Duchess d'Orleans and her children arrived at Geneva on the 13th.

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Hanover on the 12th, on her way to Prague. Her Majesty is travelling under the name of Countess de Buren.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, and her husband, his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and suite, arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday night, and, under salutes from the *Victory* flag-ship, the *Sarpan*, and *Blenheim*, at Spithead, embarked on board the *Five Queens* steam-vessel, Lieutenant Mason, and proceeded to Ryde, *en route* to Stockholm.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Tuesday being the birth-day of M.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, the morning was ushered in at Kensington by the ringing of merry peals on the church bells, and the Royal standard was hoisted. In the evening, her Royal Highness's tradesmen in London and Kensington illuminated, and, as usual, they dined together at the King's Arms Tavern, Kensington; Mr. Edward Snell, jun., in the chair. Her Majesty was pleased to command a liberal supply of the finest fruits in season, from the Royal gardens at Frogmore, on the happy occasion, and the Royal Duchess sent a fine fat buck.

THE PRINCESS VASA.—A letter from Mannheim, given in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Vasa, with her daughter Carola, have been staying here for the last few days. They are now about to take their departure for the family estate in Austria, and will winter there. The marriage of Princess Carola with Napoleon Bonaparte, of which so much has been predicted, will not take place, whatever may be said to the contrary."

Ellen Massey, aged twelve years, died last week at Ripley, in West Yorkshire, of hydrophobia, having been severely bitten in the arm by a rabid dog, on the 9th of July last. The dog was killed soon after the accident.

Until the opening of a railway from the Hollandsch-Diep to Rotterdam *viâ* Breda, the line from Antwerp to the Hollandsch-Diep will be placed in communication with Rotterdam by a line of steamers conveying the passengers and merchandise, the times of departure being adjusted to the arrivals of the trains. During the interruption of the navigation by ice the functions of the steam-boats will be discharged by diligences. The convention was ratified by the King of Holland on the 27th ultimo, and by his Belgian Majesty on the 2nd instant.

Last Saturday morning a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. H. Feyte, eatinghouse-keeper, 3, Wellington-place, West India Dock-road, Poplar, which unfortunately destroyed the lives of two of the lodgers, named Franks and Mariner, and Edward Nightingale, a pensioner; as well as much property in the building, with its contents.

THE CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.—During the late severe gales on the coast, while many of the continental steamers were obliged to take refuge in Dover and Ramsgate harbours from stress of weather, the excellent sea-going qualities of the South-Eastern and General Steam Company's packets enabled them to continue their regular traffic between Dover and Calais, and Folkestone and Boulogne, without the slightest interruption or accident, and with large freights of passengers.

TURKEY.—Intelligence has this week arrived from Constantinople that Ali Pasha is appointed Grand Vizier in place of Reschid, who will draw completely from the affairs of state. Achmet Pesh also retires. It is believed that Fuad Effendi will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EGYPT.—The Viceroy of Egypt has appointed Edhem Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs; Anderman Bey, Minister of Police. Both nominations are reckoned favourable for England.

THE STEAM-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN."—This vessel was swung in the dock on Saturday last, at Liverpool, for the purpose of testing her compasses—an operation which required nearly the whole day—and it is satisfactory to know that those important instruments are quite correct. The ship is now ready for sea, and the passengers are busily engaged in taking their berths. She will be nearly full of passengers, all the second-class berths being taken, and nearly the second as well, with some dozen exceptions, whilst there are a few vacancies in the after saloon. A considerable amount of specie will go by this ship; £500,000 has been insured in this town, and large sums in London. What amount she may take cannot be stated accurately, as much will be the property and in the care of passengers, but it is likely to exceed a million sterling. The *Great Britain* got up steam and went into the Mersey on Friday (yesterday), and took her place for the night in the Sloyne. The passengers and mails are to be taken on board on Saturday (this day), and the ship is announced to sail at one o'clock for her new destination. The band plays on board every evening, from half-past five to six o'clock; and at sea its services are to be used four times a day. Since we last alluded to this ship, we have learned that her stores in the eating and drinking departments cost upwards of £1000, which is a fact worth placing upon record.

THE PALLADIUM OF BRITISH LIBERTY.—The *Barbadoes Globe* contains the following curious narrative from Antigua:—"A native of the colony of the name of Hughes had been rescued from bondage in Porto Rico, into which he was sold some time ago by a captain of a vessel who inveigled him thither. He was claimed by the master and owner. The Superintendent of Police at Antigua had been commissioned to proceed to Porto Rico to trace out, if possible, another native of the first-mentioned place alleged to be held in slavery in the latter, and that Hughes had arrived to search out that functionary and make himself known to him. Inquiry was instituted which left no doubt of the truthfulness of Hughes's statement; but the evidence being deemed insufficient to warrant the proceeding of adopting legal measures for effecting his restoration to liberty, the Executive of Antigua at once took steps for purchasing Hughes, which was done at a cost, including all expenses, of £125 1s. 11d., and he had reached home. His Excellency having, by message, brought the subject before the House of Assembly, they had, after some debate, in which it was held that the amount should be paid by the Imperial Government, agreed to reimburse his Excellency the sum expended, but at the same time gave him to understand they were not prepared to do the same on any future occasion."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the day on which the writs for the assembling of a new Parliament were made returnable, the House of Lords was opened shortly before two o'clock, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament, by Royal Commission, to Thursday the 21st of October next, in conformity with the order of the Queen in Council.

Since the dissolution the only alteration or addition which appears to have taken place in the house is the placing of three statues on three of the pedestals between the windows on the west side of the house. The benches on which the peers sit were uncovered, as well as the throne, and the seats of the Prince of Wales on the right and Prince Albert on the left of the throne.

The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Howard de Walden, who were the only peers present, entered the house a few minutes before two o'clock, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Deputy Clerk of Parliament, took his place at the table before the business commenced.

At two o'clock precisely the Lord Chancellor entered the house, when the Commons having been summoned, that body was represented on the occasion by William Ley, Esq., the Assistant-Clerk, and several other officers of the Lower House. Mr. Shaw Lefevre having read her Majesty's writ, the Lord Chancellor, standing before the throne, said: My Lords, her Majesty has been pleased, under her writ, sent under the Great Seal, to prorogue Parliament until Thursday, the 21st of October next.

The proceeding did not occupy five minutes.

A great number of ladies and gentlemen was present below the Bar.

ELECTRIC DIAL IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday the electrical dial, in connexion with the electric time ball, was fixed in the centre of the five thoroughfares opposite Hungerford Market, upon its ornamented bronze pillar, and at night, when illuminated, presented a very elegant appearance, the four dial-plates being formed of enamelled glass, with the hours and minutes marked in stained glass upon the base, and the pillar surmounted by a gilt ball. The appearance of the great ball, or regulator, of a bright vermilion, sashed with a gilt circle, presented, from its prominent position, a novel and imposing appearance, and was the object of much admiration during the day. The electric time-ball, in consequence of the necessary loss of communication not having been completed, did not fall at one o'clock on Friday (yesterday), as was expected.

THE LATE FATAL RIOTS AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, IRELAND.—During the recent disputes in Ireland, a trifle between some soldiers of the 31st infantry and the peasantry took place at Six-mile Bridge, one of the polling-places in the county of Clare, which we noticed at the time (a few weeks back). The military fired upon the people, and, as it would appear, without orders or sufficient provocation for so desperate an act. Six men were killed upon the spot, and another subsequently died of his wounds. A lengthened investigation into the whole affair has been carried on during the last ten or twelve days before the Coroner for the district, and on Wednesday last it was brought to a close by a majority of the jury (12), which numbered 17 men, bringing in the following verdict:—"We are satisfied that John C. Delmege, J.P., John Gleeson (first), James Postings, William Barnes, John Thompson, John Dwyer, James Sharpe, Thomas Clarke, and John Carter, soldiers of the 31st Regiment, are guilty of the wilful murder of Jeremiah Frawley." The minority of the jury (5) who dissented from that verdict said, that, although they had not agreed to the above verdict, they did not acquit the soldiers of all criminality; and that they would also have agreed to a verdict of manslaughter by soldiers whose persons were not identified. The five dissentient jurors also acquitted Mr. J. C. Delmege of having either fired himself or given any orders to fire. An application to admit the soldiers to bail was refused, and they were given into the custody of the police, who conveyed them to Limerick gaol. Mr. Delmege was not present at the verdict, but the Coroner's warrant is out against him.

FATAL COLLISION AT CHANNEL.—On Thursday information was received of the following serious collision:—The *John Bunyon* was on a voyage from Middlesborough to Alexandria, when, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, she was in a dense fog, when a collision took place with a Norwegian barque (name unknown) off St. Catherine's Point. The concussion was so violent that the bulwarks and mainstay-gallant mast of the first-mentioned vessel were carried away, and her compass stove in. The captain, his wife, and the crew, imagining that she had been cut down to the water's edge, endeavoured to get on board the barque. The efforts of the crew were successful; but, unfortunately, Captain Benson and his wife, in making the attempt, slipped between the two vessels and were drowned. At the same time the survivors, finding their vessel had sustained no serious damage, returned to her and put into Portsmouth to repair, where she arrived the same day. The barque lost her jib-boom, and proceeded to her destination.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

By our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, we learn that M. Thiers has not been slow in availing himself of the permission accorded him by Louis Napoleon, to return to the capital. He arrived in Paris on Thursday, and took up his abode once more in the Place St. George, apparently much pleased at being released from exile. M. de Remusat and M. de Chambolle, who were also under banishment, but have been allowed to return home, have accepted the boon offered; the former going to Switzerland for his estates in the Haute Garonne; and the latter having intimated his intention of shortly resuming his residence in Paris.

Fresh instances of the jealously restrictive vigilance with which the press, especially in the departments, is watched, are mentioned, three more journals having received an official "warning;" viz., the *Ere Nouvelle*, printed at Bastia, in Corsica; the *Progrès* of Rennes, and the *Journal du Rennes*.

The late inundations have caused immense damage in the department of the Isère.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—It has been announced this week that the East India Company have determined to establish immediately a very extensive system of electric telegraphs in India, under the superintendence of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of the medical establishment. It is intended to connect Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, and as many of the principal towns and stations as can be embraced in the routes between these places. The distance to be traversed is upwards of 3000 miles, and it is intended to proceed with each expedition in its construction that its completion may be expected before three years from the present time. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has lately been employed in India in carrying on experiments with the electric telegraph, in order to discover the best system which could be adopted.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Information was received on Monday of the total wreck of the *Blanche* Indiaman —Teddrington, master—which foundered off Helen's Shoal, off the south end of Lord North's Island, while on her way from Singapore to Shanghai, China. So very sudden was the calamity, that only a bag of bread of 100lb. weight could be secured, and the crew had not time to get a drop of water. With this limited supply of provisions the captain, mate, and the crew, consisting of Europeans, Lascars, and Malays, numbering twenty-nine persons, left in the boat. Soon after they fell in with the whale-boat, bottom up. Having righted her, the gunner, carpenter, cook, and four seamen were put on board with some provisions, and directed to keep in company. The captain and the crew in the one boat, after about six days rowing under a tropical sun, and much suffering from thirst and fatigue, reached the island of Sabuduk, where they found fresh water and shell-fish. Supposing the place to be uninhabited, they sailed for the island of Gagy, and from thence they started for the island of Geby, the Rajah of which place forwarded them to Batavia. After many extraordinary adventures, they ultimately arrived safe at their destination. Nothing has ever been heard of the whale-boat and her crew.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, while the Royal Regatta were lying off Terrace, in the Solent, a distressing accident occurred on board the *Ramsbourne*, from Antwerp, one of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, while saluting the Royal yacht on passing. An old man-of-war's man, John Castles, and who has been for many years in the service of the company, was employed in firing the signal carronade, when, upon the second discharge, owing to the explosion of the cartridge while in the act of ramming it home, one of the poor fellow's hands, with the thumb and a portion of the other hand were blown off, his wrist and arm were frightfully shattered, and several severe injuries were inflicted upon his face and other parts of his person. The cause of accident appears to have arisen from not having exercising sufficient caution with respect to the closing of the vent hole. The gentleman, who was engaged in closing the vent, did not, it is said, sufficiently cover it with his thumb, and was at the time of the explosion also severely injured in his hand. Both the sufferers were conveyed on board her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, where proper surgical assistance was readily afforded. The carpenter's wound was immediately dressed, and he returned to his own vessel. Castles was also under the cooking, where the Hon. Captain Grimsdell stated that every possible attention should be paid to the poor man, and that if well enough to be removed, he should be landed at Spithead or some other place where he could receive every assistance. The scene was a rarefied strong feeling of interest among, and threw a gloom over, the passengers and crew of the *Ravensbourne*. "Poor Jack" was highly respected by his messmates, and, in consequence of his invariably firing guns when occasion required, was called the "Gunner." The circumstance under which the accident took place

the sufferer being upwards of sixty years of age, and having a wife and large family dependent upon him for support induced the passengers, before sending the poor fellow on board the frigate, to commence a subscription for his benefit, and in the short space of about a quarter of an hour a sum of £5 was collected, and placed, with the man's consent, in the hands of the captain, to be applied for him in any manner which might be thought best.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the central station, Lothbury; Mr. W. F. Cooke, in the absence of Mr. Ricardo, M.P., the chairman of the company, presiding. Mr. J. S. Fourdrinier read the balance sheet for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, by which showed that £458,285 had been received, and £449,119 expended, leaving a balance of £19,136 under the head of "Capital Account," and a receipt under that of revenue for messages, subscriptions, and contracts, of £27,437, leaving an available balance, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum of £10,177 for payment of dividend on 12,000 shares class A, and 11,961 class B. The report, which was generally considered satisfactory, was unanimously adopted.

THE ELECTRIC TIME-BALL IN THE STRAND.—After the satisfactory completion of the requisite arrangements which had been for some time pending between the Electric Telegraph Company and the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, Mr. Edward Clark, the company's engineer, had instructed to fix the construction of the ingenious apparatus for the development of the electric telegraph system, as applied to to the regulation of time on a plan for distributing and correcting once per week from Greenwich the London and all the principal ports throughout the United Kingdom every day at one o'clock. The ball that has recently been raised on a pole upon the dome of the Electric Telegraph Company's west-end station, No. 445, Strand, opposite Hungerford-market pillar, and to the ball which surmounts the Royal Observatory at Greenwich), which is a remarkable object of attraction to all persons passing to and from the west-end of the City, is now complete. (An Illustration has already appeared in this ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) It is about 5 feet high and 16 feet in circumference, made of zinc, and painted of a bright red colour, so that it may be the more clearly discerned at a distance, and can with ease accommodate three persons in the interior. It has a broad gilt belt round it, thus having the appearance of a "great globe," and at the extremity of the shaft is a cross, or bright gilded weather-vane, with the four points, N. S. E. W.; and below the arms of the Electric Telegraph Company, with their initials, "E. T. C." Many difficulties have been experienced in the completion of this new line of electricity, the continuance of many obstacles with regard to the correct working of the telegraph wires along the streets of London and the Greenwich Railway to the Royal Observatory. These, however, have been overcome to the satisfaction of the directors of the company and the Astronomer Royal, and for the last three days the experiments have been made with the most complete success, the ball or globe dropping by the electric action simultaneously with the descent of the drop of the Observatory, indicating one o'clock, P.M., both balls being, in fact liberated by the same hand. It is now in active operation, and will communicate the standard time of Greenwich and London to the Strand every day, and to the principal towns in every part of United Kingdom and Scotland on the same principle, as arrangements have been made to make it one of the most complete improvements of the present day, not only in the Strand but in the whole metropolis crossings, and the new hall, on the top of the post has been tested as to its power of reflection, and this dial and electric apparatus will show forth the hour, minutes, &c., both day and night, to the public.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Municipal Council of Paris at its last sitting voted, on the proposition of the Prefect, the following courteous address, in answer to the letter of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, thanking the Prefect and the Council for the generous reception they received at their visit last year, on the occasion of the London Exhibition:—"The Prefect of the Seine and the Members of the Municipal Council of Paris, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.—My Lord and Gentlemen—We have received the courteous address which you have sent to us through his Excellency the British Ambassador. Deeply penetrated by this fresh proof of the close union which exists between England and France, we are gratified by the remembrance which you testify towards us. We, as strongly as yourselves, appreciate the benefits of the happy fraternity which those pacific competitions tend to establish between civilised nations. Under the shelter of peace, which they strengthen, the arts acquire perfection, and industry spreads over the whole world its benefits and its wonders. We, who have been the witnesses of the persevering efforts of our fellow-citizens through the difficult trials which it has pleased God to impose on our nation, see that their labours have been worthily appreciated by you. The artists and the artisans who were invited by you to take part in this generous struggle—the prize which is now united to two great nations—will be grateful for this gracious testimony, and will unite with us in our thanks. We are happy to address them to you in expressing all our wishes for similar occasions of union and pacific progress."

THE FINSBURY BIRKBECK SCHOOL.—The examination of the children of this institution took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of their parents and friends. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Ellis, the founder of the school. After the pupils had gone through an object lesson on the nature and properties of coal, which served to show the method pursued in monitorial instruction, they were examined in grammar by Mr. Thomas Cave, the amiable and intelligent manager of the school. They then underwent a rigid examination in physical geography and physiology, by Mr. Brookes, in both of which the children exhibited considerable intelligence and acumen. Two lads (Rose and Bisagni) then very creditably demonstrated the 32d, 16th, and 47th propositions of Euclid. Mr. W. Ellis, to whom this school is indebted for great pecuniary aid, as well as for enthusiastic exertions in its behalf, next examined the pupils in social science, from the admirable manuals he composed expressly for this mode of education. The children exhibited great attention and earnestness during the course. The chairman then concluded his examination and the business of the evening in a short and impressive address to the parents and visitors.

METROPOLITAN SEWER'S COMMISSION.—On Tuesday a special Court was held at the chief office, in Greek-street, at which the following commissioners attended:—Richard Jebb, Esq. (the chairman), Wm. Hosking, Esq., Thos. Wm. Redhead, Esq., Captain Veitch, Lewis Gordon, Esq., and Henry Hunt, Esq. The secretary read the usual financial account. On the 14th inst. the sum in hand amounted to £3530, on which cheques had been drawn, less the net proceeds, to the extent of £1244, leaving the net balance at that date £2286. Payments amounting to £275 were then sanctioned by the Court, leaving the present available balance £1311. The Court having received an "Estimate of expenses and probable expenses in respect of a new district rate upon the western division of the Westminster sewers," amounting in the whole to about £38,500, ordered that the rate already directed to be prepared be at 6d. in the pound, and that advertisements should be inserted, stating that it was the intention of the commissioners to make the said rate on the 7th of September. This rate, it was stated, would produce £38,177. District rates of 6d. in the pound were ordered to be prepared on the undermentioned localities:—Poplar, Greenwich, Ravensbourne, Hackney-brook, Hermitage-street, Spitalfields, Lower Wapping, and the eastern division of the Westminster sewers. The remaining business in the paper of the day having been transacted, the Court broke up.

SURREY GARDENS.—The pleasant routine of this attractive place of public amusement was varied on Monday by a "grand *fête*," held for the benefit of a society, the members of which, accidents have sufficiently of late years evidenced the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund." The railway interest mustered strongly on the occasion, and, despite the doubtful character of the day, a good company.

A SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.—The Nassau balloon, with the veteran aëronaut Green, ascended on Tuesday, for scientific purposes, from Vauxhall-gardens, under the superintendence of the Kew committee of the Council of the British Association. The place of starting was changed at the request of the committee by the lessee, Mr. Wardell. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments, in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicholson, of the Kew Observatory. The ascent took place at 5 minutes before 4 P.M.; and the descent, with great ease and security, at 25 minutes past 5 P.M., at Swavesey, N.W. of Cambridge, the balloon having travelled nearly 60 miles in 1 hour and 30 minutes. The highest altitude was about 19,400 feet, and at that elevation the temperature was 7 deg. Fahrenheit, or 25 deg. below the freezing point. A second ascent is expected to take place in the course of the present week.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—With reference to the notice issued in May last, announcing the establishment of contract mail packets to Australia, viâ the Cape of Good Hope, it is necessary to state that, when the end of the month (the day appointed for making up the ordinary course, the mails for Australia, &c.) falls on a Sunday, the mails will be closed in London on the evening of the 3d, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 4th of the month.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday a larger number of vessels arrived in the river than has been known to come up in one day for some years, there having been no fewer than 244 vessels of all classes, the aggregate tonnage of which exceeded 36,000 tons, entered inwards at the Custom House. This unusual influx is to be attributed to the late heavy gales, during which the shipping were compelled to seek refuge in roadsteads and harbours along the coast until the weather moderated. Advices from the outports state that several vessels are bound up Channel.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The arrival last week at the port of London on Monday last from abroad included one of especial novelty and interest, an importation having taken place for the first time of a cargo of cattle from Prussia, the produce of that country, and forming another feature in the supplies of the kind from the continental states of Europe, which have hitherto been confined to Holland, Denmark, the Hanseatic States, Belgium, and France. The arrival alluded to took place in the vessel *Green Isle*, from Memel, and comprised 56 head of oxen and cows and 10 sheep, consigned to order. Altogether 664 head of live stock were imported from abroad in London on the same day.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A married woman, of the name of Moss, the mother of several children, residing at a dairy kept by Mr. Jones, in Norwich-court, Fetter-lane, was discovered at an early hour on Sunday morning, lying dead, near the stairs, with a dreadful wound on her head, her clothes saturated with blood, and her spine broken. At the inquest which was held on the body, it was elicited that deceased and her husband had quarrelled on the Saturday night previous, and she said that she would leave the house. She left the room about twelve o'clock that night, and her husband and children retired to rest. At six o'clock in the morning she was found as described. It was supposed that deceased fell down the stairs accidentally, was rendered speech less and died from the effects of the injury she had received. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—The directors of this company state in their report that the balance available for dividend amounts to £11,976, which will admit of the payment of 2s. per share, clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, in the board-room, Nine Elms station; W. J. Chaplin, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, which had been previously issued, and which was therefore taken as read, it appears that the company had received altogether of capital, £8,722,516, and had expended £8,614,885, leaving a balance in hand of £107,631. The estimate for the completion of all the works had been £640,830. Of that sum, up to the 30th of June last, £630,000 had been expended, leaving in the hands of the directors, to be applied to the completion of the works, £10,801. The report having been adopted, a resolution, approving of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, was carried unanimously. The meeting was then made special, to consider the proposed western extensions. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting, considering the importance of the schemes for the construction of a line from Salisbury to Exeter, and that if reasonable terms can be come to with the landowners, that the matter be referred to a committee of directors and shareholders to make the necessary arrangements and report the result to a meeting to be held in September next. The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The report of this company for the past six months was issued on Thursday. It states that the gross revenue for the half-year was £290,674 1s., and the working and other expenses £144,240 7s. 6d., leaving a disposable revenue of £146,434 9s 6d, which is further reduced by fixed charges and debenture interest to £49,186 3s. 6d.; and of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the original stock, and four per cent. on the B stock, which will leave a balance of £1103 18s. 6d. to be carried to the next account.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—On Tuesday workmen were busily engaged in erecting the scaffold for the purpose of receiving the last instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of the Nelson Column, on the west-side, facing Parliament. It is a fine alto-relievo, in bronze, by Mr. Watson. The subject represents Nelson animating and directing the boarding of the *St. Joseph* at Cape St. Vincent. The weight of the relievo is about four tons. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore and Co., Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane. The height is 14 feet; the breadth about 13 feet 7 inches. The figures are not colossal, but the size of life.

EMIGRATION FROM ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—Some short time since we recorded an active measure of benevolence propounded by the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and sanctioned by the vicar, for the benefit of the able-bodied poor and the relief of the ratepayers. The plan was simple, and ultimately carried, whereby the emigration, which was to be effected by means of a penny rate, which would amount, when collected, to about £1000. The guardians caused advertisements to be inserted in the leading journals for the erection of two cottages, consisting of a number of pauppers, under the regulations of the Poor-law Board, to Fort Adelaide, in South Australia. These tenders were opened and decided upon on Monday night. In the meantime numerous persons had already personally petitioned the board to be included in the emigration list. It should be stated that they are all paupers who have *bona fide* settlements in the parish, gained either by renting tenements, by apprenticeship by birth, by a continuous employment, or by irremovability consequent upon a five years' continuous residence. Upon the 12th inst. a list of the proposed emigrants was forwarded for approval to the Poor-law Board.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday were—Males, 771; females, 694: total, 1465. The deaths were 1091, being somewhat less than were registered in the previous week. The official report states that diarrhœa and summer cholera are still fatal; of 15 deaths from cholera it occurred in children under the age of 14, and 4 in old people of the age of 60 and upwards; only of the deaths occurred on the south, while 11 occurred on the north side of the Thames; 201 persons were destroyed by diarrhœa, 174 were children. The deaths of females (555) exceeded the deaths of males, 536; but by 19, a change in the proportions which was observed in the corresponding week of 1849, when cholera was epidemic; 16 persons died of smallpox, 14 of measles, 47 of scarlatina, 47 of typhus, 192 of consumption, 29 of apoplexy. Disease of the heart and averses was fatal in 30 instances, bronchitis in 29, and pneumonia in 31. 29 deaths from violence are recorded, including 4 by poison

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was so low as 29 3s0 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59 7 deg., which is 1 7 deg. lower than the average of the same week in ten years. The wind during the week was chiefly from the south, and blew at the average rate of 140 miles a day. Nearly ¼ in. of rain fell. The mean temperatures of the Thames declined from about 66 deg. 66 deg. on Sunday, to 66 deg. 63 deg. on Saturday. In the night it is still much warmer than the air.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCOTS GREYS.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his inspection of the Scots Greys, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts, at Coventry and Birmingham, on the 11th and 12th inst. His Royal Highness expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general appearance, discipline, and efficiency of that distinguished regiment.

ADMIRALTY STEAMERS.—THE WEST INDIA STATION.—By the West India mail this week, we learn that her Majesty's steamer *Rosamond* (Commander Boyle Royal (Jamaica), on the 10th of July from Greytown, where she had suffered much from fever, although her stay there was only twenty-five days. The second engineer and eight of the crew died after a few days' illness. Lieutenant, the engineers, gunner and boatswain. Lieutenant Crawford, who commanded the *Albion*, had been appointed acting commander of the *Rosamond* by the Commodore. All accounts concur in stating that the sooner this vessel is ordered to some more healthy station the better, as the ship's company cannot efface from their recollection the frightful and sudden mortality which prevailed on board when on the coast of Africa. She seems to be a very inefficient ship, both in sailing, and her boilers are so small that a sufficient quantity of steam cannot be generated to drive at more than seven knots an hour. All the cases in the hospital were doing well at the latest date. *Her* Majesty's ship *Calypso* is daily expected at Greytown on the 27th ult. to take the place of the *Rosamond*. She is not to anchor, but to cruise among the islands to the northward, and look in occasionally to see that all is quiet.

NEW FRENCH WAR STEAMER.—A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, this week announces to the French Admiralty that the steam line-of-battle ship the *Napoleon* had, by aid of her engines alone, gone 114 and 19 knots an hour. The apparatus consists of four fixed cylinders; the movement is communicated by means of two cog-wheels, and is capable of developing a force of 1200-horse power. The *Moniteur* says that the *Napoleon* is the most powerful vessel at present afloat on the seas; it carries 90 guns, two months' provisions, and one year's biscuit for its crew of 900 men, and its stock of fuel exceeds 1000 tons. It will be able to go, it is said, about 1000 leagues in ten days and a half.

HANTS MILITIA.—A meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the county of Hants was held on Friday week at the County-hall, Winchester, at which his Grace the Duke of Wellington presided as Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the enrolment of the new militia force. There were present at the meeting—Lord Henry Chichmondsley, M.P., the Marquis of Winchester, Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, the Hon. W. H. A'Court Holmes, Mr. H. C. Crompton, M.P., &c. It was resolved that circulars should be used for obtaining recruits for the militia, which, if successful, would obviate the necessity for putting into operation the ballot. It was also resolved that ten gentlemen be added to the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the county, whose names will be forthwith gazetted.

THE MILITIA AT BOULOGNE.—The town having been placarded with a notice, that persons de irons of volunteering their services as members of the new rifle force should apply to the overseers on or before Friday week last to enrol their names; on Saturday last seventeen were made of the number of volunteers, viz. Great Bolton, 42; Little Bolton, 14; total, 56. The number of men required from the county is 5628. The expectation of the "volunteers" was, that they were to have 10s when they gave their names, and much disappointment was manifested when they found that such was not the case.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—It appears that the expense for conveying the Royal Fusiliers from Portsmouth to Plymouth, by the commanding officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who, on condition that his men did not compete with agricultural labourers, but only supplied their places where vacant, consented to allow his men to wield the sickle in place of the sword. Two of the farmers of Boxhall, Mr. Edward Wyatt and Mr. Hollow engaged a score each of the Fusilier Guards, and, with their assistance, have completed the in-gathering of their sheaves and stacked them for winter threshing. The harvest southward of the South Downs is always the earliest in the kingdom.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—At a yearly general meeting of proprietors of the Southampton Dock Company, held on Wednesday afternoon, a dividend for the half-year of 3l. per share was declared, free of all income tax, which, although less than that declared for the six months ending December, 851, is a considerable improvement upon the one declared on the corresponding half-year of 1851.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT ANTWERP.

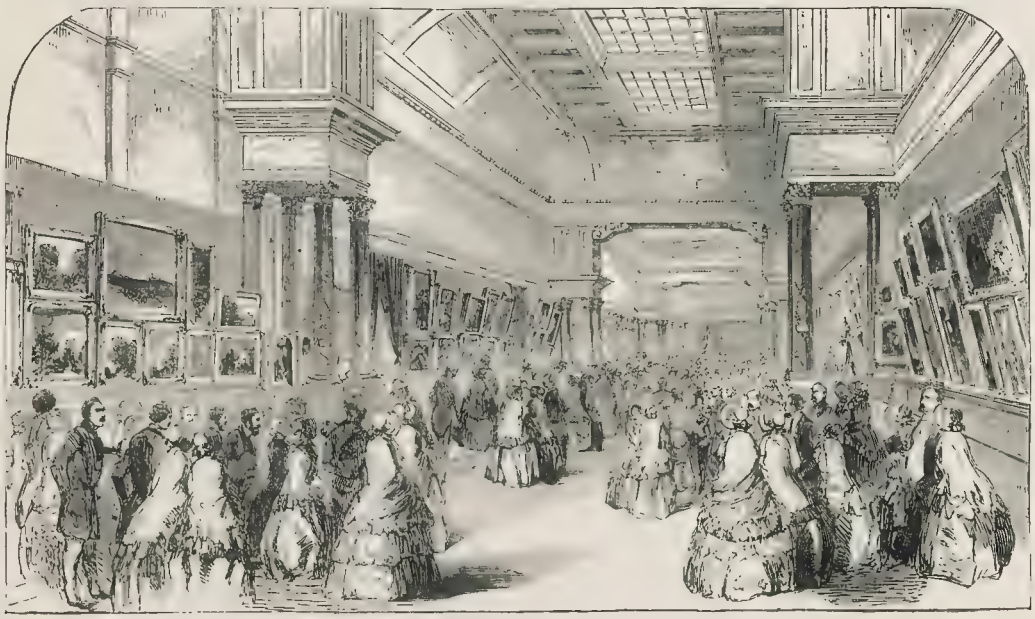
Her Majesty returned on Tuesday last to her marine villa at Osborne, from her short visit to her Royal relatives in Belgium. The weather, during the greater portion of her Majesty's absence from England, was boisterous and rainy, and thus detracted much from the pleasure of the Royal trip.

We briefly noticed last week her Majesty's departure from England, and arrival at Antwerp. The Royal steam squadron, consisting of the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*; the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht; the *Fairy*, tender; and the *Vivid*, Dover steam-packet, was attended by an escort of armed deep-sea steamers, viz. the *Odin*, *Magicienne*, the *Barracouta*, the *Simpson*, and the *Retribution*; and they all got under way on Tuesday morning (se'nnight), at seven o'clock, and made direct for the Downs, where they arrived at five o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored for the night. The following morning (Wednesday) they directed their course for the Scheldt, and arrived at Antwerp in the evening, at about seven o'clock. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shortly afterwards reached Antwerp from his palace at Laecken, and immediately went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and joined the Royal dinner party. His Majesty returned on shore at ten o'clock, and proceeded to his Royal palace at the Place de Meir. Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed the night on board the Royal yacht, in the river, not coming ashore until the following (Thursday) morning. Accompanying her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, and they were attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, in waiting; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; the Hon. Miss Byng, Colonel Phipps, Sir G. Clerk, and Mr. Gibbs.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland, was with the fleet.

On Thursday morning (se'nnight) at 9 o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal party came ashore in the Royal barge, and was received at the landing-place by King Leopold. (See Illustration.) The King was accompanied by his Royal children—the Duke of Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte; and was attended by le Comte de Marnix, the Marshal of the Palace; Colonel Delanney, Major Fiequelmont, of the Ordnance department of Belgium; and M. Masui, the director of the railway. The bands of several Belgian regiments, who were drawn up along the landing-place, played inspiriting airs while the Royal party rowed ashore. The crowd of sight-seers was very numerous, notwithstanding a drizzling fall of rain at the time; and though the reception given to her Majesty by King Leopold's subjects was not enthusiastic, it was dignified and respectful. The Royal party immediately proceeded by special train to Brussels, and thence to Laecken (see Illustration), where they arrived shortly after 10 o'clock. Thus far we were able last week to chronicle her Majesty's progress.

We now subjoin some details of her Majesty's *sejour* on the Belgian soil. On Thursday afternoon (se'nnight) the Royal party having partaken of a *déjeûne*, took a drive previous to dinner, from Laecken to Brussels, which they entered by the Rue Longue Neuve, passing up the Rue de Madeleine, along the Boulevards, and by the park and the palace, returning to Laecken at about six o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock a grand family dinner was given at the *château* (Laecken), covers were laid for twenty-two, and the invitations included Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister; Sir Ralph Abercromby, British Minister at the Hague; M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and Mdme. de Weyer, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Colville, the Countess of Gainsborough,



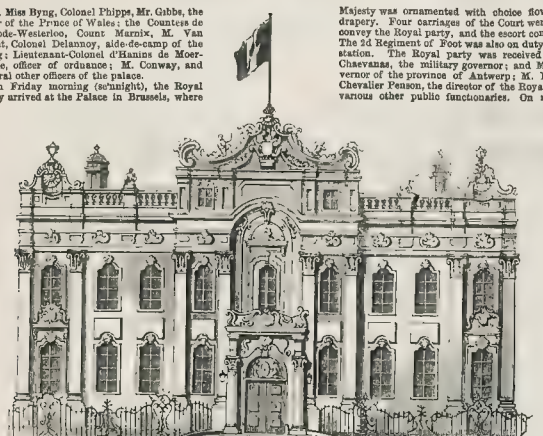
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT ANTWERP

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

PLACE DU PALAIS, BRUSSELS.—THE QUEEN LEAVING FOR LAACKEN.

Hon. Miss Byng, Colonel Phipps, Mr. Gibbs, the tutor of the Prince of Wales; the Countess de Merode-Westerloo, Count Marnix, M. Van Praet, Colonel Delannoy, aide-de-camp of the King; Lieutenant-Colonel d'Hanins de Moerkerke, officer of ordnance; M. Conway, and several other officers of the palace.

On Friday morning (to-night), the Royal party arrived at the Palace in Brussels, where they partook of a grand breakfast in the *salon*, during which the choir of the Royal Society of Harmony performed a concert in an adjoining saloon. As soon as breakfast terminated, the Queen proceeded to the reception room, where she received the various members of the diplomatic corps at Brussels, as well as the chief officers of State.



THE KING'S PALACE, AT ANTWERP, FORMERLY THE HOTEL DE LA PLACE DE MEIR.

The Royal party then proceeded to take a drive round the Palace Royal and Boulevards, and afterwards visited the Musée. The two English Princes, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, visited on foot several of the most attractive parts of the city, the Galerie du Roi, the Galerie de la Reine, and other parts of the town.

One of the principal object of attraction to the Royal party in this little tour of observation was the Cathedral of St. Gudule. They especially admired the exquisitely-painted windows of the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, which was at the moment undergoing some temporary decorations (then nearly complete) for the celebration of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, on Sunday last, the 15th. The graceful and exquisite image of the Virgin, glittering with jewels, ornamented with a crown of gold, and clad in a blue and golden robe, over which was thrown an elegant Brussels lace veil reaching to the feet, was placed within the elaborately carved and painted shrine, and was greatly admired. The exquisite *chef-d'œuvre* of Verbruggen—the pulpit—representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve, was closely examined, and its elaborate ornamentation and artistic appearance occupied the attention of the visitors for a considerable time.

Other places of interest in Brussels were also visited by the Royal party; and, on their return to Laecken in the evening, a second grand family dinner, at which the *corps diplomatique* was present, was given, the Royal Society of Musicians performing several pieces throughout the evening.

On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, arrived at the railway station at Brussels, and proceeded by special train to Antwerp. The train, decorated with the Belgian flag, reached Antwerp precisely at ten o'clock, and its appearance within sight of the station was announced by the firing of cannon. Large crowds of persons were assembled in front of the station, and a privileged few succeeded in obtaining admission near the entrance to the reception-room prepared for the Royal party. The station was gaily decorated with Belgian and British flags, and the portion of the interior prepared for her Majesty was ornamented with choice flowers, and crimson and gold drapery. Four carriages of the Court were in waiting at the station to convey the Royal party, and the escort consisted of a troop of lancers. The 2d Regiment of Foot was also on duty as a guard of honour at the station. The Royal party was received at the station by General Chasvanas, the military governor; and M. Teckmann, the civil governor of the province of Antwerp; M. Loos, the burgomeister; the Chevalier Fenson, the director of the Royal Academy of Antwerp; and various other public functionaries. On alighting from the train, her Majesty took the arm of the King of the Belgians, and was followed to the Royal carriages by Prince Albert and the Royal children. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health, and carried in her hand a very beautiful bouquet of flowers. The King, on alighting from the train, was loudly cheered, and her Majesty was greeted with very general shouts of "*Vive la Reine!*"—and Prince Albert with cries of "*Vive le Prince!*" The Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders were also loudly cheered. On the arrival of the train the band of the Chasseurs played the National Anthem; and on the carriages leaving the station, one of the Belgic national airs.

The Royal *cortège* immediately proceeded to visit the Antwerp Exhibition of Fine Arts (see Illustration), which was opened on the previous Sunday. The Royal party examined the works of art with considerable interest. The beautiful picture of "Bacchus and the Panthers," Landseer's "Forester's Family," and the large picture of M. Slingeneyer, representing Philip the Good at the battle of Brouwershaven, attracted the notice of her Majesty, and the principal figures in the tableaux were much admired. The picture of M. Keyser, representing simply and nobly the treatment of Columbus and his son, was much admired; as was also the expressive and highly interesting work of M. Wappers, representing the sufferings of the Dauphin, who, in his agony of distress, inscribed on the walls of his prison, in the house of the cruel Republican, "O mon Dieu! pardonnez à ceux qui ont fait mourir mes parens." After inspecting the numerous works of art in the Exposition, the Royal party visited the cathedral of Notre Dame, where the beautiful shrine of the Virgin, with its rich crimson and gold canopy, was greatly admired. Having examined the more remarkable works of art in the body of the cathedral, dwelling some time before Rubens' celebrated "Descent from the Cross," the Royal party visited the adjoining *atelier* of M. Etienne Leroy, of Brussels, where an opportunity was afforded them of visiting the most glorious of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rubens, and which, for the last three years, has been in his skilful hands in the process of restoration. A small square piece of the original is nearly all that now remains to be restored, and its contrast with those portions which have been treated by the artist is most remarkable. The subjects represented in these great works of art are "The Elevation of the Cross," "The Visitation of St. Elizabeth," "The Presentation in the Temple," "The Soldiers at the Cross," and "The Sufferings of Human Nature"

From the cathedral the Royal party proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, and afterwards to the palace in the Place de Meir (See Illustration), where they partook of a *déjeûner à la fourchette*. The palace of the Place de Meir is a plain and unpretending structure, of large dimensions, and stands right opposite the *Place*.

Shortly after two o'clock, P.M., the roll of drums and the blast of trumpets on the quay told that her Majesty had arrived, and was going to embark. The vessels of the squadron were all dressed in flags, a large force of horse and foot was drawn up opposite the landing-place, and from one extremity of the quay to the other not a spot of ground commanding a view of the spectacle but had a spectator. The day held up, though clouds were not wanting in the distance. It was nearly twenty minutes before the Royal barge came off from the yacht, and her Majesty was standing during that time on the steps of the place of embarkation, in converse with the King, or looking around at the people and the boats on the river. At 2.35 the Royal standard floated from the main of the Royal yacht, and at 3 o'clock, amid the salutes of the batteries, answered by the guns of the *Odin*, the whole squadron got under way, and passed before he quays in a procession of unequalled splendour. The King and Prince Albert were on the port paddle-box, where they remained till the yacht was lost in its many windings on the mazy Scheldt. The Queen, the Belgian Princes, and the Royal children, were stationed on the platform

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS LEAVING THE ROYAL YACHT.

The *Vivid* went first, and next came the Royal yacht, followed by the *Black Eagle*. As they passed in succession the *Odin*, *Barracouta*, *Sampson*, *Magicienne*, and *Retribution*, they were received with three cheers from the men on the yards, who were stationed there for nearly half an hour, from the embarkation of the Queen till she passed them. Then one by one her Majesty's war-steamers got into motion, and worked slowly down the river against a strong breeze. King Leopold proceeded with the Royal squadron down the Scheldt as far as the forts of Lello and Liefkenshoek, the extreme points of the Belgian frontier. As the Royal squadron came in sight, the guns of these forts fired a *feu de joie*, which was answered by the English war steamers, and the local band of Doel, assembled before Liefkenshoek, performed "God save the Queen," and the "Brabançonne," in turn. Here the squadron lay for short time, during which King Leopold and his sons took leave of the Queen, Prince Albert, and their Royal cousins (see Illustration). The Belgian mail packet-boat *Chemin de Fer*, which had been sent round from Ostend for the occasion, having M. Lahure, Inspector of the Navy, in command, was in readiness to receive them; and, after an affectionate farewell, the King and the Princes went on board, and slowly passed along the line of the English fleet on their way back to Antwerp. As soon as the Royal standard of Belgium was hoisted at the main of the little steamer, the ships of the escort manned yards and fired a Royal salute, and the forts on shore returned the compliment. The Royal squadron proceeded on its way towards the mouth of the Scheldt, the wind rising gradually to "a stiff breeze." The original intention was to go on to Flushing, with the object of anchoring there for the night and during the whole of Sunday; but the threatening aspect of the weather induced a change in the intentions of her Majesty, and the Royal yacht, accompanied by the *Vivid*, *Fairy*, and *Black Eagle*, returned to a more sheltered position opposite the small town of Terneuse, on the Dutch coast. This little spot, by consequence, presented a lively and animated appearance—all the vessels in the harbour, together with a large Dutch frigate lying in the Scheldt, being gaily decorated with colours. During nearly the whole of Sunday the vessels of the squadron had their yards manned, and other orders flying; the wind, however, blew fresh, and the vessels remained at their anchorage during the night.

On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the squadron got under way, and proceeded to sea, intending to make direct to Osborne, but a thick fog coming on, the yachts, with the steam frigates attending upon them, anchored at half-past five o'clock in Dungeness-roads, where her Majesty and the Royal party remained for the night.

On Tuesday morning the squadron got under way, directing its course to Osborne (Isle of Wight); and at eleven o'clock the Royal yacht was descried off Portsmouth harbour, preceded as usual by the *Vivid* steam-packet, Master Commander Luke Smithett, and accompanied by the *Fairy* screw-tender, Master Commander Bailliston; and *Black Eagle*, steam-vessel, Master Commander Petley, having the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, on board. On the Royal squadron approaching Spithead a Royal salute was fired by the *Blenheim*, 60, screw guard-ship, Captain Henderson, *Vivid*, 28, Captain R. S. Hamilton; and *Tyne*, 16, steam-frigate, Captain Giffard; and shortly afterwards by the garrison from the platform battery. The large steam-vessels of the squadron, consisting of the *Retribution*, 28, Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond; *Odin*, 14, Captain Henderson, C.B. (acting); *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Ramsay (acting); *Barracouta*, 6, Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie (acting); and *Sampson*, 6, Captain L. T. Jones, were some distance astern, not making their appearance for more than an hour after the *Victoria and Albert*.

The run through Spithead presented an interesting spectacle, the men of war there being dressed in colours, manning yards, and cheering the Queen as she passed. The merchant vessels there, including the *London* (American liner), and *Albert* (East Indiaman), two very fine ships, also hoisted colours at their mast heads, and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club House, at Ryde, saluted the Queen with twenty-one guns. Nearly opposite Ryde the Royal squadron fell in with the yachts engaged in the contest for the £50 cup of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The heavy steamers of the squadron came up to Spithead in the afternoon, and proceeded to Cowes Roads, where they anchored. Her Majesty disembarked, and arrived at Osborne at 12.37 P.M.

The *Port of Spain Gazette* (island of Trinidad) of the 20th of July states that a Spaniard from Venezuela had that day sold to a mercantile firm 56 ounces of pure gold, which he had obtained from the Upata diggings in Venezuela. The price given was £4 per ounce. One specimen measured more than an inch in length, ¾ inch broad, and upwards of ¼ inch in thickness, and was of the purest quality.

The Fire on Board the "Severn."—An investigation commenced on Wednesday, at Southampton, by the directors of the West India Company, into the cause of the fire on board the Brazilian packet *Severn*, when between Madeira and Lisbon. It was conducted by Captain Symonds, the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, viz. Mr. Masterman, Captain Llot, and Captain Chappell, R.N. (Secretary and Joint Manager).

East India Company.—The report of the directors, which is to be submitted to the proprietors on the present day, has been issued between Howrah and the Ranegunge Collieries continue to progress satisfactorily. To complete and stock this division of the line some additional capital will be required. The existing contract with the Hon. East India Company provides for raising such capital, and, when the proper time arrives, the proprietors subscribing it will be given to the then proprietors of the old shares. The surveys between Pundoah and Rajmahal alluded to in the last report, have been carried to such an extent as to enable Mr. Turnbull, the resident engineer, to report upon the general features of the line, which are highly favourable to the construction of a railway. Mr. Turnbull's report is now before the authorities for consideration, and any arrangements that may be made founded upon that report will be announced to the proprietors at the earliest opportunity.

High Tide.—On Wednesday there was a spring tide, when the Thames rose so high that it covered the Essex pier, and nearly reached the steps leading to Essex-street, so that the steamers at that quay were unable to land until the turn of the tide. All the warehouses and buildings along the river were inundated, but little damage was done to property.

Post-office Statistics.—By the census of 1841 the population of Scotland was found to be 2,620,000, and the population of Ireland 8,175,000. In the census of 1851, Scotland stands at 2,806,000, and Ireland at 6,500,000; thus, while Scotland has gained 200 000 people, Ireland has lost a million and a half. Ireland, however, has a decided position in the postage-office scale, as regards letters and money orders. In 1841, the number of Scotch letters was 21,234,772; the number of Irish letters being 20,794,297: in 1851, the numbers were respectively 36,513,000 and 14,500,783. As to money orders, the comparison stands thus:—In 1841, Scotland, 51,516; Ireland, 53,507; in 1851, Scotland, 389,680: Ireland, 392 848. Thus, ten years ago, as measured by these tables, 2,000,000 Scots were equal to 8,000,000 Irish; while now 8,000,000 Scots are no more than equal to 6,500,000 of Irish. Fat, however, must not begin to boast as yet. One Scot in seven takes out a money-order in the course of the year, but that Irishman is not born who will be a bankman in sixteen. Moreover, the Irish orders, though more numerous than the Scotch, amounted in money to £553 000 only, while Scotch orders amounted to £769,000; so that Sawney beats Pat in the magnitude of each transaction.

A Mad Wolf.—Letters from Smyrna of the 26th ult. give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adana some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the market-place, and set several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to the town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded 128 persons, but, being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheepfold, where he killed 40 sheep and wounded 75. Unfortunately, the Governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without means of defence; but on the following day every man in Adana, a Turkish gentleman in sixteen. Moreover, the Irish orders, though more numerous than the Scotch, amounted in money to £553 000 only, while Scotch orders amounted to £769,000; so that Sawney beats Pat in the magnitude of each transaction.

THE FINE ARTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.*)*

Sir,—London is generally considered poor in works of art, and visitors to the metropolis contrast it unfavourably with the wealth of continental cities. Having paid much attention to the subject, I believe we have scattered through our numerous halls pictures of the highest excellence, which if brought together, would scarcely be surpassed by any gallery in Europe.

Last year I unsuccessfully attempted to get the corporation to appoint a committee to take up the question in conjunction with the companies. I then communicated with the Guildhall Committee, as preliminary to addressing all the others. The enclosed correspondence will show you the result. Its publication in the Illustrated London News would, I believe, be of infinite service, and might induce the various companies voluntarily to adopt measures to carry out the principle suggested.

If the dock companies, the extensive brewers, the Bank, the India Company, and other important bodies, can manage to open their buildings to the public without inconvenience, surely the various public companies might do so without danger.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

City, August 12, 1852. F. Bennoch.

(Copy of Correspondence referred to.)

77, Wood-street; May 29th, 1851.

Sir,—As a member of the corporation of London, I have taken some trouble in attempting to open for public inspection the comparatively unknown remains of antiquity and treasures of art concealed in the city of London. I therefore most respectfully suggest that the distinguished guild over which you preside, might do itself high honour by opening on certain days in the week, under proper restrictions, the Goldsmiths' Hall. When we find that her Majesty throws open the rooms of her palace for the gratification of the public, by arrangements far from vexatious. When noblemen condescend to permit strangers to view their private collections of art in a very liberal manner, I venture to hope your company will follow such admirable examples.

I am led to make this communication from the fact that a banker from the country, desirous to see your famous hall, applied to me to procure the necessary order, I called and saw the beadle, who very civilly told me that the order of a member of the court was requisite. I asked the names of any in the neighbourhood to whom I might make application. To which he as civilly replied, he was not permitted to give any name. So baulked, I felt that the doors were virtually barred against all visitors, and wondered whether a spirit so exclusive was enjoined by ancient charter. A few days afterwards I applied to a member of the court, who kindly offered to show me the hall any day I would appoint to meet him, and regretted he had no power to grant an order. It being impossible to make the time of each party suit, my friend's curiosity was unsatisfied. Hence this letter, which I sincerely hope may lead to a revision of your rigid rules, and the adoption of a policy more in accordance with the spirit of the times in which we live. Begging the favour of a reply,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. Bennoch.

To the Master Warden of the Goldsmith's Company.

Goldsmiths' Hall, June 4th, 1851.

Sir,—I am desired by the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, in reply to your letter of the 29th of May, to inform you that any friends of yours, on producing your card, will be permitted to view the hall.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. Bennoch, Esq. R. Welchon.

77, Wood-street, June 5th, 1851.

Sir,—I am truly obliged for the courteous note just received and for the personal privilege it kindly confers, which you may rest assured shall not be abused. My object, however, is not of a personal, but of a public nature, my desire being to obtain for all visitors to the metropolis easy access to our ancient halls. While a card from Mr. Smith, of Bond-street, is considered by Lord Ellesmere as sufficient security to view his fine collection, I think you might safely open your hall two or three days each week between the hours of ten and four. And I would venture to suggest for your consideration that a note from any alderman, clergyman, or other public person whose duties are not dependent on the fluctuations depending upon periodical election, should be a sufficient introduction. The taste of the public has so much improved of late years that no danger to your works of art need be apprehended; and I feel confident that an enlightened, liberal policy will tend greatly to conform and elucidate the privileges so long enjoyed by the chartered companies. As the season is passing rapidly, I trust your worshipful court will take the matter into their serious consideration; for until I receive their final decision, I shall not address any other company, and should like yours to take the initiative, and show an honourable example. The honour of a reply will oblige,

Sir, your obedient servant,

R. Welchon, Esq. F. Bennoch.

77, Wood-street, July 10th, 1851.

Sir,—Notwithstanding your polite communication, informing me that the court had kindly ordered that any person presenting my card should be admitted to see Goldsmith's Hall, I am surprised to find that my friends, Mr. and Mrs. —— have been refused admission.

I am, Sir, your truly,

R. Welchon, Esq. F. Bennoch.

P.S. An answer to my last note at your earliest convenience will be esteemed a favour.

Note.—On personal application my friends were admitted.

77, Wood-street, 15th June, 1852.

Sir, In May last year I attempted to induce the wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company to adopt measures for the admission of the public to view their Hall on certain days in the week. On the 4th of June I received a note from Mr. Welchon, stating that any person presenting my card should be admitted; to which I replied, my application was public, and not personal; at the same time thanking them for their courtesy, and promising that the privilege should not be abused, and urged a decision on the general question. To this note I received no answer. On the 10th July I gave my card to some friends from the country, and they were refused admittance. I called and explained the circumstances: the porter apologised, regretted the inconvenience to which I had been put, and promised that it should not again occur, and I believe he made a memorandum on the general order, so that his colleagues might know the special reason of the wardens in my favour.

To-day I called to introduce two American friends, and presented my card. The richly-laced beadle stared with surprise, treated me with ought but civility, and evidently disbelieved the truth of my statement. He pointed to the clerk's office. I entered; the clerk was engaged and could not be disturbed. His juniors knew nothing of the matter, and seemed to care less. I retired somewhat chagrined, and muttering something about the press. I felt less vexation at the simple denial than I did at my word being doubted. I was humiliated, for just before I had been dwelling with much pride on what I held to be a liberal response to a proper request; so we crossed to Christ's Hospital, where my enthusiastic friends desired to walk in cloisters consecrated by the presence of Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt. And I must say, that the courteousness of the steward of that valuable institution contrasted greatly with our reception at Goldsmiths' Hall.

I now beg to know whether the unabused privilege granted by the wardens has been revoked, as I am not desirous of again submitting to the mortification of being treated as an impostor.

An early answer will oblige yours obediently, F. Bennoch.

To the Master Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Goldsmiths' Hall, June 16th, 1852.

Sir, —In reply to your note of yesterday's date, in which you request to be informed "whether the unabused privilege granted by the wardens has been revoked," I beg to inform you that if you are under the impression that the wardens have granted you the perpetual privilege of bringing strangers to see this building except under the regulations which they have found it necessary to lay down (a copy of which I enclose), you are labouring under a misapprehension.

I find that last summer, during the Great Exhibition, when several foreigners were in London, they allowed the beadle, on your application, to relax the rule in the case of visitors introduced by you. At the present time the regulations to which I have referred must be observed.

When you called yesterday, I was at the moment particularly engaged, but if you had waited a short time I should have been very happy to have accompanied your friends through the building. The man in livery in the hall, whom you saw, is the porter, not the beadle, and, I think I right to add, that this is the first time he has been charged with incivility, and tha the assures me he was neither disrespectful nor uncivil.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. Bennoch, Esq. Walter Prideaux.

At a Court of Assistants holden on the 31st Jan., 1837, it was ordered—

That no person be admitted within the new building in Foster-lane without the personal introduction of a member of the court, the clerk, Surveyor, or chaplain.

The beadle is hereby particularly directed to adhere to the above order of the Court of Assistants. Goldsmiths' Hall, Feb. 1841.

77, Wood-street, June 16, 1852.

Sir,—Your note is to hand this moment. My application to the wardens last year, recommending a relaxation of their stringent rule, did not refer to a limited period but to a general principle. In words, your porter did not betray himself, but in action he showed most clearly that he gave no credit to my statement. You know that a shrug of the shoulder or a shake of the head may be made as expressive as language. I append a copy of the note forwarded to me by order, which you will observe is unequivocal in its language and unlimited in its application; with such authority in my possession, you may imagine, though you cannot experience, how much annoyance I felt in having my word disputed by your porter. I care nothing for the personal privileges, but I wish to know whether there is any chance of the wardens modifying their rigid regulations, so as to gratify and assist in improving the taste of the community.

I am yours obediently,

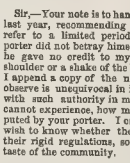
W. Prideaux, Esq. F. Bennoch.

Note.—To this letter I have received no reply, and presume they have wrapped themselves up in the sanctity of their charters, concluding that any favour granted to the public would lower their dignity and put in peril their exclusive privilege. I now leave it to the public and the press.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN HENRY PELLY, BART., OF UPTON, COUNTY ESSEX, F.R.S.

Sir John Pelly died on the 14th instant at his residence, Suffolk-place, Pall-Mall East. This respected gentleman, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and deputy master of the Trinity House, was created a Baronet in 1840, and became in the following year Governor of the Bank of England. He was born March 31, 1777, the eldest son of Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq., by Saly Hitchen, his wife, daughter of John Blake, Esq., and married, July 13, 1807, Emma, sixth daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq., of Thornecroft, Surrey, by whom he leaves a large family. The eldest son, the present Sir John Henry Pelly, second Baronet, was born 3d March, 1809, and is married to Johannah Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford-green, Essex.



THE HON. SIR JAMES PARKER, VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The death of this distinguished lawyer, one of the Vice Chancellors, occurred suddenly on the night of Friday, the 13th instant, at his residence, Rothley Temple, Leicester. Sir James had been ailing for the last nine months, and on the first day on which he took his seat on the Bench, had premonitory symptoms of apoplectic seizure, the disease of which he died.

Sir James Parker was born at Glasgow in 1803, the son of the late Charles Stewart Parker, Esq., of Blockhearn, near that city. He received his education at the Grammar School and the College of Glasgow, and graduated as seventh wrangler at the University of Cambridge in 1825. In 1829, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, and soon became a leading practitioner in the Courts of Equity. In July, 1844, he obtained a silk gown; and in October, 1851, was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, receiving at the same time the honour of Knighthood. A few years previously, he was placed in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Leicester, and occasionally sat at the Loughborough Petty Sessions. In 1847 he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Leicester, on Conservative principles. Sir James married, 2d June, 1836, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, co. Leicester, M.P., by Jean, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., and has left several children—the eldest son, Harry-Rainy, born 27th June, 1837.

NICHOLAS EDMUND YARBURGH, ESQ., OF HESLINGTON HALL, COUNTY OF YORK.

This estimable and lamented gentleman was the last male representative of the famous old English family of Yarburgh, and inherited, with his other broad lands, the lordship of Yarburgh, in Lincolnshire, which, at the period of the Norman Conquest, was held by his direct ancestor Ansketillus de Yarburgh. So few of the ancient gentry families of the days of the Normans and the Plantagenets remain in the male line, that we record with peculiar feelings of regret the occasional extinction of these time-honoured houses. A week or two since the gifted and long-descended chiefs of the Scropes, of Castle Combe, was included in our obituary, and our present notice refers to another eminent member of the untitled aristocracy.

Major Yarburgh was son of Charles Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington, and the last of the heir-general, grandson of Colonel James Yarburgh, of Yarburgh and Snaith Hall (godson to King James II.), by Ann, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Heslington. He was born in 1771, and succeeded to the estates at the decease of his brother Henry. In 1836 he served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire, of which county he was Deputy-Lieutenant, and Major in the 3d Regiment of Provisional Militia. Never having been married, he is succeeded in his extensive property by his nephew, Yarburgh Greame, Esq., of Sewerby House, near Bridlington. The deceased gentleman was a staunch patron of the turf. His fine old seat of Heslington, not more than two miles from the city of York, is a striking specimen of the Elizabethan period, having remained with but few alterations, and retaining all the charm of antiquity.

COLONEL WILLIAM CROKER, C.B.

This distinguished officer, late of the 17th Regiment of Foot, died at Cheltenham, on the 11th inst. He served forty-four years uninterruptedly in the 17th, in all the varieties of service that the corps encountered during that protracted period, and for twelve years he commanded the regiment, with the highest personal and professional honour, and the universal esteem and regard of officers and soldiers.

Colonel Croker was in the East Indies from 1804 to 1824, and took part in the siege of Gurnawri, in 1807, and in the campaigns against the Sikhs in 1845-9; the Nepaul States, in 1814-15; and the Mahrattas and Pindarrees, in 1817 and 1818. In the last-named year he became Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal forces, and retained that appointment until he returned to England, in 1824. In 1835 he raised a regiment in India with the 17th Regiment—a solitary instance in the British army of an officer landing twice in that country in the same corps, and commanded it during the campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, in 1839, including the storm and capture of the fortresses of Ghuznee and Kelat.

Colonel Croker was fourth son of the late Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde, county Limerick, by Margaret Anne, his wife, sister of the late Earl of Listowel. He married Miss Stokes, and leaves three sons, all serving in the British army.

Death of the Duke of Hamilton.—The premier peer of Scotland, the venerable Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, expired on Wednesday morning, at his mansion in Portman-square. His Grace was one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the peerage, having been born in the year 1767, and consequently had attained the patriarchal age of eighty-five.

Death of Mrs. Lalor Shiel.—Accounts have been received of the death of Mrs. Lalor Shiel, at Leghorn, on the 4th inst. She was the relict of the late Right Hon. Richard L. Shiel, Master of the Mint.

Thunder-Storm.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a terrific thunder-storm passed over the metropolis. The lightning was most awfully vivid, the peals of thunder were deafening, and the rain fell in torrents. A girl aged 16, named Morgan, residing at 20, Charles-street, Blackfriars-road, was deprived of sight by a flash of lightning; and a young man named Mahon, employed in a trading establishment at Islington, while carrying a box along the road, not far from the Angel-inn, was struck down to the earth by the electric fluid, and died in a few hours afterwards. The storm also visited Manchester and its neighbourhood. The lightning struck a shopkeeper at his door, and rendered him insensible for a short time, but he recovered subsequently

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cholera is making great ravages amongst the inhabitants of the frontiers of Poland and Russia, especially at Warsaw. On the 9th inst. the seizures in that city amounted to 478, and the deaths to 172.

Letters from the Bohemian frontier state that the gates of the gloomy fortress of Kusstein will shortly open to receive Arthur Gorgey, the late Hungarian Commander-in-chief, who since the pacification of Hungary has been allowed to reside unconstrainedly at Klagenfurt.

A lady was lately seized with cholera while travelling, at Ostrowo, on the confines of Poland. A doctor was sent for, but the Russian police would not allow him to pass the confines without a passport, and the lady expired without medical assistance.

Last week a student of theology at Bonn (Rhenish Prussia) went in a fit of religious insanity to a neighbouring wood with hammer and nails, and, finding a tree in the form of a cross, actually crucified himself. He was found in a state of insensibility by some peasants, who, not having tools for drawing the nails, felled the tree, and carried him with it to the next village. The young man is now in the hospital of Bonn, and out of danger.

The *Vienna Gazette* contains an ordinance for re-adjusting the gold and silver coinage standard of Austria, in conformity with the imperial rescript of April last. Henceforth the silver coins will be composed of nine-tenths fine silver and one-tenth of alloy.

It is stated that the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington is negotiating an advantageous postal arrangement with the United States Government.

It appears from the *Almanach Official* of France for 1852, just issued, that Generals Cavaignac, Bédeau, de Lamoricière, and Changarnier, have been definitively struck off the list of the general staff of the army.

Mr. J. Bailey, the sculptor, of Conduit-place, Paddington, has taken a mask of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Parker, and is now modelling a bust of him, which promises to be an excellent likeness.

Three directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, viz. Mr. Masterman, Captain Liot, and Captain Chappel, R.N. (secretary and joint manager), have arrived at Southampton, to investigate the circumstances attending the recent fire on board the *Tagus*, between Madeira and Lisbon.

The mother of Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, died recently at Genoa, at an advanced age. Her funeral took place there on the 11th inst., and was attended by a numerous concourse of the admirers of her son's politics.

The wreck of the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, which was a short time ago sunk, in consequence of coming into collision with the Antwerp steamer, near Gravesend, lies in such shallow water as to be clearly discernable at low water a few feet below the surface, and the divers can walk round her. The cabins being filled with sand, which increases at each tide, has hitherto prevented that part of the vessel from being examined, and the property contained therein from being recovered.

A letter from Neubach states that the infant daughter of Don Miguel was baptised at the château of that name, on the morning of the 9th, by the Bishop of Wurtzburg, in the presence of her father, the members of the family, and several Portuguese noblemen. The names given to the child are Maria Isabel a Eulalia Carlotta de Braganza Bourbon.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Bombay*, which left Southampton on the 29th ultimo, reached Gibraltar in four days thirteen hours. This is almost the quickest passage ever known to be made, even by a paddle-box steamer. The consumption of coal on board the *Bombay* is about two-thirds what it is on board a paddle-box steamer of the same size, and there are less persons employed in the engine department of the former than in the latter.

A son of Mr. Hernaman, editor of the *Newcastle Journal* (Tory paper), has recently received an appointment as inspector of Government Schools, with a salary of £300

It is stated that Mr. Fearon, the Attorney-General's solicitor for charities, was last week on a visit to William of Wykeham's much-abused foundation, St. Mary's College, Winchester; with, it may be hoped, a view to the better administration of the noble endowments, which cannot be less now than £30,000 a year.

When the railway to the Spanish port of Santander is completed it is contemplated to run screw steamers to and from that port and Southampton, by which means a person may reach Madrid from London in three days.

Mr. Adamson, the chief steward of the Brazilian packet *Severn*, committed suicide by jumping overboard a few days before the packet caught fire. Intemperance is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in the narrow passage called Fitzroy-court, in Tottenham-court-road, which resulted in the total destruction of one house, belonging to Mr. Eadie, baker, No. 3, in the court, and in injuries more or less extensive to six others.

On Monday thirty-five young women were dispatched by t e fine ship *Blackwall*, from Gravesend, to Melbourne, in Australia, under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society, of which Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Herbert are ardent supporters. A few words of encouragement and advice were addressed to them by Mr. Taylor, who also read a most affe tionate and kind letter from Mrs. S. Herbert; and the Rev. Mr. Jackson followed in an impressive exhortation.

A terrific thunder-storm broke over Bristol and the country adjoining between last Saturday night and Sunday morning, which was attended by the most disastrous consequences across the county. Many of the low lands are flooded, and a great quantity of wheat, barley, and oats was laid or swept away.

The King of Greece is bathing at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, where he takes not the public sacraments with great affability. As an example of Greek succession, it is settled that the King's youngest brother, Adalbert, shall inherit his crown, in consequence of which arrangement it has become necessary that the latter no longer be any contradiction a marriage.

The King of Prussia is bathing at the Isle of Ruegen, in the Baltic.

The Manchester Free Library, which has been established at a cost of upwards of £12,000, raised by public subscription, is to be opened on the 23 October. Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Charles Dickens, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and other eminent men, are to be present.

Via Singapore, accounts have been received from the various diggings of Australia to dates as late as the middle of May. From Bathurst we learn that the miners have recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget (the largest yet) had been found opposite Go.den Gulley, which is said to be worth £2000.

The *Liverpool Chronicle* says, that Baron Rothschild is at length convinced that the retention of his seat, without permission to discharge the duties attached to it, is a useless honour, and therefore he will resign it in favour of Mr. Cardwell.

On the 15th of May the ship *Centaur*, from Calcutta for Muscat, with a cargo valued at from £70,000 to £100,0.0, was lost on the Arabian shore, and the wreck plundered by the na ives.

On the 23d of June the ship *Christian*, from Newcastle, with coals, was wrecked off the island of Kennery, while entering Bombay Harbour, the captain having mistaken the beacon on Kenery for the Colaba Light-house. The bazaar has since been destroyed.

A memorial to the Treasury has been adopted by the French Chamber of Commerce, praying the. body to adopt such measu.es as would induce the French Government to admit the linen manufactures of Ulster into that country.

The *La Plata* left Southampton on Tuesday with the West India and Panama mails. She had on board 1380 tons of coals, the largest quantity of fuel perhaps ever taken by a steamer.

A great many colliers in the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow have left their work this week and beaken themselves to sheaving, at which they are earning 3s per day. The strike has also taken place, that in the case of one colliery alone 78 men have left, and the result is already beginning to tell in the traffic receipts of the Mi'kands Mineral Railway.

Some persons recently obtained entrance into the steward's office of the new convict prison, Portsea, broke open the cash-box therein, and abstracted £40 in gold, during the temporary absence of the steward

At the Liverpool police-court, last week, a butcher, named Thos. Fraser, was fined 20s. for dressing two sheep lamb fash.on.

The Duke of Newcastle has just been elected at the head of the poll at one of the first local Boards of Health at Worksop, Notts, under the Public Health Act.

After this day (Saturday) the issue of tickets from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office for viewing the House of Lords, &c., will be discontinued until the meeting of Parliament.

An address has been issued by Mr. William Cobbett, recently released from the Queen's Bench Prison, and whose brother, Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, has recently been elected a member for Oldham, offering himself a candidate for the other seat, recently vacated by the death of Mr. Duncuft. Mr. W. J. Fox and Mr. Heald are still in the field.

Mr. Warren, Q.C., of the northern circuit, has, it is understood, received the appointment of Recorder of Hull, vacant by the late sudden death of Mr. T. C. Granger, M.P., who held the recordership after Mr. Baines vacated he office on being elected for the borough.

One evening last week, a man of the name of David Davies, the landlord of the Seven Stars public house, at Lower Swinford, in Worcestershire, becoming greatly irritated at the conduct of a crowd of railway labourers who, after drinking in his house, assembled in front of it to fight with each other, deliberately fired four times upon them from his window, killing a woman named Pardoe, the wife of a baliker, and the mother of six children, and wounding several others. Davies and his son (who aided him in his murderous assault by reloading the gun for him) have been committed to Worcester county gaol.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the week ending Saturday last, again show an increase. They cons sted of seven ships to Port Phillip, of an aggregate capacity of 3760 tons; and of two ships for Sydney, of 1530 tons. There were also two to Hobart Town. Van Diemen's Land, of a joint capacity of 824 tons. The exports likewise co tinue large, par.icularly of beer. The demand for passages has perhaps slightly abated, but the number of emigrants is still very large, and the total for the week from London alone is supposed not to have been much below 1000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B B C, Princeton—Some are even better than the last, and all most acceptable

W R, of Oakgrove—Send them by all means you may rely upon their having fair play

R S W, Oxford—Your solution of problem 445 is very correct, pronounced without delay

C F S—I shall have publicity

M C F de J Mow—A communication was forwarded as you wished. We shall await impatiently the arrival of your "last, last words"

JUDY is warmly thanked for her judicious aid

IGNOR DUBDIS, Rome—A letter has been dispatched to the address indicated by your friend

RAMBOROUGH. The next meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association is appointed to be held at Hull, in October We are not yet informed of the precise day

BOOKWORM—See Sir Walter Scott's annotations to "The Pilgrem," page 379, on the 39th stanza. "A chekse he find bi a chelre."

MINUS—Mr Cochrane's new work on Chess, "Indian Chess Leaves," has not yet reached England

S T M—We strongly recommend that in every club there should be a medal, of gold, or silver, or bronze, which should be played for in a general tourney among the members; the winner of it to be open to all challengers in the club; and, if he succeed in retaining the prize for three years, he should be entitled to claim it as his own

JUDITH Slate-Mare makes a drawn game

S. Honorary Secretary—The Games by Correspondence between the Birmingham and Liverpool Chess Clubs have been duly received, and shall be examined

BOGGIES—Your solutions were correct, but they arrived too late in the week

PETER SIMPLE—The "Chess-Player's Companion" contains a copious treatise on gamna at all odds, from the Queen to the Pawn and move

S M V—The game suitable and elegant present under the circumstances would be one of Meek's beautiful. "Terrace Chess-boards," in coloured glass

SHERSHERE—It is certainly of the highest importance to the interests of Chess in the Provinces that so laudable an association as that of the Yorkshire Amateurs should not be permitted to decline. It forms a rallying point for all true disciples of the game, both in the Northern and Midland counties, and serves to bring a large number of rising players together annually, in social contact, who otherwise would probably never meet at all.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 445 by M P, H S, Argus, C D, W N T; W R, of Glasgow; Dorcas, R R, of Ashford, S L, J G I, Bassino, Jack of Shrewsbury, and Biddy, are correct

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 446 by L S D, M P, Brutus; W R, of Glasgow, R R, of Ashford; Jack of Shrewsbury; Pixy, Mungo, M E R, Major T., Railway Guard, Ernest, S S M, and G T V, are correct.

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by Dorcas, M P, Surbiton, Phil, T P, R R, of Ashford; Miner, L L D, Jack of Shrewsbury, Ernest, and Fair-Chess, are correct; all others are wrong.

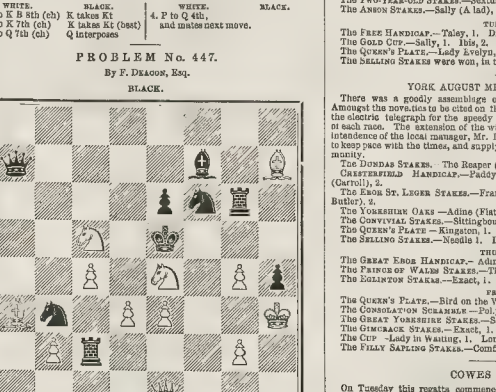
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 445.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R B 8th (ch)	K takes Kt.	4. P to Q 4th,	
2. Q to K 7th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	and mates next move.	
3. Q to Q 7th (ch)	Q interposes		

PROBLEM No. 447.

By F. Deacon, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Two games recently played between Mr. Staunton and the Rev. T. Gordon (Gamma), the former giving the odds of the Rook and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr S.)
1. P to K 4th		22. K to Kt 2d (g)	P takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	23. K P takes P	P to Kt 5th (a)
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	24. B takes K P	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	25. Kt to Kt 3d	Q Kt to K 4th
5. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	26. B to Q 3d	K R to K sq
6. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3d	27. Q R to K B sq	B to Q 6th
7. Kt to K B 3d	B to K Kt 5th	28. R to K sq (f)	P to K R 4th
8. Castles	Kt to Q 2d	29. B to K 2d	P takes K Kt P
9. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	30. K R P takes P	Kt takes K Kt P
10. Q to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 3d	31. R to K R sq	Q to K 2d
11. P to K B 5th	B takes Kt	32. R to K R 3d	R to Q 4th
12. R takes B	Kt to K R 3d	33. P to K R 6th	Kt takes P
13. B takes Kt	B takes B	34. B to Q 3d	R to K 8th
14. Q R to K B sq	Castles on Q side	35. B to K B 5 (ch)	K to Kt sq
15. P to Q R 3d	Q R to K B sq	36. R to K B sq	R to K 6th
16. P to Q Kt 4th	K R to K Kt sq (b)	37. B to K 6th	Q to K Kt 2d
17. K to K sq (c)	Kt to K B 3d	38. P takes P	P takes P
18. P to K R 3d	Kt to K R 4th	39. Q to K B 5th	K to Kt
19. Kt to K 2d (d)	Q to K Kt 4th	40. R to K 2d	R takes Q R P
20. P to K Kt 4th (e)	Kt to K B 3d	41. Q to Q B 4th	B to K 4th
21. Q R to K Kt sq (f)	Q to K R 5th	42 Q to K B 2d	Kt to K 6th

And White resigned.

(a) In good time or this Kt would speedily have taken up a position at King's 5th

(b) Black commences a vigorous attack on this side, mainly with the object of throwing his enemy on the defensive, and thus preventing him from prosecuting the dangerous assault a ready begun upon the Black King's encampment

(c) This appears to be an unnecessary retreat of time. It would surely have been better to march on with the Pawns on his left wing

(d) Gamma says a bet learned afterwards he for not having played the Q to K R 3d at this crisis. That move would certainly have been stronger than Kt to K 8th, but it would not, in our opinion, have prevented Black from obtaining the attacking position

(e) This and the few next moves of the defence are well e ecuted

(f) He would probably have done better now in challenging an exchange of Queens, by playing—31 Q to her 3 sq

(g) Ingenious and unexpected.

(h) Black hesitated for some time between this move and taking the K Kt Pawn with his Kt. Taking the Pawn was the more obvious and natural course, but as this la.ved to the first instance the sacrifice of a piece, and it was extremely difficult to foresee the ultimate results, he chose the less hazardous course of trying to ma ntain his attack by giving up the centre Pawns. We believe it will be found upon examination that he might safely have taken the K Kt PAWN; ex gr. :—

WHITE.	BLACK
23.	Kt takes K Kt P
24. P takes Kt	R takes P (ch)
25. K to B sq	

This seems to be his best move. If, instead of retreating the King, White here interposes either his Kt or Rook, he loses off hand.

25.	Q R to K Kt sq

The correct play for Black; any other move would afford the adversary an opportunity to escape.

26. R takes R (best)	R takes R

If he take the Rook with his Queen, or play the Q to K R 8th, giving check, White can extricate his King:—

27. Kt to Q 3d	

This is to prevent the advance of Black's K Pawn:—

27.	R to K 8th

The position is now extremely interesting. If White take the Bishop, he must lose in a few moves, by Q to K R 8th (ch) and R to K Kt 7th (ch), &c. If he play Kt to K 4th, mate follows in two moves; therefore—

28. R to K B 8d			
	Q to K R 8th (ch)	[29. K to his 2d	B takes R

And Black must win without difficulty.

(i) Gamma seems at this moment to have been panic stricken at the formidable aspect of the enemy's forces, for he s ys here in a manner quite unworthy of himself. The finish, however, from this point is an instructive study, and well deserves attention

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		8. Kt to B 3d	P takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	9. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q B 3d
3. B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	10. Kt to K 5 3d	P to Q B 3d
4. P to K 5th	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	11. Kt to Q 6th	Q Kt takes K P (a)
5. B to Q 2d	Q to Q Kt 3d	12. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Q Kt
6. Q to K Kt 3th (ch)	K to Q sq	13. Kt to Q B 4th	
7. Q to K B 7th	Kt to K 2d		

And play as Black may he must lose his Queen.

(a) By this inconsiderate capture Black throws away the game at the very opening, but in spite of this, the chairman is sounding on account of its novel and unlooked-for termination.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures show a strong, if not a very brilliant, list of meetings for next week. On Monday we have four, viz: Radcliffe, Taunton, Barnsley, and Barnet; all two days but Radcliffe, which the managers unwisely, we think, intend to spin out to three Wenlock and Egham, each two days, commence on Tuesday; Derby, two days, on Wednesday; and Tiverton and Boston, one day's racing only, and Canterbury, two days, on Thursday.

The following Regattas are announced:—Tuesday—Royal Welch, at Carnarvon; Southampton and Royal Belgium. Wednesday—Weymouth. Thursday—Richmond. Saturday—Glasgow.

Cricket Fixtures:—Monday—All England match, at Newton Abbott; Sussex v. Surrey, at Brighton; All England match, at Teinbridge; and the Vine v. West Kent, at Chislehurst. Wednesday—Match at Horsham. Thursday—All England match, at Hereford; and Teinbridge v. Pymore, at Teinbridge.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Backers were so scarce and shy this afternoon that we must submit a price current composed almost entirely from offers:—

ESQ. ST. LEGER.		ESQ. HARDICAP.	
6 to 5 agst Daniel O'Rourke.			
5 to 1 agst Adine	12 to 1 agst Montagne	100 to 6 agst Voltigeur	
13 to 1 — Storyteller	12 to 1 — Odessus	21 to 1 — Merry Red	
13 to 1 — Sir Row and Trumchard	15 to 1 — Sackbut	20 to 1 — Bilberry	
		20 to 1 — Nancy	
GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.			
6 to 4 agst Stockwell	8 to 1 agst Hex		
ST. LEGER.			
7 to 2 agst Stockwell	7 to 2 agst Daniel O'Rourke	7 to 1 agst Songstress	
DEAD HEAT.			
33 to 1 agst Queen colt.			

THURSDAY.—No betting.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES.—Ibis (A lad), 1. Director (Marlow), 2.

The STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES. Candlewick (W. Sharpe), 1. Weathergage, 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Sister (Whitehouse), 1. Simoom colt, 2.

The ANSON STAKES.—Sally (A lad), 1. Theorem, 2.

TUESDAY.

The FREE HANDICAP.—Fantic, 1. Director, 2.

The GOLD CUP.—Sally, 1. Ibis, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Lady Evelyn, 1. Weathergage, 2.

The SELLING STAKES were won, in two heats, by Mr. Brown's Lucy.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

There was a goodly assemblage of the lovers of the turf in attendance. Amongst the novelties to be cited on the present occasion is the employment of the electric telegraph for the speedy transmission to a distance of the result of each race. The extension of the wires to the grand stand, under the superintendence of the local manager, Mr. De Chesne, is a proof of a determination to keep pace with the times, and supply the increasing wants of the racing community.

The DUNDAS STAKES. The Reaper (Wells), 1. Farmer's Boy (T. Lye), 2.

CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP.—Paddy Burd (Chilman), 1. The Puritan (Cartoll), 2.

The EBOR ST. LEGER STAKES.—Frantic (Flatman), 1. Daniel O'Rourke (F. Butler), 2.

The YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Adine (Flatman), 1. Evadne (Templeman), 2.

The CONVIVIAL STAKES.—Sittingbourne, 1. Nicotine, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Kingston, 1. Dame Tatt'e, 2.

The SELLING STAKES.—Needle 1. Don Carlos, 2.

THURSDAY.

The GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.—Adine, 1. Lady Amyott, 2.

The FIRST ROWE OF WARDS STAKES.—The Queen, 1. Young Beverlac, 2.

The EGLINTON STAKES.—Ezzel, 1. Maidstone, 2.

FRIDAY.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Bird on the Wing, 1. Hesse Homburg, 2.

The CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.—Poll, 1. Lady Vernon, 2.

The GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.—Stockwell, 1. Longbow, 2.

The GIMCRACK STAKES.—Exact, 1. St. Andrew, 2.

The CUP.—Lady in Waiting, 1. Knight Errant, 2.

The FILLY SAPLING STAKES.—Comfit, 1. Nicotine, 2.

COWES REGATTA.

On Tuesday this regatta commenced. The visitors were by no means so numerous as on former occasions. It was the day appointed for her Majesty's cup competition for which was open to all cutter yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Three only, however, entered: the *Aurora*, 47 tons, Mr. L. Marchant Thomas; the *Lavrock*, 72 tons, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N.; and the *Arrow*, 102 tons, Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne. The morning was pleasant, with a light breeze from the S.E., which occasionally freshened in the course of the day, but never blew strong. The course was what is called the Original Queen's Cup Course, namely, from a vessel moored off Cowes Castle to the Nab Light, and thence to a vessel stationed off Yarmouth and back to Cowes. The course is about 70 miles. The yachts started shortly after 8 A.M., ran from the first to the last mark in good time, and maintained her position throughout. She passed both the Nab and the station vessel at Cowes nearly an hour before her competitors, and reaching the final goal at Cowes at 4 18 P.M. Thus the *Arrow* retains the laurels which she unexpectedly won from the *America*.

PRINCE ALBERT'S CUP.—The fol owing schooner-yachts were entered to sail on Thursday, for his Royal Highness's Cup:—*Coquette*, 47 tons, Lord Godolphin; *Glorvana*, 134 tons, Archibald Cochrane, Esq.; *Gem*, 348 tons, Joseph Pride, Esq.; *Claymore*, 138 tons, Arch. Campbell, Esq.; *Gipsy Queen*, 160 tons, Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bart.

COWES TOWN REGATTA.—The Town Regatta, on Friday, was taken up with much spirit, and a very efficient committee was appointed. The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron voted £30 towards the funds. Earl Fitzhardinge, £5, Marquis Conyngham, the Earl of Dartrey, Sir Bellingham Graham, Captain Blake, Sir Harry Bold Hoghton, and numbers of the members of the squadron, had added to the amount. The boats of the Royal Yacht Squadron were rowed by their crews. There were punt matches, dandy hunts, pig and pole, rowing, running, and swimming matches. The Royal Yacht Squadron ball was held in the evening.

THE MATCH FOR THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CUP ON SATURDAY (THIS DAY).—Nine yachts have already been entered for the match, and the *America* would have made, but unfortunately she is excluded, as she is not now a foreign yacht, neither does she belong to a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron; she is the property of our owner. Its value is seventy-five guineas. The annual club dinner took place on Friday week, and passed off with the greatest *éclat*. The regatta ball took place on Monday night, and was attended by the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood.

DOVER AND CINQUE PORTS REGATTA.—This regatta was held on Thursday last. There were several races on the card, viz. first, a sailing match between service luggers; and, second, a sailing match, also, between service luggers, but of the second class. The other races were those of four-oared galleys. The results of the sailing matches have not yet reached us. In the four-oared races the *Arrow* won the £10 prize, and the *Hebra* the £10 prize. There was a match, also, amongst the leading galleys in the former race, for a purse of £17, to be divided thus:—First boat, £9; second boat, £4; third boat, £3; and fourth boat, £2. They came in in the following order:—

Alarm	..	..	1st
Secret	..	Ditto	2nd
Mystery	..	Ditto	3rd
Mosquito	..	Ditto	4th

CHRISTCHURCH AND LAMBETH REGATTA.—The annual regatta amongst watermen belonging to the above places, came off on Monday, and was most numerously attended. The race was to three heats, with ten competitors, and was very respectably conducted. Final heat: T. Johnson and W. Lyon, 1. Gaines and Moore, 2.

CRICKET.—The College v. Tunbridge Wells Classical and Commercial School.—A match of cricket was played on Tuesday, the 17th, on the Boys College ground, between eleven gentlemen of each of the clubs of the above schools, and terminated in favour of the Tunbridge Wells School by 46 runs.

On Saturday last, in the course of some dispute that took place between the Mayor of Rochdrm, Mr. W. H. Hornby, and Mr. Thomas Dugdale, chairman of the East Lancashire Railway Company (originating in a conversation respecting the dividend to be paid by the company), the Mayor knocked Mr. Dugdale down, on the platform of the East Lancashire station Mr. Hornby will have to answer for the offence by indictment before a superior court.—*Manchester Examiner.*

COWES REGATTA.—HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

This superb prize, the gift of her Majesty, was contested for at Cowes, on Tuesday. It is in the form of an ewer, the body globular, with shapings enriched with coral and marine plants. Around the neck, which is formed of shell-work, are three marine figures: two are Nymphæ, disporting with wreaths of aquatic flowers; and the third a Triton, who is supporting a band of reeds, which forms the handle of the ewer. The foot is of shell-work, and the cover bears the Royal Crown. The front of the body has in high relief the monogram of her Majesty; and on the side is the following inscription:—

The Gift of her Majesty
To the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta,
Cowes, 1852.

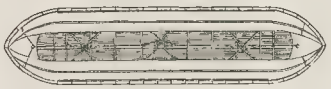
This prize—in design and manufacture English—has been modelled

COWES REGATTA.—HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

by Mr. John Taylor, of Messrs. Garrard's establishment, where it has been most efficiently executed. In taste and beauty of workmanship this prize is not second to any more costly production of the season.

THE "CHALLENGER" LIFE-BOAT.

The model of the patent Tubular Life-boat, the *Challenger*, was one of those selected by the Northumberland Life-boat Committee, and sent to



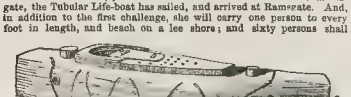
UNDER-KEEL OF RICHARDSON'S TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT.

the Great Exhibition. The boat was built by Mr. Lees, of Manchester, and launched from the Victoria Arches, in January last, into the Irwell, in the presence of thousands of spectators. At Liverpool, having been tested in gales, by steam, and every other means of proving her strength and stability, she issued her challenges to the life-boats of Great Britain. But none would accept, or go through the whole trials, except the Northumberland Prize Life-boat, which proffered to meet the tubular, if it would sail round to Ramsgate.

The Tubular Life-boat immediately started, and on her voyage touched at Menai-bridge, Carnarvon, Portdynllaem, and Aberstock: at Barmouth, the boat was tried on the bar on a heavy surf, and pronounced by certificate to be the most perfect Life-boat the harbour-master and pilots had ever seen. She then sailed to Aberdovey, Cardigan, Fishguard, Dale, and Milford Haven, the Mumbles, Ilfracombe, Padstow, St. Ives, Penzance, Falmouth, Plymouth. Here she was tested by the Port Admiral Sir John Ommaney, and taken alongside the *Leander* frigate,

DECK VIEW.

in the Sound, where 82 men were placed on her side, for the purpose of upsetting her, but were unable to effect it. From Plymouth she sailed to Cawsand Bay, Salcombe, Tynemouth, Lyme Regis, Cowes, Southampton, Portsmouth. Here she was again inspected and tested by the Port Admiral, Sir Thomas Briggs, to his entire satisfaction. She then sailed to Shoreham, Newhaven, Rye, and Ramsgate. On her arrival the following further notice and challenge was issued:—"The Tubular Life-boat's challenge not having been accepted at Liverpool, and the Northumberland Prize Life-boat having stated her readiness to meet her, provided the former would come round to Ramsgate, the Tubular Life-boat has sailed, and arrived at Ramsgate. And, in addition to the first challenge, she will carry one person to every foot in length, and beach on a lee shore; and sixty persons shall



BOAT FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABLED PERSONS OFF WRECKS.

PLANTING THE BLUE FLAG ON CROSS FELL, CUMBERLAND.

at one and the same time jump and rush on board as if alongside the wreck of an emigrant ship." But it was found that the Northumberland Prize Life-Boat had been sold to the Ramgate Harbour trustees, who refused to let the boat undergo all the trials proposed, unless she was guaranteed by the builders in case of loss or damage. This the builders declined. The Tubular Life-boat then sailed for Woolwich, touching at Margate and Gravesend.

In her voyage round, the *Challenger* experienced much rough weather: strong gales and white squalls off the Welsh coast; wild races through Ramsey and Jack Sound; a heavy gale on the night of the the 25th of June, off Tintagel Head, Cornwall; thick blowing weather round the Land's End and in the English Channel. The crew consisted of the proprietors; with Mr. Thomas Evans, master of the Liverpool Magazine Life-boat, as sailing-master, and five sailors.

This Boat is 40 feet in length, can row eighteen oars, and carries two lugs, topsails, and jib. She is composed of two tubes of cylinder iron, supporting each other on the arch principle. She can neither sink, upset, swamp, nor be waterlogged. Weight of boat, with gear, 54 cwt. 3 qrs.; weight, without gear, 48 cwt. 1 qr., as ascertained in Woolwich Dockyard.

TUCKER'S LIFE PRESERVER.

This ingenious contrivance is the invention of Mr. Tucker, of Penzance, and is intended to convey a ship's crew to shore from situations where boats could not approach them. A rocket or shell being thrown with a rope attached, and a communication being thus obtained, the rope is made fast to the life-preserver, and another rope being attached to it from the shore, it can be drawn backwards and forwards. A person having entered, the lid is placed on him, which he holds fast on the inside, and thus can be drawn safely to shore through the heaviest seas. Women, children, and wounded persons might thus be landed; and though rolled round and round, no water can enter—still the contrivance admits a free circulation of air. It is also applicable for putting pilots on board in stormy weather, when boats cannot be launched.

THE BLUE FLAG ON CROSS FELL.

"The Blue Flag" has just been placed in triumph upon the summit of Cross Fell, to commemorate the return of Messrs. Howard and Marshall for the representation of East Cumberland. By daybreak, on Friday, the 6th inst., Penrith, Alston, Kirkland, were astir; and as the morning advanced hundreds of persons might be seen wending their way, afoot, on horseback, and in vehicles, towards the village of Blencairn. There two triumphal arches had been erected, surmounted by flags bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome Howard and Marshall," "Free Trade—Peace and Plenty," embossed in blue on a white ground.

By half-past nine o'clock, the gathering at Blencairn amounted to several hundreds. Mr. W. Marshall, M.P., accompanied by his son and daughter, on horseback, arrived shortly before ten o'clock, and was received with rounds of enthusiastic cheers.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed, and, headed by gay banners and a spirit-stirring band: it started on its journey towards Cross Fell—passing, *en route*, Kirkland, where a triumphal arch was erected.

The Hon. C. Howard, with his youthful son, and H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, and several friends, reached Blencairn shortly after the procession had started. Following them came a party from Carlisle and Penrith.

Cross Fell is one of the most remarkable of the chain of hills which form the backbone of England. Its height is 2901 feet. Its summit is accessible either on foot or horseback, and for a considerable distance by carts and conveyances. On the 6th inst. hundreds of pedestrians were slowly ascending up the mountain; scores of horsemen, too, were there; and, what imparted a graceful feature to the scene, about twenty ladies on horseback mingled with the throng.

At the Gentlemen's Well, which is about a quarter of a mile from the summit, hundreds of the pilgrims halted to slake their thirst with its delicious water.

At about half-past twelve the numerous party from Alston met their Penrith and other friends at the Gentlemens' Well with a lusty cheer, and the combined parties proceeded towards the summit, which was reached about one o'clock. The gathering at that hour was from 2000 to 3000 persons. Loud cheers were given; and three pieces of artillery were fired at rapid intervals on the summit of the Fell.

The members, on their arrival, were greeted with a tremendous burst of cheering. Mr. Crackenthorpe, mounting the cairn of stones on the topmost peak of the hill, next addressed the multitude, and the blue banner was planted there.

The company then partook of refreshments, which had been sent up from the neighbourhood. While the pic-nics were going forward the weather suddenly changed. A thick mist rolled up the mountain, enveloping the pleasure-seekers in sleet-driving clouds. Down came the big drops of rain; and a rush was made to the tents. The Hon. C. Howard, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Henry Howard, of Graystoke, and Mr. Crackenthorpe addressed the multitude, who then descended the hill. But the festivities were but adjourned to Fell-side, and there were wound up with a dance on the village green.

RICHARDSON'S PATENT TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT.

PROME, SKETCHED FROM THE IRAWADDY.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

(From a Correspondent.)

As the proceedings in Burmah are likely to attract a large portion of public attention, and as little is known at home of the manners and customs of the people with whom we are engaged in war, I send you a few particulars, the result of personal observations made in Rangoon, since the commencement o the struggle.

The town of Rangoon is situated in Lat. 16° 40′ N., Long. 96° 28′ E., on one of the many branches of the great Irrawaddi at a distance of about twenty-five miles from the sea. The river is many miles wide at its mouth, and opposite the town is about a mile broad; it is navigable for ships of large tonnage, which find excellent anchorage while loading. Rangoon is the great port of the Pegue coast, and is the outlet for the fine Teak timber grown in the upper provinces, and for cutch, seeds, &c., which are brought down by native boats, and find a market among the Rangoon merchants, who, with two exceptions, are Armenians and Moguls. Two English merchants were resident there until the recent disturbances, but they made a hasty retreat when the insolence of the Governor compelled Commodore Lambert to order away all persons claiming British protection, and to declare the place in a state of blockade.

The town suffered severely by fire in December, 1850, when nearly the whole of it was burned to the ground. The houses are built of teak and bamboo, with thatched roofs; and when a fire breaks out it is only by pulling down many of these erections, and breaking off communication, that it can be arrested, the materials being very dry from exposure to a tropical sun. Since the British inhabitants left in January, the Governor has purposely destroyed the town again, and it is believed has defended its site with stockades along its front. The principal building was the Custom-house, a large open shed, about as respectable in appearance as an English cow-house for thirty animals, and would have struck with surprise those who draw their notions of "Custom-houses" in general from the London edifice, or those in our sea-port towns at home; although the rough treatment to which their "luggage" was subjected, and the delay consequent upon its examination, might perchance have reminded them of similar annoyances in Thames-street when landed from the *City of Boulogne* or *Antwerpen*.

I found the Rangooners were generally much attached to the English, and expressed their desire to be placed under their rule, as they are aware of the advantages enjoyed by their brethren in the Tenasserim provinces, where they are beyond the tyranny and peculation of petty governors, and where their property and lives are equally protected with those of the English. The only persons who exhibited insolence were the paid soldiers of the Governor, who assist him in his tyrannical attacks upon the property of his subjects; and who, if they betrayed anything like compunction in obeying his behests, would be exposed to his revenge and run great risk of the severest punishment.

I forward a rough Sketch of one of his soldiers, taken as they commonly walk about the town. Many of them have endeavoured to imitate the British soldier's costume in part, and wear a short red jacket made of cotton or cloth, and on their heads have a sort of conical pot made of tin, with a wide rim of the same material, to resist sabre cuts. Others again wear painted tin helmets of the shape that used formerly to decorate the heads of warriors in the front of Richardson's show at fairs. A large portion carry muskets instead of spears, but all have the dha or sword represented in my sketch. It is said they are bad soldiers in the open field, but behind stockades they exhibit much courage.

BURMESE SOLDIER, SKETCHED AT RANGOON.

They are a strong, able-bodied, and muscular race of people, and afford a striking contrast to the puny Bengalees. The bodies of the men are tattooed from about four inches above the hips to a little below the knees. Some of the designs are very curious, and represent dragons and tigers in uncouth positions, snakes, &c., but all executed with much skill and with great regard to minuteness. The man from whom the accompanying Sketch is made has an irregular scroll-work pattern on his legs, interspersed with grotesque animals, and about his waist the ornament finishes with a design looking something like the tops of the pagodas of his country.

They are domestic in their habits and exhibit the strongest affection for their offspring. A Burman never considers the number of his progeny too large, as the means of provision for them are always within his reach, and it is considered honourable to have his "quiver full." Altogether they appear to be a happy, contented people, full of fun, always ready to laugh at a joke, practical or other, wise, and exhibiting much good temper in all their amusements. Of these, cock-fighting is one of the principal, and it is one in which they show much skill in training their pugnacious favourites. Matches are made on the open roads, and when from the length of the "round" the birds are exhausted, the owners take them up and carefully shampoo their protégés, and revive them by moistening their beaks and rubbing the muscles of their thighs. Much money changes hands on these occasions.

The dress of the women consists of a piece of silk or cotton cloth, drawn across the bust, under the arms, leaving the shoulders bare. This reaches to the waist, whence another piece of silk called the "ta-mien" falls to the ankles. The narrowness of this petticoat, which is only wide enough to be tucked in at the waist, causes the leg to be exposed above the knee at every step. Among the higher classes, an en-gyee or jacket of fine muslin or silk gauze is worn in addition to the above dress. The narrowness of the lower garment prevents the woman from walking in a free and unrestrained manner, and she shuffles along in a shambling style that is anything but elegant. Their long glossy black hair is drawn back from the face and tied behind with great care. Upon this portion of their toilet they bestow much pains, and they exhibit considerable taste in arranging roses and other owers in their jetty tresses.

Both sexes have holes in their ears through which they pass cylindrical pieces of wood, bone, glass, or gold; and the size o f some o these ornaments is marvellous. When the incision is first made in a boy's or girl's ears (an occasion of much rejoicing and festivity) small roll of thin fine gold or bamboo is inserted in the orifice. This is removed after a time for a larger piece, which again gives place to another of increased size, until it reaches about an inch in diameter, and the lobe of the ear becomes a mere thin fleshy circle, encompassing the ornament. When, as is frequently the case, this is a roll of pure gold, measuring about an inch and quarter in height, and about three

YENBENZEIK, SEEN FROM PROME.

quarters of an inch in diameter, the ear is dragged down to a length that, to a foreigner, appears very ugly, but by a Burman is considered fashionably elegant. These holes are sometimes useful, and serve the purpose of cheerut cases. It is not uncommon to see a girl walking along the road with her cheerut poked through her ear. This she removes on meeting some young lady friends, and with them squats on the ground, and enjoys her tobacco and their conversation for an hour or two Children of all sizes smoke as well as their parents; and nothing can be more absurd than to see an urchin of four or five years of age, walking about in the suit of clothes that Madame Nature made for him, puffing away vigorously at a large cheerut.

The national religion is Boodhism, and the numerous temples that abound throughout the country are filled with statues of Gaudama, some of them being of colossal proportions, and many richly gilt.

I may mention that a few weeks since I had occasion to visit Sandoway, and was much struck with the fidelity of the View of that very pretty station in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th of December last. The excellent Commissioner Captain Fytche is unceasing in his endeavours to improve the condition of the people over whom he presides; and their affectionate and respectful bearing towards him prove that they are grateful for the attention bestowed upon them.

J. R. T.

Akyab, Arracan.

The first of the Sketches engraved upon the preceding page shows Prome, stretched from the Irrawaddy: the distant mountains are crested with pagodas, where our picquets are placed; the extreme mountains are fifteen miles distant: the heights above Prome are stockaded by the Burmese. In the front of the view is a Burmese boat. Prome is the most important place on the Irawaddy, between its mouth and the capital of the Birman Empire. It is a thriving town, and contained after the last war 10,000 inhabitants.

The third Sketch shows Yembengale, and its richly-wooded hills, crested with pagodas; the point in the extreme distance being seen from Prome.

THE SEASON OF 1852 AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE campaign terminated on Saturday, August 14, with the ninth representation of Rossini's "Il Barbiere" supported by Mdme. De Lagrange, Signor Calzolari, Signor De Bassini, Signor Susini, and Signor Lablache; and followed by the popular ballet, "Zélie; ou, l'Amour et la Magie," Rosati being the *danseuse*. The season was commenced depondingly; rumours were rife that the director had lost such heavy sums by his Paris speculation at the Théâtre Italien, that he would be unable to open the portals of Her Majesty's Theatre. The prospectus was slow in making its appearance. When it was given to the world, its promises contained some points of interest. The announced engagements were Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Fiorentini, Mdlle. Cruvelli, and Mdlle. Joanna Wagner, as *prime donne*; Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, as contralto; Signori Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuriali, Calzolari, and Negrini, as tenors; and Signori Belletti, Ferlotti, Susini, Ferranti, F. Lablache, De Bassini and Lablache, as basses; with Mr. Balfe as musical director and conductor. Of the above *artistes*, Mdme. Sontag and Signor Pardini have been defaulters for unexplained reasons; Signor Negrini went to the rival establishment; and Mdlle. Joanna Wagner has only figured in Chancery, and has still to make her *début* in a court of common law, for a jury to pronounce how much money Mr. Lumley is to receive as compensation for the loss of her notes. Like Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Wagner came to this country with two engagements. For the Swedish Nightingale, Mr. Lumley had to pay Mr. Bunn £2800; how much Mr. Gye will have to hand over to Mr. Lumley for Joanna Wagner, next term will probably decide. Into the merits or demerits of these managerial squabbles we are not called upon to enter; our duty is to treat of art progress as exhibited in the review of a season's doings.

On Thursday, the 1st of April, the Haymarket Opera was opened with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" as the new divertissant, with "Le Baile di Candil." Madame Fiorentini displayed such signs of dramatic improvement as *Maria*, that hopes were entertained of her taking a prominent position in popular favour. She, however, sang the character twice, was prevented by indisposition from appearing in "Lucrezia Borgia," and was heard only once more as *Norma*. *Anna*, after the subscription season was over. By what unaccountable fatality the services of an *artiste*, who has one of the finest soprance in the world, were lost, has not transpired; assuredly it has been a serious loss for the working of the theatre. Mdlle. Angri, although announced in the prospectus, made her *début* on the 13th of April as *Isabella* in the "Italiana." Madame De Lagrange was another unexpected acquisition as *Lucia* on the 22d of May, and Madame Charton suddenly came before a London public as *Desdemona*, in the "Sonnambula," on the 27th of July; whilst, on the other hand, Mdlle. Cruvelli, who had been working herself to death, vanished at the close of June, from London. Mdlle. Angri's engagement closed on the 14th of that month, and all "managerial" and "artistic" changes ensued. The changes of operas were perpetual, the flights and returns of *artistes* incessant, and the "strikes" became chronic—mutiny was in the ship, and the unfortunate vessel was tossed about amidst shoals and breakers, without rudder or compass. At the moment the crew attempted to take the ship in tow; at another instant after signals of distress had been hoisted, some amateur pilots ventured to steer the dismantled vessel, but the goodwill of the noblemen and gentlemen forming the committee did not collect a very large crowd of sailors. Mr. Lumley still, amidst the confusion and disasters surrounding her, clung to the planks, with the forlorn hope that his "jury"-masts might yet conduct him to a safe haven. No man ever struggled more gallantly with adverse fortune than the director of Her Majesty's Theatre. His establishment seemed to have a cat-like vitality—as often as it was reported to be dead, it sprang into life again. Up to the drawing-up of the curtain indeed, on one or two occasions, even after the curtain had been drawn up—it was a matter of doubt whether the performance could be gone through without a catastrophe, unprovided for by librettist and composer. The amateurs, who looked on with admiration at the courage and perseverance of the director, could only express the most lively regret that such abilities and powers of endurance had not been always strictly applied to render the *ensemble* of the stage what it ought to have been for the highest-priced lyric establishment in the world. And here have we arrived at the true secret of Mr. Lumley's present position. With admirable administrative qualities, with infinite tact in difficulties, with unflinching determination when driven to action in extremities, his main exertions have been too much directed to the front of his curtain. He has disregarded the spirit of the musical age. He has been insensible to the march of musical acquirement, he has not felt a sincere devotion for art, and he has imagined that he could govern a theatre by "bureaucracy," when public opinion ought to have been influenced by the excellence of the *ensemble* on the stage. His main error has been on the pernicious star system, and its influence on his destiny has been proved fatally in the case of Lind, as all his other *artistes* were sacrificed to the mania, which the manager himself had so skilfully helped to create. "Star" nights are of course highly productive, but what are the receipts of the off-representations?

There have been 56 performances this season, 45 subscription nights, nine extra ones, and two benefits (M. Puzzi and Mr. Balfe), besides one morning concert (Madame Puzzi).

The fourteen operas given have been the following —

	Times.		Times.
Rossini: "L'Italiana"	2	Donizetti: "Maria di Roban	3
" Il Barbiere	9	" Lucia"	5
" Cenerentola"	4	" Don Pasquale"	6
" Otello"	2	Beethoven: "Fidelio"	4
Verdi: "Ernani"	3	Mozart: "Don Giovanni"	1
Bellini: "Norma"	4	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha:	
" Sonnambula"	5	"Casilda"	2
" Puritani"	8		

Casilda was the only novelty in the above list. Flotow's "Martha," and the new opera of Meyerbeer, Madame Sontag, were not produced. The actual performances are not suggestive at all, inasmuch as the *repertoire* employed was a matter of hard necessity, and no judgment of public taste and opinion can, therefore, be arrived at by this year's works.

As regards the *artistes*, Mdlle. Cruvelli is still a vexed question. She has made no advance on the public, because she has maintained her eccentricities in full force, and seems resolved to render herself as little sympathised as possible. She is young in her career, and may, perhaps, turn her magnificent voice and wild energy to the best account, if she will cease to regard blemishes as beauties. Mdme. de Lagrange at first only amazed amateurs by her prodigeous feats of execution, but she made way in popular estimation, despite of a fatigued voice and of indifferent acting, by her careful preparation in the parts allotted to her. In light comedy operas she will be always acceptable. Mdlle. Favanti, who returned for one night in "Cenerentola," after an absence of eight years, and Madame Charton, were failures. Mdlle. Angri gained ground; her method is more refined; she is earnest and energetic, and the best contralto now on the lyric boards. Amongst the tenors, the advent of Bettini was not advantageous. The improvement of Gardoni has been marked, and Calzolari is always artistical and painstaking. Of the new basses, Fortini and Susini may be dismissed as nonentities, or something worse. Ferlotti is a true artist, but his voice is gone. De Bassini, with his great European name, has not yet been heard in his best parts, but he is unquestionably a most valuable acquisition. Belletti has maintained his reputation as a singer; as an actor he is still very cold and mechanical. The stupendous Lablache remains the Titan of basses, great, glorious, and unapproachable

In the ballet department there have been Rosati, Louise Fleury, Guy Stephan, Forlé, Petipa Oliva. MM. Durand, Mathew, Mattia, &c. "Un Boule di Candel," "La Fête des Rosières," "Zélie," and "La Bouquetière," have been the novelties, and have sustained the choregraphic glory of the establishment. Cerito did not arrive, as promised in the programme.

So far as we can ascertain nothing has been definitely arranged as to the season 1853. Our belief is that the theatre will be opened at the usual time, but under what sovereignty or form of government, we cannot inform our readers. Mr. Lumley has for some weeks withdrawn his advertisements announcing the letting of the ancient establishment. He asked terms, in fact, which no speculator in his senses could afford to accept, and hence the belief that the director had no real intention of resigning office. The old lion has still power since 1840, after Laporte's death, and for five years had no rival undertaking to contend with. In 1847 the Royal Italian Opera was opened, and for six years there has been a keen opposition, with "sharp practice" on both sides. The public have been enormous gainers by the rivalry, and lyric art has advanced to the highest point of refined execution. If the directors of the two Italian Opera Houses would come to a proper and politic compromise, there is ample room for both speculations; but it must be by playing on alternate nights, and by presenting the public at stated intervals with German, French, and, above all, *English* works, as well as the Italian operas Mr. Lumley's career has been brilliant, if unfortunate at its close; and even those amateurs who are disposed to criticise most severely his sins of omission and commission, cannot refuse their sincere sympathy in his present struggle, nor withhold the expression of their admiration of his resolute stand amidst the storms which have assailed him—enough, indeed, to press a "Royal merchant down."

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Pietro il Grande," a grand historical opera, in three acts; the music by L. G. Jullien; the Italian words by Maggioni, adapted from the original English libretto by Desmond Ryan, Esq.; and Scenery by Grieve and Telbin.

One of the five promised novelties in the Covent-Garden prospectus was the production of a new opera, by M. Jullien, who for so many years has been the popular conductor of the Drury-lane Promenade Concerts. Classic connoisseurs were somewhat startled by the announcement, pedantic professors shook their heads in dismay, and able amateurs were astounded at the audacity of an undertaking, in which all modern composers, including Costa, Thalberg, Halévy, Verdi, Auri, Gounod, &c., had signally failed in this country, on the Italian boards —and to these distinguished names we must even add that of the continental celebrity, Spohr. The modern Italian school expired with Bellini and Donizetti, and it was only the Italian adaptations of the French grand operas of Meyerbeer, that achieved here financial, artistical, and permanent popularity. With such facts, under managerial cognisance, M. Jullien's name in the Royal Italian Opera programme, excited universal amazement. His friends and admirers, however, were numerous and enthusiastic, and the sceptical and scoffers were assured confidently that Jullien alone could be the successor of Meyerbeer. The grounds of this faith were that he had written rare dance-music; and that his vocal compositions, published under assumed names, were replete with "feeling, originality, and substance." This theory rather surprised some suspicious musicians, because, if it meant anything, it amounted to this, that Mozart might have written "Elijah" as easily as Mendelssohn; that Strauss might have gotten up the world "Creation" and the Ninth Symphony, as well as Beethoven; and that Labitzky, who presented the public, like Jullien, with a Quadrille of All Nations, could with like facility have produced a "Don Giovanni," a Requiem, a "Jupiter" Symphony, or a "Messiah"? In short, it was pretended that composers had all gone the wrong way, up to this epoch; that, instead of addressing themselves to the hearts and intellects of their hearers, they ought to have begun with the fact that the poetry of sound was the poetry of motion; and that music, to be great, must be feet-stirring as well as soul-stirring. This novel problem was solved, last Tuesday, the 17th of August, the year of grace 1852. The date is one to be recollected in a most decisive manner, for "Pietro il Grande" was an unequivocal failure, albeit produced with a care and cost in the preparation unparalleled in lyric annals. For certainly we have witnessed great progress in many properties from our earliest days, we are free to confess we never felt more proud of our musical public. Whatever were the numbers assembled of supporters of all kinds for the novelty, the spirit of independence, the calmness, the dignity, and impartiality of the great majority in the crowded house, were unmistakeable. In the early part of the opera every kindness of disposition was evinced to sustain the work, if found worthy of support; the composer had a cordial greeting, and he was even called before the curtain, at the end of the first act; but as the opera progressed the opinion became irresistible that he had totally mistaken, not only his own powers, but that he was entirely ignorant of the advance of musical connoisseurship in this country. Some amateurs, more angry than the masses, expressed their indignation by sibilation, that the Royal Italian Opera should have been changed into a promenade concert at one time, and into Astley's at another, but the general verdict was signified by that indefinable silence which signifies the utter waste of time in giving an open negative. For the same reason it would be an absolute sacrifice of valuable space to enter into any lengthened analysis of the libretto and music, but the reasons for this failure may be briefly stated.

In the first place the libretto does not possess any dramatic interest, nor has the music the slightest claim to originality. We do not recollect any "historical" opera in which the poet has drawn more largely on his imagination for his facts, and the composer more copiously on his memory for his music, than in "Pietro il Grande." But it is not merely that the plot is full of absurdities and anachronisms, the transposition of the characters of *Peter the Great* into a twaddling tenor, and of *Catherine* into a sickly, sentimental *prima donna*, destroyed all historic associations, and the costumes and doings of the Dutch ensembles, for such is the Czarine made, are as sudden and unsee contrable as those of the injured servant of all work in a "Victoria" domestic drama. The first act is in Saardam (or Zaandam, according to the Dutch name), and here *Catherine* (Mdlle. Zerr) has three lovers, the disguised Czar (Tamberik), *Rossoma*, the Herman of the Cossacks (Herr Formes), and *Zanberg*, a shipwright (Rommi), who tries twice to assassinate *Peter*, who is saved by *Catherine*. The act ending with his departure for Russia. From 1698, we jump in the second act to the 8th of July, 1709, to the battle of Pultawa, with which event the poet embodies the affair on the Pruth, in July, 1711, in which the Grand Vizier, bribed by Catherine's jewels, allowed Peter the Great and his troops to escape utter destruction from the Turkish army. In act the third, *Peter* is in Moscow, and *Catherine*, who has vanished after the battle, is more at home to prepare a conspiracy with her old admirer, the Hetman, from killing the Czar at a ball (as *Anderstrom* assassinated *Gustavus*); *Peter*, who is very love-sick, raising the Dutch suttler to the throne. There are also in the opera *Prince Galitzin* (Soldi), *Prince Menzikoff* (Stigelli), *Marshal Sheremetoff* (Polonini), *Marshal Bauer* (Luigi Mei), and *General Lefort* (Tagliafico); all very proxy and tiresome general officers, who are put in requisition for drinking choruses, councils of war, and concerted pieces. Mr. Ryan's defiance of history is bold and unsparing—he raises Kings in Holland before there was a monarchy; he makes the Czar an Emperor; and has a chorus of nuns long after Peter had abolished convents in Russia. The poet's natural history is also curious, inasmuch as he has nightingales in a dockyard; and his geography is equal, at fault, or he would not have written "of the tempest raging and shaking the high embattled towers" of Saardam which, despite of Murray and Mr. Ryan, we maintain is properly so called, as names of places are conventional, and we do not call Leghorn Livorno, like the Italians.

M. Jullien's music is one mass of palpable plagiarism from beginning to end. Danton, when he addressed the Republicans in the Champ de Mars, and called upon them to resist the invaders of the soil, exclaimed that, in order to conquer, it was only necessary to have "de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace." M. Jullien, in soliciting the suffrages of the operatic frequenters for his "Pietro il Grande," has taken for his banner, "Du bruit, encore du bruit, et toujours du bruit." The "Row-de-dow" Polka was considered the climax of noise; but the review at the Battle of Pultawa out-row-de-dows the "Row-de-dow." The opera is not confined to petty larcenies, unfortunately, but is a series of wholesale robberies. Rossini has given us a Convocation of the Cantons in "William Tel." Meyerbeer a Conjuration of Daggers, a Pif-Paf solo, a Septuor of the Duel, and a memorable love duo in the "Huguenots," and has, besides, supplied us with a coronation scene in the "Prophète." M. Jullion has kindly paraphrased these well-known *morceaux*. He takes here a slice from "Fidelio," there a tit bit from Mozart, and, anon, as in the quatuor, a gleaning from Rossini. Destitute of individuality, the opera has no evidence of a sustained style; the diffuse dialogue of the libretto is noted in patchy and fragmentary phrases, overloaded with modulations, and frequently interlarded with chromatic scales partaking more of the character of caricature than of serious opera. Nothing can be more dreary and dull than the solos awarded to *Catherine* and *Peter*. The lugubrious romance of *Lefort*, in the last act, with a most dismal contra-basso obligato; and *Rossomak's* ugly and ungrateful music throughout, fully show the poverty of ideas of the composer, and the utter absence of dramatic sentiment. In fact, the only tune to assail the ear (save the dance music) was the original Russian melody M. Jullien has employed in the Moscow hymn. This subject is nicely treated, and is rehearsed with tact through the opera. Tamberik won an encore for it. The madrigal is, perhaps, not strictly so in form, but it is a quaint and pretty chorus, and was so spiritedly rendered by the chorus as to be re-demanded—the relief from the brass and noisy orchestral score being at once felt. The band was reinforced by an additional opbicleide, and M. Jullien has not been sparing of solos for the instrumentalists. The new—Mr. Blagrove on the Viola, Mr. Hill on the Cornet, Frost, Baumann, Lazarus, and Bottesini having been especially favoured; but the *apropos* was often wanting in their employment. The lack of coherency and of purpose became more and more striking as the opera progressed; and profuse as M. Jullien has been in making use of Russian materials, their blending with foreign matters was so abused, that the local colouring was rarely consistently observed.

The management has resorted to enormous outlay, to insure a magnificent spectacle. The costumes, scenery, and properties, were gorgeous. The appearance of the staff of the Czar in the Pultawa review, was truly picturesque The scenic *artistes* achieved marvels; the Kremlin, during a snow-storm; the dockyard of Saardam; and the gigantic staircase, down which the guests descend into the ball-room, were unprecedented specimens of skilful scene-setting as well as of pictorial art. M. Laurent is also entitled to eulogium for the animated action and groupings of the spectacle. The chorus, reinforced by many voices; the public orchestra, and the military band, were in admirable discipline, and the principal *artistes* were perfect in their parts, uphil and ungrateful as these were, especial y to Tamberik, Mdlle. Zerr, and Formes. The tenor sang magnificently, looked the Czar nobly, and acted with intelligence and spirit. The Viennese, *prima donna* was pleasing, but her style and voice are unsymp-thetic, and her intonation was often sadly at fault. Finally, the reception of "Pietro il Grande" will be a lesson to composers and managers, that no spectacle, however costly, can ensure the success of an opera without the quality of the music being an essential element. M Jullien will not lose caste as a first-rate dance composer by his failure as an opera composer; but he is not the only instance of vaulting ambition o'erleaping itself.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—This pleasant little theatre, we understand, will open on Monday for an extended season of six weeks, under the direction of Mdme. Castagloni, a lady new to London, but who has made reputation in the United States, as also in Dublin and Edinburgh, as a fine contralto singer. We hear that the dramatic, as well as the musical department will be respectably filled. During the first fortnight, Miss Edith Heraud will sustain some of her leading parts, and it is expected that the management will deserve and command fashionable support.

Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment of Mont Blanc achieved its two hundredth representation at the Egyptian Hall on Wednesday evening, on which occasion every lady in the stalls was presented with an elegant bouquet. At the close of the present season he will start for Chamouni in search of new materials, preparatory to re-opening his *salle*, which will be greatly improved during the recess, before Christmas. It is not Mr. Smith's intention to take Mont Blanc into the provinces this autumn.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Some alterations will be made in the interna. arrangements of the Town Hall. A new gallery will be made for the singers in front of the orchestra, eighteen inches lower than the one in use on the last festival. The approaches will be from the floor by winding staircases at each end. The additional instruments in the present band are six violins, two violoncelles, two double-basses, two violas, and one serpent; the brass and wood having, at the last meeting, been found to be too strong for the stringed instruments. The town council have been trying experiments for the better lighting of the hall, from the roof. The effect of the new orchestra will be very fine, every piece being filled up, and the whole converging to a point, instead of the present unsatisfactory one. The great point of view, the conductor, Mr. Costa. On looking over the detailed programme, we find that the great tenor, Tamberik, will sing in English for the first time; he will have the grand air from "Il Flauto Magico," and the air, "Thou shalt break them," in the "Messiah." It will be worth a pilgrimage to this festival to hear him sing the "Ecco del ciel," the finale of the second act in the "Prophète," and also the grand air from Rossini's "William Tell," in the celebrated trio of which he also takes a part. Mdme. Viardot will sing in the "Elijah," the air "Woe unto them," and the grand solo, "Have ye not heard?" and in "Samson" she will give the air "Ye sons of Israel." Handel's air from "Susanna," "If guiltless blood," is one of Viardot's finest vocal displays, and has been judiciously inserted in one of the evening programmes. She will likewise sing the Cavatina from *Semiramide*, and the air "Ah! non fia," from the "Prophète." Madame Clara Novello in "Elijah," the "Messiah," the "Creation," "Samson," and "Christus," has prominent and onerous parts to sing; she will also be heard in the quartet from the 42d Psalm of Mendelssohn. Madame Castellan will take a very important share in the concert schemes, besides having interesting pieces in the "Elijah," "Creation," "Messiah," &c. The attributes of the principal vocalists appear, indeed, to have been carefully studied, in the arrangements of the programmes, and Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss have ample opportunities for distinction. Herr Formes has the weight and responsibility of the chief solos for the bass will tall. He has a most herculean week's work to go through, but he is strong and zealous. No mention has yet been made of the professor who is to preside on the organ.

HEREFORD.—The committee continue to receive favourable accounts as to the prospects of this interesting festival, which commences at the close of the Birmingham gathering. Mr. Townshend Smith is actively engaged in making the musical arrangements. It will be the farewell appearance of Mdme. Clara Novello in England, as she leaves at the termination of the Hereford festival for Madrid, where she is engaged as *prima donna* at the Italian Opera.

NEW ORGAN.—On Monday evening a selection of sacred and classical music was performed on the new organ recently erected in St. Mary's Church, Islington. The pieces selected included compositions by Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Haydn, Spohr, Dussek, &c. Mr. J. T. Cooper, the well-known organist of St. Paul's Church, Islington, presided on the occasion. The organ was built by Mr. J. Bullen, of Fu ham, Norfolk.

THE BACHELORS' ANNUAL REVEL AT WINDSOR.—The annua revel of the bachelors of Windsor, was held as usual on Tuesday last, in the Bachelors' Acre, in honour of the birthday of her Roya. Highness the Duchess of Kent. There were abundance of shows, roundabouts, theatres, &c. The Great Western and South-Western Railway Companies ran excursion trains, which quite inundated the Royal borough. The juvenile cricketers, preceded by a band of music, with windlass, &c., accompanied by the bachelors and their friends, proceeded in procession through the principal streets of the town. At nine o'clock the sports began: they consisted of games of cricket, back-sword, wrestling, foot hurdle-races, &c., and the day passed off very pleasantly.

A NEW WATER WEED.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Chronicle* says, a remarkable plant has recently made its appearance in the rivers Ouse and Cam, and already abounds to such a degree as not only to impede navigation, but, what is of far more importance in this fen country, threatens to injure our drainage by holding up the water. It occurs in dense, tangled submerged masses of considerable extent, and is so heavy, that, when cut (instead of rising to the su face and floating down to sea, like other water weeds), it sinks to the bottom. It is this property which is likely to make it injurious to drainage. The intruder is so unlike any other water plant, that it may be at once recognised by its leaves growing in threes round a slender stringy stem. The watermen on the river have already dubbed it "water thyme," from a faint general resemblance which it bears to that plant. That it is new to our rivers is certain. Watermen and fishermen with one consent pronounce it to be (as I heard one of them call it the other day) a "foreigner." How the stranger is, whence he came, and how he got here, are questions of considerable scientific interest; but by what means he is to be got rid of is the practical question.

BELGIAN AND DUTCH RAILWAYS.—A convention has recently been agreed to between the Dutch and Belgian Governments for the facility the establishment of direct communication between the two countries. The proceedings were concluded on the 9th ult. by the commissioners of the respective Governments. After pledging themselves to co-operate generally, and as occasions may arise, for the advancement of the object of the agreement, the Governments engage to take measures for the construction of a line commencing at the terminus of the Belgian state railroad at Antwerp, passing in the direction of the Hollandsch Diep by Breda or Roosendaal, and terminating near Roodevart, or the Inverdyck. Should it be resolved to carry the line by Roosendaal, a branch will be made to Breda. The Governments will agree upon a term by which the work shall be completed.

The *Prince of Wales*, from Sydney, on Wednesday, brought 35,000 ounces of gold, valued at £140,000.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—HEAVY PENALTY FOR A NUISANCE.—On Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Adams sentenced a dust contractor of the name of Stapleton to pay a fine of £300, and to enter into a recognisance of £500, with two sureties of £50 each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months, for omitting to abate a nuisance which he had undertaken to do in 1850, when convicted on the prosecution of the parish of Paddington, of keeping on whatever in that parish immense collections of the refuse of Covent-garden Market, the effect of which was to produce a most offensive and unhealthy arising from it. As the money was not forthcoming, the defendant was removed in custody; but later in the day the amount was paid, and the recognisances being entered into, he was discharged.

LIBEL.—At Liverpool, on Monday, an action was tried before Mr. Justice Wightman and a common jury, in which a Mr. Grundy, an auctioneer, sought to recover compensation in damages for having been termed by the defendant, Mr. Cape, the owner of some house property in Manchester, a "rogue and a scoundrel." The cause of action arose out of a negotiation for the sale of a house of defendants, the plaintiff being called in as a valuer to value the property in question. In his cross-examination Grundy denied the libel had been before likened to "a harp struck by lightning," or to a "blasted lyre." For the defence it was urged that the conduct of the plaintiff had not been straightforward in the matter; that the defendant was a man of warm temperament, and called things by their right names; that he did not, as a certain noble lord was said to have done, when he wished to politely impute falsehood to another say that "he had postponed the interests of truth to the exception of the moment," but called a wheelbarrow a wheelbarrow, and said of the defendant what he thought of him. The damage, however, was of the most trivial kind; and, whatever their verdict, the plaintiff would eat his mutton-chop after the trial as heartily as he appeared to have eaten his breakfast before it. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 40s

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS.—On Monday, at Chester, Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced the prisoners who had been found guilty of participating in the late Stockport riots. George Pel, William Buttery, and Mark Gleave, the English prisoners who had taken part in the attack on Jackson Edgeley Chapel and upon Mr Tytlis's (the priest's) house, were thus sentenced: Gleave to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of two years; and the two other prisoners were severally sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour. The Irishmen Feeny, Patrick O'Hara, R. M'Dermott, M. M'Dermott, Thomas Murphy, T. Garvey, and Patrick Naughton, the Irishmen, who had been found guilty of the riot, were sentenced as follows: viz. Murphy, who had been proved to have committed an assault upon a harmless, unoffending man that he had met coming down the street upon the occasion of the riots, was sentenced to imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour for fifteen calendar months; Feeny to ten months' imprisonment, and hard labour; Naughton to six months' imprisonment, and hard labour; Garvey and O'Hara to four months', and hard labour; Roger M'Dermott to three months', and hard labour; and Michael M'Dermott to two months', and hard labour Matthew Mulligan, an Irishman, having been tried and found guilty of the manslaughter of Michael Moran, also an Irishman, by striking him on the side of the head with a poker, during the Stockport riots, was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF A LOST CHILD.—On Saturday last Mr. Edwards, the chairman of the Asylum or Refuge for the Houseless Poor, attended Guildhall, justice-room with a respectably-dressed lad, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, with intellectual face, and handsome features, and stated that the lad was an unfortunate child named Henry Saumarez Dupuis. The following facts connected with the boy will be read with interest:—In April, 1848, a tall, gaunt, and extremely repulsive woman was brought up at the Mansion-house, before the Lord Mayor (Alderman Humphery), charged, upon strong suspicion, of having stolen a child, which was believed to be the child of respectable parents The facts, as they were then elicited, were briefly these:—The woman, who was of the most depraved and filthy habits, had been seen begging about the metropolis and its suburbs with a child about three years of age, which she, notwithstanding its apparent repugnance, continued, or pretended, to suckle. At length, in a state of utter exhaustion and distress, she applied for admission to the Asylum or Refuge for the Houseless Poor, where she was attended by a kind-hearted, benevolent gentleman, Dr. Bowie, the surgeon to the institution, who, during the progress of her cure, was struck with the remarkable contrast between the woman and the child, and the decided superiority of form and feature in the latter, and, so great was the dissimilarity, that he at once concluded there could be no close relationship between them, and that she had, in all probability, stolen the child. Acting upon this opinion, he, with Mr. Edwards, obtained a warrant for the woman's apprehension, and on her recovery she was at once taken before the Lord Mayor. On her examination there she said her name was Mary Thompson, and that the child was adopted by a French woman, who commanded a small craft called the *Mary Ann*, in which she alleged the child was born in the month of February, 1840, while out at sea. She made many confused statements, but the above alone appeared to was that the child was hers by a man named Holloway, and born before her marriage with Samuel Thompson. The child was taken from her, and on being placed as a pauper inmate in the Mansion-house, Holloway seemed to be quite at home with his Lordship's children, and on nearing a piano played, appeared familiar with its tones, and, approaching the instrument, spread his fingers over the keys and struck a chord in B flat. On being asked what a gold chain that was shown him was, he readily gave it its proper name, and said it was a watch-guard. He said he had two mothers; his mother in the country was very kind to him, and bought him a doll; but the woman whom he called his straw-yard mother beat him and begged for money, fought, and got drunk. In his childish prattle with the Lady Mayoress and other ladies present, he said that he also had learned to wax the thread with which he sewed the shoes, but that he could not make them. He also stated that he was born by a man named Holloway, and born before her marriage with Samuel Thompson. The child was taken from her, and on being placed as a pauper inmate in the Mansion-house, Holloway seemed to be quite at home with his Lordship's children, and on nearing a piano played, appeared familiar with its tones, and, approaching the instrument, spread his fingers over the keys and struck a chord in B flat. On being asked what a gold chain that was shown him was, he readily gave it its proper name, and said it was a watch-guard. He said he had two mothers; his mother in the country was very kind to him, and bought him a doll; but the straw-yard

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W BATTY.—Crowded nightly with rank and fashion to witness the grand Spectacle of PETER the GREAT.—THE BROTHERS SKIGRIST appear every evening in their wonderful performance on LA PENCHE.—Four equestrian performances of Mr STOKES with his American Troupe, who are allowed to be the greatest Equestrians of the day. The great Elephants with their Eastern Trainers, appear nightly, as also the largest and most talented Amphitheatrical Company in the Kingdom.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME.—Last Week of the above Popular Place of Amusement, which positively closes on SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 28th, and Grand change of Performances introducing the most exciting and extraordinary Equestrianisms ever witnessed. TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENTS—the first on MONDAY, AUGUST 23d; the second on THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th, each previous to the Last Pair Fete Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class Ditto, 2s; Second Class Ditto, 1s., Third Class Ditto, 6d

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, may also be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'Clock

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

KYRIE ELEISON, MOZART.—The grand mass of the Convent of St Katharine by Mozellelli, in which this chef-d'œuvre is sung by the Choir, supported by the Band at midnight mass, and which has become so celebrated, is only in BAYLISS'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. Bayliss. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—St George's Gallery, Hyde Park corner.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The Grand Moving Dioramas, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, SPAIN, and BELGIUM, and concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily, afternoon and evening. Admission, Three, evenings Five Shillings; Stalls, 3s 6d; reserved seats, 5s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen hundred Specimens; including two fine Chimpanzees, the Hippopotamus (presented by the Pasha of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Leucoryx, Nylghau, Kookals, Camels, Dromedaries, Lamas, Tapirs, Lions, Bears, Ostriches, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE. 1853.—To EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors desirous of obtaining space for the Exhibition of objects included in the Four Classes of Raw Materials, Manufactures, Machinery, and the Fine Arts, are informed that the directors have reserved a limited amount of space available for the purpose, and that they will be ready to allot the same on the 1st of November, 1852. Applications for space, specifying the amount required, will be received by Mr Bradley, at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge. By Order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, 18th August, 1852.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES for £10 each, for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience No expense is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank in Lothbury, or at its Branches; viz., 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 2, Wellington-street, Strand; Borough; 87, High-street, Southwark; and Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

J. W GILBART, General Manager.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, STRAND.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as Agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, either immediate, deferred, or for terms of years, of from £4 to £80.

Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the Office.

Prospectuses and Tables of the Cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40, Strand, or by letter, post-paid.

Open for granting Annuities daily, from 10 till 3.

The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through the medium of this Office, the quarter ending 5th July, exceeded £208,666

Savings-Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday Mornings, from 9 till 1.

Interest payable to depositors is £3 per cent per annum.

By Order, WM. HOLDEN, Actuary

July, 1852.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST. Out-Patients Branch and Offices, 8, Liverpool-street, Finsbury. Physician, Dr. Hughes Bennett. Secretary, EDMUND GURNEY Treasurer

Donations towards completing the Building at the Victoria-park, and subscriptions, are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, at 45, Lombard-street, and by the Secretary, Mr Richard P Slater, at the Hospital, 8, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

GUY'S.—1852-3.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences on the 1st of OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by ALFRED S TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S. on FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, at Two o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance. One payment of £100 entitles a Student to a perpetual ticket

Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Ward Clerks Dresser' Reporters, Obstetric Residents, and Ophthalmic Clerks are appointed annually from those students who have attended a second year

Mr Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorized to enter the names of Students, and to give further information if required.

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AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS in order to give Merchants the advantage of Postal Communication every fourteen days, the Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to fix the departure of the Mail Steamer on the 24th of each month, at Three P M. The first vessel will, therefore, leave Plymouth on the 24th september. In place of the 1st, as heretofore advertised. Goods and heavy baggage for Cape Coast should be shipped in London before the 21st of the month —For further particulars apply to Messrs LAW, CHUBB, MOORE, and Co, 3, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. August 4, 1852.

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GOVERNMENT BY SHOWS.—THE PARIS FETES.

A LOVE of show seems common to the whole human race. The most savage tribes rattle their arms, beat their Tom-toms, shout, dance, and gratify themselves by a display of all the magnificence they can command. The Chinese have their Feast of Lanterns, and are famous for processions. Of the Greeks we know little more than that they had many wars and many games. It is much to the present purpose to notice that the Athenians regarded no application of the public revenues so sacred as to maintain the theatre. The Romans were satisfied when they had bread and shows. Our own sober people flock in multitudes year after year to see the sorry display made by the Lord Mayor, or the procession of the Queen, to open or close the Parliament; and in default of national illumination and fire-works, they crowd nightly to Cremorne, or to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. If the ear catch and retain melody, so that snatches of song are for ever reviving in the mind, when all the rest of the past is forgotten, so in like manner the eye is ravished by brilliant combinations of colours; and in all ages the masters of mankind have kindled enthusiasm by appeals to the eye and the ear, by processions and music. All this is as old as the days of David and Solomon. This universal characteristic of mankind has induced speculative political philosophers, both ancient and modern, to affirm that a part of the duty of Government is to provide entertainment for the people. Even Mr. Bentham scarcely remembered beyond a narrow circle of disciples, except for his unintelligible style and his disinterested and ardent zeal to promote law reform—insists very strenuously on the necessity of having public shows and amusements. The period of civilisation when they will be dispensed with may, but has not yet, come; and all over Europe military spectacles and theatres are recognised as means of employing and diverting the people, of governing men, and evaporating their surplus activity. In France the theory has long been acted on; the Government takes the theatres into its pay, ordains holidays, and organises festivities; and Paris has just again been gladdened by one of those splendid but ephemeral exhibitions, in the getting up of which Louis Napoleon seems to be even more successful than most of his predecessors.

The new Republic had no pleasant anniversaries to commemorate, and its short existence was more stained by carnage than gilded by festivities. Yet M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin, not forgetful of customs, nor unmindful of means of success, tried to inaugurate it by some splendid ceremonies. They were admired by the show-loving Parisians; but they reminded the people too much of the first revolution—the bloody epochs of which are remembered with disgust—and they failed to fasten the Republic on the national affections. The Bourbons, long cut off from the people by courtly state, ending in imbecility and flight, and carried back to France by hostile soldiery, had only a few religious festivities to share with the people. Afraid of the terrible Parisians, their aim was to awe and crush rather than to amuse and delight them. Louis Philippe, though he owed his throne to the Parisians, shared the apprehensions of his family, and preferred spending his revenue in erecting forts to giving *fêtes*. He got up a gorgeous and ill-advised ceremony in honour of the ashes of Napoleon, and by reviving the recollec-

THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDOME, ILLUMINATED.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

tions of the Empire, prepared for its restoration. Louis Napoleon, who owes his success to his quick faculty for understanding the wants and character of the French, establishes *fêtes* after *fête* in connexion with the life of the Emperor, or the glories of the Empire. On one day he has the "Feast of Eagles," and with much solemnity distributes to the soldiers those symbols of ancient victory and renown. On another, he opens a railway, inaugurating with national honours the triumph of modern art; and as its termination he reminds the French of what they have done, and may again do. He passes the Rhine with much military but peaceful pomp. Now he celebrates the anniversary of Napoleon's birth; and delights the Parisians with a sea-fight, and representations of one of the most daring actions in the Emperor's life. Knowing the object of Louis Napoleon, we can but admire his cleverness, and admit that his policy is well calculated to serve his purpose.

Though the end of Napoleon's reign was disastrous, and of his life inglorious, both were remarkable for great achievements. The Empire was distinguished by a vigorous government succeeding to anarchy; by the substitution of a wise code of laws for irresponsible and bloody tribunals; by the peace and security given to individuals; by the restoration of order and the re-establishment of religion; by embellishments at home, and conquests abroad; and is by far the brightest spot in the whole history of France. There has been nothing since to dim its splendour, there was nothing equal to it before, and it is ineffacably engraved on the hearts and minds of the French people. Even its disastrous termination has more hallowed the memory of Bonaparte than the consolidation and continuance of his power would have done. His death at St. Helena atoned for many offences. His victories are remembered, but he had ceased to be a troublesome despot long before he died, and his crimes are forgotten. By festivities, naturally attractive, the Prince President is to revive all the feelings of admiration that once prevailed throughout France for the Emperor, and on them he is to float to Empire. He invests himself with the glories of his predecessor, and looks to be declared Emperor by the national acclamations.

His appeals are religious as well as patriotic, and he unites a homage to the church and the saints with the most adroit flattery of the people. "The Feast of the Virgin Mary divides the honours of the 15th of August (says a contemporary) with the birth-day of Napoleon." In this respect, too, he has great advantages over his competitors. The Bourbons used religon for mortification and penitence. In them it assumed the hue of their own lives, and was dull, sorrowful, and sad. If they honoured the Church, marched in its processions and went to mass, it was to impress religious duties on the people, and was to awe them, by supernatural authority, into submission. Louis Napoleon connects religion with the glories of the Empire, and makes it triumphant and rejoicing. He goes to church in Imperial state, not like a barefooted monk. So, in accordance with the cheerfulness of the French, he ministers to their pleasures, and makes even religion subservient to his ambition. Slowly, but surely, he is moving on to the height of power; and will have, not unwillingly, the honours of the Empire thrust upon him. He does not hurry to his object. He possesses in fact, all the substantial powers of the Emperor, and might have taken the title on the 10th of May, or on the 15th of August; but he will not seize the crown and place it on his own head as did Napoleon at Milan; he is preparing the people to do this work for him, and place it on his brow.

The love of show is as much a reality as any other part of our common nature; and perhaps in the French, and some other people, as stable a foundation for a Government as fear, or reason, or mere pecuniary interest. At least, *fêtes* are better than forts; and if the Parisians can be soothed into obedience, or brought to act in unison for the common good, by the former, at about an equal expense, they are much to be preferred. The sole object of all government is, or ought to be, to promote the general welfare; and, on the first blush of the matter, that seems as likely to be effected among the French by theatrical representations as by standing armies. Revolutionary France, partly incited by such means, gained many victories before Bonaparte was at the head of her armies; and even his genius could not have effected much with a dull, dissatisfied, and little emulous people. Shows are a great expense; so is a police, so are ministers and ambassadors, so is a cruizing squadron and a Caffre war, so is the corporation of London, and the Court of Chancery; but if they are necessary, or answer some good purpose, their cost is not a sufficient reason to condemn them. The instances we have briefly quoted, and the entire history of France, tend to convince us that shows in that country are necessary; and we must say that the Prince President is very successful in getting them up.

As yet, with the exception of those acts of injustice and violence which accompanied the overturn of the Constitution and the spoliation of the Orleans Princes, the President has not shown any inclination to trample on individual rights, or infringe the obligations of good neighbourhood. He has even shown an inclination to repair some of the wrongs he did, by the amnesties he has granted. His own ambition, however, is the law he follows, and should that appear to prescribe individual injustice or national wrong, he is not to be trusted. What influence the safe possession of power, obtained by gratifying the desires of the people for show, safety, and tranquillity, may have over him time only can disclose.

When Louis Napoleon was first heard of we had little respect for the man, and no expectation that he would succeed. Five years ago an outcast and an adventurer, forbidden even to tread the soil of France, and now the controller of its fate, his success is the greatest marvel in the modern political world, full as that is of strange occurrences. The unexpected sagacity he has evinced now justifies the hope that he will make as good a use of the Imperial, as Henry V. or the Count de Paris would of the Kingly, power. If France can be guided to peace and kept tranquil by shows, shows may in the end be as useful to them as Parliaments. We in England have a profound respect for constitutional Government; the people on the Continent neither love nor understand it. Like us, however, they desire peace; they are anxious to get wealth; they dread political disturbances; and it seems possible, and even probable—so discredited are the Bourbons, so alarming are Socialism and Red Republicanism—that Louis Napoleon may be the real solution of their political difficulties. A theatrical Empire in France will be a pleasant show for the rest of Europe, if the French be satisfied by the representation, and their Emperor seek popularity and power only in pyrotechnical victories.

THE LATE AND THE PRESENT NAPOLEON.

The mere name of Napoleon is now proved to have been a spell-word, and the knowledge of that fact, with the possession of the appellation, has in these days been sufficient to make the fortune of one who confessedly had no merits of his own to plead in support of his claim to the suffrages of a free people. There is a mystery in this which afflicts the sensibilities of rival claimants, with ancestral honours of far elder date, but whose stars have paled before that of the new Cæsar. What, indeed, should be in him? or it?

> Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
> Write them together, your's is as fair a name:
> Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
> Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with them,
> Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar.

The solution appears to be, that the new Name is the wording of a new Principle. Any investigation, therefore, into the character of the man should properly be preceded by an inquiry into the nature of the principle which, by common consent, he is understood to have represented.

It was the spirit of the time that had embodied itself in Buonaparte; he and it had acted together for so long a period, that he became the expression of a public sentiment. What he was as a boy, what nature had meant him for, apart from the circumstances with which he became mixed up in his manhood; all this helps but little in the examination of the principle, save so far as in his native character and disposition a fitting vehicle was prepared for the manifestation of the power with which he was entrusted. "A Corsican by birth and *character*, he will," wrote his schoolmaster, L'Eguille, "do something great, if circumstances favour him." That same Corsican character served as a firm enough basis for the edifice which had to be built upon it. The sterner virtues, including revenge, lay at the foundation of the structure—a rude substratum calculated to sustain the higher accidents of a material existence—not those subtle and more refined developments which lead to more spiritual results. Not the man of thought, so much as the man of action—not so much he who sends his soul on voluntary pilgrimages, as he whose course in life is fated in a determinate direction—compelled to do and suffer task-work in the service of the race—the man of destiny: such was the man Napoleon.

He was shaped by that which was without him. His first feelings, as a youth, were for Corsica—a brief history of which he is said to have composed, and in which he expressed his indignation at the subjugation of his country by France. In a previous essay, he had shown himself a determined Republican; and, no doubt, says Hazlitt, his resentment against the Gallican oppressor "added its gall to the love of liberty." This love he subsequently transferred to the land of his adoption; and, "during all the first years of the revolution, he professed himself a Republican." Rightly says Hazlitt, "the feeling was merely common to him with others, an impression from without, or the impulse of warm youthful blood; not a conviction profoundly engraven on his understanding, or the result of the powerful and characteristic bent of the genius of the man."

Throughout our inquiry, then, we must bear in mind this primary condition of the question. The views of Napoleon enlarged with his experience. He was present in Paris on the 10th August, 1792. Las Cases has made Buonaparte express a "genteel horror" of the events that then took place. Hazlitt disputes his correctness, and justifies the populace, for whose excesses the old Court system was justly responsible, not the new revolution, which sought to correct their source. The wants, the ignorance, and corruption of the lower classes demonstrate the abuses of a Government, and call loudly for reform. Buonaparte at that time felt this as keenly as Hazlitt could; but having himself risen to power, and misused it, he became a pervert from his former creed, and did not always express himself with consistency. But then, at that far earlier period, such were the impressions that he received, that he resolved on identifying himself with Republicanism; and with this, whether under the form of an Empire, or any other, he continued to be identified to the moment of his death.

Republicanism is perhaps the best word to express the principle of which we are in search. Whether Democratic, Monarchical, or Imperial, it retains still the same meaning—in all it regards the Public Thing rather than the Private Interest. We may learn from Burke's "Reflections" that, previously to the French Revolution, it was Property, not Man, that was the object of solicitude with Governments. That revolution asserted the Rights of Man against the privileges of Wealth and Power. These had been developed into one extreme, those were advocated in the opposite; the former, however, were more practical evils, the latter partook more of a speculative character; they had yet to be made practical; at present they were the mere constituents of a theory; that theory had to be fought for. Wealth and power had established themselves into institutions; man, unarmed with them, was an outcast and a beggar—a pauper wretch. To prove that his poverty was no crime, what blood was shed, what guilt was perpetrated! To establish affirmative claims, it needed that one, by the force of native energy, should possess himself of the privileges denied to the many, and wear them in the name of the multitude, as the victorious antagonist of the few. The Democrat, it is true, became the Despot: but this was necessary, else the revolutionary triumph might not have been impersonated. It was so, however; and its name was Napoleon!

We may now, we think, pretty well understand the principle embodied in the person and expressed by this great name. As to the primary conditions, which the fact of his being a Corsican implies, Hazlitt tells us that "the Corsicans retain some traces of Eastern manners, as well as of barbarous life. For example, the father of the family and the sons sit at table, while the wife and daughters wait upon them, or eat their meal in one corner of the room standing. When they go a journey, the husband rides on before, well armed and mounted, and the wife follows on foot, carrying one or two of her children. Boys at twelve years of age learn the use of the gun, and go armed like men. You are in constant danger of being stopped on the high-roads by straggling banditti. Troops of these enter the towns and country houses, and carry off the most respectable individuals, who, on paying a certain ransom, are suffered to return home, and are glad to hush the matter up. The priests even, in some remote districts, officiate at the altar armed, and are often compelled to give absolution to assassins, under pain of becoming themselves their victims. The state of Corsica presents the image of war in time of peace."

This rude scheme of society was not without its analogue in the more cultivated state, even down to the banditti themselves. The pariah class of French society, transformed into military, were the tolerated, or legitimated depredators, whose delinquencies, for the sake of quiet, were systematically hushed up. This melancholy truth became patent to the world after the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, when Paris was treated as a conquered city by the troops who paraded its streets. Nor in this state of things was there any feature that was politically or historically new—it was merely another example of

> The good old rule, the simple plan—
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.

The Spanish Alva sought to do the same with the Netherlanders; and the wise Goethe has thoroughly expounded the system in his "Egmont." There the soldier and the civilian argue the matter out in an elaborate dialogue. It is the former who in this case, but ironically, objects that "the noble shares with his humbler brethren unequally;" to which, however, Egmont replies thus pregnantly:—"What was adjusted in former centuries, is now yielded without envy. But should men be sent a *second time* to enrich themselves at a grieved nation's cost, the people thus exposed to their rapacity would show a spirit hard to be repressed." Here is the difficulty—the seizing for the second or third time the national resources, and the providing for the new robberies as well as the old ones. It should, at the same time, be recollected, that the legalised banditti have other and nobler motives than mere rapacity; namely, the love of occupation. They would fain be doing something for their rations. But this same doing is necessarily short-lived; the time must come when the soldier must be content to do nothing: and the time *will* come, when the class out of which he is taken will find other and more glorious tasks to do, and when they will be producers, and not destroyers. This, however, can only come about by the enlargement, not only of the number of consumers in the market, but of the modes of consumption; all the arts of life must be cultivated; the number of human wants increased, the dignity of our common human nature being advanced in the same proportion. It is written, that all Utopias shall at last become facts.

In what we have stated of the military profession we mean no disrespect. Like all the other professions, it is founded on the vices, not on the virtues of man. Were there no sinner, there would be no need for a priest; no cheat, none for the lawyer; no debauchee, none for the physician. Those professions are institutes for the remedy of evils inherent in a corrupted humanity, and the members of them are honourably employed in the work of regeneration. It is to the abuse of them that objection is taken, which, in time, requires them to be removed or substituted, involving all the perils and disquiet of successive new states of transition, always painful, and dispensing with the security of ordinary laws.

The young Napoleon proposed speculative remedies for the evils of Corsica, but in his practice as a man he set about the remedy in true Corsican fashion. Corsica in him became the mistress of that France which had conquered her.

Reading the letter of Napoleon to Paolo, written in 1789, it is impossible to avoid curious reflections. The part that the writer then proposed to take in favour of Corsica, he knew would "raise against him the numerous body of Frenchmen who govern the island, and whom he attacked." Nor was his attack conducted in the gentlest manner. His "heart," as he said, "boiled with indignation;" he "wished to blacken with the pencil of dishonour those who have betrayed the common cause." His enterprise, he stated, "might seem daring; but love for truth, of his country, and fellow citizens, that enthusiasm which the prospect of an amelioration in our state always gives, bore him up." Is there, indeed, a Nemesis of nations?—and do the weak, merely by biding their time, avenge themselves on the strong by a more subtle method than that of direct attack? Corsica, erewhile deprived of her liberties by France, has now, in the person of her Buonapartes, a second time extinguished those of her old enemy. This, verily, is a strange *amende*, but it is true.

It is impossible to admit this train of reflection without recollecting that Louis Napoleon has expressed without disguise his Corsican feelings in relation to England. On his trial for his attempt on Boulogne, he said, "I represent before you a Principle, a Cause, and a Defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the People; the cause is that of the Empire; the defeat is that of Waterloo. The principle—you have recognised it; the cause—you have served it; the defeat—you would avenge it." This is the Corsican vendetta. The re-establishment of the Empire is only the bridge between universal suffrage and national vengeance. Corsica has avenged herself on France? Will thus France be also avenged on England? From the ashes of her perished liberties is revenge to be the phœnix that shall arise? Or, rather, will not the destruction of freedom in France serve to paralyse the arm of her self-constituted avenger? This, at least, is the faith that we devoutly cherish.

Thus, by a comparison of the present and the past, have we endeavoured to bring together the events by which the principle at issue may be best illustrated, and the conditions by which it has been, and must be, necessarily limited. The latter are the meshes of destiny, from which both history and philosophy with difficulty escape. A direct mathematical solution of the social problem is impossible. Neither Fate nor Nature goes the nighest way to its end, but prefers the winding banks of the stream, perhaps from a sense of beauty; at any rate, out of these windings grows the poetic and romantic interest which cannot be dissociated, even from the hard facts with which the astute politician must professionally deal. The passions will interfere and impede the progress of society, let the wisest do what they will.

The Corsican chrysalis outgrown, we have next to consider Napoleon as the French Republican. Public opinion had entered like a spirit into his, and for the time inspired him with enmity to all Prescription. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew might be quoted as precedent for more than all the horrors of the revolution, which it by far exceeded. The contrast, as drawn by Hazlitt, is striking. The Reign of Terror sacrificed in Paris, in two years, about 4000 persons; whereas that butchery slew 70,000 Protestants throughout France in eight days! Such were kings, he adds, little more than two centuries ago. No wonder their prescriptions were distasteful to the Republican appetite. Napoleon, however, is supposed to have looked early ahead of the Republic. In 1798 the Austrian Plenipotentiaries had set down as the first article of the Treaty of Leoben, that the Emperor acknowledged the French Republic. "Strike that out," said Napoleon, "the Republic is like the sun, which shines by its own light: none but the blind can fail to see it." Afterwards he gave a political reason for what appeared to be a natural burst of enthusiasm. "In case the French," said he, "had afterwards wished to establish a Monarchy, the Emperor might have objected that he had only acknowledged the Republic." Hazlitt was of opinion that this was prying rather too narrowly into futurity, and looked too much like a deep-laid scheme to extinguish that light which was said to shine so brilliantly. It is thus that coming events ever cast their shadows before. Doubtless, Napoleon already perceived that the Republican power required impersonation. At any rate, if we take Madame Staël's account of him after his return from Italy in 1797, he had already begun to esteem himself "a thing apart." "He then appeared to live for the execution of his own plans, and to consider others only in so far as they were connected with, and could advance or oppose them. He estimated his fellow mortals no otherwise than as they could be useful to his views; and with a precision of intelligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study. There was a stiffness and reserve of manner which was perhaps adopted for the purpose of keeping people at a distance. His face had the same character. When he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging from his countenance all expression save that of a vague and indefinite smile, and presenting to the curious investigator the fixed eyes and rigid features of a bust of marble." The enthusiast had become a consummate actor. It was clear that he was now to *play* divers parts in life: Consul, Emperor, were already among his *rôles*.

So long as in both these characters France and Napoleon were united in one interest, the latter, whatever title he bore, was perfectly safe. But the time arrived when personal considerations were stronger than public ones. The execution of the Duke d'Enghein deprived him of that moral power which previously protected him with its celestial ægis. From that moment his guardian angel was deprived of his shield, if not

of his sword; and his genius strove at disadvantage with antagonist influences. Whatever his external or temporary success, his cause was rotten at the core, a permanent canker was at the heart of his fair rose, and it gradually drooped and dwindled, until not a petal was left to report of its former beauty. From that moment, all his efforts were for the safety of his dynasty, not of France. He called on Austria to help him, and give to his claims the sanction of hereditary power. But the union was a moral impossibility. The battle of Waterloo simply put an end to a series of political falsehoods; and avenged on Napoleon the cause of that liberty which he had betrayed.

Yet this is "the defeat" which his successor would call on France "to avenge." Louis Napoleon is at this present time in the position of his uncle, when First Consul; and is surrounded by the same perils, modified, however, in accordance with the present condition of the political world. The position itself is not so objectionable as the means by which it was obtained. The *coup d'état* of 2d December was unnecessary; patience for a few weeks would probably have invested the President with renewed authority, without bloodshed or violence. But President with renewed authority, without bloodshed or violence. But this did not suit his ambitious views, which required that all should be the result of arbitrary will. To effect this undesirable object, he violated every pledge, oath, and obligation. Not so his uncle at the corresponding period of his career, the 18th Brumaire. He suffered the crisis to be forced upon him—to appear at least inevitable, and not his voluntary act. He was then solicitous not to do, all that the nephew since was most active in doing. He would not permit the barriers to be closed, to prevent the departure of couriers and stage-coaches. "We go," he said, "by the opinion of the nation, and by its strength alone. Let no citizen be interrupted, and let every publicity be given to what is done." Sièyes proposed that the forty principal leaders of the opposition should be arrested, and millions of names on the registry. A large proportion of these were obtained by trickery and chicane, but the majority were conscientiously given.

The country and the capital in France are at issue; the former understands nothing of politics, and yet outvotes the latter that does. What the elder Napoleon had begun to represent, the younger did so in a more complete form. It is owing to the ignorance of the provinces that Louis Napoleon is invested with supreme authority; that ignorance the elder Napoleon represented, too, in the latter part of his career. We have thus two evils indicated in embodied idealities; the remedies are equally obvious, but they must proceed in the way of natural growth, and not in the form of arbitrary paper constitutions, least of all in that of revolution, which uniformly throws back all reform for a century.

A valuable reprint of Hazlitt's "Life of Napoleon," which has just been issued in four handsome volumes from the offices of the National Illustrated Library, has suggested these observations. The work was almost suppressed on its original publication, but the bread thrown boldly on the waters has, nevertheless, returned after many days. It will be welcomed by all lovers of fearless writing and popular liberty.

PARIS, ITS WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PEOPLE.

PARIS, besides being the seat of Government, the heart of power, the source of political life, the throne of fashion, the favourite abode of literature and of arts, is the Brummagem of France. Its productions, infinitely varied, are admired and coveted over the whole world for their taste and elegance. Few objects in the Great Exhibition excited more astonishment than the excellent work of the Parisians. Nearly all the plate, jewellery (true and false), ornaments of bronze or of the precious metals, *pendules*, perfumery, gloves, boots and shoes, materials for hats, umbrellas, canes, gloves, musical instruments (except violins), artificial flowers, stained paper, books, &c., consumed in France, or exported from it, are manufactured in Paris. Most of the great capitals of Europe, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, London, are also manufacturing towns, but Paris far surpasses them all, except the latter, for the extent and variety of its productions. It is not merely one of the great manufacturing towns of France, it is the greatest; and, except the silks of Lyons and the cloth of Lille and other places in the north, the manufacturing industry of our neighbours is more properly Parisian than French.

The workmen and women, masters and apprentices, employers and employed, of Paris amount to hundreds of thousands, and exceed the inhabitants of any one of our manufacturing towns. According to a careful inquiry, instituted by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, to ascertain the effects on trade of the revolution of 1848, recently published,* the total number of persons engaged in business in Paris, in 1847, was 407,346. Manchester, exclusive of Salford, has 316,213 inhabitants; and Birmingham, 232,841. Paris boasts of 325 different species of industry. They have been classified in thirteen groups. The group of clothing embraces both tailors and milliners, and includes all the trades that serve to attire both sexes. The alimentary group includes butchers, bakers, and all who contribute to provide sustenance; but not those who, like some shopkeepers, merely sell it. The architectural group embraces all who contribute to build their dwellings. Parisian articles are those for which the capital is peculiarly celebrated; but the group does not include the jewellery and the bronze manufactures for which the Parisians are still more celebrated. With these explanations, the following table of the trade of Paris for 1847 will be understood:—

Trades Grouped.	Number of Masters.	Number of Workmen & Women.	Total.	Value of their production.	Average each one.	
Clothing	29,216	90,064	119,280	240 947,293f	2020f.	85c.
Alimentary ..	3673	10,428	14,101	228,563,090	16 084	44
Architectural ..	4061	41,604	45 664	145,412 679	3184	41
Furnishing the Working in the Precious Metals	5713	36,184	41,897	137,145,246	3273	39
Parisian Articles ..	2392	16,819	19,211	134 830,276	7018	39
Spinning and Weaving	6124	35,479	41,803	128,658,777	3077	74
Mechanism, Working in Metals ..	3799	36,685	40,484	105 818,474	2613	83
Ceramic and Chemical ..	3104	24,894	27,998	103,631,601	3701	39
Coachmaking, Saddlery, and Military Equipment	1259	9737	10,996	74,846,606	6779	43
Printing and Paper Work	1253	13,754	15,007	52,357,176	3488	85
Hides and Leather	2236	16,705	18,940	51,171,838	3077	74
Cooperage, Turnery, and Basket making ..	426	4573	4999	41,762 965	8356	26
Total ..	1561	5405	6966	20,482,304	2940	33
	64,816	342,430	407 346	1,463,628,350	3593	08

The total value, then, of the produce of Paris industry in 1847, was 1,463,628,350f., or nearly a milliard and a half. Taking the round sum, and calculating the pound sterling at 25f., the total annual value of the manufacturing industry of Paris before the Revolution of 1848 and it has since risen again pretty nearly to its former level—was £60,000,000. About one-ninth of the whole, or 168,172,187f. was exported including mimutry, 2,646,708f., hats, 1,219,224f., and umbrellas, 1,060,130f.; or, taking the round numbers, 170,000,000f. (£6,800,000) in all: eight-ninths are consumed in Paris.

The different species of industry enumerated, 325, do by no means include all the labour of Paris. Those who buy to sell again, without changing the form of the objects they deal in, are properly called merchants, and are excluded from enumeration. Railway companies, bankers, brokers, with all the persons who contribute merely to amuse, comedians, singers, dancers, &c., and the members of all the professions, teachers of all kinds, and artists, who are numerous in Paris, are not included. The description is confined to those arts which effect some change in the objects manufactured. Though the 407,346 persons engaged in them constitute nearly two-fifths of the population of Paris, 1,034,196, they are by no means the whole of the productive, and still less the whole of the industrious classes. To them we must add the merchants, the classes who amuse and instruct, the police, and the members of the Government, who all labour, and the sum is that the mass of the population are industrious. Nearly all mankind labour in one way or another, the great difference in industry being that some is misdirected and unproductive, and some wisely directed is productive of wealth or happiness. Beneficently is creation itself said to be the product of labour, for as all have to labour, even those who seem above it being obliged to strive and work to maintain their high place, it may well render us pleased with our condition to believe that even in this particular we are made after the image of our Maker. We in London hold ourselves to be extremely industrious; we are, indeed, flatteringly described with our kindred in Leeds and Liverpool, in Manchester and Glasgow, as amongst the most industrious and energetic of mankind; and it is pleasing to reflect that the Parisians, who are usually said to live only to enjoy, are probably not less industrious than ourselves. Two-fifths of the inhabitants of that gay city stedfastly engaged in sedentary and productive occupations, yielding to them elves and their country £60,000,000 a year, is a phasis under which we are not accustomed to regard the metropolis of gaiety and fashion.

The £60,000,000 is a very large proportion of the whole annual production of France. One part of it pays for the raw material, another pays the profit of the capitalist and the salaries of the masters, another part pays the taxes of the Government; and the part which falls as part pays the taxes of the Government; and the part which falls as wages to the workmen, including masters who employ no journeymen, is estimated at one-fifth or £12,000,000 annually. If this be an approximation to the truth, and the rest of the French were paid at the same rate, they would be a very wealthy people; but the varied industry of the Parisians is much better rewarded than the industry of the bulk of the inhabitants of France. An artisan in Paris, with his average wages of 3s. 2d. (3f. 80c.), is a much more wealthy man than any one of the five or six million of land-owners who throughout France labour very hard for very small returns. We should lead our readers into a great error, unless we reminded them that the wages of the Paris workmen in relation to the gains of the bulk of the French, are much higher than the wages of London workmen, in relation to the rewards of industry in other parts of England.

The number of employers in Paris is 64,816, and of employed 342,530, the mean being 5·28 persons employed to each employer; of the employed 204,925 are men, 112,891, more than one-third of the whole, are women, and 24,714 young persons, nearly 1 in 14. Only 7741 men, 7 women, and 393 youths are enumerated as not belonging to the fixed population of Paris, but as coming there to seek employment temporarily. This enumeration, however, it is admitted, is not to be relied on, and it is supposed that a larger number of persons are temporary sojourners. Among the young persons, 19,114 are apprentices in 264 trades comprising 325,452 workmen, or 1 apprentice to 17 workmen. The boys, of whom 1249 are under twelve years of age, amount to 16,863; the girls, of whom 869 are under 12 years of age, are 7851. A large proportion of the females, and a fair proportion of the young youth of Paris is employed in productive labour; but not so great, perhaps, as the proportion of young people and females employed in our manufacturing districts. Of the men, 150,953 work in shops or factories, 22,519 work at large, and 31,453 in their own rooms. Of the women, 63,929 work in shops or factories, 157 at large, and 48,805 in their own rooms. Of the young people, 24,036 work in shops or factories, 678 at large, and some at their own homes. The total number working in shops and factories was 238,918; at large, 23,344; and in their own rooms, 80,258. The proportion of those who work in shops to the whole body of workpeople is nearly two-thirds.

From the general tendency of mankind to reverence the manners of the past, and other circumstances, the practice of crowding persons into factories, being a new phase of society, has frequently been censured; and it is not, it must be admitted, free from many evils. But when compared with the condition of the dwellings of the poor in towns, which they provide for themselves, in which they work, or to which they are accustomed, if we may not say to which they are born, the factory system, in a sanatory point of view, is an improvement. London and all the old towns of England, within memory, have had new streets broken through crowded masses of buildings, alleys opened, old foundations torn up, and light and air admitted into holes and corners, whence they had been excluded for ages. A similar process has been occasionally going on in Paris ever since the Rastille was destroyed. Several new streets have been driven through the heart of the city, and many blocks of massive buildings have been removed. What the Parisians and ourselves now regard as a reproach was formerly adopted for safety and security; and their former condition, resembling our own, may be imagined from the manner in which they are still crowded together.

The number of houses in Paris in 1841 was 28,699; in 1846, 30,221, or an increase of 1522. According to the number of people, 1,034,196, that gives 34·2 persons to every house, or in every house 12·80 locations. Every establishment numbered on the average very nearly 3 persons, 2·95. In London, according to the late census, the proportion of inhabitants to every house is 7·7 so that the Parisians, though not one-half so numerous as the inhabitants of London, are packed together, tier above tier, nearly 4½ times as close. Improvement latterly seems scarcely to have kept pace with the increase of the people. Both in Paris and in London they are somewhat more closely lodged at present than a few years ago. In 1841 the proportion of the persons to inhabited houses in London was as 7·4, and in 1851 as 7·7. That one-third of the Parisians work otherwise than in shops and in factories, badly lodged as is the bulk of the population, can scarcely be considered an advantage.

The following specimen of some of the 325 trades selected from amongst the groups gives an idea of their relative importance

Trades	Annual Value of Production.	Trades	Annual Value of Production.
Tailors	80 649 896f.	Bronze Manufacturers ..	18 493,576f.
Butchers	74,895 432	Painters	16,144,940
Bakers	60,242,390	Printers and Lithographers	23,046,075
Shoemakers	43 282,487	Glovers	14,668,247
Jewellers	40,981,834	Milliners	12 426 113
Gold and Silversmiths ..	29,026,100	Artificial Florists	11,658,658
Fringe-makers	28,404 987	Paper Stainers	10,227,100
Upholsterers	27,992 950	Founders (Metal)	10,033 550
Builders	26 998 895	Perfumers	9,241 851
Masons	26 883,740	Umbrella-makers ..	7,434 440
Engineers	25,947,800	Toymakers	4,351,569
Sugar Refiners	23 850,000		

Of the 64,816 masters by whom the whole are carried on—

7,117	employ	more than 10 workmen,
25,116	,,	from 2 to 10 workmen,
32,583	,,	1, or work alone.

Amongst the tailors there are no less than 4650 small masters, 1641 of them having no journeyman, the rest only one. So amongst the shoemakers, 1605 masters have only one workman each, and 2699 work alone. The mantua-makers, like the tailors and shoemakers, are many of them in a small way, and 4663 employ only one sempstress, or work alone. These businesses are carried on very much on the same scale in our metropolis, and although some of our large slop-sellers and wholesale shoemakers employ many more than ten workmen, and though all factory employments are carried on here on a much larger scale while that number is seldom much exceeded in Paris, yet amongst us many small tradesmen and tradeswomen, in these lines of business, earn a reasonable subsistence without deriving any profit from setting others to work.

The bakers of Paris are in a peculiar condition; they are placed especially under the Prefect of Police, and the number of them is strictly limited. It was 600, but an individual having obtained a patent for a kneading trough, he was added to the privileged few, and they now number 601. Each one, in proportion to the quantity of bread he bakes, is obliged to keep a certain stock of flour in a public granary he cannot close his establishment nor pull down an oven without notice and permission; and the whole body, in return for privileges, is subject to very stringent regulations. The bread of Paris is unexceptionable, and in proportion to the price of wheat in London and Paris is made cheaper than bread in London. Our bakers are subject to no police regulations; they are twice as numerous in proportion to the population (the numbers being, Paris 1,941 to 1; bakers 601; London, 2,361,640—bakers, 2651) as the bakers of Paris, and it has, therefore, been proposed in the interest of the consumers to subject the bakers of London to similar regulations. By the latest return we have seen the price of wheat in London was 7, the price of flour 23, and the price of bread at first-class shops 28 per cent. higher than in Paris. Between the price of flour and the price of bread the difference is only 5 per cent. and that only with full-priced bakers. Whether the baker buys with ready money, or is dependent on the miller, he must recover in the price of bread not only the increased price of flour, but something more for profit on the large sum he must employ to buy it. The increased charge of the miller being 16 per cent., it is with him, and not with the baker, that the increased charge originates. Our millers have remained far behind the continental millers, and are only now overtaking them. Mills have lately been erected here on the Paris plan improved, which, in twelve minutes after the wheat is taken in, send forth the flour fit for market. It is not worth while, therefore, making a change in our system of bakers for such a small per centage, when that higher charge, in consequence of the improvement in grinding, is undergoing extinction.

It must be remembered, too, that rents are higher in London than in Paris; wages are somewhat better; and these, with all the charges to which the baker is liable, must come out of the price paid by the consumer. Unless all these items were strictly adjusted, it is not fair to compare the additional charge of the London baker more than the flour costs with the additional charge beyond the price of flour of the Paris baker. A fairer comparison would be between the gains of bakers and those of other tradesmen in London, and the gains of bakers and those of other tradesmen in Paris. We are quite sure as the rule that the latter are less, and their expenses are less than those of the generality of London tradesmen. On referring to the list at the beginning of our article, it will be seen that, in proportion to the number of persons employed, the value of baker's labour in Paris is more than double that of any other class of tradesmen. The presumption, therefore, is, that the bakers of Paris levy a very considerable tax on all other inhabitants of Paris, which goes to compensate them for the losses to which they are subjected under the police regulations. There is then good reason to believe, on the whole, that the example of the bakers of Paris is not an exception to the principles of Free-Trade. The consumers of London, taking their circumstances into consideration, are more cheaply served by the London bakers under the system of competition than the consumers of Paris are by the bakers of Paris. One fact, too, is certain and important: while the other trades of Paris increase very fast and spread their produce pretty equally over society, enriching the bulk of the people with something like wealth into the bargain, the bakers do not increase, but the amount of baking business increases in a few hands, and the bakers are becoming to Paris what the brewers, under the licensing system and the malt-tax, are to London monopolists.

It is mentioned above that the average wages of the artisans of Paris are 3s. 2d. per head (3f. 80c.)—the maximum 5f. (4s. 4d.), the minimum 50c. (5d.); 24,455 workmen have less than 3fr., 17,216 have from 3 to 5fr., and 10,393 have more than 5fr. Of the great majority who appear to approach the average, the average wages of women is 1fr. 63c. (1s. 4½d)—the maximum 20fr. (16s. 8d.), the minimum 15c. (1½d.); 950 women now receive less than 60c. a day, 100,050 have from 60c. to 3fr., and 626 receive more than 3fr. In Paris as in London the women are wretchedly paid, and in both places the causes of the misery and the remedies are the same—the immense number of females who can sew, and who unite sewing with some other occupation, or do not wholly depend on it for a living. Like our trades, the trades of Paris have their dead season. In fact they have two, in July and August and in January and February. The most active seasons at Paris are in April and May, and in October and November. There are disputes in Paris, as in London, between masters and workmen; and there as well as here the latter have tried to carry on business by associations, independent of masters, without attaining a brilliant success. The workmen there, too, keep "blue Monday" as our workmen keep it; and if they occasionally work on Sunday, they have rather a large number of holidays at every period of the year. Of the workmen, 21 per cent. dwell in lodgings, and the *maisons garnis* at Paris for the poor are desolate and filthy beyond description. The females are better off, only 9 per cent. live in lodgings. The poverty and want which prevail amongst many of them are attributed to their own improvidence, but great numbers of them have their own establishments, are decorous, careful people, and put money in the Savings Bank. Their character, as well as their rewards, is superior to that of the mass of their countrymen.

The majority are tolerably well-informed. On the whole, 87 out of 100 can read and write. In some branches, of course, as printing, the whole can read and write; and in some, as in weaving, a larger proportion—27 per cent. can neither read nor write. Of the spinners, nobbin-makers, and the engineers' labourers are above one half can read and write, and the engineers' labourers are independent of masters, without attaining a brilliant success. The workmen there, too, keep "blue Monday" as our workmen keep it; and if they occasionally work on Sunday, they have rather a large number of holidays at every period of the year. Of the workmen, 21 per cent. dwell in lodgings, and the *maisons garnis* at Paris for the poor are desolate and filthy beyond description. The females are better off, only 9 per cent. live in lodgings. The poverty and want which prevail amongst many of them are attributed to their own improvidence, but great numbers of them have their own establishments, are decorous, careful people, and put money in the Savings Bank. Their character, as well as their rewards, is superior to that of the mass of their countrymen.

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Of all the workmen of Paris, however, those who make plate and jewellery, and articles in bronze, and all the articles that are decorated as peculiarly Parisian, are the most intelligent and most celebrated. They generally work three or four together, rarely are they united to the number of ten or a dozen; many work at home. The children, after going to the communal schools, are apprenticed for a longer or a shorter period. They have the advantage of being in a society where reading is extensively cultivated. Naturally vivacious, a continual intimacy with objects of art begets in them an exquisite taste, and they readily adapt themselves to gratify all the desires, and even the caprices of their customers. They love novelty, they have a facile invention, they work with great activity and energy, and sometimes with great perseverance but they take afterwards a long repose. When a necessity for completing a job in haste arises, they work night after night, and day after day, and are only seen to go to their beds, and at the end, repose and pleasure wholly occupy the man. In general, those who work together in large bodies are less instructed and more rude than the others, and amongst them most turbulence is found. The workers in the precious metals are the most skilful for the strictest probity. Small objects of value are placed at their command without control; they respect themselves, are well paid, lead regular lives, and are respected. We have seen and admired the produce of the Paris workshops, but of the workmen of Paris we have heard only as behind the barricades, or urging forward insurrection. From the revolution in 1848 they were the greatest sufferers. Half their wages, or 6,000,000, were sacrificed, had the trade of Paris was suspended, and a moiety still remained at the caprice of his worse for wear and months obliged to beg or work without of his employer. It is computed that 100,000 persons were assisted on an existence by a miserable donation not amounting to 20d. a day each. If we could follow each of them to his home, we should find in Paris, in the summer and autumn of 1848, a mass of misery, starving almost equal to that caused by the deplorable famine of Ireland. In such consequences we have as firm a guarantee as can be given, that the bulk of the Parisians desire tranquillity, and will preserve peace, if their rulers will only trust them fairly, and allow them steadily to pursue their own path to prosperity.

* "Statistique de l'Industrie à Paris, resultant de l'Enquête faite par la Chambre de Commerce pour les Années 1847-1848. Paris, 1851."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FETES.

THE FETES AT PARIS.

The great Napoleonic *fêtes* of Paris, though nominally beginning on Sunday, the 15th, may fairly be dated from Saturday, the 14th. The immense line from the Place de la Bastille to the triumphal arch on one side of the Seine, and from the Pantheon, the gardens and Palace of the Luxembourg, and the Church of St. Sulpice, to the Hôtel des Invalides on the other, presented, during the whole of Saturday, but particularly during the afternoon, the most animated and curious spectacle that can well be imagined. Within that space are comprised the spots that present the greatest attractions for strangers as well as for Parisians. Along the whole line of street that begins at the Faubourg du Roule, and extends far away, under the different denominations of the Faubourg and the Rue St. Honoré, to where it is lost in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and those narrow passages that still retain the names of the various trades which once flourished in the vicinity of the Marché des Innocens, a tide of human beings, apparently of every class and every calling, continued in an uninterrupted flow. As the way became narrower in the direction of one of the great centres of attraction—the chosen spot where the *Dames de la Halle* ply their noisy calling, the passage was frequently blocked up with foot passengers, carts, and vehicles of every description. Along the nearly parallel lines of the Rue de Rivoli, the garden of the Tuileries, and the Champs Elysées, to the Barrier de l'Etoile, the crowds were not less great; and on the Boulevards, from the Porte St. Martin to the Madeleine, the promenaders had often to wait a considerable time before venturing to traverse from one side-path to the other, if they did not choose to run the risk of being crushed by carriages of every description that rolled along, or crossed from the transversal streets. The terraces of the Tuileries, facing the Place de la Concorde, the river, and the quays on both sides were equally alive, and the Pont de la Concorde, impassable to carriages as well as to foot passengers, presented perhaps the greatest object of attraction. The restaurants, cafés, and confectioners' shops, from the Italian Boulevards to the end of the Rue de la Paix and Castiglione, where the latter joins the Rue de Rivoli, and from the Boulevard des Capucines to where the noble Rue Royale issues on the Place de la Concorde, were closely crowded. The variety of idioms and dialects heard in those encumbered thoroughfares showed that Paris had received an immense addition to her ordinary population. On the quays, and by the fountains and pillars, and garden parapets, might be seen whole families, apparently visiters for the first time to the capital. Not the least interesting point was the structure at the end of the Pont de la Concorde, and nearly fronting the National Assembly, now the *Corps Législatif*, and which is almost completely concealed from the view of those who stood on the Place de la Concorde. The structure that was the object of so much curiosity represented the Fort on Bard, with its frowning rocks covered with snow, which arrested for a space the division of Lannes during his passage over the Great St. Bernard, and which the First Consul succeeded in turning. Seen from the terraces of the Tuileries, this temporary edifice of wood and painted canvas, intended to picture forth a most interesting episode of the campaign which terminated in the victory of Marengo, was not without effect.

The morning of Sunday rose in clouds. From daybreak till half-past seven the rain fell rather thickly; it then passed off, and though there were occasional glimpses of sunshine, the sky still looked threatening. Yet soon after six o'clock many hundred persons assembled in the Place de la Madeleine, in expectation of obtaining admission into the church to witness the ceremonies, at which it was known the President would be present. In this, however, they were all, or very nearly all, disappointed, as no one but those connected with the church was

OLD SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE.

SKETCH IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

SKETCH NEAR PARIS

admitted without a ticket—the sacred edifice, vast as it is, scarcely affording accommodation to the dignitaries of State, Senators, members of the Council of State, members of the Legislative Corps, judges, members of the National Institute, and other public functionaries who had been specially invited. As an early hour might be heard the cannon of the Invalides firing salutes in honour of the anniversary of the Emperor. At seven o'clock the National Guards of the Arrondissement and the Banlieue, infantry and cavalry, dressed in their newest uniform, mustered in the different quarters, preparatory to marching to the review ground. About a quarter before eight o'clock the grand entrance of the church was thrown open to admit a full military band, who assisted the ordinary choir during the service. A few minutes after eight, the judges of the Court of Cassation, arrayed in their scarlet and ermine robes, arrived; and from that time till half-past nine the line of carriages was uninterrupted. The attendance of naval and military officers was very numerous; that of members of the Legislative Corps, at least of those in uniform, was thin: and as but one gallery in front could be reserved for ladies, the female attendance was not at all large. Amongst the military officers present were several who wore the Prussian uniform, and two or three gentlemen appeared in the full dress of the British Foot Guards. The diplomatic corps was also represented. The Archbishop of Paris arrived at the church at a quarter before nine o'clock, and in about half an hour after a strong body of the Municipal Guard, horse and foot, occupied the Place de la Madeleine, so as to prevent any interruption to the President on his arrival. Precisely at half-past nine o'clock, the hour indicated, the drums beating to arms, and cheering in the distance, and in the direction of the Rue Royale, gave notice that the principal personage of the day was approaching. A squadron of Gaides handsomely dressed and accoutred, and well mounted, first made their appearance, and elicited a burst of applause from the crowd for their martial bearing and the elegance of the officers' uniform. Next came a squadron of Lancers, a squadron of Carabineers, and a troop of cavalry of the National Guard of Paris. The arrival of the President's carriage at the church steps produced a general cry of "*chapeau bas*" from the persons standing in the rear of the crowd, either out of compliment to the President, or to obtain a better view of the *cortège*. Louis Napoleon appeared to understand it in the former sense, as he put his uncovered head out of the window, smiled, and bowed several times. The people assembled appeared delighted with the pageant—several, the women particularly, exclaiming loudly, "*Comme il est beau!*" "*Ceci est admirable!*" At the same moment the rain had ceased, and a gleam of sunshine followed, which tended to increase the good humour of the crowd, who seemed disposed to be pleased with everything. The guards on duty gave every facility to the people to see what was passing, sometimes even permitting them to transgress the prescribed limits. Another object which added animation and interest to the scene was the presence of a band of old warriors, the relics of the Imperial armies, who drew up in line and received with the military salute the Prince while he was still outside the iron railing. The veterans had evidently received marks of the President's munificence, for, in place of being attired in the old-fashioned and moth-eaten uniforms usually observable, their clothing today was quite new; and some of the uniforms were really fine, particularly that of the Red Lancers of the Imperial Guard. When the

FIREWORKS IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

President, who wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, alighted from his carriage, he was received at the foot of the church steps by several general officers who were waiting for him bareheaded. He ascended to the lofty vestibule firmly, and showed no signs of the indisposition with which it was stated, he had been recently affected. The *façade* of the Madeleine was richly decorated; the pillars were covered with crimson cloth, studded with bees, and on each side stood a pyramid surmounted by an eagle, one of which had been blown off by the wind the previous night, but was afterwards replaced.

The interior of the church was fitted up for the occasion. The solemn music, the lights, the odour of incense, the rich uniforms of the military and civil officers produced their due effect. The President was ed to his place near the altar by the Archbishop, and the curé of the Madeleine, M. Duguerry. The ceremony of the blessing of the standards was performed by the prelate, and before the religious service of the day or the "Te Deum." The standard-bearers had taken their places in front of the church. The eagles were soon after delivered to them, and they were ordered to proceed to their respective corps; when they reached, each took his station about ten paces in front of his corps. The fifty-two battalions of the National Guard of Paris and the Banlieue were drawn up in two lines from the Madeleine to the Porte Maillot of the Bois de Boulogne. No attention was paid to their numbers; they were mingled together, the town and the banlieue alternately.

The National Guard made a very neat appearance. The clothing of the men and officers fitted well. Their epaulettes were white as snow; their accoutrements clean, and well put on; their shakos smart; their firelocks polished. The horses of the cavalry were generally good. To be sure, one might now and then discern in the ranks of the infantry some whose *embonpoint* was more inconvenient than graceful, and whom the fatigues of a long march from the Porte St. Denis to the Champs Elysées rather tried. Then in dressing up or marching a little irregularity was now and then discernible; and they did not appear to be always well prepared for unforeseen impediments on the line of march, such as obstinate or stupid cabmen, wayward omnibus drivers that try the patience, and prove the tactics, of the civic force. Their music was unexceptionable.

At half-past ten o'clock Louis Napoleon mounted his horse at the Madeleine. The *cortège* was opened by two squadrons of Guides, one of Lancers, and half a squadron of cavalry of the National Guard, and was closed by a squadron of Carabineers and Lancers, attended by Generals Magnan and St. Arnaud, and a number of other general officers, with their respective staffs. The President rode in front of the right line of the National Guards to the Porte Maillot, at the Bois de Boulogne. He returned in the same manner, and descended along the left line, stopping and saluting the eagles as they lowered before him on his way. On his return to the Place de la Concorde he proceeded to the Quays, and passed in review, on the right and left, the cavalry of the civic force, that was drawn up on both sides of the Pont de la Concorde. At a quarter to twelve he took his station close to the Pont Tournant of the garden of the Tuileries, facing the obelisk, where the whole force defiled before him. This operation lasted nearly two hours, and could not be otherwise than fatiguing. As the President passed along he was cheered. The cheers appeared very warm during the *défilé*, particularly on the part of the National Guards. When the last detachment had marched past, the President clapped spurs to his horse without waiting for his escort, which was at some distance, and in an instant he found himself completely surrounded by a multitude of people of almost every class, who formed his only escort, with the exception of a troop of lancers of the National Guard, who with some difficulty kept a passage open for him, until, amid cheers, he reached the Palace of the Elysée. The cries of "*Vive Napoleon*" were on some occasions rather vociferously uttered, by the peasants and blouses particularly.

With this rather unusual escort the President arrived at the Elysée at a quarter to two o'clock. Though the day kept free from rain, yet it was not agreeable; the wind was very strong, and the dust most annoying, and both were full in the face of the President during the *défile*; a few drops of rain occasionally fell. The new equestrian statue of the Emperor, executed by Count de Niewkerque, and now placed on its pedestal at the Rond-Point of the Champs Elysées, was saluted by the general officers as they passed.

It was about one o'clock when the first battalion of the National Guard marched along the Boulevards on its return; and the others continued to pass on successively until nearly three o'clock. Each corps carried the colours it had just received. The eagles differed in this from those of the Line, that they were silver instead of gilt; and on the flag itself were inscribed, in letters of gold, "R. F." (Republique Française), and the words "Garde Nationale." Each battalion had its company of sapeurs-pompiers, its pioneers, and its *tambours* in full dress. Many of the men carried laurel branches in the barrels of their muskets.

THE NAVAL COMBAT ON THE SEINE.

The naval combat between the frigate *Ville de Paris* on one side, and the steamers *Arcas* and *Calypso* on the other, began at half-past four o'clock, in that part of the river between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont de Jena, in the presence of a countless multitude. The attack on the frigate was begun by an attempt on the part of the steamer *Calypso*, near the Pont des Invalides, who sent boats to reconnoitre the position of the frigate. The boats were hailed by the sentinels on board, and received with a fire of musketry, which compelled them to fall back on the steamers; still, however, keeping up a well-sustained fire as they retreated. In a moment about a dozen or two of boats belonging to the attacking vessels, and with their crews and a party of infantry soldiers, again made for the frigate, the *Ville de Paris*, and attempted to board under cover of the fire of two forts, each mounting three guns, standing on the bank to the left and right of the frigate. After a desperate attempt on the part of the flotilla to capture the *Ville de Paris*, it was obliged to retreat, with (presumed) considerable loss on both sides, for the frigate and the steamers supported their men during the action. The cannon fired on both sides, as well as the musketry, and the bridges of the Invalides and of Jena, with the banks, were soon involved in wreaths of smoke. The commanding officer of the flotilla was, with others, taken prisoner, and conducted on board the *Ville de Paris*, where he surrendered his sword to the captain. Then the action became serious; for, when the smoke cleared off, the frigate, while, as she advanced, her swivel guns threw out their fire. The combat lasted for some time, occasionally to the advantage of the crew of the *Ville de Paris*, and again to the assailants. The latter, finding at last all their efforts to be in vain, only thought of providing for their retreat with as little damage as possible. The *Ville de Paris* was not disposed to let them off so easily: she manned her boats and sent out to the pursuit of the discomfitted *Arcas*, and, in the meantime, managed to get clear of the combat. The pursuit was carried on vigorously, and the flying had no time to repair the damage, and scarcely a moment for defence. So harassed was she that, pressed every moment closer and closer by her untiring enemy, she was at length forced to haul down her flag. She was boarded, and her captain and crew made prisoners. The captain was conducted on board the frigate, and gave up his sword to the victorious commander of the *Ville de Paris*, surrounded by all his officers. The other steamer, the *Ville de Paris*, surrounded by her companion, bore down the *Calypso*, seeing the defeat sustained by her companion, bore down with her crew of 150 men to the succour of the *Arcas*, but apparently to parley, as she hoisted the white flag. Boats passed frequently from one to the other vessel, while hostilities were suspended. The presence of the *Calypso* revived the courage of the prisoners on board the *Ville de Paris*. They rose in revolt, shouts and firing of musketry followed; the frigate signalled the interruption of the armistice, the drums beat to arms, and the combat began afresh and became general. The *Calypso* and the *Arcas* placed the *Ville de Paris* between two fires, and soon made their way to the bank. The frigate manned her rigging to repel the attack, while she continued exposed to the fire of the forts on the bank, and to that of the steamers. The attack at this moment became general. Amid the roar of the guns, and the rattling of the musketry, were heard the cries of the conquering, the shrick of the boatswain's whistle, and the cries of the drums, with the shouts of the delighted spectators on both banks. The boarding parties were at length completely repulsed, and the frigate sent out her boats in pursuit of her assailants, who retired rapidly. The magazines of the *Calypso* and *Arcas* blew up, and both steamers hauled down their flags. The fire then ceased, and the *Ville de Paris* remained victorious.

The place from which the President was to witness the spectacle was on the left bank of the river, where it makes a bend midway between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont de Jena. The whole vast space on both banks was alive with human beings, and as far as the eye could reach along the heights of Chaillot all was covered even to the house tops. Platforms and tents were to be seen far away in the distance on both sides. Down the river as far as Bercy, where regattas have been held, the multitude, I am told, is equally great. I have not heard as yet of any accident occurring.

During the afternoon the old soldiers of the Empire proceeded to the column of the Place Vendôme, to deposit their customary offerings of crowns of *immortelles* and garlands of flowers, and at the moment I write the whole of the railing is so covered. One of the chaplets bore the inscription, "*Sa famille regne, c'est pour le bonheur de la France.*"

THE PASSAGE OF THE MONT ST. BERNARD.

PARIS, Monday, August 16th.

The two most interesting features in the *fête* of yesterday were, unquestionably, the naval combat and the fireworks representing the passage of Mont St. Bernard. That an idea may be formed of the latter, it will not be superfluous to say a few words on the incident it was intended to describe. The campaign which terminated in the battle of Marengo, was principally undertaken to recover the *prestige* which a series of successes the most wonderful had invested the French arms with, and to win back victory to the French standards which had abandoned them during the absence of Bonaparte in Egypt. The First Consul had reserved for himself that task, and on the very field where his earliest and his noblest laurels had been earned. The passage of the Great St. Bernard, and the triumph with which that struggle against nature was crowned, are, of course, familiar to all; but, perhaps, the interesting, and, to a certain extent, important, episode of that campaign is lost in the glory of the whole. Just as the greatest difficulties of the passage of St. Bernard had been overcome, and as nature seemed to have withdrawn her opposition to Bonaparte's onward march, others commenced of no less formidable a kind. Lannes had swept the Austrians at Chatillon; but, as he advanced to the narrowest part of the gorge of Aosta, he was astonished to find the citadel of Bard rising before him on a perpendicular rock, on the bank of the river Dores, like the guardian giant of the pass. The citadel was only strong from its almost impregnable position, and this was of such a nature as to threaten to actually shut up the French in a ravine without supplies of any kind. A desperate attempt was made by the general of division to carry the citadel by assault, but all in vain. The attempt was relinquished. Surprised and irritated at this unforeseen obstacle in his path for though the existence of the fort had been known to the Italian officers of the army, yet all appeared ignorant of its strength—the First Consul examined it in person from the summit of the Albaredo, a lofty crag in the chain of mountains which formed one side of the narrow pass, and which completely commanded both the citadel and the village. With his usual rapidity of idea he resolved on storming the town in the first place, and, profiting by the diversion, to conduct the army in files by a ragged path way over the Albaredo itself, and down to the other side, and thus turn the fort Bard—which he soon saw was too strong to be won by a *coup de main*. The town was carried under a tremendous fire from the citadel. The passing of the men and horses was, however, of little importance while the artillery remained behind;—for without his guns the campaign would have been useless, and must be given up; and the battle of Marengo, which placed the Imperial crown on the brow of the First Consul would not have been fought. The Governor of the Fort, alarmed at the passing of 30,000 men over the tremendous Albaredo, by means of steps rudely cut in its face—like those which serve as a communication between the Convent of Monserrat at Catalonia and the hermitages perched on the dizzy summit of each separate mountain had the last consolation that it was utterly impossible, as he believed, for heavy guns to be conveyed by the same perilous path; and without guns he knew that Bonaparte would not descend into the plain. But while the Governor was thus giving himself confidence, and imparting it to his superiors, the French guns had already passed through the village of Bard, and under the very citadel. It was effected by one of those stratagems which only belong to genius to conceive, but which, when explained, seem as simple and natural as that which enabled Columbus to make the egg stand on one end. The guns had been dismounted from their carriages, concealed under branches of trees, and dragged, during the night, by men, along the streets, which had been previously covered over with straw, and the wheels of the carriages covered carefully with blankets so as to exclude every sound. The attempt succeeded completely. Batteries were erected on the summit of the Albaredo, which commanded the citadel, and which soon had no other alternative but to surrender. It appears that the resistance of the fort had been overlooked in the general plan of the campaign, even by such a general as Bonaparte; but it was nearly costing him the loss of his whole army. Once free from this dangerous spot the army advanced along the valley to Ivrea, which was carried by Lannes, who again defeated the Austrians, and the roads to Turin and Milan were equally open for Bonaparte to choose.

It was the episode thus hastily sketched that was intended to be represented by the frail structure raised on the present occasion on the space between the Pont de la Concorde and the National Assembly, and extending along the Quai d'Orsay to the right and left.

The structure was composed of wood and canvass, painted so as to give a good idea of the ground—the snow lying thickly on the rocks, the stunted shrubs, the green ice, and the dark and frowning battlements of the castle. The mountain, however, was sadly shorn of its terrors by repeated gusts of wind which swept down the river and quays, and the canvass, particularly in the upper parts, torn away and exposing the framework of wood on which it was supported. The damage done, in fact, was considerable, though the lower part of the gorge was, so far as could be perceived, uninjured, and the Castle of Bard, though it lost a battlement or two, maintained its reputation, and may still be seen nearly in the same condition as before the hurricane swept away its protecting crags. With all these disadvantages, the representation, although diminished as it was, went off very well.

The spectator, standing in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, with his face turned to the bridge, had at his left hand the citadel of Bard and a portion of the valley of Aosta, in the direction of the Rue de Bourgogne, and on his right the chain of mountains and the rock of Albaredo, with the narrow pass of the gorge at their feet. The hour for commencing the fireworks, of which the attack on the fort was to form a part, was nine o'clock, and long before that hour not merely the Place de la Concorde, the quays, the terraces of the Tuileries, the Champs Elysées, and the Rue Royale, were covered with the multitude; but far, far away in places where not a glimpse could possibly be caught of the spectacle, but where only a view might be had of the red sky above, human beings in countless masses were congregated. The signal for the commencement was to be given by the President of the Republic, for whose special service, and that of his suite, an elegant canopy had been erected in the grand balcony of the Minister of Marine, exactly in front of the palace of the Chamber of Deputies. Before the clock struck nine, a rocket was let off by Louis Napoleon; in an instant it was answered from the opposite bank by a discharge of artillery and a flight of countless rockets, which shot up into the dark sky, and, bursting among the stars, fell in one mass like a cascade of fire. This was repeated again and again in every variety of form and colour which the genius of pyrotechnism could invent, while in the midst of the deluge of guns and flashes of dazzling brilliancy, and which made the sky from the Barrière de l'Etoile to the Pont Royal look as if heated by an immense conflagration, might be seen on the mountain to the right of the fort, and far above it, the figure of the First Consul on horseback, the charger rearing, his hind feet resting on a semicircular rock, and the rider turning towards the stars, which, in the distance, the way that Bonaparte, with some few companions, in the direction of Geneva, the way that he was to lead his army to the plains of Marengo. The figure had its face turned towards the triumphal arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile. This beautiful play of light continued some time longer, when at the proper moment the equestrian figure burst forth in a splendid blaze of light, and from the rock issued a balloon, which shot into the air bearing aloft an illuminated letter "N," of colossal dimensions. The balloon continued to rise and the letter to diminish by successive bursting, until at last its splendour disappeared in the cloud from the view. The fort, and far above it, the figure of the First Consul on horseback, concluding burst of fire, the bouquet, once more revealed the statue of the First Consul, surrounded by blazing stars of every size and hue, and was the crowning glory of the whole. I may add, that the figure of Bonaparte was modelled on the well-known equestrian portrait by David. It is of course unnecessary to say that Bonaparte did not ascend the great St. Bernard on a fiery charger. A great part of the way was passed on the back of a more humble animal.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations in the other parts of the city were intended to be on the grandest and most brilliant scale, but here too the wind interfered most rudely and recklessly. As is generally the case, the Place de la Concorde and the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées were, after the subject just sketched, the principal points of attraction. The beautiful rostral columns in the former place were encircled by spiral wreaths of iron work from the bottom to the top, and from these were suspended lighted lamps of various hues, and on the summit the letter "N," surrounded with laurel, with the Imperial Crown above. Between every two pillars was erected an hexagonal fountain of classic form, painted to resemble white marble, and filled with evergreens and flowers, and hung with lines of lamps. The pedestal was of triangular form, a Cupid riding on a swan, and blowing a gilt conch shell, supporting the wide-spreading cup above. From the centre of the cup rose a pillar terminating in large palm leaves, surrounding a tulip shaped cup of ground glass, which was to bear a jet of gas at night. This pillar had around it three female figures with joined hands. Globes of white ground glass were everywhere to be seen through the foliage, and the effect was pleasing. All round the Place, on a line with the fountains, were erected tripods of white and gold, serving as the supports of strings of white globes, which were to serve for the illumination at night. Behind was a close line of lofty flag staffs, and from the summit of each floated a tricoloured pennant. Ranges of steps, raised one above the other, ran round the base of the permanent fountains in the square, and the intermediate space was turned into a parterre, on which were seen masses of flowers of many hues, and each was enclosed with a rustic trellis work.

The centre vase of each fountain, raised high by a framework of iron, bore at the top the initial "N," intended to be lighted up at night. Festoons of white globes were suspended round each fountain, amidst the shrubs and flowers, and between the groups of white statuary, so that the streams of water would gush out through the light on the verdure beneath. The obelisk of Luxor was to about one-third of its height encircled with a framework with metal pipes, from which gas jets were to produce an illumination. The Place de la Concorde itself was surrounded by a single line of lofty flag staffs, with flags and streamers floating from the summit, and connected together by strings of lighted lamps, forming luminous arcades. The seated statues at the corners of the vast square, representing the fortified places of France, had two clusters of flags floating on each side. The grand avenue of the Champs Elysées was lined with 62 fountains, eight feet high, and adorned with groups of statuary, flowers, and lamps. At each side a gas apparatus was placed in 156 places, fitted to the permanent candelabra, and surmounted with eagles, and the letter "N." crowned, and which were marked out in jets of gas. From the Place de la Concorde to the Triumphal Arch, festoons of lamps connected the fountains and the bronze pillars of the candelabra with each other. At the Rond Point stood the bronze equestrian statue of the Emperor, with bas-reliefs representing Roman warriors on the sides of the pedestal, and four large bronze eagles, with outspread wings, at the base. The statue is larger than life. The Emperor is represented as turning his face a little towards the right, and his right hand is laid on his breast. The statue looks in the direction of the Tuileries. Of the large edifices opposite the Chamber of Deputies, the Garde Meuble was ornamented at each wing with hangings of crimson and gold, and the intermediate spaces with drapery of blue and silver. The spaces between the pillars above were dressed out with tricolour streamers, and masses of coloured lamps suspended in the centre for the purposes of illumination. The hotel of the Minister of Marine was ornamented in a similar manner, with the addition of a gallery and canopy of crimson velvet and gold on the balcony, with eagles at the summit, and four gilt anchors suspended from the front. It was from this spot the President witnessed the spectacle.

The illuminations, the lighting of which began just at nightfall, now became the subject of general curiosity. The Place Vendôme was not too crowded as was to have been expected, from the *éclat* which the lighting of the column was intended to produce. Nor did the public use anything by their indifference, for the lighting, owing to the high wind, was a failure—part of the lights not burning at all, and the others doing so only fitfully and ineffectually. The statue of the Emperor at the top was not illuminated, and that gave the whole an incomplete appearance. Round the square, in the place of the ordinary gas lamps, were wreaths of light, with the names of twelve of the principal battles of the Emperor in the centre of each; but the wind marred the effect of these, and the arrangement of the names was without regard to chronological order. The battles mentioned were—Lodi, Rivoli, Taurus, Jena, Eylau, Lodi, Wagram, Arcole, Mondovi, Moscow, Ulm, and Marengo. The Rue de la Paix and the Rue de Castiglione, leading to the Place Vendôme, were only partially illuminated.

In the principal avenue of the garden of the Tuileries, and on the terrace surrounding the large basin, there were also illuminations. On the Terrasse des Feuillans a grand concert was given. It consisted of the following pieces:—Air of "La Reine Hortense;" overture of Auber's "Sirène;" fantasia on the "Huguenots" of Meyerbeer, with the new instruments of M. Sax; fantasia on Auber's "Enfant Prodigue;" bolero of Fessy; a military fantasia by Mohr; overture of the "Jeune Henri" by Mehul; cavatina from Adolphe Adam's "Chalet;" A. Adam's "Sanctus," on the new instruments; the "Rossignol," a waltz by Labitzki; and, finally, a military allegro by Landelle. The performers were about 200 in number, and were under the direction of M. Landelle.

The Place Vendôme was not the only place where the violence of the wind occasioned disappointment. In the Place de la Concorde the illumination did not come up to general expectation. In truth it must be admitted that it was there, as in other places, a failure. A great part of the lamps were not lighted at all, from want of time; others, from the violence of the wind, soon became extinguished; and the lighting of the column was not only imperfect, but the coloured glasses selected were not in good taste. But the effect produced by the festoons of lights in the principal fountains was charming.

The Champs Elysées were also far from presenting the brilliant appearance which had been observed at the preceding *fêtes*. The electric lights at the fountains could not be brought into play; the lighting of others was not completed; and from several no water fell. The "N.'s," imperial crowns, and eagles, which were substituted for the ordinary gas-lamps, were, taken severally, successful; but, on the whole, they did not produce light enough to create great effect in the great avenue. The Arc de Triomphe, which was to have been one of the great features in the show, was all but a failure—the violence of the wind having prevented the fixing on the top of the gigantic eagle by Bayre—the electric light which was cast on the monument not having been at all brilliant—and the illumination of the cornice appearing scanty.

At the church of the Madeleine, the illuminations prepared were not completed. But on the Boulevards the effect was good. On this great thoroughfare, from the Madeleine to the Bastille, 150 of the 300 ordinary gas lamps were turned into palm trees, of about two yards in diameter, containing on each leaf globes of different colours, and variegated lamps were wound about the trunks.

At Bercy and the Barrière du Trône there were concerts, pantomimes, and illuminations.

In different parts of the town some private houses were illuminated, but, on the whole, the number of these was limited. All the public buildings were lighted up.

The President remained for some time after the fireworks on the balcony of the Hotel of the Marine, and the people still remained there, believing, perhaps, that the President's stay was occasioned by the approach of some new spectacle which had not been promised in the programme. He retired, however, about half-past ten o'clock.

To give an idea of the masses of the people that crowded every thoroughfare is difficult. From ten o'clock until long past midnight, a tide of human beings flowed incessantly along the whole extent of the Boulevards on their return to the faubourgs, and persons who were present state that the appearance in the Rue St. Honoré, Rue des Petits Champs, Rue de Rivoli, and particularly the quays, was something awful. They were moving along the quays until past four this morning. Hundreds of people, who had come in from many miles distance, sought repose under the trees in the Champs Elysées, where they were seen this morning. The railway had been bringing people in for several days previous by thousands.

As already stated, considerable disappointment was felt at the partial failure of the illumination. Though one would suppose that the violence of the wind was sufficient to account for it, yet rumour speaks of other, and perhaps unfounded, causes. Some say that a certain number of workmen employed on the occasion struck for higher wages at the most critical moment, when they knew that unless their demands were satisfied a failure was certain. Others attribute it to the *Rouges*, who prevailed on them to strike. The wind also damaged considerably the structure at the Marché des Innocens, where the ball was to be given last night. The following notice was posted up last evening in various parts of Paris:—

Prefecture of Police.
Ball at the Marché des Innocens.

The violence of the wind having, in the course of the day, torn off the large canvass covering which was extended over the centre of the ball-room, the ball cannot take place this evening.

The extreme violence of the wind does not allow the works required to repair this damage to be executed without the workmen being placed in danger of their lives.

In consequence, the ball is postponed to Tuesday next, and the cards of invitation already delivered will be received on that night.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOIREE AT ST. CLOUD.

The President of the Republic gave a grand *soirée* on Monday night at the Palace of St. Cloud. The cards of invitation fixed nine o'clock for the commencement of the reception, and before half-past nine at least 1000 persons had arrived. By ten o'clock at least 2000 were present, and guests continued to arrive till after midnight. Among the company were a great number of senators, members of the Council of State and judges, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, all the generals of the army of Paris, and a considerable number of colonels and other officers. At a little after ten o'clock the Prince, accompanied by some members of his family and some of his Ministers, went through the rooms bowing to his guests. On his retiring the dance commenced in the long gallery, and this was followed by a splendid supper.

A considerable portion of the company remained till past four o'clock in the morning. It is stated that over 3000 persons were present; and some idea may be formed of the crowded state of the rooms by the fact of the file of carriages reaching beyond the bridge of Sureune. The uniforms were very numerous, and amongst them was one which attracted general and marked attention. It was the full dress of a brigadier of the Nizam's cavalry. The *mundul*, or turban of cloth of gold; the *ulkhalak*, or dark blue tunic covered over with the richest gold embroidery; the *mazeez*, or scarlet embroidered vest; and the *kummabund*, the scarlet and gold embroidered scarf worn round the waist, all looked most gorgeous. The dark *besand* complexion, the bare throat, and jet black moustache of the wearer led every one at first to believe that he was actually a native of some eastern land. The decoration of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand reposing modestly on the embroidered breast, showed, however, that he had seen service in other countries than in the East. The officer in question was Brigadier Beatson, an Englishman, who had long served in India. He had distinguished himself in the East on several occasions, par-

tionlarly in 1844, when he led the Bundelound legion, which, though only a local corps, and raised for particular service within certain limits, volunteered to proceed to Scinde and serve there under Sir Charles Napier. Brigadier Beatson served for two years in Spain in the British Legion under Sir de Lacy Evans, his ardour for the field service of his profession having induced him to apply for leave of absence to that extent. After his two years' service in Spain, where he had been severely wounded, he returned to India, where he continued to serve with the same distinction until very recently. Nothing could surpass the attentions which he, and indeed the other foreigners who were present at the ball, received from the French officers of every rank.

THE GRAND BALL IN THE MARCHE DES INNOCENS.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

The improvements which modern taste and modern convenience have effected in Paris are rapidly effacing the memory of spots long hallowed by tradition, or execrated as the theatre of public crime or deeds of private vengeance. That of Tuesday night's revelry was once traversed by the belated passenger with trembling step and hushed breath, for he was amidst the terrors of the valley of the shadow of death, and the boldest ruffian that ever swaggered along the narrow and gloomy streets of old Paris covered his face with his cloak and muttered a hasty prayer as he approached it. That spot was at one time a vast charnel house—the last resting-place of the outcasts of the world. It was the favourite scene of the ghost stories of the romance of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The ground now occupied by the Marché des Innocens was for centuries the cemetery attached to the church of the same name. The sacred edifice itself owed its foundation, as we are informed by the Chronicler Vigeols, to a crime, attributed, but in all probability falsely, to a foul murder committed by a Jew. We are not told of the punishment inflicted on the assassin, but it is recorded that the victim was doubly avenged. The blood worked miracles, and the piety or the superstition of the public raised the edifice to perpetuate the memory of the crime, which was assimilated to that of Herod. This occurred towards the close of the 12th century.

On two important occasions the church was placed under interdict. One evening in the latter days of Charles VII. a man and a woman chanced to perform their evening devotion before the same altar. Owing to some unexplained act of violence on the part of the man, the woman stabbed him. The spot on which blood is shed becomes scoursed, and until the moral stain be removed by penance, as the material one is by purification, no religious rite can be performed there. The Prelate who then filled the Episcopal Chair of Paris was Jacques du Chastelier, known for the rigour of his discipline. For twenty-two days all religious rite was suspended; no prayer was heard within its precincts; the bell ceased to toll the morning office or the vesper hymn. The temple was dark and silent as the vaults beneath it; the gates were closed to the living and the dead: the former were forced to pray elsewhere, and the dead found an asylum in unconsecrated ground. A course of severe penance and a copious offering at length restored the parish to the favour of the Bishop. Three years after, Denis Demoulin, the successor of the terrible du Chastelier, again shut up the church and the cemetery, where some new and nameless profanation had been perpetrated: penance still more rigorous, and a largess still more munificent, once more opened both to the faithful.

The spot where the orchestra of last night was placed was the site of an asylum for fair penitents, whose frailties—for the fifteenth century was fruitful in passion and in crime—were washed away in tears; where those whose remorse came early, or who could sin no more, passed the remnant of their existence. A communication existed between the cells and the church by means of closely barred apertures, through which their course and scant meal was passed. The spot is still pointed out where the beauteous Réné de Vendomais, wife of the Seigneur de Soudai, expiated her double crime—love for the gallant archer of King Charles the Eight's body guard, and the murder of her lord.

At the close of the 12th century the gallery or passage known as the Charnier, the very scene of last night's festivity, was constructed. Lofty and sombre, covered with funeral monuments, paved, as it were, with tombs, it even then presented a curious contrast with surrounding objects. Side by side with epitaphs wrought in marble, death's heads, and crosses formed of human bones, might be seen head-dresses of the latest fashion, toys, musical instruments, and weapons of warfare. The present Rue de la Ferronerie (then called Charronerie) ran parallel to the charnel-house, and on it was depicted in gaudy colours the *Danse Macabre* (the invention of a troubadour named Macabrus), intended as a satire on the amusements and follies of the living. In front of this strange *melange* of the sacred and profane stood the pulpit of the street-preacher *Frère* Richard, the indomitable scourger of the vices of the day, and whose invectives, bitter as they were, never failed to attract a full audience. It was in the Rue Ferronerie, also, that Ravaillac stabbed Henry IV.; and at a short distance, in the Rue de la Tonnelerie, Molière was born.

The frequency of crime, the supernatural terrors with which superstition invested the spot, and the pestilential vapours from the vaults, rendered the whole place an intolerable nuisance. The latter in particular had long made fearful ravages amongst the population of that quarter of Paris. But it was not until 1786 that the remains which had been accumulating for six centuries were removed to the catacombs, and the old church itself demolished. The fountain which stood at one end—the joint work of Lescot, Abbot of Clugny, and Goujon, the latter one of the victims of St. Bartholomew—was also carefully removed; the cemetery, long so famous and so terrible, became the present market—Marché des Innocens—and the same fountain now adorns its centre. The sheds that still exist, and that have replaced the immense *paraphuies* which in other times protected the *dames de la halle* from the inclemency of the weather, were constructed by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

It was on that same ground, so long associated with pestilence and crime, that the festivities of last night were held. For nearly a fortnight previous more than 600 men were working day and night at the construction and decorations of the ball-rooms. The space extended nearly the entire length of the market—from the Rue Lingerie to the Rue St. Denis on the west and the east, and the Rue Aux Fers and La Ferronnerie to the north and south. The structure itself was 50 feet in height, about 400 feet in length, and 180 in breadth. On the ground, which is usually occupied by the venders of vegetables, a solid flooring, but not without a certain degree of elasticity was laid; it was covered over with a carpeting of painted canvas.

The hour for throwing open the doors to the public had been fixed at nine o'clock, but for several hours previous the streets and passages leading to the great centre of attraction were entirely encumbered by the population. The evening was dark and lowering, after a day of much heat; and disagreeable predictions were heard of rain, which, unfortunately, were to a great extent realised at a later hour. The three thoroughfares directly leading from the Boulevards to the Marché des Innocens, from north to south, are the streets Montmartre, Poissonière, with its continuation, le Petit Carreau and Montorgueil, St. Denis, and St. Martin; but, as they approach the market, they are broken up, as it were, by smaller passages, exceedingly narrow, and by no means of the cleanest. The Rue St. Denis extends away to the river through the Place du Chatelet, and the Rue St. Martin continues, under the denomination of Rue des Arcis, to the Pont Notre Dame. These thoroughfares, which are of considerable length, were, from six o'clock, filled with vehicles of every possible description; and, rumbling slowly along, and to the annoyance of the lighter conveyances, as to the foot passengers, might be seen immense waggons, such as those used in Paris for the removal of furniture from one house to another, filled with peasants and their wives from the surrounding villages, dressed in their quaint holiday attire, and protected from the weather, which, however, had not as yet gone beyond the threatening condition, with branches of trees ornamented with flowers, so that they resembled moving gardens or harbours. The great difficulty, and in some cases danger, consisted in making way through the narrow streets—the Cordonnerie, the two Friperies, the Poterie, Aubrey le Boucher, &c., which lead from those wider places directly to the market. But this was not the only side on which a pacific assault was made on the Innocens. From the opposite bank, the Isle of Paris, and far away to the Rue de la Harpe, St. Jacques, from the streets which lie contiguous to the Pantheon, the Luxembourg, and Saint Sulpice, people were thronging. The result was that the immediate approaches to the market were found occupied long before nine o'clock. Detachments of the National Guards, the Gendarmerie Mobile, and the Garde Republicaine were on the spot, and did their best to keep the places as clear as they could. Independently of these guards, a cordon of Gendarmerie Mobile surrounded the building, and detachments of Sapeurs-Pompiers were on the spot with their engines, ready to act in case of accidents from fire.

It was about 20 minutes past 9 when the doors were thrown open, and in an inconceivably short space of time the saloons were nearly full. The spectacle that met the eye on entering the hall certain repaid the trouble and the fatigue in getting there. It would be difficult to give a just idea of the fine effect of the *ensemble* The immense hall was divided by the fountain into two compartments—one on the side of the Rue St. Denis, the other on that of the Rue de Poterie. Along the whole extent ran an immense gallery, or rather a series of galleries, and capable of containing 200 persons each; the seats were raised one above the other. These vast tribunes were lined with cloth, and had a flowing drapery above and at both sides, of crimson velvet, thickly studded with stars in gold. These tribunes were erected in a series of porticos, supported by white statues, and adorned in the luxuriant style of the 16th century. The ascent to each separate gallery was by a lofty staircase, concealed in front by drapery held up by figures in white plaster, and adorned with flowers. The ascent was on one side, and the descent on the other. Two galleries, also richly decorated, were erected at both extremities, of equal height from the ground as the lateral tribunes, and were occupied by two orchestras, consisting of 200 performers. At each of the four angles of the saloon double staircases had been erected, each conducting to a refreshment room. The four entrances to the ball room corresponded to the four cardinal points. The principal one on the west side consisted of a portico representing the city of Paris—a female figure seated in her barge, and holding her cornucopia, from which fell fruit, vegetables, birds, &c.; the second entrance was in the direction of the Rue Ferronnerie; and colossal caryatides supported each of the entrances.

Benches covered with velvet, raised one above the other, ran round the hall: and in the space which separated the two large compartments, divans were spread out that invited to and afforded repose. The gem of the whole was, beyond all question, the fountain—one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the sculptor Goujon. It rose up towards the roof from the centre of the hall. The dome-like summit was surrounded with an eagle gilt; and in the centre of the four pillars which support it, gushed up the water, which again fell from the four Gothic outlets, and, passing through many lights, broke in separate cascades into the basin below, whose brim was covered all over with moss and flowers. From the centre basin it was again thrown up, and again fell in cascades, still amongst alternate light and flowers, into successive basins, until the united waterfalls met in one large reservoir beneath, and seemed to be lost in the living parterre which formed its base. From the mouths of four recumbent lions at the angles of the pediment on which the pillars reposed, sparkling streams also gushed. The roof of the dome seemed of the colour of silver: and the effect was heightened by the numberless lights which blazed between. The very sight of that noble fountain, with its cascades and shrubs, and odorous flowers, was a relief to the eye and on the heated atmosphere it shed light and freshness and music. The intermediate space between the fountain and the benches was divided into parterres planted with flowers and shrubs.

For the patronesses of the ball benches covered with velvet were raised in the four angles of the saloon, and above each a canopy of the same stuff raised with silk ropes, adorned with tassels and gold fringe. The *dames patronesses* were recognised by a bouquet of flowers of a certain colour, and different from the others, and the *commissaires* or masters of ceremonies were at the button-hole a blue riband with silver fringe, and fisted on with a small gilt eagle. The gallery that was intended for the President of the Republic and his suite was placed on the same height as the others from the ground, and in the centre of the hall, in front of the fountain. It was richly decorated, and the draperies also held up by eagles. There were also separate galleries similarly, but less richly decorated, for the civil and military authorities. (In addition to the decorations already mentioned, the walls exhibited a series of ornamental sketches or sculpture, in harmony with the fountain.

The guests were first received into a large hall at each of the entrances, where extensive *vestiaires* were provided for depositing cloaks, umbrellas, &c. This place also was decorated with flowers and shrubs, and though sufficiently lighted, yet appeared dim when contrasted with the blaze of light inside.

The effect, however, of all this splendid display was soon lost to the spectator under the influence of the heat, owing to the denseness of the crowd that filled the place a little after ten o'clock. Even at that hour the heat became intolerable. Parties of National Guards moved at intervals here and there through the multitude, to keep the passage open, which soon closed up again. The company was, as might have been expected from the nature of the entertainment and the parties to whom it was given, of a very mixed description.

The great mass of the guests were either the people of the Halls or their friends, and though I have heard of no instances of any violation of decorum, they felt and appeared quite at home, or as if they were at one of their usual suburban festivities. The dancing was begun early, and its form, at all events, continued, notwithstanding the heat. Some idea of the crowd may be formed from the fact that up to an early hour in the morning more than 25,000 tickets had been issued, and it is estimated that not less than from 22,000 to 23,000 were actually present. The heat was so intense at one time that an opening had to be made in the canvass that covered the fountain in order to admit the air. About eleven o'clock the threatened storm burst, and the rain poured down in torrents. It penetrated through several parts of the roof, and streamed copiously through the six-holes. Umbrellas were seen up in various directions, and the crush became greater than before, as every one was naturally desirous of avoiding the torrent. It cleared up about half-past eleven o'clock.

The President of the Republic had been anxiously expected, and it was believed that he would make his appearance between 11 and 12 o'clock. He did not appear, however, during the night. The reason of his absence is variously explained. It is said that an ovation was intended for him by the ladies of the Halle, and that it was considered better not to give occasion for the enthusiasm of those ladies, who are wont to express it in a very marked manner. Others allege fatigue, having been up till a late hour on the previous night with his guests at St. Cloud. At the Bourse a discovered plot is the cause assigned. What is positive is, that he did not appear, and to the general disappointment. Several of the Ministers were present; some of their ladies opened the ball with the principal persons, the *forts* of the Halle, and the Ministers themselves with the wives of the *forts*. It was also intended that 14 of the youngest and best-looking girls should sing verses composed and set to music for the occasion, welcoming the President; and at the same time to present him with bouquets.

About one o'clock a considerable portion of the company retired; the rain then completely passed off, and dancing was renewed with equal vigour and less discomfort than before. Day had already dawned when the last portion of the immense crowd separated, and left the ball-room to silence, only interrupted by the murmurs of the ever gushing fountain.

On this, as on similar occasions, the great fault was the issuing of so many tickets. For hours the atmosphere was intolerable, and every one felt uncomfortable. So far as mere decorations went, they were beyond praise. The disappointment, though it ought not to be one, was in the extent of the vast and motley assemblage.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, August 17.

The popular *fêtes* just celebrated in Paris leave a certain impression—at least so far as such amusements can leave any impression on the memory of a people so naturally forgetful. The finest *fêtes* of the Monarchy, which always made these amusements a point of honour, have been equalled, if not surpassed, by the brilliancy and the variety of entertainments which the Republic has richly displayed upon the occasion of the birthday (name-day) of its President.

Never, perhaps, had so many elements of surprise and curiosity been lavished in all directions to excite the public taste—somewhat dulled by familiarity with previous solemnities, arranged according to one immutable programme. Nor was it astonishing that it should be so; for the aim was to revive, even in the minutest details, the memory of the Emperor Napoleon. So that these *fêtes* had in reality something of the character of an apotheosis; and we know with what pomp and splendour these solemnisations are usually accompanied. The 15th of August was the day fixed by the rites of the Empire for the celebration of the anniversary *fête* of the Emperor. The President of the Republic has sought carefully to preserve this tradition, and has chosen this date for himself, notwithstanding the monarchical appearance of the institution; for the French people must have diversions under all Governments, and the motive from which they are given is precisely what it cares least about.

A sum of £250,000 sterling had been put at the disposal of the directors of the *fêtes*, which may certainly appear enormous in a time when economy in public expenses is largely considered. But it is a mere trifle, compared with the exorbitant sums appropriated to such solemnities under the Empire. If we refer only to the coronation (*sacre*) of Napoleon, we find that the *fêtes* which took place on that occasion, cost no less than ten millions sterling. But it is well known to what a degree the Emperor went in ostentation and prodigality. However, notwithstanding the relative mediocrity of the expense of these last *fêtes*, they succeeded in leaving nothing to be desired. One step onward in these matters which is not to be disdained, is the large share attributed to the arts in these popular amusements. This excellent innovation gave to these last *fêtes* a less futile character; for everything is useful which contributes to form the taste of a people. I turn, however, to the details of these *fêtes*, which attracted so large a concourse of strangers to Paris, and excited to the highest point the proverbial silliness of the Parisians.

1.—MARRIAGE OF FOURTEEN YOUNG COUPLES.

Fourteen pairs had been chosen out of the twelve *arrondissements* of Paris, and the two comprising the suburbs, to be united in the bonds of matrimony. A sum of £120 was given to each of these couples, besides £12 for the wedding expenses. The marriage contracts were signed on the 12th at the Hôtel de Ville, in presence of the Prefect of the Seine; and the civil and religious ceremony took place in the *arrondissements* and parishes of the parties, on Saturday, the 14th. Although this celebration was in the ordinary form, and in private, it nevertheless drew crowds after the wedding parties. The singular idea of these official marriages has raised in Paris for a moment quite a rage for the matrimonial knot. The total number of couples desirous to take their chance of the dowry amounted to no less than 12,797, classified thus:—Hitherto unmarried persons from twenty to thirty, 9792; and from above thirty, 2280; widows and widowers, for the first time, 503; for the second time, 314; for the third time, 6; and for the fourth time, 4.

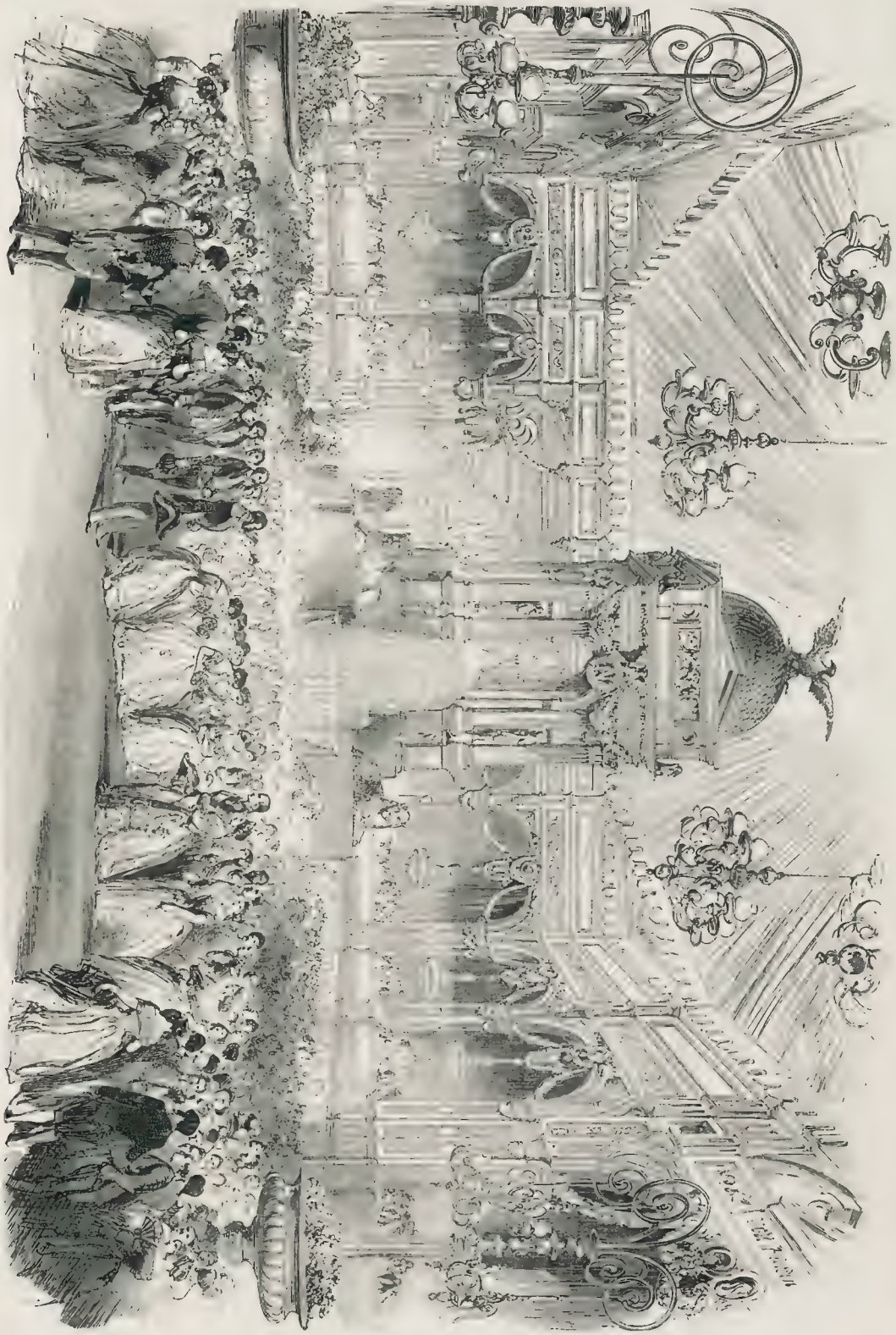
2.—BLESSING OF THE STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

On the 15th, at nine o'clock in the morning, a thanksgiving mass was celebrated in the Church of the Madeleine, by the Archbishop of Paris. The President of the Republic was present, along with the principal dignitaries and official bodies of the Republic. He was placed in the middle of the choir, and Prince Jerome Bonaparte, his uncle, occupied a *fauteuil* at his right, a little behind. The Ministers, Marshals of France, and Admirals were ranged in the hemicycle behind the President. On the left of the altar, and outside the balustrade which separates the choir from the nave, the Senate were placed on a raised estrade. The diplomatic bodies occupied an estrade of the same height on the opposite side. The nave was occupied by the Council of State and the Legislature, by the general officers of the Army and Navy, the Judicial bodies, the municipal and departmental administrations, and by the principal public bodies. The lateral galleries were reserved for the ladies of the Ministers, of the diplomatic personages, and of the principal functionaries. Under the organ, at the door, two orchestras of raised rows of seats were occupied by the vocal and instrumental staff of the Opera and of the Conservatoire, which executed with rare perfection the beautiful mass of Dietz. After divine service the benediction of the standards took place. The aspect presented by the interior of the church was most brilliant. Nothing was seen but suits embroidered with gold and silver, and all the fashions recently decreed for the several branches of public administration. At the close of the mass the President distributed the standards to the different battalions of the National Guard, which were ranged in battle array in the course of the Champs Elysées. He then reviewed the National Guard, which, since its reorganisation, is remarkable for its excellent bearing and improved discipline.

3. NAVAL FETE.

The French know of no way of amusing themselves without burning powder, and the programmes of all their *fêtes* invariably include sham battles. On this occasion, besides the arduous battles exhibited in the theatres, raised in the Champs Elysées by actors quite unlearned in military tactics, the public were enabled to enjoy a naval combat, acted according to rule by real sailors, and with real cannon, in proportions suited to the narrow bed of the Seine. The frigate *La Ville de Paris*, built last year at Paris, and destined for the instruction of young naval aspirants, of course played an important part in this maritime exhibition. From early morning she had been decked out with flags, and presented the completest war array. Towards one o'clock, as a prelude to the new emotions awaiting the spectators, regattas began, in which a great number of the best boats usually plying on the Seine took part. Three courses were run: one with sails, one with oars, and another with light gigs. These races showed the very remarkable ability of the Parisian watermen in this branch of sport, which has made surprising progress in the last few years. The prizes were vigorously disputed, and the result of the races was most satisfactory for the bottmen of the Seine. At four o'clock, a little after the termination of the regattas, the President appeared in the tribune prepared for him on the Quay d'Orsay. This was the signal for the combatants to commence. The frigate *La Ville de Paris*, which was brought to bear upon two forts, represented by two batteries established on the parapet of the Quay de Billy and the Quay d'Orsay, was the point of attack for the united forces of the *Arcas* and *Calypso*, two steamers plying on the Seine, and rigged out for war, for this occasion, with swivels. The different episodes of a naval fight were represented. Thirty long-boats, brought from Havre, and manned by mercantile sailors and with wood-men from that port supported the different vessels engaged. The frigate and steamers were manned by officers and sailors belonging to the navy, and by a numerous detachment of marines. The frigate alone had 300 men. The engagement presented the different movements of a battle—the attack, boarding and capture of the enemy, a revolt aboard, &c. And, finally, the victory remained with the *Ville de Paris*. This sham fight, quite new to the Parisians, evidently excited great interest. The com-

COLOSSAL STATUE OF NAPOLEON, IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.



THE GRAND BALL IN THE MARCHE DES INNOCENS.

bat was prolonged till night, and then the vessels were brilliantly illuminated. The *ensemble* of these illuminations, the long garlands of high glittering over the tranquil waters of the river, had quite a magical effect During the naval combat 12,000 musket and 1200 cannon-shot were fired. We shall engrave this splendid scene next week.

4.—THE FIREWORKS.

At the extremity of the Bridge de la Concorde, and along the left bank of the Seine, rose an immense theatrical decoration, representing Mont St. Bernard covered with snow. The spectators, still excited by these last images of war, had here presented anew to them fresh scenes of carnage. Now it was an engagement between French troops and an Austrian army, which opposed their passage over the mountain. By the light of Roman candles, which the combatants discharged at each other for musketry, the military evolutions were seen. We shall only speak of the decorations, which were very fine in effect, and were from the talented pencil of M. Desplechin, decorative painter to the opera. The fort occupied by the Austrians was finely executed. The whole of this decoration had a beautiful and strikingly true effect. The fireworks, for which this fine painting served as motive, certainly exhibited the astonishing resources of pyrotechnic art. In falling, they imitated, with wonderful illusion, the flakes of snow, which is a quite new and very beautiful effect in fireworks. After several other displays, there appeared at the top of the mountains, as it were, surmounting the sphere of the world, a colossal figure of the Emperor Napoleon, dressed in the historical grey riding-coat, and crossing the mountain on horseback in the attitude given him by David the painter, in his picture commemorating this memorable event. After the fireworks, a balloon was let off, ornamented with a new sort of fireworks, and bearing up a shining N in the midst of coloured aureola. It was calculated that 1200 pounds of powder were consumed in the different fireworks. There have certainly been illustrious deeds of arms in the military history of France which have cost less.

5.—THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The Place de la Concorde, and the great avenue of the Champs Elysées, which had been decorated with extraordinary magnificence, presented quite the aspect of a river of fire. Elegant fountains, placed here and there around the Place and along the avenue, with candelabra of great dimensions between them, scattered floods of light, which continued onwards with the dazzling brightness of electric light. Banners formed of coloured glasses planted all about, enclosed the Place in a square of fire. At the four angles of the obelisk in the centre, gas devices hung aloft in the air, the eagles and the initial of Napoleon. The Arch of Triumph was also brilliantly illuminated. The Vendôme Column was illuminated with a spiral device which followed the line of the helix. Escutcheons, placed over the illuminated devices, recalled in shining characters the eight great victories of the Empire. The Tuileries, the Ministry of the Marine, the Madeleine, the Boulevards, and the principal public buildings, were also illuminated.

6.—BALL GIVEN TO THE DAMES DE LA HALLE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The market place of the Innocens was swept clear of fruit and vegetable stalls, and transformed into an immense ball-room. A strange destiny this place has had. Before being applied to its present use, it had served as a burial-ground; and it was not till the end of last century that it was converted into a public market. The wooden sheds which now shelter the dealers date only from the reign of Napoleon. The magnificent fountain in the centre is the work of Pierre Lescot, a noted architect of the 15th century; and the subjects which decorate it are by the famous Jean Goujon. It was transported there, at the formation of the market, from the angle of the two neighbouring streets, where it originally stood. From its antiquity, and especially from its bas-reliefs, it is considered as one of the most precious antiquities of Paris. It formed the main central point of the ball room; the general decoration of which harmonised, by its Renaissance style, with the ornaments and bas reliefs of the fountain. An illumination with gas, skilfully combined with effects of eccentric light, lent a magical appearance to this admirable monument. At the foot of the principal basin spread a triple row of benches, and the space between them was filled by four delightful flower-beds. A gilt eagle, with outspread wings, crowned the fountain; whilst four smaller eagles, at the four corners, held four garlands of flowers, which united to four sheaf-shaped candelabra. The benches just mentioned were covered with rich crimson velvet, girt with gold fringe and tassels. The President's *loge* was placed in the centre in front of the fountain. The authorities had likewise reserved stalls. An immense antique *velum*, stretched over the whole length of the hall, sheltered this elegant edifice, which measured no less than 375 feet in length by 180 in breadth, with a height of 45 feet. It held 20,000 persons, besides the space reserved for the dancers. A profusion of carpets, mirrors, flowers, and lights completed the illusive effect, and reminded one of the most elegant saloons. A crowd of the invited had early burst into the vast inclosure. The *dames de la halle* especially were noticeable decked in ribbons and in their gayest gala costume. The radiant physiognomy of these joyous goodwomen contrasted prettily forcibly with the somewhat stiff bearing of the visitors from the upper ranks, who came to have the pleasure of mingling a little in life "below stairs." But in fact the *dames de la halle*, though this *fête* was specially given to them, had received but a small number of invitations.

Among the ladies of distinction who honoured the *fête* with their presence, the Princess Mathilde, cousin-german of the President, was especially remarked. The ball was exceedingly animated, and the dances maintained within the most rigorous bounds of decorum were prolonged till daybreak. We give the bill of fare:—40,000 ices and sherbets; 40,000 glasses of sirups; and 66,000 different cakes. The service was conducted with great order and regularity by 150 stewards.

A pleasant innovation was introduced into the *fêtes* of the 15th August. During the day, the military bands executed symphonies at the Place de la Bastille, the Château d'Eau, the Place Vendôme, the Madeleine, and the Carré Marigny. Finally, that all the arts might have a share in this magnificent *fête*, an equestrian statue of the Emperor, of colossal size, was exhibited at the Rond-Point of the Champs Elysées, upon a pedestal which leaned upon the fountain there. The statue might have been better; it was by M. de Nieuwerkerke, at present Director of the Museums. The pedestal, however, was an excellent work, by M. Mangnin, the architect. It was adorned on two fronts, anterior and posterior, with crowned eagles, well designed; and on the sides are two figures of Peace and War. On the socle are inscribed the victories of Napoleon.

It will be seen that the *fêtes* of the the 15th August have thus been only a glorification of the Emperor. It was he who was the hero of the day, and it was not without motive that the printed programmes of the *fête* contained in large letters these words "*Saint Napoleon.*" Such a canonisation will, doubtless, seem amusing. The apologists of the great man, comparing him often to Charlemagne, who passes for a saint, probably wish to maintain the parallel to the end. Unfortunately, the letters of canonisation of the ancient Emperor of the East have not yet been discovered; and his saintship is scarcely recognised, except by schoolboys, for whom his saint's day in the calendar brings a holiday. We have but little more faith in the saintship of Napoleon: still, it is not impossible that it may be acknowledged on the same account; and that not only by schoolboys, but by the people also, so long as the 15th of August brings about such popular *fêtes*.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. I.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

FEW would believe, but those who have had actual experience, the immense number of letters, upon all subjects, that are daily poured into the Editor's box of a London daily or weekly journal. No question is too absurd for Newspaper Correspondents to ask, and no trouble they can give seems unreasonable in their eyes. They expect an editor to be skilful in the law, and to expound the most complicated questions of legal difficulty; to be learned in medicine and divinity; to know all languages, ancient and modern, and all dialects, from the Cherokee to the Kamschatkadale; to know the most intimate secrets of all trades and professions; to be as expert in mathematics as Euclid, in mechanics as Archimedes, in astrology as Nostradamus, in astronomy as Laplace or Herschel, in chemistry as Faraday; and to discover a meaning in the pages of a German metaphysician. They expect him to have a memory capacious enough to remember every event, great or small, that is recorded in history, or that has happened since the invention of printing; to know how many ounces of glass there are in every street in the metropolis; how many mandarins with tails have appeared in China since Confucius; when every great criminal was hung, what he said in his last dying speech and confession, and who bought as relics the pieces of the rope that strangled him; when every prize-fight came off, and who was the conqueror; the precise age to a day of every actress that either is or ever was upon the stage—what place a popular actor performed in which he first came out, and what place he has performed in every night since, and the amount of his salary; the precise words a minister may have said twenty years ago in the passing of a private bill; the number of bricks in the Tower of Babel; the specific gravity of the dirt and putridity in the river Thames at high water, and how many fish, from white-bait to eels are annually caught between Greenwich and Twickenham. Sometimes the correspondence is amusing from the excess of its stupidity, insanity, simplicity, or impudence. Sometimes a jumble of all these qualities increases the piquancy of a letter. Some letters are literary curiosities, worthy of a chapter in the entertaining miscellany of the elder Disraeli.

Dipping our hands into a mass of this kind, we have selected the following as by no means deficient either in instruction or amusement, and as specimens to the uninitiated of the matters that both the learned and the unlearned think it necessary to write about. The first is from a visionary gentleman who dates from Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and whose epistle reminds us not a little of the similar visions of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, which he saw, as he informs us, in the very next street, Great Queen-street, near about the spot where the Freemasons' Tavern now stands. We have omitted the name of our dreamer of dreams; but in every other respect print his letter *verbatim et literatim*.

AN APPARITION.

"Little Queen street, L. I. F.

"SIR, It is now seven years since an occurrance took place the plain facts of which I will endeavour to state as simply and naked as possible. At this distance of time I can calmly and dispassionately comprehend the whole circumstance, unvarnished, and uncontroverible facts.

"When sojourning in Reading, about the beginning of August, 18—, I was sitting one evening with my landlord (a man about thirty-five years of age), and his wife, and brother, when an extraordinary dread came upon me, and overwhelmed my mind. I exclaimed to my landlord, 'Will you sit up with me this night, and take paper and pen, and I will dictate all that passes,' in a most supplicating tone of voice: in short, he consented. I had a most overpowering presentiment that something was coming upon me.

"In a short time, as well as I can remember, I went up-stairs to bed, which was in the front room on the first floor, my landlord and his brother coming with me. As I entered the room, I exclaimed, 'What have I to fear?' I then undressed, and got into bed, which was made on the floor. After being in bed a short time, I began sucking or drawing in something at my mouth; then by supernatural power I sang a hymn in a most extraordinary voice. I was talking in some strange language for some time; or, more truly, a supernatural power spoke through me. I exclaimed in a powerful tone, 'The voice of God!' 'I am the inhabitants of the earth!' At one time I recollect I said, as though speaking to the Almighty, 'Teach me to be humble,' in a strange tone of voice. At one time I observed my landlord writing at the table, with his brother by his side; I heard him exclaim, 'It's astonishing!' and a voice was heard which said, 'Tichiper! Tichiper!' Whether there is such a word in any language I know not. The word was said close to my ears in a loud whisper, I heard my landlord repeat it; a beautiful singing commenced, and I heard encouraging and strengthening my spirit. I exclaimed to my landlord, 'I shall sojourn with you for a time, and then I shall depart.' Then many most beautiful angelic voices surrounded and pressed upon me, and gradually and gently raised my soul up a great height away from my body, all one above the other, conveying something to me in most sweetly whispering voices, and seemed to be endeavouring to convey something to my spirits of great import. Beyond this I cannot go. But presently after I came to myself in my body, and looking up earnestly, and, as it were, asking permission, I exclaimed to my landlord, 'Ministering angel!' Then it was I think that I turned round on my right side with my face to the wall, and my landlord came and looked in my face, and I felt a most beautiful smile play upon and lighten my countenance. I then went off into a sort of sleep till the morning. When I arose I felt the spirit of grace and unspeakable love to be upon me, and I recollect saying in an extraordinary rich, deep, and impressive tone of voice, 'It is a beautiful morning.' For several days after this I seemed to be in possession of a new life and spirits, such a holy feeling, and so awakened to a sense and an enjoyment of divine things.

"But it gradually subsided and left me; and in a few days I left Reading and returned to my parents in London. My landlord never showed me what he wrote that night. I have never seen him but once since, and that was about three years since, and then he called upon me unexpectedly one day, but I had only time to exchange a few words with him. What he wrote down I know not.

"Having lately heard some strange accounts of supernatural noises being heard at Clewes and elsewhere, I have hastily penned the above, and leave the world to judge.

"I am, your humble servant, "E. L."

Our next is from a man [with less method in his madness. Notwithstanding its deficiencies in grammar and orthography, there is a kind of insane poetry about the complaints of the writer, and his words, incoherent as they are, speak of intense suffering, and excite much pity.

"The cursed wheel and the cursed knife" that the poor man fancied were working in his brain make the blood curdle.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

"BIRMINGHAM.

"MR. EDITOR—I would Be very happy if you would Be so kind to put a stop to that cursesid place Maynooth College I was put into Maynooth College men and Women exposesid my nackedness they got six sovergns from the odd fallows for my funeral in place of 10 so much up Deadmen and woman there is no man in this world knows what I am suffering night and Day every minute they cover mey over with every sort of vermin night and day they keep out a crying making youse of they most Abominible Language thare is spacters murdering may all Day and night thare is alway some in my head night and day if you have got any feeling for a fallow creature you would do what is in you Put a stop to that cursesid wheel that cursesid knife they are sil in my head they maid youse of the crosses to murder may and I have to wander from one town to another withot shoes and covered over vermin.

The next two letters we pass by, one being from a simpleton wanting to know the address of some celebrated fortune-teller, residing near the Elephant and Castle; and the other from a poetical youth, who modestly asserts himself to be like Burns, "a bard of nature's own creation." The young men who have similar notions would people a thousand Bedlams. The next, however, seems to merit publication, although from the post mark, it seems to have been written a considerable time ago. It lets us into secrets which are not a little curious, and depicts grievances which will, doubtless, be new to most people. The writer is a "post-boy." His communication is a gem; and although he does not inform us whether he is a "country boy," a "stone boy," a "short-ride boy," or a "mail-cart boy," it is evident that he knows his business. If his still extant (and Dickens informs us that post-boys never die), that he will not be so cruel to the lovers and men of business throughout the country as to carry the threats contained in this letter into execution.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE POST-BOYS.

"Please Sir will u inform the public the scanlus way the post-boy is treated in your paper. the post-boy is a set of honest boys to what any body wood think of them, as they ar rugid (ragged?) but honest, they have not wages a nuf to keep them and buy clothes too; but if there master do not rise there Wages they will be drove to brake open leter as the postman do, they have 12 time the number in there share as a postman on the roads. First they have to find out of there wages briches, gater, why your shoe or boots, shirt, handkerchief, stable broom, dandy Curry coome, fork to do their work Wich there master ot (ought?) to pay for loging washing and vituals all out of there Wages and if a boy mit with a scoldinte they have to make a gathering for him out of there wages or els he Wood Starve if he had not one to keep him. Wich there master ot to give, they have to go thrue all Whether and find there bone coat or go With out one, and if they ar behind they ar find 6 or 1d which used to be share every 6 month but now the forman keep it, and which they ar have a heavy load of letters more than his horse can carry he hire s cart and they stop it out of his wages, and if his horse nock up on the road he is friten to hire one as he will get the sack for it Wich dels the letters a hour more at times wich it wood not do if he hire one. The londen boys has to give the holder money for help them, wich the celers at to do with out, and the Country boys has to give to the man that bring his corn for his horse money or beer and diner or some vitual at the times of meals, that he cannot be sent out of what little they get, and if a boy complain of his horse been bad or not fit for the ride, he may be, on the foreman says that if he dont like to ride him there is a nother boy will, and that keep him with a bad horse to ride on for a boy have a heavy load of letters to go, and every thing out of or lose is place, and when winter come he is oblige to go down the country to what place he may be on thrue the frost and snow and slipery roads, with out a coat if he has no one, and his breches or gaters torn or ragit, and his feet out of his shoe or boots, and no Crismas dinner or Crismas box to incourage him in honesty only what he get on the roads from the postman, and ther is not a Winter that some but a boy meets with sadden, and ther is nothing for him but what they gather for him; a boy had his leg brake, a nother had his thi broke, both war in the hospital together, and nothing was given them but what ther fellow servant give to them in hope the public will not be alarmed at hearing of the post boys striking for their just wages, wich use to be country boys 15s. 6d. per week; and the stone boys as ride about London, 10s. 6d.; and the short ride boys 17s. per week, and the mail-cart boy £1 1s.; but now the boy have country boys 9s, and every thing out of it keep jacket, waistcoat, hat; stone boys, 7s. The same street ride 5 and 3 the same, and they are determined to strike soon if ther wages is not raised to what it use to be on the Queen birth day they have to find white wood breches, boots, spurs, whip, bow. No more at present. Soon i hope by puting it in the paper that it Will be the mens of geting the Wages hired, or it Will stop the post one day.

"Sign by a post boy."

The next is a sensible document, and expresses in proper language a grievance, in which the writer will find many to sympathise with him.

A HARD CASE.

"SIR,—Imploring you to insert in, and all other editors who may see it to copy from, your paper the following letter (as it may make many a rich one, *during lifetime*, reflect what he ought to do for a poor relation, and render him less satisfied in his conscience by some intended *post mortem* benevolence), the writer will begin with saying that he has an uncle of great wealth, and that far within his income, who expresses an intention of sharing among us, his nephews and nieces, the whole of his property at his decease; and we have no doubt whatever (nay, indeed, he said to know) that he will be made comfortably independent at that generation; and his conduct, whenever we meet him, is outwardly kind and kinsmanlike; yet, with an unaccountable indifference, he sees us, who were bred to better things, labouring with prayers for the means of existence, without *offering* a sixpence, or even a shilling to us on the road; and should the writer meet him to-day in his carriage, the singular spectacle would be exhibited of an uncle greeting kindly a nephew who dares not ask him for a shilling to get a meal; not, possibly, that he feared a refusal (for, when pressed, the *post mortem* intention has occasionally assisted), but the rich relation who knows that his kinsman is in want without *volunteering* relief, is not a person to be urged without danger to future hopes: so sensible is the writer of this that he, his wife, and little ones have gone without food two days running rather than solicit; and he goes this day with a heart sore by vexation and disappointment to an empty house and to demands he cannot meet—yet, the female part of the family have been driven by distress to the verge of ruin. The uncle is aware of this; he has listened prayers for the addition of many years to his already venerable age. We who are poor and yet share among us so readily any little good thing that may happen, and take so much (though often useless) pity on each other, cannot understand why this sparing to the rich. He may see this in your paper, but it eases my heart to write, and what I have said is so just that offence cannot be taken; and this letter, if you are so kind as to insert it, may do good for many like situated with the writer, who is,

"Respectfully, your humble obedient servant,

"A QUIET SUFFERER."

With two more letters we conclude. We are sorry to be obliged to leave the queries of our very modest correspondents unanswered, especially the "Lady of Distinction," whom it pains us to neglect:—

"BRIGHTON, June 8, 1852.

"SIR,—I should feel greatly obliged could I, through the medium of your columns, obtain answers to the following queries:—

1. Date of birth and death of John Lydgate?
2. Date of birth and death of Sir John Cuske?
3. Date of death of Steele, the partner of Addison?
4. Date of death of Wordsworth?
5. Date of birth and death of Sharon Turner, the historian?
6. Date of death of James Montgomery, the poet?
7. Birth and death of Henry Hallam, the historian?
8. Is Mr. Tytler, the historian, still living? If not, date of birth and death?
9. Will you favour me with the names of two or three of the *most* eminent divines who have flourished in the paths of theological literature since the year 1700, with their dates?
10. Which do you consider to be the greatest novel-writer of the present day?
11. Date of birth and death of Sir William Blackstone?
12. Also of Washington Irving, Mr. *Thomas* Disraeli, and Sir John Herschel?

"Hoping I have not trespassed too far—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"* * *

"P.S.—I have a copy of the above."

QUERIES BY A LADY OF DISTINCTION.

A lady of distinction begs to be answered the following questions:—

1. Whether the New Crystal Palace Company at Sydenham would not do wisely if they covered all the articles with glass, as it would prevent the dust from eating into them?
2. Whether they not use the same glass that came from the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park for the People's Palace at Sydenham?
3. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday, August 7, I read an account, &c., part of the coast of Sussex giving way. Would it not be well if precautions were taken for all parts of the coast in the British Isles?
4. Do you not think that if several lightning-conductors were put up in each town, &c., that less accidents would occur?
5. Why have you not said a word about Lady Harriet Anne Frances, daughter of the last Earl of Blessington, and wife of Count D'Orsay, whose obituary you gave in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 14?
6. How many more Roman Catholics are there in England and Scotland than Protestants?
7. Is it not true that when the tide comes up the whole mass or body of the sea rises, and that when the tide goes out the mass or body of the sea sinks?
8. Are there many places in Europe where the verdure, corn, trees, &c., grow down to the brink of the sea, as at Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, and Teignmouth, in North Devon?

Wednesday morning, August 18, 1852.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

REPORTS OF THE JURIES. PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION. 1852.

SECOND NOTICE.

THE more we examine this ponderous volume of jury reports, the more convinced are we that in the main it is a production which will redound little to the credit of the juries, and afford very little satisfaction to the general mass of exhibitors, whose interests were entrusted to their charge, and much less to the public at large. With scarcely an exception, we find these reports imbued with a spirit of partisanship which we have already, more than once, hinted our suspicion of, and of which some of the more glaring evidences were at the time exposed: a spirit manifested now in favour of an individual producer, at the expense of an equally meritorious rival; now in favour of a whole national industry, to the disparagement of a similar branch of industry in a neighbouring and friendly state; sometimes in obedience both to personal and national claims—and here of course, involving a double act of injustice. As a general rule, the kind and generous sentiments in which the Exhibition of 1851 was conceived and in part carried out, have been signally belied by the proceedings of these juries, which, by the pertinacious exertions of a little knot of interested parties, who found their way into them, and formed, we believe, in each case, a minority of the whole body, became converted into an organised machinary for puffing purposes; the honour of an award—honourable only when worthily obtained—being held as a secondary consideration to that of the material it might afford for a window ticket or heading to an advertisement. And, as for commercial purposes, a mere certificate of excellence is not sufficient, unless accompanied by some act or omission implying a negation of merit in all rival producers, we find not a few instances where the struggle has been not so much to obtain a prize for A, as to prevent the award of one to B and C; a struggle, or juggle, which has been too often successful, and which the juries in their reports have to endeavour to justify by a process of reasoning, which, whilst it justifies nothing, only leaves the flagrancy of the misdeed more palpable and prominent than it would otherwise have been. In some cases it is truly melancholy to read the laboured efforts of the Reporter to reconcile absurdities, to smooth the rugged path of intrigue, and make the worse appear the better cause. Here, praise grudgingly conceded, with many an "if" and "but;" there, the highest honours lavishly bestowed (honours often doubled by unsparing friends in other juries, for the intrigue had endless ramifications); in another case, the highest merit acknowledged to exist (for it could not be either overlooked or denied), but special reasons stated why, in accordance with the general instruction of the Council of Chairmen (instructions which nobody understood, and everybody construed to suit the occasion), the honours under other circumstances due, could not be awarded.

Fettered by views and motives of this kind, and with no common principles of action to guide the whole of the juries as a collective body, their reports, as may be supposed, are of great diversity of merit and interest. Some of them, particularly those relating to articles of raw produce, are very copious, and contain much highly interesting information; but in many cases the information is conveyed in a style more fitted for an encyclopædia than for a record of the details of a particular exposition. On the other hand, not a few of the reports are so brief and meagre as to be utterly valueless, and to be fairly pronounced ludicrous when compared with the copious *resumés* which have already been produced by the ablest organs of public opinion. And it happens, oddly enough, that amongst those classes treated in this shabby manner, those comprehending some of the most important branches of manufacture—as those of cotton, wool, silk, &c, the staples of a nation's wealth—are included. But more of this when we can treat of the departments in question.

On the present occasion we shall turn a little further on, and commence our critical remarks with the reports on Classes 21 and 22—those relating to cutlery and edge-tools, and to iron and hardware generally. Now, if there were any one branch of production in which the English national wealth and manufacturing skill are more pre-eminently and indisputably superior than in another, we should say it was precisely that comprehended in these two important classes. Anybody who could "tell a hawk from a handsaw," would, we presume, have no difficulty in telling an English knife—carver or pen—from the hacking and hewing instruments manufactured in any other part of the world. The report—of barely four pages acknowledges that England has long enjoyed a pre-eminence in these wares, a pre-eminence which "the jury can have no hesitation in pronouncing that *she still retains to a very remarkable degree* in the present Exhibition; though this general statement must *now* admit of modification, and it would be untrue and unfair to make it without adding that *she has in certain branches of the manufacture some formidable rivals.*" What these branches are, however, is not stated; though the production of table-knives &c., by some of the small states in the Zollverein (which, by the way, are mere clumsy imitations of British goods, very often with the marks of English manufactures forged upon them) is darkly hinted at. The articles in general knife cutlery from Saxony and Wurtemburg (it is particularly stated, "though they cannot be pronounced equal to the best English, are of very good quality, well finished (especially the Saxon portion), and mounted with much costly ornament." A set of files exhibited by Messrs. Stubbs, of Warrington, "*would have deserved* the highest assignable reward (i. e. the council medal), in respect some of dimensions, others of minute delicacy, all of strength and efficiency of material," "far surpassing any other objects of the same class;" but they only got a prize medal, "in common with a number of associates not unworthy of their company." And amongst these associates not unworthy of their company, are two or three for the identical articles of files from France; of which French files, the report states they are "of considerable merit as to workmanship, though found, after a careful trial, to be *not quite perfect as to quality of steel.*" In other words, they are files which would not stand filing. Our readers may, perhaps, recollect that in the course of the Exhibition a wager was made between these very French files and the English files, and that the former were beat hollow, being literally cut to pieces by the latter; yet the jury awarded the same prize to the one set of files as to the other; all the while acknowledging that the English files would have been entitled to the very highest assignable reward, instead of an award which, in the company in which it received, may be considered a disgrace—disgrace as deep as any file or rasp is the victim of.

The report on "Iron and General Hardware" is more lengthy than that upon cutlery, extending to eleven pages. This department, comprehending so many articles of utility susceptible more or less of taste in design and ornament, affords Mr. Dyce, who draws up the report, an opportunity to repeat all the old commonplaces about our barbarous want of artistic taste, and to draw a damaging comparison between us and our more civilised and elegant neighbours of France, Belgium, Germany, &c, but more especially the first-named. Now, we are not here to deny that, in many branches of ornamental manufacture, we were, fifty years ago, considerably behind the producers of France and some other countries, where an artistic feeling had survived from a brighter age amongst artificers, and where approved models remained as types of design. But further than this we are not disposed to concede even to the French; their want of taste on all occasions where they have attempted novelties of design being lamentably apparent. The jury themselves, whilst insisting upon the superior artistic skill of the French in ornamental bronzes, &c., admit that, "in point of purity of taste," this praise may require "qualification;" that "the questionable taste in particular, in which many French *pendules* are designed, is scarcely compensated by the obvious dexterity of the modelling and chasing." Yet, in spite of this important admission, which we have ferreted out from a very quiet corner of the report, what is the general tenor of the jury's observation in this interesting department? All wholesale condemnation of everything English in which artistic taste or skill is in the slightest degree involved. One passage will serve as a specimen of the whole:—

> On a general review of the contents of Class XXII., the jury observe, first, that although the contributions from the United Kingdom are twice as great as those from all other countries, and, with few exceptions, consist of examples in all branches of metallic manufactures, the character of the contributions seems to indicate that British hardware manufactures is at present chiefly pre-eminent for excellence of workmanship and material, contrivance, ingenuity, mechanical skill, and other qualities, which, *independently of taste* (the italics are in the original), give value to productions intended to supply the every-day wants and conveniences of life. There seems to be no doubt that in this class of manufactures, in which taste is either not a necessary element or applicable only to a *very limited extent* (these italics are not in the original), the palm of superiority must be accorded to the United Kingdom.

There is then a long disquisition in support of this position, filling up more than half of the report—not very intelligible, it is true—and which it is unnecessary to quote further, as it all turns upon the one point, and leads to the one foregone conclusion, verifying the old saying about "giving a dog a bad name," &c.

Now, to return to a point from which we diverged a few sentences past, let us fairly confront this vulgar prejudice about the superiority of everything foreign, and the clumsiness of everything English, to which old ladies who love cheap bargains, and crotchetty, unhappy bachelors who have finished their education abroad, before they had fairly commenced it at home, support with their sweet voices. We have admitted that fifty years ago the Frenchman was superior to the Englishman in respect of productions in ornamental hardware—such as bronzes, &c.—from having the advantage of the reminiscences of art and artistic models flourished in happier days; and from having approved models, also, which he might safely follow in his designs. But, as we have already stated, further than this we will not go; on the contrary, we are prepared to submit, and very confidently, too, that the intestine troubles which have kept possession of France since the period in question, and which have exterminated or expatriated the Royal and noble families who formerly gave encouragement to her produce in articles of *vertù*, have had a fatal effect upon her resources and appliances for art-production. The report of this very jury, indeed, contains a passage, which appears to us very significant, in support of our position. This passage pretends to show, that in England, in the various branches of manufacture under notice we commenced with the useful, and by degrees added the ornamental; whilst in France the course had been directly the reverse. There "it started with an artistic system of manufacture, patronised and supported by Government influence and resources; and *its progress has, for the most part, been downwards, from the supply of the artificial demands of luxury and refinement, to the necessary demands of utility and comfort.*" The falling off in many of those luxurious manufactures, upheld and maintained for a time by the encouragement of a class of society which no longer exists in France, is undeniable that of the Sèvres china confessedly so—whilst, as a general principle, every branch of ornamental production has necessarily had to conform to the requirements of perhaps a more numerous, but certainly a much less munificent class of customers. Accordingly, whilst the memory of her ancient cunning still remains to her, and will probably survive for many ages, not utterly extinguished, it will be but the faded dream of a splendour passed away, and which can never hope to enlist the sympathies of new genius of the highest class, nor to infuse new blood into its organisation. Accordingly, whilst in French ornamental works we find copious repetitions, or adaptations of forms and devices, which have long been accredited by the stamp of approval, we find scarcely an instance of entirely new device which is not open to the charge delicately insinuated by the writer of the Report of "impure," or "questionable." taste.

In England, on the other hand, the very same period which has seen the destruction of the ancient splendour of the French Court, and with it the decline of her arts to the fatal point of "mannerism"—in England, the very same period has been one of rapidly accumulating wealth, increased enterprise, and, concurrently with these two essential ingredients of all progress, an increase of knowledge in matters of art, and an ardent thirst for still deeper draughts at the Pierian spring—manifestations not confined to the exclusive circle of a Court (as was the case in France), but participated in by the great mass of the well-educated ranks of the community. It would be contrary to all the world's experience—all the analogies in nature and in political science—to suppose that such a demand should exist without calling into existence the means of supply. Indeed, pursuing the theory which we have already suggested, and which we consider a perfectly correct one, we hold that the very fact of a strong and general demand for works of art establishes the fact of the existence of the materials wherewith to supply it; and, consequently, that the growth of art naturally commences with the education of the public, and not with that of the artist.

And there can be no room for question, in the mind of any impartial observer that decorative art, more particularly in the departments comprehended under the general denomination of hardware, has made very marked and successful efforts amongst us within the last half century—efforts fostered and promoted by a most liberal outlay of capital, and directed by the very highest talent, not only indigenous, but of foreign origin, which capital could command. Within this period Flaxman's original genius, and that of Stothard gave a new direction to the industry of the country in the matter of artistic design; and, since their time, Chantry, Nollekens, and more recently, Bell and Foley, have followed, each adding his quota of inventive taste to the general stock. Contemporaneously with this we have had a new and large experience of the finest models of the ancients—Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan; and, more recently, those of Nineveh, many of which were unknown to the French in the best days of their art. And can it be supposed that all these appliances have been thrown away? On the contrary, establishments for the production of objects in the baser metals, not only of pure utility, but more or less of a decorative character, have been reared and carried on, with the aid of artistic talent, which were never equalled by anything of the kind in France in its brightest days of Court favour. The houses of Elkington, of Messenger, and of Potts, which hold the highest rank in our present day, have done things equal to the very best things produced in the factories of France, not only now in their days of faded reminiscences, but in their day of artistic reality. In bronze and iron casting—a branch of enterprise in which we were confessedly deficient at the commencement of the present century—we have made advances, which, both in regard to the magnitude and character of the works produced, entitle us to take rank with the oldest and most accomplished artificers in the world. The Coalbrookdale Company, by the number and importance of the works exhibited by them, have succeeded in forcing recognition of their deserts from this jury, in the form of a council medal; but there are other producers who individually have exhibited as fine or finer specimens than the company in question, who are refused the honour they so richly deserved; amongst others, Messrs. Baily, whose ornamental balustrade was, perhaps, the most admirable specimen of casting either in the British or Foreign side of the Exhibition. In the above observations we refer only to the merits of design and execution; but there can be no question that when the quality of the material, and the solidity of production are taken into account, the claims of the various specimens on the English side preponderated greatly over all competitors. Yet the jury in their awards give only a common medal to Potts and to Messenger, although they admit that "single exceptions" of their productions "may be placed side by side with many of the French specimens, with no disadvantage to the former;" and give only a common medal to Messrs. Baily, in common with various producers of brass and copper tubes, gas meters, kettles, pots, &c. They give at the same time council medals to André for a cast-iron fountain, "design an alligator and fish," a very second rate performance; council medal to Aubanel, of Paris, for a very disagreeable group of "an eagle and lamb," &c.; council medal to Barbédienne, of Paris, for bronzes (a firm already rewarded by a council medal in Class 26); council medal to Matifat, and council medal to the Vielle Montagne Company for their various castings in zinc, which included that very notable and ugly colossal statue of her Majesty, which occupied a large space in the west nave. It happens, by the way, that upon the value of the last-mentioned award, some doubt is thrown by the observations of Dr. Waagen, who, in his supplemental report in Class 30, says:—"I am of opinion that the council medal was quite as fully deserved by this establishment (that of Geiss and Co., of Berlin) as by that of the "Vielle Montagne."

For the rest this jury report the important fact:—

> "One branch of hardware industry; viz. the manufacture of Jew's harps, is represented solely by Austria; and judging, from the number of exhibitors, must form a trade of considerable extent." The exhibitors from Austria of this "branch of hardware industry" are five in number, and each has earned the proud distinction of "honourable mention." Query—Did the jury try the "harps"? and, if so, were they not trenching on the province of the Musical Jury Class 10A?]

With regard to locks (the decisions upon which have caused so much angry remark), the report very complacently states, that, "On the *comparative security afforded by the various locks which have come before the jury, they are not prepared to offer an opinion!*" And yet they have given awards, coupled with the addition, in certain cases, of "special approbation." What can this possibly mean? We confess that to us it looks very like a farce.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONNINGHAM.—According to Blackstone's "Scale of Precedence," founded on Camden's "Ordine," the arrangement is as follows:—1. Doctor of Divinity; 2 Doctor of Medicine; 3. Barrister; 4 the County and Borough Magistrates (the latter when appointed by the Crown); 5. the Rector of the Parish

A SUBSCRIBER, Devizes.—The address of the Athenæum Institute for Authors and Artists is 39, Sackville-street, Piccadilly

SEINE.—Ham is a small town of France in the Department of Somme

A. Worthing.—The Northumberland Prize Life-boat is engraved in No. 531 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A TWO YEARS' SUBSCRIBER, Pimlico.—A memoir of Mr. Eliot Warburton appeared in our Journal of April 17; of Mr. Lutrel, in Vol. XX. The late Mr. Rodwell was born in London

T C, Birmingham.—The length of the *Great Britain* steam ship is 336 feet

M H X C, Doncaster.—The Engraving of "Little Boating Prevented" appeared in No 529 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

H. No 121 of our Journal, containing a Portrait of C Waterton, Esq, is in print

A F, Brighton.—Any binder in your town will undertake to bind your volume in the covers to be had at our office, 198, Strand

PHILO-NAUTICUS.—See the account of the Light of all Nations in No 8 of our Journal

I H I.—A son, having no paternal coat of arms, is not entitled to use his mother's

W N R.—The price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 21, 1852, was 6d

VERT.—An application to any one of the officers of the Heralds' College will do. The Heralds have no fixed district assigned to them.

ZETA.—A passport is, we believe, still necessary.

X Z C.—The Hon. Mrs. will be the more correct address.

R H G.—The daughter of a Duke, when married to the eldest son of a Marquis, retains her title of Lady Mary, or Jane, as the case may be, with the addition of the name of her husband's courtesy designation. Thus, the wife of Earl Grosvenor, being the daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, is called Lady Constance Gertrude Grosvenor. The reason is, that the rank of a Duke's daughter is superior to that of a Marquis's eldest son.

R N.—There is no law against the marriage of first cousins, even if their fathers had married sisters

MONOGRAM.—The device sent will do very well

HASTINGS.—The coat-of-arms sent is that of the Stanhopes

X X.—Richard II. was the first English King who bore supporters; namely, two angels. He used for badge "a white hart, couchant, gorged with a gold cornet, and chained under a tree;" a device adopted from the designs of his mother, Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. He had other badges; viz., "a pessod broad," the sun in splendour, and the eradicated stump of a tree couped or. Henry IV.'s supporters were—*Dexter*, A swan gorged and lined; *Sinister*, An antelope also gorged and lined. His badge was the Red Rose of Lancaster, ensigned with the crown

A SUBSCRIBER.—The House of Lords sitting as a court of the highest appeal, in the case of the late Sir George Warrender, divorced in Scotland from an English marriage to an English lady, maintained the validity of the Scotch divorce

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER is desirous of ascertaining particulars of the son of the celebrated Admiral Sir George Rodney, and of discovering if he left descendants. Can any of our readers assist the inquiry?

A SUBSCRIBER. A bankrupt or an insolvent is not debarred from holding a Government situation

H S.—Apply at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, where the fees will be mentioned, and the will copied without the intervention of an attorney

FLORENCE.—The Count de Chambord is the Duc de Bordeaux, son of the late Duc de Berri, and present head of the Royal House of Bourbon, as such being the present King of France. Mr. Kingscote, of Kingscote, is the new Liberal member for West Gloucestershire.

P Q.—Commissions are not purchasable in the French or Austrian services. They are obtained by service, or through the great military schools. There are several English subjects in the army of Austria.

C C N will, perhaps, name the subject

A SUBSCRIBER, Thirsk, should apply to a bookseller

J D M, Eastbourne.—The appointments to situations in public companies usually lies with the Board of Management.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Parkfield, Birkenhead.—It would be a breach of etiquette to name the editor in question

H G, Somerset.—We have not room

J ANDERSON.—The camera may be reduced to the size, which gives a perfect picture with advantage. If the image is not perfect beyond 4 × 3 inches, there is no advantage in having it any larger

A CONSTANT READER, Six-mile-Bridge, Ireland, is thanked; but we have not room for the sketch

A TOURIST is thanked; the subject have already been engraved in our Journal

T SMITH, Gardner-street.—Send your coins to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, and you will get their full value

LAVENHAM.—Your supposed "coin of King John" is only a worthless brass weight of James I.

GREAT GRIMSBY.—The WAX impression of the Chinese coin is not decipherable

DERE.—Communicate with Mr Webster, of 17, Great Russell street, Covent-garden, and you will obtain the necessary information at a small cost

T. W.—There is, we believe, a large property still unassigned in the Jennens case; but we have not the details.

W. J.—Apply to the clerk at the Will or Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. The charge depends on the will copied.

P. CORBYN.—Refer to Burke's "General Armoury," for the blazon of the arms required. We have not space to give them.

CHRISTOPHER.—"1853 64" is to be written to meet the change of style

PUDSTON.—*Arms* of Butler: "Arg. a bend between fourteen billets gu.

Crest: Out of a ducal crown gu., a pair of wings arg. billetée"

A LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER.—We can find no arms recorded to the name of Broadbridge

C W.—Arms of Dethick: "Arg. a fesse vairé or and gu. between three wate bougets sa."

PHILO.—A crest obtained by grant (this is what our correspondent means, we presume, by a crest "bought") is inheritable only by the male descendants of the grantee, unless the patent contains a specific limitation

A MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATE.—A magistrate is an Esquire by office, and has a place on the scale of precedence, higher than a clergyman. (See Blackstone)

HERALDINE.—*Arms* of Pond or Pede: "Az. on a bend or, three shamrocks gu.

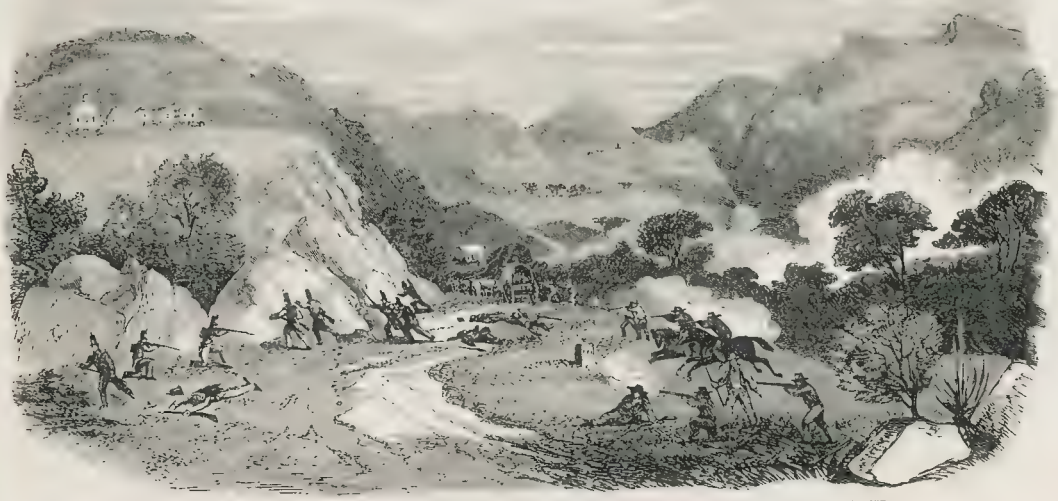
Crest: A chapeau gu. turned up erm. with two ostrich feathers, one stuck on each side, the dexter or, the sinister az." The family of Pond was settled formerly at Bury, county Suffolk. There should be no wreath under the Cap of Maintenance

THE KAFFIR WAR.

VIEW ON THE GOLA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE WATERKLOOF.

We have received by the last Mail the accompanying Views from the seat of the war in Kaffraria. The first locality represents a portion of the Gola River, a tributary of the Waterkloof, three miles from the spot where Colonel Fordyce fell. At the latter spot, on the morning of May 17, at daybreak, Colonel Buller commenced an attack upon the upper part of the Waterkloof, known as the Horse-shoe. "From all I can learn," says a correspondent of the *Cape Frontier Times*, "this is but the second time this war that this place has been attempted to be stormed. The first by Major-General Somerset, who, with about 2000 men, was repulsed; and that on May 17 was with but 400. The Kaffirs fought bravely and well, and it is to be regretted that what is called the army of the Cape of Good Hope cannot furnish a stronger division to oust these daring banditti from this their apparently only stronghold. They, on this occasion, showed themselves to the number of 2000. Of this I am certain, for, from experience, I can estimate Kaffir numbers."

The second Illustration shows the scene of one of the severest misfortunes the colony has experienced since the commencement of the war, namely, the affair of June 12, briefly described in our Journal of last week, when one mule and four ox-waggons left Graham's Town for Fort Beaufort, with 84 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Moodie, R.E. After halting at Fort Brown, where a few of the men were left, the rest moved forward without obstruction to the Konap. This river was forded, and the waggons had reached a dry ravine just at the foot of the Konap hill, when a strong party of Hottentots, lying in ambuscade, suddenly opened a murderous fire upon them, the result being, nine of our men shot dead, and six wounded. This reduced the number of the escort to some fifteen serviceable men, who, finding themselves entirely surrounded by the rebels, saw that the only hope of saving themselves was by retreat to the ruins of the abandoned military post adjacent. This spot they succeeded in reaching, and instantly barricaded themselves in as well as they were able with such materials as were on the spot, fully expecting an immediate attack by the rebel force. The latter, however, contented themselves with driving off the waggons, in which were 4 women and 10 children, and a great deal of baggage of considerable value, not the least important part of it being 50 of the newly-invented Minié muskets; the nipples of which, however, had been very prudently taken out by order of Major Burnaby, and sent forward by another conveyance, so that they will be of little use to the captors. It is affirmed, also, that these waggons contained a considerable quantity of ammunition, an invaluable prize to the enemy at this juncture. It is supposed that these marauders are part of Uithalder's banditti; it being known that a body of 200 of his freebooters were detached from his camp on the Buffalo on the 8th, and that these went in the direction of Fort Beaufort. The total loss



ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT WAGGONS, BY REBEL HOTTENTOTS, AT THE FOOT OF KONAP HILL, BETWEEN GRAHAM'S TOWN AND FORT BEAUFORT.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

VIEW ON KAT RIVER, TWELVE MILES FROM FORT BEAUFORT.

sustained is 19 killed and wounded. Killed, 9 sappers and miners, 2 waggon-drivers, 1 woman; and 7 wounded. The marauders, on the retreat of the military, proceeded to rifle the waggons, and went off with the whole of the firearms and ammunition, and whatever else they chose to appropriate. No information is given as to what loss was sustained by the rebels; but it is said that several were shot, but were carried off by their comrades.

Another account, the *Frontier Times*, states:—"As the train were proceeding along the road beyond the old Konap Post, where the neighbourhood of the road is very bushy, and there are large stones alongside of it (close to the twenty-five mile stone), a murderous volley was suddenly poured in upon the waggons and escort, killing nine of the poor fellows and wounding six—thus putting fifteen of the escort *hors de combat* at once. Some of the oxen and mules were shot besides. Those who fired this volley were footmen, who were under cover of the stones, and immediately afterwards a body of the enemy's horsemen (Kaffirs and Hottentots) rushed to the waggons and surrounded them. The remnant of the escort, it appears, after this, made the best of their way to the old Konap Post, which they determined to defend. The waggons contained ordnance stores, clothing, blankets, &c., and what is most to be deplored, 3000 rounds of ammunition and 36 Minié muskets, which fell into the hands of the enemy. Six soldiers' wives and ten children, we sincerely regret to add, were with the waggons when the attack was made, and it is supposed were made prisoners by the rebels. General Somerset did his utmost at the commencement of the war to get a post established at the Konap, for the purpose of keeping open the communication between Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort. And at a later period General Somerset made another attempt to effect this object. It is supposed that the rebels had been informed that an ammunition waggon was on the way to Fort Beaufort. It is worthy of mention that this successful and fatal attack, and capture of ammunition and other booty, was made about half-way between the head-quarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the metropolis of the Eastern Province. We are happy to add that all the soldiers' wives and children are now safe at Fort Brown, with the exception of one woman who was shot by accident in the attack upon the waggons Nothing, it is said, could exceed the cool and determined bravery of Captain Moodie, or the gallantry of the soldiers. When pressed by overwhelming numbers, they gallantly lost their ground by degrees, and endeavoured to make a determined stand at the last waggon, until further resistance was absolutely hopeless."

The next Illustration shows a portion of Kat River, sketched about two miles below Houre's Post, and about twelve miles from Fort Beaufort, the present head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. This portion of the river is about twenty miles from its source in the Kat settlement, to which so much notoriety is attached, the Hottentot rebellion having originated there. The elevations in the distance of the view are the Chumie mountains, part of the Amatola range.

In the fourth View is shown a train of waggons attacked by the enemy in crossing a drift of the Fish River, a harassing mode of warfare which has proved very destructive to the colonists.

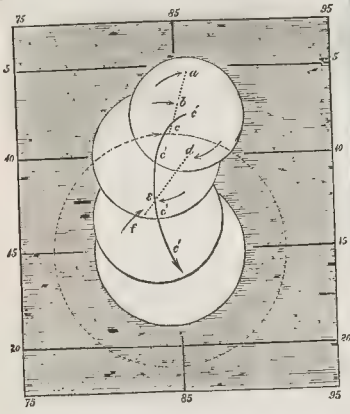
ATTACK ON WAGGONS, IN CROSSING A DRIFT OF THE FISH RIVER.

REVOLVING STORM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

In your Journal of May 29th, 1852, an account of a revolving storm is given, in which it is stated that "the Cyclone appears to have recurved very suddenly, and on recurving to have moved southward very rapidly." From a very careful consideration of Captain Robertson's letter, it appears to me, that when the gale set in on the afternoon of the 24th, wind E.N.E., the Cyclone had already recurved, and its centre was rapidly bearing down upon the ship; or, in other words, the ship was on the axis line of the storm. This was evidently indicated by the wind hanging at E.N.E. from sunset to midnight, denoting the course the hurricane was pursuing to be exceedingly different to the usual course of Cyclones on more westerly meridians, unless the course of the ship indicated that she was sailing parallel with the curve of the centre. At 4 A.M. of the 25th, the centre of the storm had passed the meridian of the ship, so as to bring her fairly within the right hand semicircle, but very near the centre. At 8 A.M. we have the wind S.E., the centre of the storm bearing N.E., afterwards the wind gradually veers to S. From these changes it is difficult to find evidences of the recurvature, but the passage of the storm towards S.S.E., or S.E. is undoubted.

The latitude 16° S. and longitude 84° E., places this storm in quite a different category to most storms occurring in the Indian Ocean. The fact of its having recurved in so low a latitude as 16° is strikingly in accordance with the case of the *City of Poonah*, which fell in with a revolving storm, recurving, in 12° S., and corroborates an idea which I have been led to form, that the storms of the Indian Ocean recurve at lower latitudes on the more eastern meridians. I send you a Diagram of the most important part of the storm's track, with the probable size of the effective portion of the whirl, *i.e.*, in which the force of the wind is sufficient to effect loss and damage. The logs contributing to the diagram are those of the *Windsor* and *City of Poonah*. The track *a b c*, between 5 and 10 degrees south latitude, is that of the *Windsor*. She was in the posterior or succeeding semicircle of the storm, and experienced westerly and north-westerly winds. The track *d e f*, between 10 and 15 degrees south, is that of the *City of Poonah*. She was in the anterior or preceding semicircle at *d* and *e*, with wind at east. When at *e* the centre had rapidly neared her, and in the course of the succeeding 24 hours the ship and centre nearly met, the barometer falling to 28·59 at 3 A.M., and "the hurricane moderating until 4 A.M., when it blew again with redoubled fury." The ship had now passed from the left into the right-hand semicircle, the wind veering from S.E. to S.W.



POSITIONS OF THE "WINDSOR."

(*a*) Lat. 5° 47′ S.
Long. 85° 43′ E.
Bar. 29·84
Wind W.N.W., W.

(*b*) Lat. 7° 37′ S.
Long. 85° 11′ E.
Bar. 29·77
Wind veering W.N.W., N., afterwards at S.W.

(*c*) Lat. 9° 11′ S.
Long. 84° 31′ E.
Bar. 29·77
Wind, sarong westerly gale.

All the above winds are perfectly characteristic of the semicircle of the storm *next the Equator*, and are by no means so dangerous as those in the opposite semicircle.

POSITIONS OF THE "CITY OF POONAH."

(*d*) Lat. 10° 36′ S.
Long. 83° 48′ E.
Wind East.

(*e*) Lat. 12° 12′ S.
Long. 83° 22′ E.
Wind East.
Bar. 29·80

(*f*) Lat. 13° 14′ S.
Long. 82° 40′ E.

It would appear, from the altitudes of the barometer at *b* and *e* being nearly of the same value, that the ships were on or near the same concentric circle of the storm, the wind, however, was far more violent at the *City of Poonah* (*e*) than at the *Windsor* (*b*).

During the twenty-four hours *c* to *f*, the *City of Poonah* lost her main and fore-top masts, had to cut away her mizen-top mast, lost her lee-quarter boats and was compelled to launch the wreck of her weather-quarter boat overboard.

c c c c Shows the approximate path of the hurricane, its recurvature about 12° south, and the *City of Poonah* crossing in front of its track.

Barometric readings and winds, *City of Poonah*, crossing in front of the storm's path between the noons of Nov. 11 and 12, 1851:—

Hour.	Bar.	Wind.	Remarks.
Nov. 11, noon	29·20	E.	
" 1 P.M.		E.	
" 2 "	29·70		
" 5 "		E. by S.	
" 7 "		E.S.E.	
" 8 "	29 30		
" 10 "	29 00		
" 12 "	28 90		
" 1¼ A.M.			Ship loses topmasts.
" 2 "	28·77	S.E.	
" 3 "	28·59		Barometer lowest, hurricane moderating, ship crosses storm's track in front of centre.
" 7 "		S.	
" 10 "		S.S.W.	
Nov. 12, noon		S.W.	

The above instances of the *Equestrian's* and *City of Poonah's* storms recurving at lower latitudes than 15 or 16 degrees south, appear to be as well authenticated as any we have on record. The facts themselves are highly important, as indicating the great value of commanders determining for themselves the direction in which a hurricane may be moving. It is clear that Captain Robertson depended on the usual storm tracks in the Indian Ocean, and Captain Triscott, of the *Poonah*, held on his way with every indication from the increasing force of the wind, its hanging at E., and the falling of the barometer—of the recurving of the storm. The example is highly instructive, and is greatly calculated to add to our knowledge of storm paths in the Indian Ocean. By your giving it publicity in your widely-circulated journal, a knowledge of the most dangerous portion of the paths of revolving storms will not only be more extensively diffused, but may become available in putting commanders on their guard in these particular latitudes and longitudes.

I am greatly indebted to Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwall, for extracts from the log of the *City of Poonah*; and to Mr. Rosser, of Mrs. Taylor's establishment in the Minories, for extracts from the log of the *Windsor*.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM RADCLIFFE BIRT.

11A, Wellington-street, Victoria-park, London, July 30th, 1852.

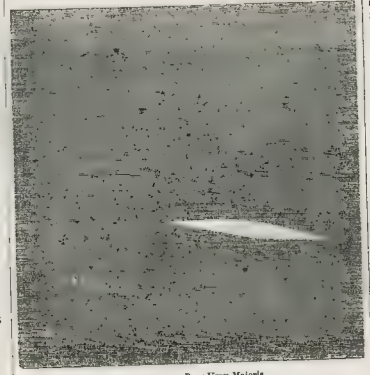
P S. The dotted circle is intended to show the probable distance from the centre of the storm to which the gyrations extended, as both ships were evidently in the posterior semicircle on the 12th.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

STOKE, Sub-Hamdon, near Yeovil; Aug. 13, 1852.

A METEO of an extraordinary appearance was seen here last night (August 12), at about 9.20 Greenwich time, to which my attention was directed by a very bright flash, as of lightning; and immediately turning my eyes to the north, the body of the meteor (if any) had disappeared, having left a brilliant mass of light about 15 degrees in length, of which I send you a Diagram. This continued visible for nearly ten minutes,



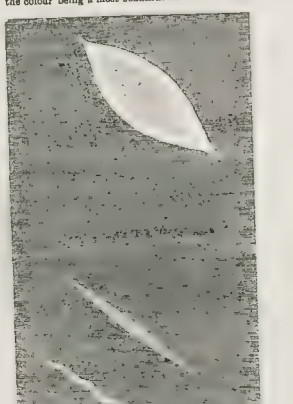
A. Pole Star. B. α Ursæ Majoris.

gradually fading; but (what I consider most remarkable) it resolved into two or more distinct bodies nearly of the apparent magnitude of the planet Saturn, which remained so long visible that I almost doubted if there were not stars in that precise spot which I had not noticed. They, however, became less and less visible, and had disappeared in about ten minutes after. I hope to find that this meteor has been noticed by other observers in distant parts of the world, and its place correctly marked, which may lead to a calculation of its distance, &c. R. W.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

HOLTHEAD, Anglesey, August 13th, 1852.

I BEG to call your attention to an extraordinary meteoric appearance in the heavens, which occurred in this neighbourhood, on the evening of the 12th inst. At 9.20 P.M. (Greenwich time), my attention was suddenly attracted by what appeared to me to be a peculiarly vivid flash of lightning; and, on turning towards the S.S.W., the direction whence it came, I saw a magnificent body of meteoric light, of the form shown in Fig. 1; the colour being a most beautiful and intense blue.



It occupied at least a fourth part of the visible heavens, inclining towards the earth at an angle of 45°, and lasted for thirty or forty seconds, gradually diminishing in width, to a narrow streak of light; the length remaining the same as when I first saw it. (Figure 2.) Just previous to its fading away, it became flickering and wavy. (Figure 3.) The sky at the time was clear and cloudless, and a fresh breeze blowing from the N.N W.

I am, &c.,G. F. L.

[Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., would be glad if observers of this meteor would furnish him with their accounts—particularly noting its path among the stars, its elevation at the time of its appearance and of disappearance, &c. directed to 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham, Kent.]

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

IN our Journal of August 7, we described the external character of the New Crystal Palace, and glanced at the interior arrangements. We are now enabled to give an outline of the plan of illustration of objects in Natural History, a large portion of which the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company propose to place before the public on the 1st of May, 1853.

One of the most conspicuous and attractive sections will be that of Ethnology. No museum has yet ever attempted to show models of the different varieties of the human race, together with their national costumes, their domestic and agricultural implements, their armour, their dwellings, their modes of conveyance, and other characteristic objects appertaining to them. But, under the guiding direction and personal superintendence of such an eminent ethnologist as Dr. Latham, no fears are entertained that all these will one day ornament the compartments of this noble building, and that a very large proportion of a complete collection will be ready by the opening.

It is intended to arrange the growing plants in such a manner as to show what are the peculiarities which mark the Flora of different parts of the world. To this end the surface of our globe will be divided into regions, or natural provinces, which are each characterised by particular races of animals and vegetables, and all the arrangements of natural objects will tend towards the due illustration of the "countries" (as it were) which nature has mapped out upon our earth, and which she has peopled with the subjects of her three kingdoms.

The ethnological specimens will therefore appear near the plants of the region to which they both belong. Close by them will be placed specimens of the most characteristic quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, mollusca, and insects, which are to be found in the same part of the world. All these will be shown in the attitudes most natural to them, and best exemplifying their peculiar habits and dispositions; for which purpose the assistance of the exhibitor of the most life-like stuffed specimens in the Great Exhibition will be obtained. The fish will be preserved on a plan not hitherto tried, that of making them appear to be swimming, in very large glass vessels containing a sufficient quantity of some preservative fluid having the appearance of water. The molluscs will be represented, not by their shells only, but by shells containing models of the animals crawling or swimming in the localities peculiar to them; and in all cases the soil or situation which all these creatures inhabit will be imitated and represented as closely as possible. So that a visitor will find himself surrounded, wherever he goes, by groups of objects, taken from all the three kingdoms of nature; not placed, like museum specimens, "all in a row," but artistically arranged so as to exhibit individual habits and peculiarities to the best advantage; and so associated as to give an accurate idea of the Fauna and Flora of the region they are designed to illustrate. The selection of characteristic examples of the zoological portion has been kindly undertaken by Professor Edward Forbes, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Gould, whose attainments as naturalists are too well known to need comment; and the whole will form an extensive series of small collections, illustrating in a manner never hitherto attempted, the physical geography of the whole world. Such an exhibition, while it cannot fail to be amusing, will be at the same time replete with instruction of the soundest character, and afford a clearer insight into the subject of the distribution of plants and animals on the surface of the earth than many months of reading.

It is ultimately intended to exhibit a series of geological illustrations, corresponding to those of physical geography, on a scale which no geological museum can attempt, for want of space. Not only will the external appearances of the earth's crust at different places be shown, but also the geological strata of particular portions. Models will be prepared to illustrate mining and quarrying, to show the action and results of volcanoes and earthquakes, and to exhibit geology in its practical bearings with reference to well-sinking, the supply of water tunnelling, &c. The name of Professor Ansted will be a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of execution of these details.

For the present, however, the principal endeavours of the Company are concentrated in bringing out as complete a collection as possible of life-sized restorations of those colossal extinct animals and birds, which we now only know of by their fossil remains. Under the direction of Dr. Owen, it is confidently belived that a museum of such creatures will be formed which will excite the wonder of every one, and afford little opportunity for disapprobation, even amongst the most scrupulously particular anatomist.

Reference must also be made to another section of the natural history department, which is likely to prove the most useful and commercially-valuable portion of the exhibition; though, perhaps, not one of the most attractive. We allude to the collection of raw produce, which is designed to show all the various articles taken from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and applied to ornamental and useful purposes by the skill of man. With this view, the directors invite the assistance of all, in the way of contributions of raw products, either now in use or likely to be brought into use, in the arts and manufactures; and they may reasonably look forward at no distant period to being able to show such a collection of raw materials, conveniently arranged and tritely labelled, as shall not only convey an immense amount of useful instruction to the mass, but give a far greater impulse to improvement amongst the manufacturers of Europe than was imparted even by the Great Exhibition of 1851.

We also Engrave the ground-plan of the building, in which the parts marked A A are intended for offices; B and C are for refreshment rooms—one of which will be fitted up in the style of the Alhambra, and the other in the Pompeian style. At the left side of the plan we have placed four diagrams, explanatory of the various ways in which the plants employed are carried out in the Engravings, to denote the different divisions of the plan; all the portions being tinted to agree with these diagrams.

No. 1 shows the spaces allotted to plants; 2, spaces for the exhibition of manufactured articles; 3, the staircases; 4, ornamental pieces of water, in which will be fountains. There are also in the plan four semi-circular spaces, filled with small dots, which denote spaces reserved for birds.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN, 1853.—The following descriptive particulars of Mr Benson's design, which has been adopted for the Exhibition Building will be read with interest:—Presenting a front to Merrion-square of 300 feet, the main or centre feature of the elevation consists of a semicircular projection which forms the eastern termination of the Central Hall. This will be a noble apartment of 425 feet in length, and 100 feet in height, covered by a similicular roof upon trellis ribs, in one span of 100 feet. On each side of the Centre Hall, and running parallel to it for the same length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roofs, similar to that which covers the main nave or hall of the building. The height from the floor to the roof of each of these halls will be 65 feet. They are approached through passages from the Centre Hall. In addition to these three halls are four compartments of 25 feet wide, and the other in the Pompeian style. At the left side of the plan we running the whole length of the building; two are placed between the centre hall and the side halls, and two on each side of the latter; divided into sections of 25 feet square, forming convenient divisions for the purposes of classification. Over these compartments are spacious galleries, also running the length of the building, which will not only afford increased space for exhibition, but be an agreeable promenade from whence the effect of the three halls will be seen to great advantage. The ceiling of the halls, being divided into panels formed by broken and equally distributed bars. The construction of the building is strongly marked on the elevation, and forms in fact the ornamental character of the design. There are also external galleries which will be attractive features in the exterior, and will be useful in providing access to the roof for repairs, &c. The materials of the building will be iron, timber, and glass. The latter will only be used for light, as before described. The parts of the roof on each side the lights will be timber, covered with the water-proof cloth. The trellis girders which support the galleries will be of wrought iron, supported on cast-iron pillars. Ample accommodation in the way of refreshment, retiring rooms, offices, &c., is provided in the plan. The available area of ground floor will be 147,204 feet. Of wall space there will be no less than 87,000 feet. The design, not only in respect to the striking and bold effect of the elevation, but also of the interior, is deserving of the highest praise.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL in aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL; the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September next.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS: Mesdames Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mdlle Anna Zerr, Mdlle Bertrandi, Miss M Williams, and Miss Clara Novello. Sig Tamburini, Mr Lockey, Mr T Williams, Mr Sims Reeves, Herr Formes, Mr Phillips, Sig Polonini, and Sig Belletti

SOLO PERFORMERS—Violin Mr Sainton, violinist to her Majesty's Violoncello, Sig Piatti; Double Ba a Sig Bottesini; Flageolet, Herr Kuhe. As the Organ, and Chorus Master, Mr Stimpson

CONDUCTOR Mr Cos a

OUTLINE OF PERFORMANCE—Tuesday Morning Oratorio, "Elijah," Mendelssohn Wednesday Morning Miscellaneous Performance, Thursday Morning Oratorio, "The Messiah." Handel Friday Morning Oratorio, "Samson," Handel Tuesday Evening Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture, "Jessonda," Spohr Grand Fuga, "Mose in Egitto," Rossini Overture, "Guillaume Tell," Rossini; "Wallpurgis Night," Mendelssohn; Selections from Operas, &c Wednesday Evening, Grand Concert, comprising "Jupiter" Symphony, Mozart, Overture, "Der Freyschutz" Weber Finale, "Lorely," Mendelssohn, Salon tens from "Les Huguenots," &c. Thursday Evening, Grand Concert, comprising Grand Choral Symphony, Beethoven Overture, "Zampa," Herold, Selections from "Il Trovatore" &c; Grand Miscellaneous Chorus, "Siege of Corinth," Mo art. Friday Evening, a Full Dress Ball

For Further Particulars of obtaining detailed programmes of the intended performances may procure them by application to the principal musicsellers in London; or have them forwarded by post on application, by letter, to Mr HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

THE FRIEND of the CLERGY.—Founded 26th December, 1840

Supported by voluntary contributions For the relief of Clergymen Penniless, Incapacitated, or exceeding £40 per annum, to the Widows and Orphan Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the Established Church and for affording temporary assistance to ne cessitous Clergymen and their Families

The NEXT ELECTION of PENSIONERS will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30 Forms of Application may be obtained at the Office, or by letter addressed

A GRAND EMAN some time since kindly offered a DONATION of 100 GUINEAS, in aid of the general object of the Institution, provided 39 more names were contributed; 18 have been promised, out of which number 14 have been paid, and the four unpaid will be forthcoming as soon as the required number is complete, thus a contribution of 100 guineas each from honest, but intellectual, individuals will be the means of adding 600 guineas to the funds for the cause of honest to intellect will be thankfully received by the Secretary

A Subscription has been opened for raising £10,000, to be invested in Government securities, for the permanent benefit of the pensioners now and hereafter to be elected on the funds.

The secretary will be glad to forward collecting cards or books to any friend of Christmas willing to assist in the object

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received by Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand; Messrs Hanbury, Taylor, and Lloyd, Lombard-street; Messrs Hoare, Fenchurch, Messrs Hobert and Sons, Bernard street, Messrs Robinson, Fauntleroy, and Thompson, Old Bank, Lombard-street; Messrs Morland and Son, and Messrs Fisher and Sons, Cornhill; and at the Offices of the Institution, where forms of application for every information may be obtained, between the hours of ten and five daily.

STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.

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Age next Birthday	Term of Assurance	Permanent Addition to Sum Assured	Original Premiums	Reduced Annual Premiums payable until next Division	Reduction of Premium
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
25	14	100 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	0 15 0
30	14	100 0 0	3 8 0	2 13 4	0 14 8
35	14	100 0 0	3 17 0	3 3 0	0 14 0
40	14	100 0 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	0 14 0
45	14	100 0 0	4 19 0	4 5 0	0 14 0
50	14	100 0 0	5 13 0	4 19 0	0 14 0
55	14	100 0 0	6 8 0	5 14 0	0 14 0
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The extent of the works limited to the amount of the subscribed capital, thereby avoiding liability to shareholders.

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The Honourable Adolphus Graves, Gravesend House, Devonport
John Hallenan, Esq Bankers
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George William Smith, Esq (Messrs Smith and Co), 1, Calthorpe-court, Gray's-inn

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Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and capped 5 5 0

Ditto, the best quality, with the improved regulator, jewel sunk in the holes, such as is usually mounted in gold cases 5 5 0

Either of the above in hunting cases, 10s 6d extra

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EIGHT ROSEWOOD CHAIRS, Couch, Easy Lounging-Chair, with a Chaffinche, also Two Chiffonniers, and a Pembroke Table, together in rich Silk and Wool Damask, in the Modern Style, cost new 100 guineas, will be Sold for 40 guineas

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY, Purveyors to her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, Woolwich Seagrave-place, Pimlico, and No. 1, C al Exchange. Cash price 21s per ton.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, a few from 2 ton wards, with a Cocoa nut Fibre Mattress, complete for a guinea. T Treloar, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 41, Ludgate-hill, London

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, Fishing Tackle Maker, 191, Strand, invites Anglers to inspect his vast Stock of SALMON and TROUT RODS, and all sub-y gear for the sale requisite of new fish. Cash allowance forwarded by post graph.

TO ALL RAIL STATIONS CARRIAGE PAID.—STANDARD, or NATURAL SHERRY, 36s per doz; PORT, 42s per doz; PALE, and DRY, 42s per doz. Sample by Post, 18 Stamps. Wine Agency Office, Arcade, 48a, CHEAPSIDE and INGLE, 22, Hill-street, Richmond, Surrey.

MECHI'S AUSTRALIAN DRESSING-CASES, 4, Leadenhall-street London—The e contain a pair of Mechi's Razors and Strop, with other necessary article of toilet, of the most approved quality Kept very handy in upwards, according to size or ornamentation. Those were imposed Mr Mechi's manufactures at the Exhibition will appreciate the per ect and finish of his various productions.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen any thing to equal the ingenuity displayed in the invention of Mr Blanc, of Oxford-street They are adapted to milk and all kinds of food, and have an elastic nipple, which will not collapse, and is unequal in cleanliness and durability Ts 6d —BENJAMIN BLANC, 496, Oxford-street. Keep a variety of sizes, and name and address

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and MYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly in the t rvices, and cleanses them in the most effectual manner, and the required number is complete, in use a contribution of 100 guineas each from honest, but intellectual individuals will be the means of adding 600 guineas to the funds for the cause of honest to intellect will be thankfully received by the Secretary

A Subscription has been opened for raising £10,000, to be invested in Government securities, for the permanent benefit of the pensioners now and hereafter to be elected on the funds.

The secretary will be glad to forward collecting cards or books to any friend of Christmas willing to assist in the object

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COLOGNE, Rhine-street; and LONDON, 1, Salters-hall-court, Cannon-street — JEAN MARIE FARINA begs to inform that he bears the name of his family and that his Genuine Eau de Cologne Lavender Water, Extract de Bergamot, Perfumed Citron, Cedar-Lincoln Green, and Soaps, may be had in Bond for Exportation which will meet with a ready sa e in all the Co unties

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far preferable to Eau de Cologne as a Tonic and refreshing Lotion for the Toilet or Bat, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant (See Dr. Ure's certificate) Price 2s 6d, and 5s sold by all Perfumers and Grocers; and by RIMMEL, 39 Cornhill, and 128, Regent-street

RIMMEL'S HYGIENIC PERFUMERY, sort fed by Dr Ure to consist of the purest and most innocuous substances. Hygienic Toilet Soaps, 6d and 1s; Toilet Vinegar, 2s 6d; Hygienic Pomade, 1s 6d; Hair Wash, 1s 6d; Dentifrice, 1s; Perfumed Lotion, 2s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and by RIMMEL, 39 Cornhill-street, 128, Regent-street

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TO LADIES.—The ANNUAL REDUCTION in the PRICES has taken place, and the following quotations are submitted for inspection

A rich, 2 yards, striped or checked silk dress	..	£1 7 6
A rich, 2 yards, plain ditto	..	1 11 6
An extra rich, also 2 yards, for carled silk	..	1 19 6
Muslin Dresses, complete quality, commencing at	..	0 12 6

WHITE MUSLIN ROBES, Regent-street

Patterns free to any part of the kingdom.

DURING the Month of AUGUST, Messrs. KEENE and SON, 69, Regent-street, beg to remind on entering out the whole of their Summer Stock of rich Silks, Shawls, and Fancy Dress es, at a GENERAL REDUCTION of Ten per cent. Also a REDUCTION of nearly ONE-HALF from FORMER PRICES in great variety, from la 4jd per yard; richer goods equally cheap Muslin Robes, Barege Dress es, Mantles, &c, reduced indiscriminately

* * For the convenience of Ladies in the country, patterns forwarded postage free

Address, KEENE and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware road.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—TODD, BURNS, and CO, 61, Mary-street, Warehouse-room, DUBLIN, are prepared to supply Parties connected with the Trade with any amount of the best makes of Pin, in Watered, and Bro aded IRISH POPLINS, PARISIS, for Dress es; also, pure grass-bleach IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, DAMASKS, and TABLE CLOTHS, DOMA ASK, &c, in all varieties, and at Manufacturers' Prices. Patterns sent per post on receipt of a letter enclosing two postage stamps. All parts to be paid for when delivered by T B and Co's agents, and all orders from the following places forwarded free:—Belfast, Drogheda, Dundalk, Wrexham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Bradford.—Dub in, Jan. 30, 1852.

MAGNICENT TABLE-CLOTHS, five yards long, 18s each; Dinner Napkins to match, 6s 6d per dozen; Breakfast do, 4s 6d per dozen. Cheapest House in London for Sheetings, and every description of Household Linens of the best quality.—T. VENABLES, Manufacturer of the Patent Linen, 31 to 34, Fleet-street, 1 and 2, Ludgate-hill, and 1, Ludgate-street, London.

BANKRUPT STOCK of WATCHES and JEWELLERY to be sold on literally below cost price, at 120, Oxford-street.—HAWLEYS, Watchmakers, have purchased the Lease and Stock-in-Trade of a bankrupt, and are determined to clear the same in time to prepare for the coming Exhibition, they have determined upon sacrificing the entire stock at unprecedented prices Gold watches for 5l s more than the value of their cases. A unique box will be given free to every purchaser, to mark the character of the sale.—S B. Beware of the Number, 120, Oxford-street.

MYERS'S £6 6s. CHRONOMETER BALANCE SILVER WATCHES cannot be excelled. They have jewelled movements, are capped and jewelled to eight holes, improved regulator hard enamel dials with sunk seconds, and strong cases, and may be had in keyless action, with extra jewels, ruby-jewelled engine-turned cases Compensated for all climates, and warranted for five years. Each watch has been proved to the utmost correctness by the numerous sales made upon them; they have thrown upon their Manufac ory to the Public a MANUFACTURERS' PRICE. Each watch bears the genuine and original sovereigns being one of the greatest frauds ever practised on the public, Wholesale and Retail Jeweller and Silversmith, 44 and 45, Holborn-hill, Corner of Leather-lane, London

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HAYWARD'S LACE, SILK, and MUSLIN MANTLE WAREHOUSE.—Silk, Lace, and Muslin Mantles, in the Brussels, Black Lace Mantles, Scarfs, and Shawls, in every variety, from the least expensive, suitable for young ladies, to the most b autiful and exquisite productions ever exhibited, of foreign or British manufacture. Those great novelties, Parisian Lace Scarfs for ladies purchasing Laces, &c; advantageously, every article of the finest quality, and the whole selected in the first houses of consumance having no lead the manufacturers to sell at a great reduction. HAYWARD'S, Established as Hayward s, 1760, 8, Oxford-street exactly opposite the Pantheon

WEDDING ORDERS. — HAYWARD'S LACE, SILK, and EMBROIDERY WAREHOUSE. 81, OXFORD-STREET (exactly opposite the Pantheon).—D RIDDLE respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to the unusual ly large and choice Assortment of Lace Goods, Scarfs, Squares, Flounc ings, Dress s, Mantilas; real black lace Flounc ings, Veils, Scarfs, Mantles, &c, all of the most recherché character, and will be found to surpass any previously exhibited both in extent and variety. Also a large assortment of Real Brussels Appliqué and plain cambric handkerchiefs of superior fabric Lace and Muslin Dress es, Mantles, &c., and a choice selection of the vests now so fashionable, trimmed with Valenciennes or Mechlin Lace, at very moderate prices. D RIDDLE (established as Hayward s, 1770), lacer for lace and embroiders to the Great Exhibition, 1851, and lacerman to the Royal Family, 81, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon

TO LADIES.—The ANNUAL REDUCTION in the PRICES has taken place, and the following quotations are submitted for inspection

A rich, 2 yards, striped or checked silk dress	..	£1 7 6
A rich, 2 yards, plain ditto	..	1 11 6
An extra rich, also 2 yards, for carled silk	..	1 19 6
Muslin Dresses, complete quality, commencing at	..	0 12 6

WHITE MUSLIN ROBES, Regent-street

Patterns free to any part of the kingdom.

DURING the Month of AUGUST, Messrs. KEENE and SON, 69, Regent-street, beg to remind on entering out the whole of their Summer Stock of rich Silks, Shawls, and Fancy Dress es, at a GENERAL REDUCTION of Ten per cent. Also a REDUCTION of nearly ONE-HALF from FORMER PRICES in great variety, from la 4jd per yard; richer goods equally cheap Muslin Robes, Barege Dress es, Mantles, &c, reduced indiscriminately

* * For the convenience of Ladies in the country, patterns forwarded postage free

Address, KEENE and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware road.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—TODD, BURNS, and CO, 61, Mary-street, Warehouse-room, DUBLIN, are prepared to supply Parties connected with the Trade with any amount of the best makes of Pin, in Watered, and Bro aded IRISH POPLINS, PARISIS, for Dress es; also, pure grass-bleach IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, DAMASKS, and TABLE CLOTHS, DOMA ASK, &c, in all varieties, and at Manufacturers' Prices. Patterns sent per post on receipt of a letter enclosing two postage stamps. All parts to be paid for when delivered by T B and Co's agents, and all orders from the following places forwarded free:—Belfast, Drogheda, Dundalk, Wrexham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Bradford.—Dub in, Jan. 30, 1852.

MAGNICENT TABLE-CLOTHS, five yards long, 18s each; Dinner Napkins to match, 6s 6d per dozen; Breakfast do, 4s 6d per dozen. Cheapest House in London for Sheetings, and every description of Household Linens of the best quality.—T. VENABLES, Manufacturer of the Patent Linen, 31 to 34, Fleet-street, 1 and 2, Ludgate-hill, and 1, Ludgate-street, London.

SCARBOROUGH, Queen of British Watering Places—To those who contemplate visiting this far-famed shrine of health and longevity, this acknowledged fascinating spot a GUIDE (with short descriptive and view of the town for the use of visitors) will be forwarded on receipt of Two postage-stamps, addressed to MR SHARPIN, Crown Hotel; or, Mr Theakston, taxidermist, Scarborough.

MAYALL'S NEW DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT GALLERY, 224 Regent-street, corner of Argyll-place.—Mr Mayall begs to announce that he has taken the above premises in Regent-street, in addition to his old-established American Daguerreotype Hall, 22, West Strand; and he takes the opportunity of inviting inspection of his extensive collection of Portraits of Eminent Men, Exhibition Views, Stereoscopic Wonders, &c, which are freely exhibited at both the establishments named

Mr Mayall has now the finest Studio for Light in London, and recommends to take Daguerreotypes or al sizes in the highest style of art, and in that degree of perfection and exactness which has ever been the marked approbation of the Majes y, Princes Ashert, and the public press generally

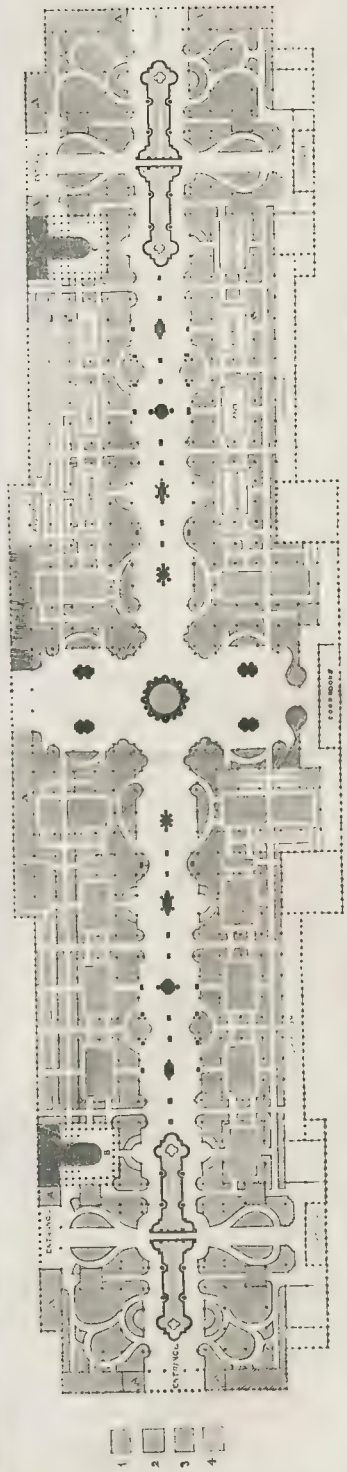
Mr Mayall's system of business is moderate charges with ample stable rem ion Every picture guaranteed permanent, and to stand the test of time and climate

Prospectuses, with l st of terms, suggestions as to dress, &c may be had on application, or by post.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The highest medical authority recommend Brandy and Water as the best consolatory beverage, and Betts's Patent Brandy as the representative of Diarrhœa in Complaints at this season. They equally concur in preferring BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY as the purest and most wholesome. It is unequalled for preserving fruits, home made Wines, &c.—Sold through all the Kingdom, in reputable dress es, in glass bottles, protected by the Patent Metallic Cap ules and the Lilliputian Corks, at 7s 6d PER BOTTLE, 13 BARS, 14 s ame, bottles and case included, as its per gallon; or in three jars of one gallon each, and upwards, at 16s per gallon in pale or colourless

VINAIGRE de BORDEAUX.—Of no age or quality, Liverpool—Dear Sir—The cask of French Vin gar came safely to hand. I have rubmitted it to analysis, and find it to be perfectly pure, it is now in various brewers which are in all fermented grape juice It is very much used in our house

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—(SEE PAGE 160.)



GROUND-PLAN OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 576.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATIONS.

THE subject of the greatest interest during the past week has, undoubtedly, been that of "railway amalgamation." Mr. GLYN, the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, speaking to the shareholders of that gigantic concern, and through them, by means of the indefatigable and ubiquitous press, to the public, has made known a new project. He has announced that a negotiation has been commenced for the "amalgamation" of two great companies, which have for many years past carried on against each other a war of vexation and of litigation. The London and North-Western and the Great Western Companies have long been striving to injure and destroy each other, the object being to monopolise traffic; the results being public inconvenience and danger, and the diminution of the dividends of the shareholders. As might have been anticipated from the first, no one has gained by the unwise and stubborn conflict but the lawyers, to whom, as disputes of all kinds invariably do, it has yielded a rich harvest. Grown wise by adversity and suffering, the two companies have, it appears, resolved to coalesce; or, if the negociations between them have not yet attained that stage of development which would justify us in stating that their resolution has been definitively taken, they have at all events reached the preliminary and introductory stage of agreement upon the principle at issue. The principle has been conceded, but the details are still in dispute, or under amicable consideration. We are certainly not of the number of those who think these companies are to be blamed for the truce which they have sounded, or for the desire which they have expressed to form a league for mutual benefit. On the contrary, we think that in so doing they are only acting with sound sense and common prudence. If railways do not pay a fairly remunerative dividend, it is useless to indulge in the hope that they will long continue to be properly and safely managed. It is the first duty which men in the position of railway directors owe to themselves and to their constituents, to avert pecuniary difficulties and possible bankruptcy. Neither small individuals, nor great companies, nor mighty nations can, with impunity, set the laws of arithmetic at defiance. Not only must both ends be made to meet, but there must be a fair reward for risk and liability, and for capital invested, or the best-imagined schemes of men and directors are certain to go wrong: just in the same manner that nations which cannot or do not pay their way, and which annually exhibit a deficit in the public balance-sheet, are certain to store up trouble, and to sow the seeds of revolution.

But while the companies which have obtained from Parliament the virtual monopoly of the means of locomotion throughout the greater part of England, are right as regards each other, and as regards their individual shareholders, in debating now, and acceding hereafter to, the proposals of amalgamation made by Mr. Glyn, there is another party whose rights and interests are involved. That party is the travelling public, and as in these days everybody travels, we may justly assert that the case is one in which the railway companies represent one side, and the people of Great Britain the other.

The public undoubtedly owes much to the enterprise and to the skill of the men who have made and who conduct the great lines of internal communication in this country. It will not begrudge them the fair reward which is due to their exertions. But these companies have very great power; and, unless they are strictly watched, have very great temptation to abuse it. The public must, therefore, be on its guard, lest such a gigantic amalgamation—and which, if carried, cannot but prove an incentive, an excuse, and a signal for others of a magnitude little inferior—do not produce results in a high degree injurious to all classes who trust either their persons or their goods to its care. Corporations have no consciences; and monopolies, by their very nature, are tyrannical. Rivals in business who have long and fiercely competed with each other, if they do ever become friends and brothers, invariably take their revenge upon the public. It is not for a sentimental admiration for, or a love of, each other, that they combine; but it is for the love of the public dollars; it is not fraternity, but cupidity, that inspires them. A partnership between such quondam competitors is nothing more or less than a league to retrieve all those past losses which they owe to their own folly and recklessness, and to make, *per fas aut nefas*, greater gains for the future. For these reasons, among many others, the public looks with some alarm upon the design which Mr. Glyn and his co-directors have announced, and which the chairman and directors of the Great Western have entertained with such coy appreciation. We trust, however, that the Legislature which granted them individually the great powers which they wield, will not sanction any amalgamation without taking the most severe precautions against either extortion, inefficiency, or neglect of the public safety and convenience. These are things to be jealously watched; and the more Titanic the corporation, the greater necessity for controlling it to such a degree as to obviate all such dangers.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VIENNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

There are many points in the English system of railway management which are admirable—and many which are execrable. No Englishman would like to see the Continental system in full operation here. The introduction of that mania for meddling and over-governing, which exists on the Continent, would not suit the English temper. A system which pries into every thing, which attempts to regulate every thing, which treats men as if they were children utterly incapable of taking care of their own interests and safety, which imposes fetickses and bothers, and baffles, and beweighs and bemeasures human beings, as if they were bales of goods, would never answer in these islands. But while sensible men would object to such a system, they object equally to the pernicious system of *laissez faire*, which allows and fosters the growth of huge and irresponsible monopolies, and which hands over the helpless public to be dealt with by unconscionable corporations, which have, and can have, no possible object but gain; and which, in pursuit of it, commit acts which neither of the individual members of whom they are composed would ever dream of attempting. The Legislature has sanctioned and enforced some degree of supervision and control over railways; but it may fairly be doubted, even before these and other great amalgamations which are spoken of shall take place, whether it has been sufficiently stringent with them, and whether it might not with great advantage carry its control a little further. It has, to a certain extent, interfered, but the every-day experience of those who travel painfully shows that the limits of its parental supervision have not yet been attained. Our second and third class railway accommodation is, on almost every line, a scandal and a disgrace; and exhibits our railway management in a most unfavourable contrast with that of the Continent. And we much fear, if companies which have reduced themselves to the very brink of ruin by their own reckless extravagance, and miscalculating cupidity, are allowed to amalgamate without conditions being imposed upon them on the public behalf, that a public wrong will be done. The monopoly of such a line as the London and North-Western is already sufficiently dangerous, and requires to be restricted rather than extended. But we have no doubt that the subject will receive due consideration from Parliament; and that no amalgamation will be sanctioned which shall not give security to the public against extortionate fares, infrequency of communication, and gross inefficiency of service. Such corporations as these are by far too powerful to be safely left to their own devices.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT VIENNA.

The return of the Emperor of Austria from his Hungarian journey has been celebrated in Vienna, according to the official announcement, "in a festive manner." On the 14th instant, soon after five o'clock, his Majesty reached the Northern Railway terminus, where he was received by about 400 officers of high rank. There were several triumphal arches between the Hungarian-frontier station and the Vienna terminus, where 21 engines, decked out with boughs and flags, were drawn up in file. Over the entrance to the waiting-rooms were the pensions of the thirteen crown lands, and above them floated the black-yellow standard. A fountain had been improvised, and there was a triumphal arch outside the building, with a full-length portrait of the Emperor, and an appropriate inscription.

In front of the grand arch an address was presented to his *Majesty*; at the cathedral he was received by the clergy, Ministers, and Reichsrath, and after "Te Deum" was sung, the Monarch went at once to the Palace. Throughout the line his Majesty was received with cordial cheers.

At nine o'clock the Emperor drove through the city to see the illuminations. The houses were uncommonly well lighted up, but there were few of those ingenious and magnificent devices which are so common in London on festive occasions. The fine flowers placed between the lights produced a good effect. There was also a profusion of flags. In the evening the streets were so crowded that the Emperor's carriage could with difficulty make its way at a foot-pace through the city. The delight with which his Majesty was received was perfectly unceasing. There were occasional displays of fireworks, in the form of the Imperial emblems, pictured by our Artist upon the preceding page.

A Crystal Palace in France.—The French Government is at present getting drawn up the draft of a decree relative to the construction of a crystal palace in the large square of the Champs Elysées. The building in question is to be conceded to MM. Ardoin and Co. for 35 years, the state guaranteeing a minimum interest of 4 per cent on a capital which is not to exceed 13,000 000f. Before any sum is set aside for interest, the amount required for the sinking fund is to be deducted. A sum of 50,000f. is to be deposited in guarantee of the good execution of the works, which are to be commenced within two months after the date of the concession, and terminated in two years. The national exhibition of the fine arts and that of the manufactures are to be held in the edifice at the period fixed by the Government. At all other times the State reserves to itself, for military and other *fêtes*, the free use of the building any two days in the week which it may select. Should the Government not require it but only on the two days of the week, the company may profit by it, on asking leave of the Minister of the Interior. During the other five days of the week the company having the building may employ it for private *fêtes* or exhibitions. During the national exhibitions the company may open it only days fixed by the Government, an entrance fee, which is not to exceed 5f., one day in the week being fixed at 50c. The Government may at any period after the first ten years take possession of the building on condition of paying to the company, by way of compensation, the average of the last five years' receipts, multiplied by the number of years remaining to run to the end of the concession. As the ground belongs to the City of Paris, the company is to pay to it annually a rent of 120000. The city of Paris is to be entitled, with the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior, to the use of the building gratuitously for its *fêtes* and ceremonies.

An Emblem of Imperial Glory.—M. Gavini, the Prefect of the Loir, has recently made the acquisition of a writing-desk used by Emperor Napoleon, which has remained concealed for 37 years in a house in Cahors. It appears that during the 100 days a carrier named Serres was employed to carry a bust of the Emperor to a town in the south in which the Government had accorded it. On the way he heard of the disasters of the French army and of the proscription attached to all emblems connected with the Imperial glory, and he thought it advisable to hide his bust. Trying to find an asylum for it, he had an injunction on his wife not to bring it out until some member of the Imperial family should have ascended the throne. On the 2d of December the widow consulted some of her friends as to whether she would be justified in bringing forth the bust. Their answer, it would seem, was in the affirmative. M. Gavini has now obtained possession of it. This bust is to be placed in the room where the Council General meets.

British and Foreign Hospitals.—Paris, with a population of 1,000 000, has upwards of 10,000 beds in its hospitals; whereas London, with a population of 2,000,000, and an annual mortality of 45,000, has only 5000 beds; St. Petersburg, with a population of 476,000, and an annual mortality of 10,000 to 11,000, has 6000 beds; Vienna, with a population of about 400,000, and an annual mortality of 16,000 to 17,000, has 3700 beds; Berlin, with a population of 345,000, and an annual mortality of 8000 to 9000, has 3000 beds; Warsaw, with a population of 150,000, has 4000 beds; and Manchester, with a population of 360,000, has 133 beds. The above statement does not include the wards for the sick in the poorhouses of the Continental towns, or in the workhouses of London.

The Submarine Telegraph.—Messrs. Newall and Co., the extensive wire-rope manufacturers at Gateshead, have large orders for telegraphic wire for submarine telegraph purposes. It is proposed to connect Harwich with the Hague; Dover with Ostend; Toulouse with Algiers; Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark; Portpatrick with Donaghadee; St John's, New Brunswick, with Halifax, Nova Scotia; Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, with Prince Edward's Island; and East Cape, Prince Edward's Island, with Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

Funeral of a Distinguished Polish Refugee.—On Sunday last the mortal remains of General Albert Darosz, who served in the Polish army in the year 1831, during the struggle for the independence of Poland against the power of Russia, were consigned to their last resting place in a vault at Highgate Cemetery; on which occasion there was a very numerous attendance, comprising Poles, Italians, Frenchmen, and Hungarians, as the deceased was highly respected.

Gift from the Emperor of Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has conferred a tribute to the talent of Mr. George Fowler, a rope-maker, of Millwall, for his inventions and improvements in the machinery used in the manufacture of the several descriptions of rope, and likewise for the advice and assistance he rendered in the establishment of the Imperial Government's rope walks at Cronstadt. Mr. Fowler attended at the Russian Embassy, Hay-hill, and was presented by the Russian Ambassador, by order of his Imperial Majesty, with a valuable gold repeater, made by Dent, the cases are splendidly chased and engraved, and bear a suitable inscription.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political intelligence from Paris this week, poin's to the coming Empire still more demonstratively than any advices we have hitherto chronicled of late. The Council-General of the Departments (the highest administrative and deliberative constituted bodies in the provinces) have followed up with assiduous and emphatic expression of opinion the *pronunciamento* of the Councils of Arrondissement, which we noticed last week, in favour of the speedy revival of the Empire under Napoleon II. The Councils-General met in their usual autumnal session, on Monday last, throughout the provinces, and already the Government at Paris has been apprised by telegraph of the resolutions which a large proportion of these important bodies came to on the first day of their meeting upon this interesting subject. Amongst the councils which have distinguished themselves by this loyal alacrity are those of the Departments of the Lower Alps, Ardèche, Mouths of the Rhone, Correze, Dordogne, Eure and Loire, Gironde, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isère, Maine and Loire, Upper Marne, Mayenne, Meuse, Morbihan, Lower Pyrenees, Upper Rhine, Tarn, Yonne, Charente, Cher, Côtes du Nord, Côte d'Or, Doubs, Haute Garonne, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Marne, Nord, Pas de Calais, Lower Rhine, Saone et Loire, Seine Inferieure, and Somme, all of which call for the perpetuation of Louis Napoleon's power, on a more stable basis than it at present rests upon.

Some of these declarations are very marked and out-spoken in their character. Thus, the Council of the Basses Alpes prays Louis Napoleon to "accept the hereditary power which the nation will be happy to confer upon him."

The Council of Ardèche hopes, "that power becoming more and more consolidated in his hands will ensure the country peace and prosperity."

The Council of the Bouches du Rhone hopes that "the stability of our institutions, better appropriated to the genius of France, may allow Prince Louis Napoleon to complete, for the grandeur and repose of the country, the work he has so gloriously commenced."

The Council of Correze calls for stability of institutions. "The present will be more prosperous (it says) if the future be founded to-day."

Dordogne prays for "the duration and stability of the power conferred by the people, for the sake of saving the country from new revolutions."

Eure et Loire desires to see the military power of the Prince secured for ever from the attacks of parties.

The Council of the Gironde call on the Senate to exercise its right in favour of "giving to the Government of Louis Napoleon the form and stability called for by the interests, the genius, and manners of France."

The Council of the Indre demands that the era of revolutions be closed by the establishment of hereditary power.

Indre et Loire sees the hand of God in the act of the 2d December, and expresses profound gratitude for all measures of the Prince President

The Council of Isère hopes that "our national institutions may be placed on a broader and more durable basis"

Maine et Loire expresses confidence and gratitude; as also do the Councils of Marne, Mayenne, and Morbihan.

The Lower Pyrenees goes a little further in calling for consolidation of power; and the councils of the Upper Rhine, Tarn, and Yonne express gratitude and devotion.

The Council of Loire-et-Cher (Blois), demands that Prince Napoleon be proclaimed Emperor of the French.

The Council of the Côte d'Or (Dijon) invites the Senate to devise means of perpetuating the Government in the hands of the heir of the Emperor.

Several of the Ministers who have been elected to the chairs of these councils have left Paris in order to preside at them; and on Tuesday the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Magnan, in addressing the Council General of the Lower Rhine as their chairman, made the following important statement.

"Yesterday, at the moment when I was taking my leave, the Prince President told me that he was engaged in considering the formation of a strong and solid military reserve, which, without compromising the respect and dignity of France, would enable him to effect the economies which he desires to introduce in the public taxation. Then, after having saved France from anarchy, as he says, as much as lies in his power, to diminish the charges that press on agriculture, that nurse of a people, and that press too on property and on industry. Let us second the beneficial intentions of the Chief of the State. Let us aid him in our spheres to render France prosperous, and so satisfied that there shall be but one wish—that of living and dying under the government of a Prince firm, enlightened, and benevolent."

The inhabitants of Aulnay, in the department of the Aube, have addressed a petition to the Senate, in which, after demanding that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte be elevated to the imperial throne, they require "the suppression of universal suffrage as respects municipal and canonal elections, that system being the sole cause of the dissensions and ferments of discord which, since 1831, divide the smallest districts into two hostile camps, and disturb local tranquillity."

Various other indications are not wanting to show how France is preparing herself to accept as a matter of course the proclamation of the Empire at an early period. The following is an instance:—A dinner was given on the 15th inst. by the Prefect of the Jura, at which he proposed the toast of "To the Prince and to the Emperor," prefacing it with these words—"Gentlemen, we now celebrate the *fête* of Saint Napoleon. I rise to propose to you a toast in honour at the same time of the Emperor and King Napoleon I., and of the Prince President Napoleon II." The principal members of the clergy, the magistracy, the army, and the municipality were present. Again, we find it stated that on Sunday last the President, accompanied by the Commander-in-chief and the chief of the staff of the National Guards of the Seine, proceeded from St. Cloud at twelve o'clock to Versailles, where he passed in review the body of cavalry quartered in that town. The cry raised by the lancers and the cuirassiers was, without exception, that of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" After the review a reception took place of the authorities of the town and of the department. The grand water-works, played, and added to the animation of the scene. A display of fireworks was given at dusk, and the President returned to St. Cloud at nine o'clock.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister for Foreign Affairs signed two treaties, on Sunday last, with the Plenipotentiaries of the Belgian Government, the first reciprocally guaranteeing all property in literary works and works of art; the second making certain modifications in the Customs tariff.

Two decrees have been published—one abolishing the present export duties on raw and milled silk, and the other assigning certain drawbacks to various products, having salt for their basis, as well as to bottles, soap, and large looking-glasses.

The electoral college of the 3rd circumscription of the department of the Seine is convoked for September 26, to elect a deputy to the *Corps Legislatif* in the place of General Cavaignac, declared by the legislative body to have resigned. The 4th electoral college of the Seine is also convoked for the same day, to name a deputy to the same legislative body in the place of M. Carnot.

The warnings to the journals, both in Paris and the provinces, continued to be administered with the most harassing pertinacity.

The *Journal de Toulouse* has been suspended for two months, it having been twice previously warned. An article containing an attack upon the Emperor Napoleon is the reason assigned for this extreme proceeding.

The low price at which the *Moniteur* is now sold has greatly interfered with the circulation of the other journals. The *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel* have, therefore, found themselves compelled to reduce their annual subscription list; and other proprietors, it is thought, will shortly follow the example, or abandon their publications altogether, as the newspaper press is now all but in a ruined condition.

UNITED STATES.

The fisheries question still continues the prominent topic of intelligence from New York, the latest advices from which are dated the 11th instant.

In the accounts from Washington we find it stated, under date the 10th instant, that the President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, had had an altercation of serious character with the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, on the subject of the fisheries misunderstanding with Great Britain, and that Mr. Webster was about to retire from the Cabinet. In confirmation of this, it is added that several waggon-loads of furniture belonging to Mr. Webster had been shipped on board a Boston packet, and that Mr. Webster had written to a friend that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business, and retire.

Further seizures of American vessels found within the prohibited three-mile distance by the British authorities are announced. A schooner, which arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. from Prince Edward's Island, reported the seizure of the schooner *Eton* for fishing off the islands. The vessel was reported to have been in a calm at the time, and fully three miles from land. The fishing schooner *Florida* was seized and taken into Charlotte Town on the 6th inst. It was stated at Boston that an American fishing vessel within the prohibited limit had been fired into and sunk by a British cruiser, for refusing to come to when ordered; also that the condemnation and sale of the American schooner *Corral* had been ascertained to be wholly illegal, as the seizure was a mistake, and intended for another vessel.

The *New York Herald* says, there is reason to believe that the Japan expedition has been abandoned.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed Commodore M'Auley, of the Pacific squadron, to send a war vessel to the Guano (Lobos) Islands, on the coast of Peru (South America), to protect the interests of American citizens who might be there. The Government of Peru have lately, however, endeavoured to give proof to the United States Government that they have exercised, not any rights of ownership of the Lobos Islands, which the latter do not appear to think quite conclusive

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, had been nominated as Minister to England.

THE CHOLERA.

This frightful scourge of the human race is at the present moment devastating portions of central Europe sufficiently near to this country to awaken the attention of our sanitary authorities; so that when the plague does reach this country, as it most assuredly will, it may not find us unprepared, as on the occasion of its last awful visitation. It is advancing from Poland in two directions, viz. north and west.

In Prussian Silesia, to the city of Warsaw, and all along the Polish and Russian frontier, the progress of the disease is rapid and its mortality great. In the village of Landsberg, in Silesia, the official report, confirmed by the chief president of the province, states that there had been, up to the 17th inst., 246 cases, which is nearly 25 per cent of the whole population, and that of these, 109 cases, or 10 per cent. had proved fatal, 62 had recovered, and 75 were still under treatment. The last return is to the 19th. The total number of cases to that date had been 267, of which 114 were fatal; 84 were cured. In the village of Krzyszawowitz, two miles from the town, the proportion has been still greater, as 49 per cent. of the population has been attacked.

In Gdrowa, from the 16th to the 20th, 71 persons had been attacked by the disease, of whom 36 had died: in all, up to the latter date, there had been 378 cases, of which 175 were fatal. The reports still give hopes that the pest is really abating, as the cases for the last two days had declined in number, though in those seized with it it appeared in a very malignant form. It is especially severe in the villages, where the proportion of deaths is still greater than in the towns. At Przygodzice, 70 persons, or full one-eighth of the inhabitants, had been carried off.

From Warsaw the accounts are equally deplorable. The police report of the 13th inst. shows that nearly half of the cases ended fatally. On the above date there were 550 persons attacked, of whom 244 died, 203 were recovered, and there remained under treatment 1483. The alarm among the population of the city increases.

At Pletschen, in Posen (Polish Prussia) the daily number of deaths in a population of 5000 was, up to the 20th inst., from 15 to 20. In Jarocin and Neustadt, from the 3d of July to the 14th of August, 147 persons had been attacked; 54 had died, 47 recovered, and 46 remained under treatment. Dobrzyca, Klonowo, and Philadelphia had been severely visited; up to the 14th of August, of 1500 inhabitants, 300 had been attacked; 68 cases were fatal, 11 only were cured, and there were 130 still under treatment. In all these places no medical man, and generally the insufficient medical assistance throughout all districts, increased the evil. A further return from Dobrzyca to the 18th, states that to that date there had been altogether 205 persons attacked; of whom 114 died, 93 recovered, and 98 remained under treatment. The disease was most virulent during the 15th and 17th. On the latter day there were 19 deaths, on the 18th only 12. The same report states that the epidemic has now appeared in the villages of Strzyzewo, Wilcza-Haniand, in Polish and German Kamnitz-Haniand, and in Karmin-Haniand, all in the frontier district of Posen and Poland. It appears also to be following the course of the Weichsel northwards to the shore of the Baltic, and in the marshy districts about Marienwerder it is raging with great severity. Three villages, Gnojau, Lichtenau, and Neuteich, have lost two-thirds of their inhabitants, though what proportion by death cannot be exactly ascertained, as all who could possibly do so have fled from the infected districts to the towns towards and on the sea coast, Dirschau, Dantzic, Elbing, and Marienburg. The last accounts report some fatal cases both in Elbing and Dirschau.

The Originating Causes of Asiatic Cholera.—A correspondent of the *North British Daily Mail* makes the following just observations on this subject: —"Reasoning from what happened in 1832 and 1847, Asiatic cholera will, in the course of a few months, penetrate to every works, visit Glasgow for the third time, to sweep into the grave thousands of its citizens. I believe it won't prove of material use towards the prevention of this fearful scourge, were it well understood that the two principal causes seem necessary for its production. The first is an unknown change in the constitution of the elements, or an unknown agent present with them, now, for the third time, moving steadily on from east to west—from Hindostan to Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, to the British Islands, and hence to America and the West Indies. The second factor seems necessary to fix the first in its transit, and consists in that miasmatic poison arising from putrifying animal and vegetable substances left exposed in the alleys and neglected receptacles for filth in over-crowded towns, and especially in those parts of them which are ill-supplied with water and incompletely drained. The first factor is a disease-producing condition of the human body, brought on by the employment of improper articles of food, especially such as lead to looseness of the bowels, and by the habitual use of intoxicating drink. The first of these factors may perhaps be beyond the limits of human control, but the second and third are, in a great measure, within our own power; certainly, indeed, we are bound by every motive we to put in operation our protective means against them early enough; and there can be little doubt that if either of them could be annihilated the first factor would pass over us without mischief. Cleanliness, then, and temperance are the preventives of cholera; dirt and drink beckon it and welcome it to the scene of its destructive dealings with human life."

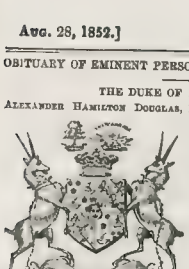
Treatment of Englishmen in the Austrian Dominions.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 14th, has a letter, dated Lombardy, August 8, with the following:—"An occurrence has just taken place here, which threatens to again disturb the good harmony existing between Austria and England, which has been re-established for some months. An English Lord, visiting Verona, was there caught in the act of drawing the fortifications, and as a punishment for his arrogance on being arrested, was imprisoned for a couple of days. The affair happened about six weeks ago. The English Lord" is a Mr. Newton, who, visiting Verona on pleasure, very naturally repaired to the ramparts, "Murray in hand." The Austrian sentry, seeing an Englishman there with a book in his hand, thought it proper to arrest him, as reasonably engaged in preparing a plan of the fortifications. Remonstrances were in vain. The Austrian guard conveyed the English gentleman to prison, where Mr. Newton was detained for five hours, during which time he was brought before the commissary, and his luggage was minutely searched. Of course nothing was found to compromise him; still he was taken to prison. The commissary ordered all out of the room on his speaking in English, the person on which he was arrested. He wrote to Marshal Radetzky, who referred him to the governor of the town, from whom he could, however, obtain no redress. Before being conducted to the place of confinement, he enquired where he could send to the hotel, or pass by it, to obtain some refreshment, not having had anything to eat for the last five hours. He was assured of being permitted to do so; but even when he was led from into a common prison, occupied by two other men—the one a deserter, the other a common culprit—and actually kept there without a morsel of food until the next morning. At the expiration of that time he was set at liberty as innocent of the charge. During all steps taken at Verona towards obtaining redress of no avail. Mr. Newton, on arriving at Venice, referred the matter to her Britannic Majesty's Consul resident there. He subsequently saw General Benedict, who behaved in a most gentlemanly manner, but seemed to believe that some insult must have been offered to the commissary. This was, however, by no means the case. Up to the present moment no redress has been obtained for this arbitrary imprisonment of an inoffensive British subject. On leaving Venice, Mr. Newton was stopped by the *employé* at the railway station, who knew him to have been under arrest at Verona on a charge of sketching the fortifications, his railway ticket was taken from him, his luggage again minutely searched, and he was detained beyond the hour of departure. The authorities refused to indemnify him for the loss of his railway ticket, or his detention.

The Prussian General, Von Wrangel.—From Berlin, under date the 23d inst., we learn that General von Wrangel had a narrow escape at one of the great reviews in South Russia, where he is at present on the special invitation of the Emperor. In leaping a ditch his horse fell and broke its neck; though it rolled completely over its rider in the fall, the General was unhurt, and set out the rest of the manœuvre.

The Sabbath.—South-Eastern Railway.—An effort is making by many of the clergy of Kent to induce the directors of the South-Eastern Railway to discontinue the running of trains on Sundays after half-past six in the morning, or before the hour of half-past five in the evening. A memorial has been presented to the directors on the subject, signed by about 100 of the clergy connected with the stations upon the line, and is approved and countersigned by his Grace the Archbishop, and two archdeacons of this diocese. Mr. G. F. Herbert, the Secretary, in a reply dated August 16, and addressed to the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, Pluckley Rectory, Kent, states that—"The memorial has been considered by the directors, and I am instructed to inform you that it will receive their further attentive regard."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON DOUGLAS, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, Avon, Polmont, Mackanshire, Innerdale, Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, in the peerage of Scotland; Duke of Brandon and Baron of Dutton in the peerage of England; Premier Peer of Scotland, Duke of Chatelherault in France, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, and a Knight of the Garter, was the elder son of Archibald, the ninth Duke, by his wife, Harriet, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway: he was born the 3rd October, 1767. His youth, after the period of education, he spent in Italy: he there acquired considerable taste, experience, and judgment in the fine arts; and throughout his long subsequent life he was a warm patron of art and of every artist who sought his aid. He first bore the courtesy title of Marquis of Douglas; and as such held a seat in the House of Commons for four years. He was returned for the ancient borough of Lancaster, in 1802, jointly with Sir John Hunt, defeating Mr. Fenton Cawthorne by a majority of 280. His career in the House of Commons closed on the 28th of May, 1806, when he was appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in which capacity he remained at the Court of Russia till the month of July, 1812. Immediately before Lord Douglas proceeded to St. Petersburgh he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. On the 4th of November in the same year (1806), he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Dutton.

On the 16th February, 1819, he succeeded his father as tenth Duke. His Grace filled the office of High Steward at the coronations respectively of William IV. and her present Majesty. He was elected a Knight of the Garter in the year 1836. In politics his Grace was a Whig, and always held firmly to his principles. He was a consistent Liberal in times when being so brought but odium and suspicion. His high and honourable character, and his benevolent disposition, gained him general popularity. A trait of his private generosity deserves to be here recorded. His father had left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of his younger son, the late Lord Archibald Hamilton, a man well known in public life and long a member of the House of Commons. The Duke, on being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with 20,000. The Duke's eldest sister was Lady Anne Hamilton, the well-known confidential friend and companion, throughout her trials and troubles, of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate consort of George IV. Some thirty years ago, during the unhappy and unbecoming scene which then agitated the public mind, Lady Anne Hamilton enjoyed no small amount of popularity. She died the 10th of October, 1846.

The Duke of Hamilton married, the 26th April, 1810, Susanna Euphemia, second daughter and coheiress of the late eminent author and architectural genius, William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, and granddaughter of the William Beckford of Fonthill, who, though never in trade, and the representative of an ancient family, was an Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of the City of London; and whose abilities and patriotic spirit achieved an honourable and memorable fame. The Duke of Hamilton, by his marriage with this lady (who survives him), has had issue an only daughter, who married, in 1832, Henry Pelham Clinton, now Duke of Newcastle, but was divorced from his Lordship in 1850; and an only son, his successor, William Alexander Anthony Archibald, the eleventh and present Duke of Hamilton, born February 19th, 1811, who married, 23d February, 1843, the Princess Marie, youngest daughter of the Charles Louis Frederick, reigning Grand Duke of Baden, by his consort Stephanie de Beauharnais, who was daughter of Claude, Count of Roches-Baritaud, the representative of a younger branch of the Beauharnais family. It is from this Duchess of Hamilton that the mother is cousin of the late Empress Josephine, and of her grandson, the President of the French Republic.

Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, died on the 17th inst., at his mansion in Portman-square.

His Grace was the representative of two of the greatest houses in Europe—Douglas and Hamilton: the former by male, the latter by female descent. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the early glory of the Douglases: if a long line of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest rank of honour, and connected with the most august houses in Christendom, can add importance to a name, there is not one in this empire more dignified than that of Douglas. The family has been connected with the first nobles of Scotland, England, and France, and it has intermarried no less than seven times with the royal houses of Scotland, and once with that of England. The martial and chivalrous spirit of the race is proverbial—

The Douglases were heroes every age.

The Hamiltons were second only to the Douglases in historic eminence. By the marriage of Sir James Hamilton, sixth Lord of Cadzow, with the Princess Mary, daughter of King James II., his descendants became next heirs to the Crown of Scotland.

Hamilton Palace was made, by the taste of the nobleman whose death we are recording, one of the noblest residences in Europe; and it probably contains a greater collection of precious curiosities and rare works of art than the abode of any man under the rank of a Sovereign. In what is really solidly valuable, it far surpasses Chatsworth as it is, and Stowe as it was. But the collection at Hamilton was the great work of the late Duke's long lifetime; and is the result of his exquisite taste, varied learning, vast wealth, and anxious search. The surrounding park is of great extent and diversified beauty: on one side it is bounded by the full sweep of the broad and majestic Clyde; while, at the distance of about two miles from the palace, it is intersected by the river Avon, which runs between two lofty and precipitous banks, dividing the hill crowned by the Chateau of Chatelherault from the grand old forest of Cadzow, the ancient residence of the family during the first centuries of its existence in Scotland.

CHIEF JUSTICE BENT.

JEFFERY HART BENT, Chief Justice of British Guiana, whose death has just occurred, and who, for nearly forty years, occupied the judicial bench in several of our colonies, and had the honour of holding the commission of four successive sovereigns, was the eldest son of Robert Bent, Esq. (a descendant of a very ancient Lancashire family), who, at one period of his life, was intimately and politically connected with Charles Fox and the leading members of the Whig side, to which party his son continued attached during his life. Chief-Justice Bent took a respectable degree at Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, in 1806. His first judicial appointment was in 1814, when he was sent out to New South Wales as Chief Justice, upon the application for assistance from his brother, Ellis Bent, Esq. then Judge-Advocate, and sole judicial officer in that colony. Upon these two brothers devolved the entire task of modelling the judicial system of the then infant colony; and to Mr. Ellis Bent must be attributed the credit of its first legal constitution. Mr. Ellis Bent finally sank under the labours he had to undergo and the difficulties he had to encounter; and, upon his death, his brother, the Chief Justice, returned home. In 1819, or 1820, Mr. Bent was appointed Chief Justice of Grenada; and from that period to the time of his death, with the exception of two years' leave of absence, he continued to reside in the West Indies, in the exercise of his high legal functions. His last appointment was Chief Justice of British Guiana, which he obtained in 1836. During the lengthened period of thirty-two years he established for himself throughout the entire of our West India colonies, the very highest reputation as a sound constitutional lawyer and an independent and upright judge. While Chief Justice of Grenada, he carried many useful legal reforms, and acquired great and deserved popularity from the stand he made against the illegal interference of the Governor and Council with the liberty of the subject and the independence of the Bench. He was, in consequence, suspended by the then Governor. After a lapse of three years, and a lengthened investigation before the Privy Council, the Chief Justice's conduct was fully vindicated and approved of, and the colonial authorities were directed to reinstate him, and pay the arrears of his salary, amounting to £2000. These arrears, however, he never succeeded in getting.

Chief Justice Bent was uncle to the Right Rev. Robert Bent Knox, D.D., present Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; his Lordship's father, the Hon. Charles Knox, late Archdeacon of Armagh, having married the Chief Justice's sister. The Chief Justice, through his mother, who was of the Hart family, claimed descent from Lord Cheney.

DR. HERBERT MAYO.

THIS gentleman, a distinguished member of the medical profession, and the author of some popular and esteemed works on medical science, was formerly senior surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Professor of Physiology at King's College, London. He wrote, among other books, the following: "Outlines of Human Pathology and Physiology," the "Philosophy of Living," and a well-known work on the truths contained in popular superstitions. His death occurred on the 15th inst., at Hadwellbach, near Mayence, on the Rhine.

WILLS.

The will of Silvestre de Souza Telles, a merchant of Lisbon, was proved in the Prerogative Will Court on the 11th of August, by his widow Donna Leocadia Sanguina de Souza Telles, the sole executrix, the property in this country being estimated at £50,000. Having no children, he has left to his godson, who resided with him, a large amount of his property, and has bequeathed liberally to Catholic charities; he directed that he might be conveyed to the grave by men from abroad, from the mendicity almshouses, who shall be paid, and a distribution of alms made to all poor persons present thereat; 100 masses to be said for his soul in the presence of his body, both on the day of his death and interment, 300 rees being given for each mass; and, in continuation, 500 masses for his soul, 100 for his father, 100 for his mother, and 100 for all his other relations, 200 rees being given at each mass.

The late Lord Wenlock's will has just been proved in London; his Lordship having died possessed of personal property in this country amounting to £40,000. The will had been first proved in York, at the early part of this month (August), and was respectively granted to the Baroness Wenlock, his relict, for the use and the residue of the personalty; and at her demise the two younger sons and the daughter are to receive each an annuity of £1000 out of Sulinglieat and Kelfield. The present Baron holds the estates of Wheldrake and Yarum, and to his heirs is entailed all other real estate, whether acquired by profession or purchase.

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS are left under the will of the late Miss Abigail Fratten, formerly of the Row-road, Marylebone, but latterly of Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, which will be laid in the following proportions, for the demise of the annuitants under the will: -To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Jews, £2000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £1000; Society for Maintaining and Educating Orphans of Clergymen, St. John's-wood, £1000; Vicar and Churchwardens, for the Poor, of Stendon, Herts, £1000; Metropolis Churches Fund, £300; Colonial Church Society, £300; Church Missionary Society, £300; Shipwrecked Mariners' Friend Society, £300; St. Pancras Female Charity School, £100; Brompton Hospital for the Cure of Consumption, £200; Society for Enlargement and Building of Churches, £200; Lying-in Hospital, Lisson-grove, £100; Mendicity Society, £100; Episcopal Floating Church on the river Thames, £100; Prayer-book and Homily Society, £100; Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, Margate, £100; Blue-coat School, Westminster, £100; North London University Hospital £100; Bloomsbury Dispensary, £50, and to St. Pancras (General Dispensary, £50. The residue of her property to be divided in moieties, one to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the other to the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for the poor Widows and Sons of Clergymen. The personal estate paid a duty on £35,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE NEW CONVOCATION.—The returns of the New Convocation have not yet all been received, and in many instances, where the Bishop has to select from those returned one or more to sit in the Convocation, we have not yet heard the final result. We shall print the list as soon as it is complete.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. G. Colborne, to Dittisham, Devon. The Rev. Charles Frank Colchester, to Ockworth, Gloucestershire. The Rev. J. Farquhar, to Llanthewy-Skirrid, Monmouthshire. The Rev. H. J. Hutton, to Stoke Rivers, Devon. The Rev. F. E. Long, to Friars Portion, Tiverton, Devon. The Rev. Hardman Molineux, to Elmsett, Suffolk. The Rev. H. Nanney, to Firsby, with the vicarage of Orby, Lincolnshire, both in the county of Lincoln. The Rev. F. Thorpe, to Burton Overy, Leicestershire. The Rev. W. F. Wood, to Saddington, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. R. Bell, to Llantrisnent with Pertholey, Monmouthshire. The Rev. C. S. Calfin, to Minon-cum-Sutlingbourne, Kent. The Rev. R. Cooper, to Rushal, Norfolk. The Rev. J. Jones, to Newcru, with Pylleu, Pembrokeshire. The Rev. F. Neale, to Wootton, Beds. The Rev. J. N. White, to Walham, Norfolk. The Rev. George Griffith Williams, to Llanyody, Carmarthenshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. William Morrell Lawson, and Mrs. Lawson, on his relinquishing the curacy from his incumbency of Moseley Chapel, near Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. T. Scott, vicar of Weybridge, Northamptonshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Joseph Deans, vicar of Lamb, from the Sunday-school teachers of the parish; the Rev. J. C. Wood, curate of St. James's Church, Accrington, from the members of the female Bible class; the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, rector of Stock-Gayland, Dorset, from his friends.

NEW CHURCHES IN LAMBETH.—It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to erect two new churches in the extensive parish of Lambeth, one to the south of Upper Stamford-street—probably in Thomas-street—to be dedicated to St. Andrew; and another in the immediate neighbourhood of the Victoria Theatre, probably in Gilbert-street. In both cases temporary churches have been erected for the ecclesiastical districts assigned, and clergymen appointed as incumbents. Liberal contributions have been made in aid of the erection of the proposed churches.

The Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, has been appointed to an honorary canonry in the cathedral church of Worcester, by the Lord Bishop of that diocese.

An address, signed by the churchwardens and 730 inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Barking, Essex, has been presented to the Rev. Charles Henry Lipscomb, testifying their sincere regret that the rev. gentleman was about to be separated from them after having officiated at their church for a period of five years, during which his diligent, humane, and charitable execution of his sacred duties excited the gratitude and admiration of all.

The *Essex Gazette* says that the Right Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of Great Chart, has been seized with paralysis.

The Convocation of the Clergy for the province of Canterbury was duly prorogued on the 21st inst., by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, until Friday, the 22d day of October.

CLERGYMEN OF COLOUR.—We read the following in the *Union*:—"A very rare occurrence in the annals of the Church of France took place on Sunday last, being Assumption Day. In the church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, Mgr. Pallegoix, Bishop of Siam, officiated, and was assisted by the Very Reverend Father Santa Maria, a negro of the Kingdom of Congo, who has for years been bought as a slave in the market of Alexandria by an Italian priest, has since taken holy orders, and is now on his way to his own country, in order to spread the light of faith among his brethren there. M. Lacombe, a young priest of the Seminaire du St. Esprit, and the son of a noble family of the kingdom of Congo, officiated as deacon. M. Mikalowitch, distinguished both for his virtues and talents, who, after having miraculously escaped from Siberia, where he was kept in irons, the marks of which he still bears, has sought a refuge in the above-mentioned privileged church, officiated as archdeacon. Tunic, on that velvet throne, surmounted by a rich canopy adorned with ostrich plumes, were assembled the churches of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and, but for a mistake, the church of America would have had its representative. At the foot of the pontifical chair sat two young negro children in the costume of their country, who, by their simple and modest demeanour, added to the general edification. The *fête* will be long remembered with pleasure by the inhabitants of that parish."

SUPERSTITION.—The belief in sorcerers still exists in the country districts of Gallicia, and a singular instance of it occurred a few days ago. An inn-keeper at Jarcelowitze had his horse stolen, and laid a complaint before the judge of the village, one Lewy. This man immediately went to a peasant named Tubitz, who possesses great reputation in the neighbourhood as a sorcerer. "Who stole the horse?" said the judge. The sorcerer reflected for a few moments, and then said, "It is the peasant Wurbner." Without more ado the judge had Wurbner arrested, and condemned him offhand to receive one hundred and twenty blows from a stout stick. The castigation was duly administered by four stout executors. A complaint was subsequently laid before the superior authorities, and the sorcerer, the judge, and the four men who executed the sentence were arrested, and are to be brought to trial. Wurbner, the accused, enjoys a high character for honesty, and possesses so much property as to render it very unlikely that he would steal.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A poor woman, residing in the parish of Hunsingore, had occasion, one of the last few days, to leave her home and her two children for a short time. During her absence a pig entered the kite on, got at the youngest child (an infant in the cradle, and ate the flesh off one side of its face, as well as otherwise dreadfully mangling it. It is supposed that the little sufferer endeavoured to beat off the pig with its hand, the fingers of which had partly been eaten off.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ORANGE PROCESSION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, fifteen respectable-looking men, who had been out on bail, were placed at the bar of the Assize Court of Liverpool, charged before Lord Campbell, with having unlawfully and riotously assembled on the 12th inst., for the purpose of an Orange procession. As a former Number of our Paper we noticed the fact of the meeting of a large body of Orangemen on the day in question, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, in Ireland, notwithstanding the mayor had warned them by proclamation of the illegality of the intended procession. A large force of police patrolled the town on the morning of the 12th, and, by their persuasions and imposing appearance, aided by a deluge of rain, most of the Orangemen were induced to desist from their intention. A great number, who assembled near the monument of King William III., in the London road, refused to disperse on the warning of the police; and eventually many of them, including the prisoners, were taken into custody. On searching them some were found armed with loaded pistols, and with other weapons. Lord Chief Justice Campbell suggested that the prisoners should plead guilty. He said he had no hesitation in declaring that the processions were illegal, and always had been by the common law. The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of Thomas Nevill, who, it appeared from the statement of his counsel (Mr. Monk), was not armed on the occasion, pleaded "Guilty." Nevill was at once discharged, and the others were also allowed to depart on entering into their recognisances. Most of the Orangemen appeared adorned with the colours of their order. It was with much reluctance, and solely on the advice of the Lord Chief Justice, that they pleaded guilty.

THE WRECKERS AT THE NORE.—An investigation of considerable importance, arising out of the recent attack of the Southend boatmen upon the wreck of the *Newsom*, was brought to a close on Saturday last, the 19th inst., after three entire days' examination had been occupied in the magistrates' room at Rochford, when the leaders of the alleged wreckers were brought up on a summons, which had been issued at the instance of the owners and underwriters of the wrecked schooner. Their names are Henry Cellis, master of the *New Dart*; John Jomson, master of the *William*, of Southend; William Brown, master of the *Assistance*; Abraham Robinson, master of the *Hamburgh*; George Myall, of the *New Dart*; William Robbman, master of the *Susannah*; and William Robinson, master of the *Four Brothers*; and they were severally charged with committing the double offence of having, on the night of the 24th of July, "wrongfully carried away certain large quantities of stores and property from a stranded ship called the *Newsom*, then lying at the Nore sand;" and of "forcibly entering on board the vessel *Newsom*, without leave or consent of the persons in charge thereof." The bench composed the Rev. T. S. Scratton, chairman; the Rev. Dr. Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, in Scotland; Daniel Scratton, deputy-lieutenant of the county; the Rev. Calcutta White; and Mr. Jonas Taylor. The examination excited a vast amount of interest, as was evidenced by the crowded state of the court. Mr. Henry Horn, barrister of the Home Circuit, with Mr. Morgan, attorney of Maidstone, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Pelham, the London attorney, in conjunction with Mr. Wood, of Rochford, appeared for the defendants. A considerable body of evidence having been given on both sides, the Court was cleared, and after some deliberation, the Rev. Mr. Scratton (the chairman), in a brief address, acquitted the defendants of the first charge,—that they had wrongfully carried away cargo. On the second complaint, however, the bench were unanimously of opinion that it had been proved, and that they had entered on board the vessel without the leave or permission of the persons in charge. They, therefore, sentenced each of them to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned one month. He trusted that the lenient course the bench had taken would not be lost sight of, and that it would act as a warning to the men to be more cautious for the future in their movements against the will of those in charge. Notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions was given by Mr. Pelham and Mr. Wood against the decision of the magistrates at Rochford Petty Sessions, in behalf of the defendants. Acting under the direction of their solicitors, they refused to pay the penalty of £5 imposed.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—In the previous Number of our Paper, we noticed the trial of the Rev. James Nisbett, recently the curate of Strawley, in the county of Worcester, having been charged before the magistrates of the Worcester police-court, by Mr. Hughes, a solicitor, with a forged order and bill of exchange for £1000, purporting to have been drawn by Richard Mitchell "in favour of the prisoner, accepted by the latter, and made payable at Messrs. Scott and Co., bankers, Cavendish-square, London. On Monday, during the examination of the Rev. James Nisbett, who was remanded from last week, was again brought up before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Sidebotham, when evidence of a documentary character was given by Mr. Sidebotham, the solicitor employed by the directors of the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway Company, as was alleged. The whole of the depositions having been read over, and the prisoner having declined to enter into his defence on that occasion, he was committed for trial at the next assizes for the city of Worcester for forging and uttering the bill of exchange for £1000, to Mr. Hughes.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS.—In the Sheriff's Court of Liverpool on Saturday last before Mr. Bliss, Q.C., Thomas Jones and Williams Wilcocks, were tried and guilty of defrauding three intending emigrants of various sums of money, upon the pretence of sending them to Melbourne, Australia, advertising themselves as such in several of the provincial papers. The prisoners were sentenced to be each imprisoned six months, with hard labour.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—On Saturday last a Mr. William Cooper Hodgson, an attorney of hitherto highly respectable practice, pursuing his profession in Parliament-street, in the City, was arrested on Saturday last, on a charge of having forged an I O U for £1000. The name of the party whose name he is alleged was forged was that of Mr. Prickett, who is the mortgagee of certain property in Hull. On Tuesday the magistrates decided to commit the prisoner to the borough sessions, and stated that they would allow bail, himself in £2000, and two sureties in £1000 each.

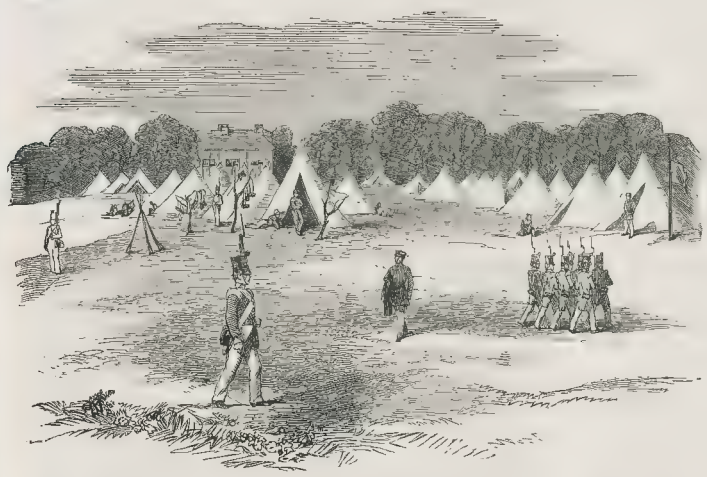
"THE LAW'S DELAY."—CHANCERY EXPERIENCE.—The cause of "Beckford *v.* Jaspar," begun above a hundred years ago, is now in a fair way of being wound up. The original plaintiff was Thomas Beckford, executor of one Jacob Pope, a merchant, in Madeira, and Edward Jaspar, also a merchant, as the original defendant. Jasper owed Pope £40,000, and Pope died in 1744, and in 1748 Beckford, his executor, filed this bill against Jasper, who died in 1754, he could put in an answer. The suit was revived against Jasper's executors, and in 1753 the cause was heard before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and referred to the Master to take accounts. In 1764 and 1772 further proceedings were taken, and £680 in Bank Stock and £55s. were ordered to be credit of the cause, which thus stood until 1851, when Mr. J. D. was admitted administration to Pope, the original testator, and revived the suit against Jaspar's representatives. The funds to the credit of the cause had, by accumulation of dividends, &c., amounted to £70,000. Waltham had to take out administration to five intermediate estates, and to pay £100 for the stamp duties. The case is now wound up by an order to pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court, and to share the remainder according to the respective rights of the claimants.

ROBBERY OF PAPER FROM THE WAR-OFFICE.—William Clout, and William Dowding, labourers, were charged before Mr. Henry, the police-magistrate of the Queen-square police-office, on Wednesday, with stealing a quantity of stationery and printed papers from the War-office, where they had been employed; and Mr. W. C. Bushell, chesemonger, of 24, York-street, Westminster, and Mr. John Lady, of 9, Paris-street, Pimlico, a retired tradesman, were charged as receivers of the stolen property. After a lengthened inquiry, in which it was stated that a cart-load of this paper had been traced by the police, and which was afterwards found at the house of Mr. Lady and Bussell were alone permitted to put in bail for their re-appearance when called on.

At Bow-street police-office, on Wednesday, Thomas Gill Phibbs, son of a respectable tradesman, was charged before Mr. Henry by his father with embezzlement. The prosecutor, who appeared much affected, stated that the prisoner had frequently taken his money, and lost it at betting-flats and at betting-offices. He was a good workman, and thought he could not be done without. The magistrate remanded him for a week, and refused to admit him to bail.

On Saturday last, the visiting justices of the county gaol of Appleby, after a patient inquiry into the conduct of some of the prisoners on the previous Thursday, who had committed a gross outrage on the turnkey, with a view to their escape from the gaol, sentenced two of the prisoners, namely, Moore and Thexton, who had been convicted of felony—to be kept in irons, and to be flogged. The other transport prisoners taking part in the conspiracy were ordered to be continued in close confinement. Isaac Bird, the turnkey, would most probably have been murdered on the occasion, but for the prompt, but new practice into operation may cause some confusion in the business of the Court, and that thus the practice may become discredited. It has had a short trial. The committee, therefore, felt it to be their duty to call the attention of both Houses of Parliament to this, and prepared a clause for increasing the number of judges, which was moved in committee in the House of Commons, but rejected.

REWARD OF MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—A few days since in the presence of the Police Commissioners, Police-constables Bushbridge and Alexander, of the D division, received from Mr. Levy, of the Red Lion Tavern, City-road, a very handsome acknowledgment of the important service they had rendered on the night of the 11th of March, when his premises were almost entirely destroyed by fire. On that occasion Bushbridge rushed up stairs through the flames, at the imminent risk of his own life, to the bed-chamber, and succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Levy and her three children from destruction. To him was presented a silver watch, with an inscription to the effect, that it was a mark of respect for his courageous conduct in saving the lives of Mr. Levy and her children. To the other constable Alexander a silver snuff-box was given, with an appropriate inscription for his vigilance in the timely discovery of the fire.



THE ENCAMPMENT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, CLARE.

THE RECENT FATAL ELECTION RIOT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, CLARE, IRELAND.

The fatal riot between the peasantry and the military, which took place on the 22d of July last, during the recent election for the county of Clare, at one of the polling-places for the county, the village of Six-mile Bridge, on the borders of Limerick, has led to a lengthened investigation before the Coroner and a jury of seventeen persons, which was brought to a close last week.

The riot arose out of an attempt of a large body of the peasantry to rescue from the custody of a party of soldiers of the 31st Regiment of Foot, a number of voters who were being thus brought to the poll under military escort, to prevent their being tampered with by the priests or their fellow-religionist electors, who, indifferent to all apprehensions on the score of their landlords' disapproval, were voting and exerting themselves generally in favour of the Liberal candidates. The military escort, as it entered the village of Six-mile Bridge on the morning of the election, was closely pressed upon by the peasantry, and, as it is alleged, stones were thrown, some of the soldiers knocked down; and the attitude of the people was altogether of so menacing a character, that the soldiers, who in the *mêlée* became separated both from their officers and Mr. J. C. Delmege, the magistrate in command, fired, as it would appear, without orders, and, as they themselves allege, in self-defence. The result was that six men were killed upon the spot and that several were wounded, one of whom has since died. At the coroner's inquest, the result of which we noticed in our late edition of last week, strong party feeling was exhibited on both sides, and the evidence was of a very contradictory character, some of it tending to exonerate the soldiers altogether, and to throw the blame of it upon two Roman Catholic priests, the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, who were present at the riot; while, on the other hand, there was evidence tending to show that the firing of the soldiers was unprovoked. This version of the case was that which obtained the credence of the jury, the majority of whom (12) returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mr. John C. Delmege, J.P., the magistrate who commanded the escort, and the following soldiers of the 31st Regiment, viz.: John Gleeson, James Postings, William Barnes, John Thompson, John Dwyer, James Sharpe, Thomas Clarke, and John Carter. The minority of the jury (5) were for acquitting Mr. Delmege, and returning a verdict of "Manslaughter" against certain soldiers whose persons were not identified. However, this latter, being nothing more than an opinion of the minority, had no effect upon the verdict. The soldiers and Mr. Delmege have since been lodged in Ennis gaol, to await their trial, bail for their future appearance at the assizes having been rejected by the Coroner.

During the investigation of the coroner's inquest, which lasted nearly three weeks, a large body of military belonging to different regiments, together with the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, who were implicated in the charge, and some constabulary, were encamped in a field adjoining the village of Six-mile Bridge (see Illustration); and immediately on the verdict being announced, the above-named soldiers were taken into custody, and marched off to Ennis gaol. The following morning the tents of the encampment were struck, and the various detachments marched off to their different quarters.

The law officers who have appeared in defence of the soldiers during the inquest are taking steps to have the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, the two priests above referred to, prosecuted on a charge which they say they can prove against those clergymen; viz. "of wilfully and maliciously inciting, on the 22d of July last, the people to a riotous assemblage and attack on her Majesty's troops in the execution of their duty;" and they are also endeavouring to have the soldiers and Mr Delmege liberated on bail; but nothing definite in respect to either of these matters has yet transpired.

SCENE OF THE RIOT AT SIX MILE BRIDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE SCREW COLLIER, "JOHN BOWES."

The first experiment of the carriage of coals by iron steamers has just been accomplished with perfect success by the *John Bowes*, a new iron screw collier, just constructed by Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the launch of which vessel was engraved in the Illustrated London News of July 17. The result of this first trial has proved that ere long we shall see the coasting trade performed by screw steamers, and thus prevent the encroachment now being made by railways upon the coasting trade.

The change effected by means of steam as an auxiliary power is truly surprising. Thus the *John Bowes* commenced loading her cargo of 540 tons of coals at Sunderland on a Wednesday at noon, to enable her to sail by midnight; and she completed her passage from thence to the collier docks attached to the East and West India Dock Railway, at Blackwall in 48 hours, working only at half speed, in consequence of the newness of her engine. By means of the hydraulic cranes erected at the dock her large cargo was discharged into railway trucks in the incredibly short time of 18 hours, thus enabling her to leave the dock for the return voyage on Saturday night.

Another facility for dispatch has been secured by the application of water ballast, instead of the costly operation of the usual mode of balasting.

The old colliers, which, upon an average, have not more than half the capacity, require upwards of a month to effect the voyage, which has been accomplished by this steam-vessel in less than a week. The coals thus delivered will be conveyed by the West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway, and deposited in *dépôts* so constructed as to screen the coals and shoot them into sacks without manual labour, the coals being by such expeditious means taken from the pit to the consumer's store in the short space of four days. This expedition must necessarily secure reduction of price. Irrespective, however, of these advantages, the improvements will be the means of introducing a superior class of vessels into our coasting trade.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JOHN BOWES" SCREW STEAMER IN THE COLLIER DOCK OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK RAILWAY.

THE NAVAL COMBAT ON THE SEINE, AT PARIS.

ANCIENT STONE FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Clapham Park, August, 1852.

THINKING it may interest some of your antiquarian subscribers, I send you herewith the transfer of a rubbing taken from a sculptured

ANCIENT SLAB FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

slab, of ancient date, recently exhumed during the excavations for Messrs. Cook's new warehouses, on the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard. It was discovered at a depth of about 25 feet from the surface, and appears to have formed a grave-stone or landmark, the lower part having been bedded in the ground and only roughly hewn, whilst the remainder of the slab is neatly squared.

The material is a rather friable oölite, probably Bath. The dimensions, when complete, were 1 foot 10½ inches wide by 2 feet 4½ inches long; 10½ inches of the lower part being buried in the soil; the thickness was 4 inches at the upper, and 5 inches at the lower, imbedded, and roughly finished end. The exact size of the sunk panel containing the sculpture is 18½ inches by 18½ inches.

The faces of the sculpture itself are flat, and come up to the general surface plane of the slab; the interstices are sunk out to a depth of barely ¼ of an inch, giving of course a relief to that amount.

The whole of the sculpture had received a coating of deep indigo-coloured paint, still very evident in places; slight traces of red are also visible, but are possibly stains of iron oxide.

The extraordinary figure of the animal filling the panel will be understood by the drawing. I would call attention particularly to the horned head and spurred claws, the combination of which seems eminently fantastic. A smaller head on the model of the principal one will be observed towards the upper right hand of the panel. The meaning of the scrolls and details surrounding the main figure I am quite at a loss to conjecture. The whole composition looks very mythologic, or possibly heraldic.

The only inscription is found on the left-hand edge of the slab, and extends from the top to a little below the bottom of the sculpture panel. A transcript is appended to the front view of the monument. The characters, which are Runic, are deeply incised; and indicate great antiquity of execution for the relic.

The slab was, I believe, broken in excavating, and the missing portion in the left-hand lower corner (which would have been all below the ground line) was thrown into one of the concrete trenches.

I have directed a cast to be made of the slab as it exists, which I shall take the liberty of forwarding to the Society of Antiquaries, on their reassembling, conceiving that a double interest attaches to national monuments of an archaic age when discovered in the most ancient portions of our metropolis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. KNOWLES, Jun.

THE PARIS FETES.—NAVAL COMBAT ON THE SEINE.

THIS mimic fight was fully detailed in our Journal of last week, at pages 142 and 143. We now engrave the scene with the gaily-decked frigate, *La Ville de Paris*, and the two attacking steamers; the Havre long boats; part of the Quai parapets, and the spire of the Invalides above; the President's splendidly decorated tribune on the Quai D'Orsay, &c., with the busy episodes of the sham fight.

DEPARTURE OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP FROM BARNSTAPLE.

ON the 18th instant the first vessel ever fitted out at Barnstaple as an emigrant ship was towed down the river, with a number of her passengers on board, and anchored in Appledore Pool, previous to sailing or Liverpool, where she has since proceeded, to take in the remainder of her complement. The new vessel is a clipper ship, named the *Lady Ebrington*, built by Mr. John Westacott, of Barnstaple, and commanded by Captain George Harris. She classes A 1 for fourteen years, at *Lloyd's*, and her registered tonnage is 400 tons. She is one of several vessels that have recently been built by Mr. Westacott, from models by Mr. Norman of Liverpool, and is pronounced by competent judges to be both in model and finish a very beautiful specimen of ship building. An immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the departure of the ship and passengers from Barnstaple, thronging the piers and opposite banks of the river, and several rounds of artillery were fired in honour of the event. A large party of gentlemen breakfasted in her saloon after the ship came to an anchor in the pool. The *Lady Ebrington* is understood to be the first of a line of ships to be built for the North Devon Shipping Company.

DEPARTURE OF THE "LADY EBRINGTON" EMIGRANT SHIP FROM BARNSTAPLE.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT LEEDS; BEHNES, SCULPTOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE PEEL STATUE IN LEEDS.

The inauguration of the bronze colossal statue, raised by subscription, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, in the borough of Leeds, took place on Friday se'nnight, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The site is an open angle, between the Court-house, the Coloured Cloth Hall, and the Commercial Buildings. The sculptor is Mr. Behnes, who, it is said, has received £1800 out of the £1750 which were subscribed in Leeds for the purposes of the testimonial. The design of the statue is good, and the likeness faithful. The right hon. baronet is represented as addressing the House of Commons, his left arm resting on his hip, and his right holding a roll of paper. The figure is 8 feet 6 inches high, and was cast in one solid piece at the works of Mr. F. Robinson, in Pimlico. It is the first instance in which so large a piece of workmanship has been moulded in one entire mass, and the experiment has been highly successful. The basement of the pedestal on which the statue is placed is of grey Aberdeen granite, and the shaft and mouldings of red Aberdeen granite, finely dressed, but not polished. The only inscription is the word "Peel," engraved in simple characters on the shaft. The summit of the pedestal is 11 feet 6 inches in height, and has been erected upon a foundation of 6 feet of concrete and 2 feet 6 inches of ordinary masonry. The area of the base is 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. The weight of the masonry is 37½ tons, and of the statue 2 tons, the total measurement of solid masonry being 370 cubic feet.

At twelve o'clock at noon a procession from the Court-house (headed by Mr. Read, the chief constable), of the chairman of the committee (Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.), the Mayor (Mr. J. H. Shaw) and corporation, the sculptor (Mr. Behnes), the committee, the borough magistrates, and the invited friends, having arrived at the site, a flourish of trumpets was sounded, a flag was hoisted on the top of the Court-house, a salute of artillery was fired, and amidst the enlivening strains of music from the band of the Yorkshire Hussars, the statue was uncovered, and was saluted by a loud and prolonged cheer from the vast concourse.

Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., then advanced to the front of a temporary platform adjoining, and delivered the inauguration address, in which he reviewed in eulogistic terms the political career of the late Sir R. Peel.

Amongst the gentlemen who were present on the occasion were the Earl of Harewood, Mr. J. H. Shaw (the Mayor of Leeds), Mr. Edmund Denison, M.P., Sir George Goodman, M.P., Rev. Dr. Hook (Vicar of Leeds), Lord West, Major Stuart, Captain Albany, Lieutenant Tinley, Fitzwygram, Dr. Logue, Lieutenant Boothby, Captain Featherstone, R.N., Captain Ward, &c.

In the afternoon a large party of the nobility, gentry, manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen partook of a sumptuous banquet in the Music-hall in honour of the occasion. Mr. Beckett, M.P., in the chair—at which various appropriate toasts and speeches were delivered; amongst them, "The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel," which was drunk in solemn silence.

At Montrose a similar event took place on the following day (Saturday last). The statue was erected by the subscriptions of the inhabitants; and, after a very able address from Mr. A. Foote, was delivered over in their name to the Right Hon. the Provost of the magistrates and town council, who were present on the occasion. The statue was executed by Handyside Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and is considered a very fine work of art. It stands in the High-street, opposite the house once belonging to the famous Marquis of Montrose.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 29.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 30.—Abolition of Slavery Act passed, 1833.
Tuesday, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.
Wednesday, September 1.—St. Giles. Partridge shooting begins.
Thursday, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666, O. S.
Friday, 3.—Battle of Worcester, 1651. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
Saturday, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

Sat. last	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
1 50 2 11	2 32 3 0	3 20 3 45	4 14 4 50	5 30 6 10	6 45 7 15	8 5 8 35

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.

A portion of the American press and people, aided and abetted for temporary and party purposes by one or two leading American statesmen, seems at present disposed to be pugnacious. Hardly has the great Cod-Fish Question been ended, if ended it be, than a new pretext for squabbling has been discovered. The Lobos, or Seal Islands, lying about forty miles eastward of the coast of Peru, form the subject of the new war of words. When these islands, long neglected, were found to contain large quantities of valuable guano, the Government of Peru at once laid claim to their sovereignty—and being a poor as well as a rapacious and deeply-indebted Government, it endeavoured to establish a monopoly. The British Government, on being applied to for information by a body of British merchants interested in the trade, acknowledged that the Peruvian claim was just and well founded. This decision was to some extent popular in England, because the English creditors of the Peruvian Government are not only great in number, but because they are naturally anxious for the often-promised and vainly-expected payment of their dividends. Bondholders are but bondholders; and it does not, of course, signify to them, in that capacity, if their good fortune and that of Peru, in possessing the guano islands, be turned to the disadvantage of all consumers of guano, by the monopoly price which Peru is likely to put upon the article. But the Americans, it would appear, do not admit the right of Peru to these islands. It is alleged on their behalf that they are so far from the mainland as to be the common property of the world; or, if that plea be untenable, that they are American by the right of prior discovery. In support of the second plea, they state, in a document signed by Mr. Webster, that "it is quite probable" that one Benjamin Morell, jun., the master of a New York schooner, "who visited these islands in 1823, may justly claim to be their discoverer." But this loose assertion, and the looser reasoning founded upon it, all fall to the ground. Geographical works published long previous to the alleged discovery by Benjamin Morell, jun., mention these islands; and some of them, moreover, make mention of them as Peruvian. One volume, published in London so early as 1705, says—

> Lobos is an island in the south sea of America. It lies in the southern latitude of six degrees twenty-four minutes, and five leagues distant from the main. 'Tis called Lobos de la Mar, to distinguish it from Lobos de la Terra, which lies nearer the main. Lobos or Lovos is the Spanish name for seal, of which there are a great plenty about these islands.

This is of itself sufficient to dispose of the American claim to them on the pretext of prior or first discovery. With regard to the allegation that these islands are the common property of the world, we only wish, for the sake of British agriculture and commerce, that they could be proved to be so. If the United States could profit anything by a free trade in guano with these, or any other islands, Great Britain would profit still more. But what the loud-talking party in America really desire, is not the free delivery of the Lobos Islands to the commerce of the world, but their appropriation by the United States. As far as British interests are concerned Peru may as well possess them as the Government of Washington. The agriculture of Great Britain and of the world will be none the worse, and the English bondholders will be all the better, for the confirmation of the Peruvian and the defeat of the American claim. But in neither case will this country be drawn into a dispute, though, for their own purposes, a noisy section of American politicians may bluster, as if a war with somebody or anybody was to grow out of these very simple and very intelligible circumstances.

If history be philosophy taught by example, what a lesson may be learnt from Smithfield,

> Which, like a toad, ug'y and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in its head:—

the fine old hard pre-eminently British gem, Consistency. It has always been a nuisance. It has, for ages, preserved to itself that character as jealously as if obstinate persistency were the brightest jewel in the civic crown. From the days when it was called a "rude rough place" for bull-fights and man-fights, to those when *Bardolph* bought his master's horses there, and when it was the great Roman Catholic fire-place for roasting heretics, down to the present time—when it tortures its victims by means of rusty-droves and spiked goads, or by a subtler destroyer than fire and sword, poisoned air—Smithfield has never been anything else, even by accident, than a nuisance. Like Belshaft's will, also, it has been not only consistent itself, but is the cause of consistency in others. There are members of the Corporation of London who cling to it with the desperate tenacity of certain wild animals when their meals of offal are in danger. With unswerving constancy they have defended and advocated Smithfield through—not good report, for that never existed—but through evil report: they have battled valiantly against public indignation. In the face of indisputable evidence, they still deny that Smithfield is, or ever has been, a nuisance; but declare, *contrà*, that a market for live oxen, calves, sheep, pigs, horses and donkeys—a market which is a rendezvous for drovers, horse-coupers, knackers, and costermongers; a market which is (because of its confined space) an arena for all sorts of cruelty; a market which congregates around it establishments for slaughtering, gut-spinning, bone-boiling, and fellmongering—that such a market is not detrimental, but improving, to a neighbourhood; that in the intervals of business it forms a charming promenade for wives and daughters, and makes a pleasant and healthful playground for young children; that the air, enriched with evaporating ammonia, has an effect upon the system decidedly fattening; that, in short, a live cattle market, with all its noxious concurrents, is, rather than otherwise, a blessing to a crowded district.

The public at large, however, which strongly differs from these opinions, despite the persevering constancy with which they have been urged for nearly half a century, has decided that Smithfield Market is a nuisance, and one that shall be no longer borne. The Smithfield Market Removal Act was passed; and the grim consistency of the lovers of the market was, it was supposed, utterly quelled. But it only slept. Deprived of their vested rights in the gigantic nuisance, the City Corporation caused it to be indignantly declared in Parliament that no inducement should tempt them to have anything whatever to do with any new market that was not in the densest part of the densest city in Europe. A merciful Legislature, however, gave them six months to repent; and on the very last day of that six months the City returned to its allegiance to King Dirt. An ancient, a revered, and profitable nuisance was not to be readily given up; and, although the act was passed expressly to abolish the gratuitous evils, and to mitigate the unavoidable nuisances of a live cattle market, by having it removed from too dangerous a proximity to human dwellings, yet the market committee of the city of London have determined to increase rather than to abate the nuisance by placing it—with an accession of detestable but unavoidable accompaniments—in the nearest and most crowded suburb they could find. In choosing the land which lies between Islington and Camden Town (known as Copenhagen-fields), they have acted precisely as if they had long successfully withstood an indictment for continuing an intolerable nuisance inside a man's house; but, having at last been beaten, had revengefully evaded the law by removing it into his garden.

That part of the Marquis Camden's property which has thus been threatened with invasion forms one of the handsomest suburbs of the metropolis. It joins the Regent's Park to the projected new Finsbury Park by means of a broad road flanked with picturesque detached residences. It consists entirely of handsome villas, which can never be converted into shops, or such edifices as are requisite near the boundaries of a live cattle market. The Islington limit of the proposed site is nearly as densely populated as the immediate neighbourhood of Smithfield is; and so closely do some of the new houses press upon it, that they must be pulled down to afford sufficient space. To show the tendencies of the district, it is only necessary to state that every foot of the ground to be bought by the City Market Commission has been already planned out to be covered with ornamental habitations of the best class; and one of the first steps of the Commission was to offer to the architect who had made the plan, a compensation of £3000 for the loss of his job. Copenhagen-fields is under two miles of direct distance from Smithfield; consequently, in order to reach it, cattle will be driven as dangerously through the streets, and the accumulation of sewage will have to pass under them, as heretofore. To crown all, that indispensible element, water, is so scarce that the present inhabitants complain of limited supplies. In short, to place a new metropolitan cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields will be utterly to evade the intention of the Smithfield Removal Bill, and to intensify the nuisance which the City magnates have ever so zealously and so successfully cherished and preserved.

Happily, to every step in the completion of this gigantic mistake the consent of a Secretary of State is necessary. That has fortunately only been given to the first step. Let us hope that it will be so far withheld as to strangle further active proceedings in the matter; and by causing the new market to be removed to a more distant and less deleterious site, close the History of a Nuisance.

Composition of Parliament.—The New House of Commons comprises the large number of 101 barristers and 18 attorneys returned. Of merchants, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers there are 99, and to these classes 20 bankers and 2 brewers; while of occupations more sparingly represented may be mentioned 1 architect, James Bell; 1 builder, Mr. Mears, Hums, Brady, and Michel. An exact estimate can scarcely be formed of the railway influence, but 11 of that interest are certainly present in the persons of Messrs. Glyn, Hudson, Waddington, Laing, M'Gregor, Chaplin, H. Brown, Cobbold, Cuthbert, Lawrence Stephenson, and Romilly. Smaller directors and endless shareholders will be found among all classes in the House. The army is fully represented by 67 of its members, while the navy can only count 13. The Irish peers present in the Lower House are Earl Annesley, Viscounts Barrington, Galway, Monck, and Palmerston, and Lord Hotham. Since the Reform Act not a Parliament met without some popular member being returned for two places, and having to take his choice between them. But no such occurrence marks the present Parliament. Knaresborough, however, has returned a superabundance of members, from the accident of equality on the poll; and death has occasioned three vacancies, in the cases of Messrs. Duncombe, Watson, and Granger. The closest contest has been Youghal, while in the large number of 167 places there was no contest whatever.

Registry of Vessels.—It has been deemed advisable to cause a case to be submitted to Dr. Addams Attorney and Doctor-General, who has given their opinion as follows:—"That the registering officers are bound to carry forward or continue on the certificate of registry endorsements of unsatisfied mortgages once recorded, until they are discharged, whether they be first, second, or subsequent encumbrances; and that any second or subsequent mortgagee might, if he sustain damage through the omission in question, maintain an action against the registering officers," and the authorities have, therefore, directed that the above opinion of the law officers of the Crown be communicated to the proper officers of the Customs at the several ports of the United Kingdom for their information and future government in the matter.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The celebration of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Thursday, has been the chief feature in Court life during the past week. This event was marked with the customary rejoicings among the Royal household and dependents of the regal demesne of Osborne. In the morning a musical serenade was performed under his Royal Highness's windows, by the band of the Royal Marines; and in the evening a grand dinner party took place, at which a Royal and distinguished circle were present.

The regatta on Friday se'nnight was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, the Princess Helena, and the Prince Arthur. On the same evening Duke George and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, attended by Madame Jaffimovitch and M. Chrontschoff, arrived at a quarter before seven, on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday last her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended divine service at Whippingham parish church.

On Monday the Earl and Countess of Derby arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Baroness Speth, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, and Mr. Gibbs.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and attended by the Countess of Desart and the Hon. Mary Seymour, drove over to Carisbrooke Castle. The Royal dinner party on the same evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Baroness Speth, Lady Suffield, and Baron Knesebeck.

The Court will leave Osborne at an early hour on Monday morning for Balmoral, travelling, as stated last week, by Basingstoke, Reading, Gloucester, Birmingham, Derby, York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived in town on Wednesday evening from Chatsworth, where his Royal Highness has been visiting the Duke of Devonshire since Tuesday last.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Nemours arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last, and took up their residence at Dingley's Royal Hotel. After partaking of refreshment, the Princes and three of their *attachés* proceeded in an open carriage to Kalliness Cove, returning late the same evening to Falmouth.

The Prince and Princess of Capua and family are passing the season at Eastbourne, Su sex.

The Grand Duchess of Russia leaves this country, *en route* to the Continent, this week. Her Majesty's steam-packet *Fire-fly*, Master Commander Smith, was at Cowes on Thursday to embark the carriages and suite of her Highness, and to convey them to Dover; and on Saturday (this day) the *Fire-fly* will convey her Highness and suite to Ostend.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister has returned to town from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset have left Beaufort House for the beautiful retreat, Llangattock, in Wales, where their Graces and family propose staying a few weeks, previous to taking up their residence at Badminton for the hunting season.

The Duke of Devonshire is seeing company at Chatsworth, where a large party, at the invitation of his Grace, are grouse shooting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro are making a tour of the German baths, and are not expected to return before November.

The Earl of Granville arrived in town on Monday from the German Spas, and has since joined the circle visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

The Count and Countess Worowzow Daschkau, accompanied by the Countess Irena and suite, and Prince Theodore Paskevitch, *aide-de-camp* to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, arrived on Sunday last at Mivart's hotel, from St. Petersburgh.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Holyhead, on Sunday afternoon, by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company's steam-ship *Scotia*, from Kingstown. The noble Viscount and her Ladyship proceeded on to Bangor, where they passed the night.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh has gone on a tour in Germany, and are expected to be absent about three months.

Lord and Lady Brougham have a select party at Brougham Hall. The noble and learned Lord purposes to stay at the Hall until after his birth day (or the 19th proximo), and then will go to Cannes for a few months.

Marriage in High Life.—On Tuesday last, the marriage of Henry Charles Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres, Northumberland, with the Hon. Edna Stonor, third daughter of Lord and Lady Camoys, was solemnised in the private chapel at Stonor, by the Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lartington-hall, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. Henry Birks, domestic chaplain.

Testimonial from the Prince of Wales.—A very gratifying testimonial was presented to Mr. Bullmore, boatswain of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The present consisted of a gold chain and chain, and was given under circumstances that reflected great honour on the recipient; her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and several of the lords and ladies of the Court being present.

Mr. Stafford, M.P., the Secretary to the Admiralty, has forwarded a contribution of ten pounds to the fund for relieving the distress of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the *Birkenhead* steam ir'gat.

The children of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, with their military band, visited "Wyld's Great Globe," in Leicester-square, on Wednesday afternoon. The boys were much gratified with their treat, and since the new system of education has been adopted, the children seem familiar with every "quarter of the globe." The little soldiers looked remarkably well.

The new lead mine discovered on the property of the Marquis of Downshire, in the county of Down, gives indications of a very rich yield, the ore found as yet proving to be of a first-rate quality. A company is at present driving a level across several parts.

We learn from Vienna, of the 20th inst., that the Emperor had granted pensions to a great number of officers and privates engaged in the Hungarian revolution.

The working-men in the principal towns in the county of Northumberland are collecting penny subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable testimonial to be presented to Sir George Grey, as a mark of their regard of his high personal character and political integrity.

"Dieu et mon Droit" was the *parole* of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle the French were defeated; and in remembrance of this signal victory, he made it a motto of the Royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained. *From Notes and Queries.*

Mr. Feargus O'Connor.—This gentleman's health is rapidly improving under the care of Dr. Take, of whose *manes de santé* he is an inmate. Moderate diet and restriction from intoxicating liquors, together with abundant exercise, and the absence of excitement (political, pecuniary, and personal), have brought round this favourable result. As yet Mr. O'Connor has not been allowed to see his friends.

The Fire on board the "Severn."—The committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the Royal West India Mail Company, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the fire on board the *Severn* on her last homeward voyage, made their report, which has been submitted, as requested, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having reviewed the evidence before them, they say that they "are of opinion that there are no means whatever of ascertaining the cause of such fire taking place; that it occurred in a very contracted space in the after run of the ship, where nothing was stowed but some tanks containing fresh water; that there was no communication between this place and the other parts of the ship, except by the hatches and grating leading to it from the principal saloon; that the company's printed regulations upon the prohibition of naked lights, the extinguishment of cooking fires and of all lights at fixed hours, for visitation of the ship every half hour during the night, for having a fire station bell and means prepared for extinguishing fires, appears to be carefully drawn, and (in the case of the *Severn*) to have been strictly executed." In reference to the efficiency the boats of the *Severn*, they state that they have found upon inquiry "that the *Severn*'s six boats were capable of carrying in safety at least 330 persons, being 30 persons more than that ship had on board during the voyage."

Extraordinary Robbery.—Charles Boadle Singleton, a boy about fourteen years of age, was on Monday committed for trial by the magistrates at Whitchaven on the charge of plundering the Whitehaven Junction Railway Company to the extent of between £80 and £100. One of the keys of the money drawer in the office, which was missing some time ago, was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was apprehended in the act of opening the drawer in question, and of helping himself to the money therein contained, upon one of his many clandestine afternoon visits to the place. Before the discovery of the real thief one of the clerks in the office had been dismissed upon suspicion of being the delinquent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—Mr. Chandler, who was elected Sheriff of London at the last Common-hall, and who was known to have come forward most willingly as a candidate for the office, and was backed to a man by the longshore men at the election, has not only since fled his intention not to serve the office, but has already paid the £500 penalty. The excuse which Mr. Chandler has made to the friends who proposed him to the livery is, that the large business of the house to which he belongs will require his particular attention in consequence of the delicate state of his father's health, which has been for some time on the decline.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S VENISON DINNER.—The customary annual venison dinner given by his Grace the Duke of Bedford to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, was celebrated on Thursday evening, at Richardson's Hotel, Farringdon-street. His Grace contributes towards this annual feast the solid and substantial donation of two fat bucks and two fat does, which were prepared and placed on the festive board, with their palatable accessories. On the present occasion about sixty-five of the principal inhabitants of the parish sat down to table, a little after seven o'clock. After the cloth was withdrawn, Mr. M. Hughes, the Duke's churchwarden, was voted into the chair, when the usual toasting and speech-making began.

ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following notice has been issued at the New Palace at Westminster: "The usual weekly distribution of tickets to the public will be discontinued until further notice in consequence of its being necessary to close the Houses of Lords during the recess of Parliament.—(Signed)—WILLOUGHBY DE EREsBY, Great Chamberlain."

CLOSING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Notice was issued on Wednesday that the British Museum will be closed to the public from Tuesday next, the 31st instant, until the 10th of September. Many great improvements and additions to the valuable collections of minerals, &c., have been made lately, and a better classification of the glass cases, so that by referring to the Catalogue there will not be that trouble as heretofore. The splendid library during the recess is to undergo a minute examination as to the proper classification of works and rare manuscripts which it contains—a desideratum that has been long wanting for the convenience of the various literary characters who frequent that national institution to refer to them. The magnificent bronzed and gilt gates at the front entrance are now entirely finished, and are considered a masterpiece of workmanship, not only by native visitors, but foreigners from all parts of the globe.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—It is stated that the authorities have in its contemplation to purchase the extensive property of the Earl of Harrington, situated at Old Brompton, for the purpose of erecting a new National Gallery. The Government are said to be favourably disposed as to the site as a most eligible place for the building.

THE LAST OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Palace is now a desolate blank, and in a few days every portion of the upper part will be taken away, human trade of vans being engaged daily in the transfer of the materials to Sydenham. At the close of the week will come the "diggings;" and many unthought-of treasures are expected to be found. The flooring will have last to be taken up, and the most extraordinary prices have been offered for the privilege of searching the ground underneath, where it is expected many valuables will be found, as great room was afforded in the flooring of the Great Exhibition for valuables to pass through. The model lodging-house erected by Prince Albert are also demolished.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The twelfth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Stephen Bird, Esq., a director, occupied the chair. The report, which was adopted, set forth a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the company to the 30th of June last, from which it appeared that the former, including a sum of £298,174 12s. 6½d., as per statement submitted to the half-yearly meeting upon the 31st of December, 1851, amounted, from the commencement of the company, to £295,719 3s. 4½d. The disbursements had been the same, and exhibited a sum of £1030 to the credit of the company, being a deposit in the hands of the company's bankers. The revenue for the present year to £2891 1s. 10½d., free from liabilities, with the exception of the costs of the pending law proceedings against the London and North-Western Railway Company.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at one o'clock on Wednesday, in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; David Waddington, Esq., M.P., the chairman of the company, in the chair. In the report of the directors, it was stated that there was a net disposable balance of £73,006 18s., and out of this sum the directors declared a dividend of four shillings per share, which amounted to £68,276 8s., carrying forward to the credit of next year the balance of £4736 13s. After a warm and lengthened discussion, the report was adopted, and the ordinary business of the meeting disposed of.

FAREWELL CELEBRATION.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Clapham and its vicinity was held at the parochial school-rooms, for the purpose of hearing from Mrs. Chisholm a statement with reference to the prospects of emigrants of the labouring class in the Australian colonies. The Rev. W. B. W. Bowyer, rector of the parish, presided. Mrs. Chisholm commenced the proceedings by describing the endeavours made by Mrs. Chisholm and her husband to promote the comfort and welfare of the working classes during their voyage to, and on their arrival in, Australia. She stated that during a few weeks £3000 had been forwarded to this country by persons who had emigrated to Australia, for the purpose of enabling their relatives to follow them to that country. Mrs. Chisholm then proceeded at some length the system of emigration she recommended, and with which the public are familiar, and expressed a hope that, as the subject had been taken up by one of the largest shipowners in London, measures would speedily be adopted for affording better accommodation to married emigrants. In the course of the procee tings it was stated that the rector had that evening received a letter cautioning him not to sanction the proceedings of Mrs. Chisholm because she professed the Roman Catholic religion. Mr. Bowyer stated that he had thought the manly and proper course was to show the letter to Mrs. Chisholm; that he considered that lady was entitled to the thanks of the meeting for the services she had rendered to Australian emigrants; and at his suggestion three cheers were given for her. It appeared further on this subject, both from statements made by Mr Samuel Sidney, and from Mrs Chisholm herself at the meeting, that the Chaplain of the Bishop (of the Established Church) of Sydney, New South Wales, had, from direct inquiry, satisfied himself that Mrs. Chisholm was not and would not be actuated by sectarian prejudices or predilections in the exercise of her benevolent exertions to improve the condition of the poor emigrant of whatever religious persuasion he might be. The actual state of the case, viz. Mrs. Chisholm's impartial and active benevolence, was appreciated by the meeting, which cheered cordially for her, and success to her undertakings, at the close of the proceedings.

THE PROPOSED WATER SOURCES FOR THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday last a large party of scientific and literary friends, accompanied by several ladies, were entertained by Mr. F. O Ward at an *al fresco* dinner. On the gathering grounds near Farnham, from which it is proposed to draw the pure "bill top" water supplies for the metropolis. Amongst the guests invited were Sir Char es and Lady Fox, the Abbé Faylair, the Count and Countess Mansel, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton Milnes, Mr and Mrs. Coningham, Professor and Mrs Royle, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Meehi, &c. Mr. Ward demonstrated in a popular quality of this "bill top" water, as compared with "valley bottom" by the application of the soap test and other chemical re-agents. The contrast this exhibited was most striking—the bill top water remaining brilliantly pellucid, while the earthy valley bottom water assumed a clouded appearance, exactly like that of the compound which schoolboys designate "skyblue." After witnessing these experiments, and tasting the cool fresh water drawn direct from the mouth of the main gathering tube, the party drove to Tilford-bridge, beneath which flows a perennial stream of equally pure water from the upland of trust, called the Hindhead, in quantity sufficient for the despotic supply of London, as Mr. Ward showed by reference to the engineering of Messrs. Ramsell, Bateman, and Clarke, the eminent hydraulic engineers. From Tilford a most picturesque and romantic drive, alternately through thick woods, over open turf, and down steep narrow lanes, brought the party to Waverley Abbey, amidst the ruins of which an excellent dinner was spread on the grass along "bright water jug" sparkling symbolically in the midst, surrounded by vessels of the same element in the stalks of the ice, from which cream also, and bottled-covered bottles, protruding pleasantly, divided the attention of the company. Mr. F. O Ward, on returning thanks for the proposal of his health, referred to the presence of the ladies as a token of the interest excited by the pure "bill top" water agitation, and an earnest of the success which at no distant period must crown the efforts of the sanitary reformers to bring about the desirable abandonment of the sewage-tainted "valley bottom" for ever supplies. He also mentioned the curious fact that six centuries ago the Cistercian monks, who inhabited Waverley Abbey (amidst the ruins of which they were then dining), had abandoned every Way, though flowing beneath their windows, and had resorted to a distant hill for pure so t water, which they collected and conveyed to the abbey in subterranean pipes, closely resemb ing those laid down on Hungerford for the supply of Farnha n, and recommended for the supply of the metropolis. Those ancient waterworks of Waverley, he added, were planned and executed, according to the old records, "with great pains and difficulty" by a monk called "Brother Simon," a name oddly enough identical with that of the present able City officer of health, who is now, six centuries later, strenuously advocating the adoption of a similar system for the supply of London. Mr. Ward concluded by expressing his earnest hope that such a "bright water jar" as embellished their repast might sparkle at no distant period on every table in London—from that of our Gracious Queen, who, amidst all the luxuries at her disposal, cannot yet command a draught of pure water—down to that of her humblest subject in the meanest alley of the metropolis. The day, which passed most brilliantly, terminated with music and dancing in the crypt of the old abbey.

FINSBURY GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The usual general quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this charity was held on Wednesday evening, in the board-room of the institution, Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell. The report, after stating that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of the charity was fully an average, called upon the public to come forward and support the committee in their endeavours to relieve the sufferings of the sick poor. A day having been appointed for a sermon to be preached on behalf of the funds of the dispensary, the meeting broke up.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this charity was held in the board-room, Bloomsbury-square; J. Nell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the average annual expenditure hith rto exceeded £2000, being at the rate of about £5 5s. each patient. The number of patients admitted during the past half-year was 895, being an increase of 228 on the previous half-year. The funds were on the increase, but were not fully adequate to the requirements of the hospital. The report was adopted.

CITY SOUP KITCHEN.—On Thursday this institution, which is situated in the new street leading from Ho born to Cle kenwell, known as Victoria-street, was opened by the Lord Mayor. The objects of this institution are of a similar character to those which have been established with such beneficial results in other parts of the metropolis; and, in addition to providing comfortable lodging for the houseless, and substantial meals for the destitute, combines the advantages of a free register for servants, a school for domestic training, free advice, &c. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the benevolent individuals, to whom this and kindred ins itutions are mainly indebted for establishment and increasing success.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—On Thursday this excellent society celebrated the birthday of its patron, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by a festival to the pensioners, in the grounds of the almshouses, at Walham-green. The tables were well supplied with roast beef and plum-pudding, which the pensioners amply enjoyed; and the festival terminated with a ball, which was extremely well attended.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special court of commissioners was held on Wednesday at the Sessions-house, Newington-causeway; present, Mr. R. Ash (chairman), Captain Vetch, and Mr. Lawrence Hodges. The secretary reported that on the 21st of August the balance in hand was £3782, out of which payments were ordered to the extent of £1401, leaving an available fund of £2381. The Court then proceeded to hear summonses against defaulters on rates.

THE NEW CATTLE MARKET.—The anticipations of the intended new cattle market becoming immensely are already being realised. Lines of building are already marked out in the beautiful fields between Portess-terrace, Kentish-town, and the Highgate Cemetery, in such a manner that, in continuation of the new town along Maiden-lane, north of the Copenhagen-fields and the Brecknock Arms, brick walls will soon cover one of the most delightful spots near London. The magnificent view of Highgate from Portess-terrace will be spoil ed; and the scene ery—the most picturesque of all the metropolitan places of interment—edged in between town habitations. The futility of all that has been done by the Legislature on these subjects is thus made apparent by a single speculation, which will bring an extensive population close around the new market.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE POST-OFFICE.—In consequence of the recent extraordinary increase of duty at the Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the messengers in the Inland-office, upon the middle scale of wages, have received notification from the Postmaster-General, of the intention of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury to increase their salaries. A considerable number of additional messengers are also to be appointed, at £65 per annum. Some of the senior men in the London District offices have been informed, also, that a slight increase is to be made in their weekly pay. These increases, however, by no means affect the interests of the general body of these useful public servants, many of whom are much disappointed in consequence.

ST. PHILIP'S, BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday last, an excursion party of about 1000 persons, consisting of working men and their wives, with the teachers and elder scholars of the St. Philip's Sunday-school, accompanied by the clergy of the above district and the church wardens, proceeded by steamboat to the pleasant village of Kew, on the banks of the Thames. Refreshments provided in the gardens of Mr Maguire. The enjoyment of the excursionists was enhanced by the performance of an excellent band of music, and the day was spent in the most happy innocent amusements, unmarked by those excesses which, unfortunately, too often disgrace the pleasure of the working classes. The expenses were defrayed partly by the sale of tickets, and partly by private subscriptions.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—On Sunday and Monday a fleet of merchant ships, numbering 346 sail, of all classes, came up the Thames, and were entered at the Custom-house, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to upwards of 61,000 tons. Of this vast number, 192 were foreign and colonial ports, 124 were colliers, and 42 employed in the coasting trade, and from Ireland and the Channel Islands. By far the greatest proportion of the foreign arrivals are from Russian and Prussian ports, there being no fewer than 64.

WRECK OF THE OLD ADELPHI PIER.—On Wednesday one of the barges composing the Adelphi Steam-boat Pier, now used by the Gravesend and Margate steam-boats, came in contact with a large coal barge, and, with it a considerable portion of the bridgework necessary to the formation of the pier, and rendering it a complete wreck. Workmen have been employed in repairing the damage done to the pier, and a watchman has been placed there, as near as possible, the inconvenience which, as a matter of course, must arise from the untoward circumstance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as the Royal Victoria Assembly Rooms, belonging to Mr. Moss Phillips, Beaumont-street, Mile-end-road, which in a short period of time destroyed that establishment, with its contents, including valuable chandeliers and paintings. They were, however, insured. The adjoining tavern was also seriously damaged.

STRANGE AFFAIR.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man, apparently an engineer, brought a boy about fourteen years old, in a state of insensibility, to King's Co lege Hospital, where he placed a sovereign in the hands of the porter that he had fallen down stairs, he instantly decamped. The latter hurried in a one of the wards for Mr Bridgwater, the house surgeon. On that gentleman examining the boy, was surprised in a dying state, there was no person present to say who he was, where he came from, or how his hurt was occasioned. The medical gentleman being guided by appearances, treated him for a concussion of the brain, but was unable to say if he laboured under any other injuries at the same time.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SPORTING MAN.—On Tuesday last Francis Thibaut, aged forty-six years, who had been formerly a jeweller, printer, and tailor, but who was lately a sporting character, was found dead in his bedroom, No. 17, Broad-street, Golden-square. Deceased had recently come into about £600 worth of property. Death resulted from disease of the heart.

THE CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS HAVING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—The practice of conveying in public carriages patients having fever, small-pox, and other contagious diseases has often been reprobated by medical men, and shown to be a fruitful source of the spread of contagion; and the Board of Guardians of the Holborn Union, have therefore resolved upon discontinuing the practice, so far as relates to the conveyance of such patients from the Union Workhouse to the hospitals, and to provide a carriage for the special purpose. The same carriage intended to be provided will not exceed £6 or £7; and, as it will be drawn by men, the motion will be easier to the patients than cabs or omnibuses.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday last were 1025, 500 males, 525 females; total, 1025. The deaths during the same time were: males, 581; females, 503; total, 1084. The official report states that the health of London is still depressed by the prevailing epidemic. 208 deaths were referred to cholera, 18 to diarrhœa, 16 to fever, the latter 16, of the former 176, were children under the age of 15. Two old people died of cholera, 19 of diarrhœa, which was also fatal to 13 persons of the middle age of life (20—60). Scarlatina, the most destructive disease to children, carried off 27 boys and 22 girls. Forty persons, comprising 25 adults, died of typhus, 4 only of measles, 13 of hooping-cough, 14 of small-pox. Within the last three weeks small-pox has declined. Consumption destroyed 140 lives, 81 males, 59 persons died of disease of the heart, 41 of pneumonia, 2 of bronchitis, 22 of cancer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer at Greenwich was 29 770 inches, nearly four-tenths of an inch higher than it was in the preceding week, and it was nearly equal to the reading on the 30th of July, 1834. The mean daily temperature of the air was 61·8°, or 1° above the average; at the highest it was 73·5°, lowest 50·3° in the air; 94° once in the sun, 43° once on the grass. The temperature of the polluted Thames was, at the highest, 66·5°, at the lowest, 62·5°. The air, on the whole, was dry, for the dew point (54°) was 8° below the mean temperature, yet 1·91 inch of rain fell in the week. On Tuesday, the 17th, between seven and half-past seven P.M., there was a severe thunder-storm, and rain fell to the depth of 0·25 inch in five minutes. A second storm occurred about eleven P.M. The wind was variable and generally tranquil, for, on an average, it only moved at the rate of 57 miles a day.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.—The NEW LAW LIBRARY, a small volume, containing some of the most every important subjects, by Mr. Peter Burke, the barrister, and author of other well-known works on patents and copyright, have just appeared. One of these treatises, "The Patents Law Amendment Act, 1852," and the "Internationally" details the recent statutory changes in our patent system, and connects them with the former law, as it still remains. The other treatise, "The Law of International Copyright between England and France, in Literature, the Drama, Music, and the Fine Arts," is produced both in French and English, and gives a summary of the copyright law of either country; and also full particulars of the International Convention, and the mode of obtaining protection under it, for the productions of authors, dramatists, composers, and artists. Both books are clearly and intelligibly written, and are likely to prove of much immediate utility; for, with such assistance, lawyers, and, more especially, those unlearned in the law may arrive at a ready comprehension of the patent and copyright legislation, the benefits of which some way or other come really home to every one.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The *Turf* Calendar for next week, to make up for the lack of "features," makes a strong numerical show. The meetings, all provincial, and all of the second class, are thus arranged: Monday—Stourbridge and Eccles. Tuesday—Lincoln and Westbury. Wednesday—Morpeth. Thursday Stirling and Newport. Friday—Marlborough and Bridgnorth. Of the above, Eccles will occupy three days; Marlborough only one; the others will run two days each.

AQUATIC FIXTURES: Monday—Regatta at Southwark and Lyme Regis. Tuesday—Royal Northern Yacht Club Regattas at Rothsay, &c. Wednesday—Local Quay Regatta. Thursday—Lancaster Regatta.

CRICKET FIXTURES: Monday—All England Match at Thkeston; Match (United Eleven) at Newmarket; Match between the one-arm and one-leg Pensioners at Kensington Oval; and Broughton v. Leeds, Clarence, at Leeds; and a benefit match at Sunderland. Tuesday—Romford v. City Club, at Islington. Thursday—Match (United Eleven) at Gravesend; Nottingham v. Surrey, at Nottingham. Friday Broughton v. Rusholme, at Broughton.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A tolerably full attendance and a large outlay on Daniel O'Rourke, Carscara, and Cinesa, for the events quoted underneath; the general business was flat.

LEAMINGTON STAKES.
7 to 1 agst Torpichorus.

ST. LEGER.

6 to 4 agst Stockwell	3 to 2 agst Songstress	13 to 1 Harbinger
4 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke	12 to 1 ——— Carscara	

DITTO.
12 to 1 agst Ornestes , 20 to 1 agst Cinesa

THURSDAY.—The decline of Songstress to 5 to 1, layers, was the only alteration in the St. Leger betting. No other race was mentioned.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES.—Forest Deer (Sabin), 1. Miss Goldsmidt (Arthur), 2.

The KING JOHN STAKES.—Gossip (Pettit), walked over.

The SCRRET and MIDDLESEX STAKES.—Bilberry (G. Palmer), 1. Hesse Homburg (Pettit), 2.

RUNNYMEDE STAKES.—Azael (Barker), 1. Merry Peal (W. Abdale), 2.

RAILWAY STAKES.—Heroine (Flatman), 1. Woodlark (Hiett), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—Blood Royal (Hiett), 1. Heroine (Flatman), 2.

MAGNA CHARTA STAKES.—Pride (Sabin), 1. Twistneck. (G. Marp), 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Frantic (Flatman), 1. Dame Tattle (Hammond), 2.

The AMATEUR STAKES.—Bordeaux (Mr. L. Fox), 1. Reuben Bunnoo (owner), 2.

The EGHAM STAKES.—Amber Witch (Kendall), 1. Woodlark (Hiett), 2.

BARNET RACES.

The MEMBERS' PLATE was won, in two heats, by Mr. Smith's Mountain Dew (J. Smith) beating Flora M'Ivor and five others.

The GREEN MAN HANDICAP did not fill.

The FREE HANDICAP was won, in two heats, by Mr. Allen's Wee Mickey (Mr Fredericks) beating Gala and five others.

The LADIES' CUP was won, in three heats, by Fidgetty Girl (Bonnett) beating Flora M'Ivor and The Girl.

The BARNET HANDICAP did not fill.

The FREE HANDICAP was won, in three heats, by Flora M Iver (R. Sherwood) beating Brebs and five others.

The RAILROAD RACE was won by Gala.

DERBY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The PRODIGE STAKES.—Babette, 1. Rose of Harwick, 2.

The GRAND STAND SPAKES. f. by Herman Plaloff, 1. Don Carlos, 2.

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE.—Aaron Smith, 1. Weatherage, ".

The MAIDEN PLATE was won in two heats by Hafod, beating Lilar and two others.

THURSDAY

The CHATTWORTH STAKES.—Songstress, 1. Babette, 2.

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Fog Circus, 1. Assault Ally, 2.

RADCLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

The HEATON PARK STAKES.—Audubon, 1 Game Tommy, 2.

The WILTON CUP.—Little Davie, 1. Mary Nobbins, 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Enoch, 1. Young Norval, 2.

TUESDAY.

The STEWARDS' CUP.—Lough Bawn, 1. Babette, 2.

The RADCLIFFE ST. LEGER STAKES Day and Martin, 1. Lady Hesketh, 2

The FREE HANDICAP.—Imagination, 1. Evadne, 2.

COWES REGATTA.—The match for the Squadron Cup on Saturday last was broken off by the committee of the Club, when the *Mosquito*, *Arrow* and *Aurora* had nearly reached Dunnose, because the schooners engaged in the race were becalmed some miles astern, apparently without the prospect of a breeze. The match was appointed to be run afresh on Monday, and the same yachts, with the exception of the *Aurora*, in consequence of Prince Albert's Cup on Thursday so'night, contended for the prize. The signal gun was fired, and the yachts started precisely at ten o'clock from the station-vessel at Cowes Castle, and were their course to the westward. On passing Hurst Castle, the time for the four leading yachts stood thus:

	h.	m.	s.
Aurora	12	15	45
Arrow	12	13	0
Mosquito	12	15	30
Claymore	12	19	55

A breeze here sprang up, and the two leading yachts first catching it, they stood over to the Needles in good style, rounded under the yoke. The *Arrow* were took the lead, which she kept all along the back of the Wight to Cowes Roads, where the *Mosquito*, then about three miles astern, having passed the *Aurora*, got ahead of the *Arrow*, and the latter also, a few seconds round the *Aurora*, and kept the lead till off Osborne, when she was becalmed, and the *Mosquito*, running up with what wind there was, passed her, and rounded the flag-boat at Cowes at 10.11, the second gun greeting the *Arrow* six minutes later.

CRICKET.—On Monday last a match was played at Barton, between the clubs of King Edward's Grammar-school and the East Somerset Zingari eleven, in which the former won by ten wickets. Score—School, 69 and 3; Zingari, 21 and 34

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES IN A THOUSAND SUCCESSIVE HOURS.—James Jones, a young man about twenty-five years of age, commenced, on the 14th instant, at Holyhead, the serious task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours—one mile and a half each hour. He has undertaken to accomplish this feat for £100, subscribed by a number of persons in Manchester and Salford; the money to be forfeited, of course, if he fail. Jones, who belongs to London, has already accomplished the Barclay feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which has so often in recent years been exceeded by our modern pedestrians, and by the same number. He is dressed in a jacket and vest, in a light-fitting flannel dress, and alternately walks in strong laced boots and light slippers of mixed leather and India-rubber. Up to the end of last week, Jones had walked 924 miles. The time necessary for his completing his arduous task will be six weeks all but eight hours. The general opinion is that Jones will win the prize.

SPEARING EXTRAORDINARY.—One day last week a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Lancaster who is remarkable for his eccentricities, went under the impression of spearing fish. He waded about for some time without meeting with any success, but at length he got his foot upon a fine flounder, which at all events he determined to secure. He poised his spear—his foot formed a most excellent mark—and with one vigorous effort he transfixed both the fish and his foot. There he stood, unable to move; the spear being a barbed one, he could not draw it out. He shouted for assistance, and his cries being at length heard, the blacksmith of a neighbouring village was despatched to his aid. It was a work of time, but eventually the prong of the spear was cut off and extracted. The unfortunate fisherman was conveyed home and placed under medical aid, but as last we yet been able to learn his recovery announced.

PROHIBITED JOURNALS.—Mr. James Hogg, an Englishman, was tried on Saturday last by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, on the charge of having introduced into France the prohibited political publication called the *Nouveau Bulletin Français*, first published in Brussels, but now in London. It was proved that on the 6th of July last the Customs officers at Boulogne discovered, in a case containing natural flowers, a false bottom, in which were 800 copies of the *Bulletin*. The case was addressed to Mr. Thomas, Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Vivienne, and the Customs officers allowed it to be forwarded. A few days after, Mr. Hogg claimed the box at the hotel. He was called on to say who he was, and a search was made in his residence. A list of addresses of different persons to whom, it is supposed, the *Bulletin* was to be sent, was found. The tribunal condemned him to six months' imprisonment, and 3000f. fine. The copies of the *Bulletin* seized were ordered to be confiscated.

PLEASURE.—English gentlemen (Messrs. Mansfield, Compres, and Thompson) have undertaken to go from London to Constantinople in their own boat. They arrived at Regensburg on the afternoon of the 10th, and excited much interest. Their little vessel is built of beautiful mahogany. It is 25 feet long, and rather more than three feet wide in the middle. It is exceedingly elegant. It is rowed by two of the voyagers, while the third steers. It shoots across the water with the rapidity of an arrow. It is so exceedingly light that two persons can with ease carry it out of the water.

Mr. Prince, of Glasgow, has left in the office of Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, for the inspection of the curious, a fine gold cross and crown, set with emeralds, rubies, and Scotch pearls, supposed by eminent antiquarians to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots.

THE BOTALLACK MINE CORNWALL.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE BOTALLACK MINE.

During last week Penzance and its neighbourhood were visited by the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and suite. Amongst the many objects of interest which attracted their notice in this locality, they were particularly struck with the celebrated Botallack Mine; and their descent into the interior to the depth of 150 fathoms below the sea level, afforded them the highest gratification: so interested did they feel, that they remained between four and five hours under ground. The Prince de Joinville was particular desirous to be made acquainted with the whole process of working; and having a miner's dress on, as had the four of the party who descended, he made use of the tools in some of the operations, and dug some copper from the lode, which he afterwards carried to the surface. The process of boring and blasting next engaged the attention of the Royal visitors; and at the 180 fathom level they were conducted, by means of a railway, in a small carriage, to a part of the mine extending more than half a mile under the sea. Having fully gratified their curiosity at a depth where very few but miners have the courage to go, they proceeded to ascend—a task at all times difficult, and very fatiguing, as it must be performed by means of perpendicular ladders, wet, dirty, and slippery. However, the distinguished party accomplished the feat exceedingly well, and arrived at the surface in perfect safety, presenting an appearance truly ludicrous, from being covered with red mud. Ablution in large tubs, filled with warm water, and the resumption of their own dresses, soon restored the gentlemen to their former appearance.

The Prince very liberally acknowledged the attention of the captains and men, and invited the purser, Mr. S. H. James, to dine with him and his friends the next day at Penzance.

After partaking of the hospitality of the counting-house, the Royal travellers left the Mine about nine o'clock in the evening, highly delighted with their excursion.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SCENE FROM M. JULLIEN'S "PIETRO IL GRANDE."

We this week commemorate the production of this opera by an engraving one of its finest scenes—the review by Peter the Great at the battle of Pultava—which scene, however, was among those portions of the opera omitted after the first night. The superb costumes were designed for the theatre by M. Guerin, who has likewise furnished the drawing of the present Illustration. To the same artist is due the merit of having arranged the most characteristic dance in the piece, which was much applauded.

SCENE FROM "PIETRO IL GRANDE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE REVIEW AT THE BATTLE OF PULTAVA.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT NEWARK.

The ninth Annual Congress of the British Archæological Association, for the encouragement and prosecution of researches in the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, commenced its meetings at Newark on Monday week. The attendance of members and visitors was more numerous than usual, and amongst those present were—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, president of the association; the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Robert Clinton, M.P., the Earl of Lichfield, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P., Mr. J. Evelyn Denison, M.P., Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Dillon, K.C.H., and Lady Dillon, Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, F.R.S., Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., the Venerable George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Notts; Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., the Mayor of Newark, &c.

BEAUMONT'S CROSS, NEWARK.

The members and visitors, to the number of 80 (including several ladies), having dined at the Clinton Arms, under the presidency of the Duke of Newcastle, the party adjourned to the Town-hall, where

The Mayor (Mr. Nicholson), on behalf of the corporation, presented to the Duke of Newcastle an address, expressing the congratulations of the municipal body to his Grace as president, and to the vice-presidents and members of the Archæological Association, on their visit to the town retaining so many monuments and traces of antiquity.

The Duke of Newcastle having offered his acknowledgments for the kind reception which had been given the association, and referred to the historical recollections of Newark, proceeded to address the members of the association at considerable length upon subjects of archæology, and the importance and interest attached to the science.

On the motion of Sir Oswald Mosley, seconded by Mr. Pettigrew, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble Duke for his interesting communication.

Mr. J. M. Gutch, F.S.A., then read a paper on Robin Hood and the ballads, and in the course of his observations, which occupied a considerable time, asserted that Robin Hood had a veritable existence as to name and country, and that, although of good descent, he served at one time as one of the porters in the King's chamber, but that he returned to a predatory life, and ultimately died at a good age, and was interred in the high road, where his grave was shown

THE GREAT HALL, NEWSTEAD ABBEY.—ENTERTAINMENT TO THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NEWARK.

INTERIOR OF SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

covered with a great stone, in order that travellers might go their way in safety, assured that they would not again be called upon to "stand and deliver."

At the conclusion, Mr. Pettigrew said that he had been requested by Mr. J. O Halliwell to read a paper which he had prepared on the era and character of Robin Hood. On the whole, Mr Halliwell was of opinion that Robin Hood was a mythical personage, and that the name Robin Hood was a corruption of Robin in the Wood.

Sir F. Dwarris, F.R.S., followed with an interesting paper on the Forest Laws, Courts of Custom, and the Chief Justices in Eyre north and south of the Trent.

The members of the Association paid a visit on Tuesday to Thurgarton Priory. The remains of Thurgarton Priory are beautifully situate in the grounds of Mr. Milward, whose residence adjoins. The priory was founded in the reign of Henry III., by William D'Eyncourt, and a portion of it still remains in tolerable preservation. The original shape was an erudite one, the nave and a portion of the centre aisle are all that now remains. There are three stalls to the left of the last window, beautifully executed in carved oak, of the period of Edward the Confessor. After the party had partaken of breakfast at Mr. Milward's, the train was again set in motion, and arrived in Nottingham at eleven o'clock. Here the members of the association were rejoined by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by his sons, the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Edward Clinton, and afterwards by the Mayor (Mr. W. Felkin), and the principal members of the corporate body

Upon arriving at the Exchange-room, the Duke of Newcastle, as president of the society, took the chair, and, in his address briefly alluded to the early history of the place, which he stated had annually elected a chief magistrate during an unbroken chain of 560 years, and had returned members to serve in Parliament for upwards of four centuries

After a few words from the Mayor of Nottingham, expressive of his gratification at the visit of the association, Mr. Pettigrew read an interesting and amusing paper on the family of the Peverils, of Nottingham. The association then visited the cellars of Mr. Crosland, now used as a wine vault. The cave or passage, which is cut in sandstone, is at a depth of 63 feet from the surface of the earth, and extends for a distance of 173 yards.

The party next proceeded to St. Mary's Church, a large and venerable cruciform edifice, but time did not permit them to make more than a cursory examination of the building. A small stone sculpture, supposed to represent a pope, assisted by two cardinals consecrating a bishop, and which was discovered below the flooring of the church during the progress of some repairs which were made a few years ago, excited considerable attention.

The party then visited the site of the old castle, to which they were accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, who pointed out the various objects of interest, including King Richard's Tower and "Mortimer's Hole"—a subterranean passage, along which, tradition asserts, that Sir W. Eland, in 1330, conducted King Edward when he seized Lord Mortimer. There are few remains of the old castle, which stood upon a bold and precipitous rock, rising nearly perpendicularly on the south and west to a height of more than 130 feet, and whence an extensive and beautiful prospect of the country is obtained. The ducal mansion, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, and which was erected on the site of the castle, about the reign of William III., was, it will be recollected, sacked and burnt during the Reform riots, and still remains as it was left after the conflagration—a mere roofless shell.

At two o'clock the party left Nottingham by railway for Newstead Abbey, where they were received in the library with great courtesy by Lord and Mrs Wildman. They were then conducted over some of the more interesting parts of the building, and the architectural beauties and peculiarities of the edifice were pointed out and explained by Mr. Ashpitel, F.S.A., one of the members of the council. The numerous and minute descriptions of the Abbey, which, besides those given by Byron himself, and its association with the great poet, have been elicited from able and eloquent writers, render any account of the building here wholly unnecessary.

Shortly after five o'clock the visitors assembled in the drawingroom, when a paper was read by

Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., on Newstead Abbey. The Abbey, he said, was one of thirteen priories which existed in the county of Notts at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and was a priory of Black Canons Regular, dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary. It was founded by Henry II., about the year 1170, and the priory was surrendered July 1, 1539. Henry VIII., by letters patent dated May 28, 1541, granted Newstead Abbey, with a large estate in the neighbourhood, to Sir John Byron, Knight, and his heirs. The present drawingroom was formerly the dormitory of the monks; the cloisters presented a most venerable appearance, and resembled those of Westminster Abbey, though upon a smaller scale. The Abbey was garrisoned in the reign of Charles I. by the Parliamentary forces, and held out for some time. Mr. Pettigrew, after stating that the family of the Byrons was to be traced from Ralph de Byron, mentioned in Domesday Book, as one of the followers of the reign of William the Conqueror, observed that, although many of its members had been distinguished in the military service of the country, it was to George Lord Byron, of our own time, that the name of the family was indebted for its age be oh fly attributed. With Newstead he late Lord Byron was indissolubly associated. In 1817 the Abbey most fortunately fell into the hands of its present worthy possessor, Colonel Wildman. Lord Byron and Colonel Wildman, it might be remarked, were together at Harrow School, and on becoming the purchaser Newstead the gallant Colonel received a letter from the noble Lord, expressing his satisfaction that the mansion had fallen into the hands of his old schoolfellow and monitor.

An adjournment then took place to the dining-hall, where the party partook of an elegant *dejeûner* that was provided for them.

On Wednesday, the members of the Association made an excursion to Worksop, and Cumber, the residence of the Duke of Newcastle. With the exception of a short visit to the ruins of the old priory church, there was little to see at ancient gateway, and a portion of the old priory church, there was little to see at Worksop to interest the antiquary. At Clumber the party were received by the Duke of Newcastle with the utmost courtesy and hospitality. His Grace escorted them through the reception-rooms of the mansion, which contain some fine paintings by Vandyke, Rembrandt, and others In the library several ancient manuscripts connected with the history of the family were exhibited. This fine collection of books includes the largest number of folio volumes to be found in any private library in the Kingdom. The usual meeting of the association was held in the Town-hall at Newark, in the evening.

Thursday was devoted to a visit to Lincoln and its cathedral, and the principal antiquities of the city; the members returning to Newark, where the evening meeting was held.

On Friday, after examining the ruins of Newark Castle, a large party of the members proceeded by special train to Southwell, about eight miles distant, to inspect the fine old Minster, or collegiate church, one of the oldest ecclesiastical buildings in England, and which, from its great antiquity, its noble proportions, and its architectural beauties, proved an object of extreme interest to most of the visitors. The entire length of the church is 306 feet, the length of the nave and chance, about 60 feet, and the breadth of the transept 120 feet. The original foundation of the church is attributed to Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, about the year 630, and the north side and some other portions of the building are of Saxon architecture. The screen at the entrance of the choir displays much beautifully rich tracery in the regent Gothic style of the 14th century. Mr. Ashpitel, the architect, gave a description of the edifice, and pointed out its most remarkable beauties including the tracery in the choir, the five handsome carved organ screens, and the original stone covering of the chapter-house. It is conjectured that the original church had been destroyed by fire, and that the greater portion of the present edifice had been erected subsequently to the year 1110, in the general characteristics of the architecture being Norman. He referred to the disfigurement of the building by its present flat oak roof, which was erected about a century ago, and stated, amid the plaudits of his hearers, that it would speedily be replaced by a pointed roof, similar to that which formerly covered the church.

On their return to Newark a large party of the archæologists dined at the Town hall.

On Saturday morning the members and visitors of the Association were entertained at breakfast by the Mayor and corporation of Newark at the Town-hall. The Mayor presided. At the close of the repast the Duke of Newcastle visited in the "living-dog." Votes of thanks were then passed, and the business of the Association terminated

We have engraved Colonel Wildman's hospitable reception of the Association at Newstead; the Church of St. Mary, at Newark; and the Minster at Southwell.

We have also engraved the interesting Cross at Newark, known as "Beaumont's Cross." from tradition assigning it to the tribute of a Duchess of Norfolk to the memory of Lord Beaumont, who died northward of Newark, in the reign of Edward IV., and was carried for interment to the burying-place of his family, in a hearse. The cross is in the latest Gothic style: it was repaired (says the inscription) in 1778, and again in 1801.

Amongst other objects of interest, such as rubbings from brasses, &c., which were being round the walls of the Town Hall, we noticed a curious map of Notts, in two pieces, worked in tapestry, by Mrs Mary Eyre, in 1630 (every town and village is accurately marked with a representation of the church and principal building in each) It was exhibited by Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, M.P. for Newark, through the kind permission of his father, G. Harcourt Vernon, Esq., of Grove Park, from whose house this heir-loom was brought; and we understand that a transcript of the leading members of the Association was directed to this relic, by a paragraph which recently appeared in our Journal. A description of it by a gentleman of medieval industry has been given at length in the *Doncaster and Solemphan Gazette*, by a local antiquary, Mr. J. J. Piercy, of Retford.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—a slater association by their own title, but meeting this session at Newark—assembled on Tuesday in Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.L.S. The meeting at the Railway Station was first held, or as "The Reception Room," where the names of members were recorded, and information afforded as to the movements of the party during their visit. The mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough met at the Assembly Rooms, in Westgate street, at noon, to receive the members of the Institute, who arrived a little before one o'clock, headed by their president. The party then proceeded to inspect the various objects of interest in the town. The Norman keep of the castle is one of the few remains of Norman fortresses in this locality. It is stated on an eminence on the north bank of the river Tyne, and commands the approach to the town from the south by Tyne-bridge In the interior is the museum of the Antiquarian Society, which is rich in subjects of historical interest. The remains of the great gate erected in 1248 still exists in a good state of preservation. The parish church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt in the first half of the fourteenth century, the parish church of St. Andrew, formerly monastic, and containing a beautiful Norman chancel arch, were also visited in the course of the day. The town walls, with their ancient towers, or rather such portions of them as still exist, were inspected, and their historical associations noted. Other objects of interest in the town and neighbourhood also engaged attention. The proceedings of the day were terminated by a *conversazione* in the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The historical session on the Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, first under the presidency of the Rev Mr. Rayne, and afterwards of the Earl of Carlisle who arrived from Naworth Castle about 11 o'clock. There was a considerable attendance of members, including several ladies. Mr. J. H. Hinde, who formerly represented this town in Parliament, read an historical Memoir of Newcastle, and a paper, descriptive of the ancient trade of Newcastle, and of the interesting place, and the adjacent borough of Gateshead in Saxon times. His ascribed the origin of this great commercial community to the union of two towns or villes which were distinct from each other previous to the time of Edward I. One was called Pandon or Pandene, situated a little to the east of the town, in a small valley which retained its ancient name; and the other was the denominated Monkchester, a name which affords conclusive evidence that the place was built on the site of the Roman station, or the Norman Conquest He described Pandon as a spot where there were yet the remains of a castle which had been built in the time of the Heptarchy, and in which, after the departure of the Romans, the ancient British chieftains had kept their residences, protected as it was by the bulwark furnished by the Picts wall. Near to it, also, was a place named the Wall Knoll, which, he suggested, might possibly be a part of the site of the Saxon village called Ad Murum, associated with so many interesting events in the lives of the kings of Northumberland. An incidental reference to the export of beaver skins from Northumberland in former times, suggested that that animal had once been indigenous to that county. gave rise to an interesting conversation on the subject, in which Lord Talbot de Malahide and othe gentlemen took part, Mr. Hinde stating that in the *logs barycarus* of Scotland beavers skins was specially mentioned as an article of export, showing that it was of indigenous extraction. Mr. T. J. Taylor followed, with an elaborate paper on the archæology of the coal trade, principally during the 14th century, which he occasionally illustrated by a reference to diagrams. An interesting contribution was also read by Mr. Thomas Sopwith, on the ancient lead workings in England.—[Next week we shall fully report the proceedings, with a series of illustrations.]

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the greatest houses of the season was that of Thursday, for the tenth representation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." It was curious to find such a rush for stalls and boxes at so nearly the closing night of the campaign. Owing to the presence of Madame Castellan being commanded at Osborne by her Majesty, Madame Bosio undertook the part of *Margarita d'Anjou*. Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Marini exerted themselves strenuously in their various characters. Costa was warmly greeted after his temporary absence from the orchestra.

Verdi's "Ernani" will be presented for the first time this year tonight (Saturday), with Mdme. Bosio, Marini, and Signor Negrini. The subscription nights will terminate next Tuesday, but it is proposed to have one additional representation on the following evening (Sept. 1st.), when the curtain is to fall on the doings of 1852—a summary of which will be published in our next impression.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

For the amusement of his patrons, Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of these gardens, has been careful to provide with variety, but without any of a powerful character. "Variété" and in doing so, consults not only his own interest, but lays the public under obligation. This latter, however, on the present occasion, he calls on them to discharge by the payment of an extra shilling entrance fee. But even in a "mad-ness" of this sort there should be a "method;" and we decidedly object to the equestrian balloon ascents of M. Poitevin. We have no right thus to make victims of the inferior creatures; and the exhibition is a grave offence against morality, that demands the interference of the Home Office. All right-minded persons are that of one opinion on the point, and however dangerous that opinion may be to M. Poitevin, the aëronaut's interests, we hope that it will be authoritatively enforced. With regard to the other amusements, such as those which are supplied by Madame Vestris and the Oriental, Spanish ballets, Devant's contortions, concerts, serenades, fireworks, and similar indescribable splendours, which must "be witnessed to be appreciated," we desire to speak in terms of high commendation.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—On Friday week an application was made to the magistrates at Manchester, on the part of Mr. Charles Dickens, for a license for the exhibition of theatrical performances by the Guild of Literature and Art, in the Free Trade Hall, in that town, for nine days only—viz. the 3rd to 11th September next. The application was opposed by Mr. Knowles, the proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on the ground that it would form a precedent on future occasions on behalf of objects of a similar nature, and that that would be injurious to the theatres. The magistrates, however, decided in favour of Mr. Dickens's application, and granted the license.

THE STATUE OF TITIAN IN VERCELLI.—The dreary monotony of Venetian life experienced a brief interruption on the 7th instant, the day appointed for unveiling the statue of Titian in Vercelli. In a deserted piazza, in a quarter of the city beyond the Rialto, the least frequented by strangers, stands a beautiful church of Gothic mould, dedicated to St. Maria del Frari. A recognised favourite of Titian in early days, and most conspicuous in the most sculptural that the glory of Venice is indeed departed, for within these silent halls are the monuments of dukes, senators, and saints, whose great deeds earned for them an epitaph and a block of marble when Venice was a power and not a by-word. Among other tributes to genius in that pantheon is the marble monument to Canova; and on the 17th instant one to Titian was placed there. It is the work of Professor Zandomeneghi, and is highly spoken of. It was undertaken some twelve years ago by order of the Emperor Ferdinand, and is said to have cost a mint on line. The ceremony of inauguration was performed in the presence of the Austrian authorities, civil and military, and a large number of spectators.

GENERAL HAYNAU IN BELGIUM.—This unfortunate military commander, who, after having made his name a by-word of scorn and hatred throughout the civilised world for the atrocious cruelties which he perpetrated in Austria, Italy, and Hungary, during the recent revolutionary wars there, has been of late discarded by the Austrian Court, and become a wanderer in foreign lands, has been the cause of a great deal of excitement in Brussels, and a most popular hatred in Brussels. On Sunday evening last, shortly before nine o'clock, he paid a visit to the public gardens, where a promenade and concert were going on at the time; he was immediately surrounded by a crowd of from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. It being apparent that a demonstration was about to take place. General Chezal, of the Belgian service, who was in the gardens, went up to the old marshal, and held into conversation with him, hoping by his presence to overawe the rising feeling. A few moments passed and no manifestation took place, the crowd meanwhile increasing very rapidly. M Fetis, one of the gardens, caused the orchestra to play two favourite pieces, in the expectation that the attention of the crowd would be withdrawn from his uneasy guest; but in vain. Hisses were heard, then some very opprobrious words were addressed to Haynau, as to his share in the Hungarian war, while the majority of the multitude cried, "Turn him out, turn him out" M. Chezal essayed to address the people and assuage the storm, but was not heeded to; and the tumultuous excitement rose still higher. Meanwhile messengers had been sent to the police-station and barracks, and shortly the officers arrived, together with a file of soldiers. A number of arrests took place, and the latter parties, with the presence of chezal and Haynau, were released immediately. After this, Haynau remained some little time at the concert, guarded by a knot of Belgian officers, and followed by the spectators in all his movements from the garden to the street, where he got into a hackney coach, and returned to his hotel, escorted by a strong body of the municipal guard. Haynau is about 60 years of age, and is a man of middle height

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that Parliament will not be called together for "despatch of business" before Thursday, the 11th of November, when it will be assembled for a short session before Christmas, of four or five weeks, unless something important and unforeseen shall occur in the meantime, and will then be adjourned for the Christmas holiday.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has decided upon building a bridge over the Coquet, a short distance below Warkworth Hermitage, to enable the inhabitants of Warkworth to reach the common by a shorter than the present route.

John Johnes, Esq., Judge of the County Court, and Recorder for Carmarthen, has kindly and liberally presented £20 ("being the first fruits of his office as Recorder") to the Carmarthenshire Infirmary.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Berwick procured a few grains of wheat taken from an Egyptian mummy, and from one of these which he planted he has reaped a stalk which has no less 23 branches, and from another, which was selected as an average of the whole, upwards of 60 grains were taken.

A few days ago, Sarah Cope, aged six, living with her parents at 61, Dudley-street, London, was looking out of a second-floor landing window, when she fell over, pitched on her head on the stone pavement beneath, and died on Saturday last.

The number of Wesleyan Dissenters, in the present year, in Great Britain appears, from the official reports of the conference, to be 281,363, being a decrease as compared with the previous year, of 20,964. In Ireland, 20,040.

We read in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 17th inst:—"The court-martial sitting in Vienna has sentenced Maria Swoboda, clothes-maker, to fifteen blows with rods and fourteen days' confinement in irons, for verbal and actual injury of the offence of public security."

The *Stamford Mercury* relates that while George Harrison was shooting deer in Blatherwyke-park, on firing at one fine buck, another, equally good, also happened to be in a line. The bullet passed obliquely through the head of both, and two deer lay dead close together from the effects of one shot.

The *Devonshire Chronicle* states that a few days ago a young shark, about four feet long, was taken alive at the confluence of the Taw and Torridge. It was taken to Barnstaple, and exhibited to the curious at one penny each. It was purchased by Mr. Fraine, gunsmith, with the design of "stuffing" the skin.

The *Newcastle Journal* cautions the public against forged Bank of England notes, which in some instances have been passed away in that town during the past week by strangers, men and women.

The accounts from Ireland generally represent the potato crop as recovering from the disease which affected it lately. The representations are favourable of the condition and promising abundance of the crops of all sorts.

A very valuable coal mine is said to have been just discovered on the property of a gentleman named Brodin, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, and the coal having been scientifically examined, found to be of a superior quality.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police last week condemned a butcher, of Versailles, named Silfe eau, to 5f. fine and costs, for having offerd for sale in the market a calf aged less than six weeks.

On Sunday morning the starch manufactory of Mr. J. Gardner, in Belfast, was completely destroyed by an accidental fire.

It is stated that the garter vacant by the demise of the Duke of Hamilton will be conferred on the Duke of Northumberland, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

A pamphlet called "Les Nuits de St. Cloud, ou les Deux Cours," has been seized by the police at Brussels, on the complaint of the French Minister; and a judicial prosecution has been commenced against the publishers.

The agents of the London Electric Telegraph Company have obtained leave to break the ground in the Devonport streets, for the purpose of laying the wires of the telegraph to the Admiralty Office on Mount Wise, so as to complete the communication from London to that point.

A gentleman named Burnham, of Heavitree, was struck dead by lightning during the thunderstorm that visited Exeter and its neighbourhood on the last week, and several persons were more or less scorched by the electric fluid.

From a field of oats, belonging to Mr. James Wright, farmer, Kilnford, parish of Dunconald, in Scotland, two stalks were found to measure in height the one six feet ten inches, the other seven feet. The grains of one ear were accurately counted, and found to amount to 148.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that four suspension bridges are to be constructed over the Tiber, viz. at Rapetta, San Giovanni de' Fiorentini, Ponte Sisto, and Ponte Grande. A company has undertaken the work, on condition of exacting a moderate toll.

Some workmen, whilst recently excavating the ground at Solopisi, near Prague, came on the skull of a hippopotamus, partly petrified, and about four and a half feet in length. This curious article has been deposited in the palace of Prince Schwartzenberg, at Czakowitz.

Some children, who were recently playing on the banks of the lake of Morat, near Avranches, in the Swiss canton of Vaud, found about 100 ancient gold coins, including an English rose noble of the reign of Edward IV., a coin of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and a Brabant coin of the year 1470.

The Earl of Derby has declined the invitation to be present at the dinner of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, to be held at Preston on Tour day next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a cheek for £5 from "A Catholic Priest," as restitution money.

The Earl of Burlington has acceded to an application from several sanguineous (or promises) to canvass within the walls of the old castle of Pevensey, in Sussex—the Anderi a of the Romans, and the prison of the poet-king of Scotland, the earlier and the better James the First.

According to a judicial journal of Berlin, the sentences of death in proportion to the population have, during the last five years, been as one to 250,000 in England, one to 200 000 in Ireland, one to 200,000 in Bavaria, one to 72,000 in Sweden, one to 70,000 in Prussia, and one to 120,000 in Spain.

The *Aberdeen Herald* says it is confidently reported that the state of Mr. Macaulay's health is such that his medical attendants have advised him to refrain from making any public appearance whatever. Under such circumstances it is not unlikely but there may be another severe contest for the representation of Edinburgh in Parliament.

A Northumberland paper states that the books of a grocer who failed the other day, prove that he lost no less than £30 per week by selling "cheap sugar."

Lismore Castle, on the banks of the picturesque Blackwater, in Ireland, was last week partially destroyed by fire, which accidentally broke out on the premises.

The latest shipment of cotton grown by way of experiment for Manchester is now on its way to Mr. Hugh Fleming, Manchester Commercial Association, for sale, from Colombo, Ceylon. It consists of fifty-five bales shipped by the *Waterloo* by order of the Court of the Directors of the East-India Company.

The import of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 18th August, 1852, amounted to 271,866 bushels wheat, 6726 bags ditto, 73 782 barrels flour, 4316 sacks ditto, 99,047 bushels Indian corn, 28 836 sacks ditto, 58,069 bushels oats, 7849 bushels barley, 22,120 bushels beans, 40 bags ditto, 800 bags ditto, 800 boxes cheese, 40 boxes ditto.

The *Belfast Whig* of Monday states that Mr. W. S. Crawford is about to be made the defendant in no fewer than twenty-five actions for libel, at the suit of as many landed proprietors in Down, whom the late member for Rochdale assailed in a recent letter respecting the election in that county.

The present summer has been more than usually favourable for the honey harvest. Three cags of honey have been taken within the last five weeks from one cottage hive in the garden of Dr. Whitehead, of Crayke, in Yorkshire. The gross weight of the cags was 42½ lbs., the produce of 11½ lbs. of virgin comb, and an ample supply of honey was left in the old stock.

A Freehold Land Society, called the British Freehold Land Society established at Manchester in March, on the same principle as the National, has succeeded so well that already 1300 shares have been taken up. The managers have purchased an estate at Didsbury consisting of nine acres, giving slightly over £400 per acre for the freehold, and are dividing it into 185 allotments.

The following gentlemen have been elected bondholder trustees of the Birkenhead Dock Trust, viz. John J. Goldsmith, Bart.; Lionel Ames, Esq., The Right Hon. St. Albans; Samuel Holme, Esq., Liverpool; Alfred Williams and the Rev. William Hawks, Bath.

A Canadian paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, district of Montreal, at the advanced age of 106. He had been married three times, and had sixty children. He leaves to deplore his loss 44 nephews, 66 grand-children, 13 great-grand-children, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, 9 great-grand-nephews, and a large circle of friends, who assisted at his funeral, which took place on the 12th of April with great solemnity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. J., Northampton—Your present explanation differs materially from the former. As you now put the case, Black is unquestionably bound to capture the B1 Bq., and, as he cannot do so with his Kt, he must take it, whatever the cost, with his Q as an Rt.

REBELLION, JOHANNES, L. H. A., Lower Sydenham—Your solutions are both accurate.

RUSTICUS.—We cannot afford room for your letter, but we are quite ready to acknowledge that our experience fully bears out the truth of your assertion, that, while chess clubs and chess amateurs have multiplied most gloriously throughout the country during the last half-dozen years, the quality of the provincial play has not been found to be in that increase. This is partly owing to some of the best men from the county having taken up their abode in the metropolis, but the chief cause of the falling off in that mental keenness to defeat, which produces intense application, is to be found in the habit of giving odds at the hands of stronger ones, and thus deprives all parties of that constant practice which is indispensable for the attainment of excellence.

J. R. S., of Stuttgardt—The new version shall be examined and reported on

MATH. DUO.—In the position given B can only evicently draw the game, if he chooses, by perpetual checks.

SUBSCRIBER.—Your problem is four moves across impracticable. Suppose at his second move Black play Q to Q B 7th, instead of P to Q 6th, how would you proceed?

J. J.—It is no element of teaching a piece you say "Jacobite," or "I adjust," your adversary cannot compel you to move that piece

ARBITER.—See the solution we give below

LATUS FAMILIAS.—We rejoice to find that our exertions to do away with the pernicious practice of playing Chess for sums of money in the ruder classes are likely to be completely successful. To say no more on the subject of the many ills, worthless persons whom the system recovers, it is discreditable to a scientific recreation like Chess that it should be made a medium for petty gambling

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 446, by Mons. Damiano, Gregory, Albert, J. E. Ernest, Harlequin, Lorenzo, B W P, May-fly, J. S. D, M. E H, Pollo-Chess, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 447, by Dereveon, Fish, Major, B W F, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 446.

(White playing First.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th (ch)	K takes B	2 B to K 6th (ch)	K to K. 4th
2 K to K R 6th (ch)	K takes R .	4. Kt mates.	

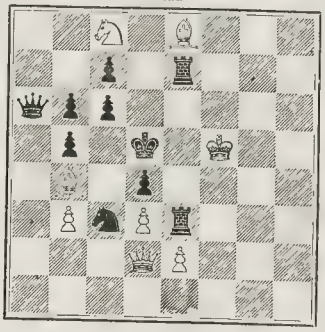
(Black playing First.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	R takes Q	3. R takes Q R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. B takes Q Kt P (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 448

By E. B. C., of Princeton, United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

Spirited Rifle Gambit played by Prince Ourousoff, the elder, against Mr. Bird, of Moscow.

WHITE (the Prince.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (he Prince.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K B 4th (c)	Kt takes B
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P .	14. P takes Kt	Q takes Q (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	15 R takes Q	B to Q B 4th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. K to K 2d	Kt to K R 4th
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th (a)	17. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
6. P to Q 4th (a)	P to K B 3d	18. Kt takes K P (d)	B to Q Kt 3d
7. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	19 Kt to Q 6th (e)	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
8. Q B takes P	P takes P	20. K to R sq	P takes Kt
9. K to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 2d	21. Q R takes P (ch)	Kt to K B 3d
10. R to K 5th (ch)	K to K B 3d	22. Q R takes Kt (ch)	K to K 4th
11. Cast ou	B to K 2d	23. R K to K Kt 7th	K takes P
12. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	And White gave mate in three moves.	

(a) Discouraged by his previous defeats at this opening by Prince Ourousoff, Mr Bird in the present instance seeks ways to maintain that system of defence rec mmended by Po sman, who discovers (erroneously, in the opinion of Major Jaenisch and other authors) at the move 3 (Black) P to K B 4th.

(b) This move, the invention of the Prince Ourousoff has not been foreseen by Polerio, and, we mention only—5 (White) P to K 5 th or P takes Q P, or P to Q 3d

(c) White sustains its attack with great ability. From first to last every move tells.

(d) Strong, but not as strong, we apprehend, as K R takes Q B P, threatening not only to win the Bishop, but to give mate by R to K B 7 th (ch), in the course of four moves.

(e) Ingenious, since whether Black take it or not, he has an escape.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Brilliant *partie* recently played at the Brussels Chess Club; M. de Rives giving the Pawn and move to *Mr. Allix.*

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1 P to K 4th	Kt to K B 3d	15. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 4th (c)
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d	16. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt (ch)
3 B to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	17. B takes R (d)	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q B 4th	18. K to K R sq	Kt takes Q
5. P to Q 3th	P to K 4th	19. B takes Q	R takes B (e)
6. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	20. Kt takes B	B to Q 2d
7. P to K R 3d	Kt to Q 2d	21. P to Q B 4th	B to K B sq
8. B to K 3d	B to K 2d	22. R to Q 3d	P to K R 3d
9. Castles	Castles	23. Kt to K 6th	R takes Kt
10. Q Kt to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 4th (a)	24. P takes B	R to K B 5th (f)
11. R takes Kt	B takes Kt	25. P to K 5th (g)	R to Q 5th
12. P to K B 4th	B to K R 3d	26. P to K 7th	K to B 2d
13. Q to Q 2d	P takes P	27. P takes P	
14. Kt takes P	Q to K Kt 4th (b)	And Black surrendered	

(a) The attack now commenced by M de Rives is maintained with uncommon spirit, and leans to some extent on the defence of Queening Pawns.

(b) Very well played, be it this and the next move of Black

(c) At the first view, this appears to be the winning move in the game; but, on examination, it is found to be part of a very beautiful combination, by which Black deserves to have won the day.

(d) If he had taken with the Rook or King, or moved his K sq to R 3d, Black would have won with out much trouble.

(e) We should have preferred either taking the Kt with the Q Bishop, or taking the K Bish p with the Kt, and we feel we must select case M de Rives would have won a Pawn since the Knight

(f) B ack's difficulty is to preserve his Kt, which White threatens to win by R to Q sq, next move. It is quite clear he was guilty of a mistake in this instance in move in taking the adv ersary's Q Bishop.

(g) Mr A. s plays the termination very cleverly; after the advances of this Pawn, we doubt if Black could in any way retrieve himself, for if he had answered with Kt P takes P, then

WHITE	BLACK.
26. P to K 7th	K to B 3d
27. R takes K P	K to Kt sq
28. B to K Kt 6th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 756.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White. K at K B 5th, R at Q B 3d, B at Q B sq, P at Q B 2d.
Black · K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 757.—Composed by Signor Anneri, of Rome.

White · K at K sq, Q at Q B 3d, R at Q 8th, B at K Kt 4th, Ps at K R 2nd and K Kt 2d

Black: k at Q R sq, Q at K sq, R at K Kt 2d, Bs at K 5th and Q Kt 3d; Ps at K B 3d, K 4th, Q B 2d, and Q R 2d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No 758.—By J. P., of Lisbon.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K Kt 4th, Kts at Q 4th and 7th; Ps at K 2d, Q 2d, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K sq, Bs at K R 4th and 7th, Ps at Q Kt 6th and Q K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Wellington has during the last ten days been actively engaged in completing the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the militia in Hampshire and the Tower Hamlets, over which districts the noble and gallant Duke is Lord Lieutenant.

Enrolment of the Berkshire Militia.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, the Lord-Lieutenant of this county, has recently held a meeting of the deputancy in order to carry into effect the Militia Act. The Lord-Lieutenant was himself present, and there was a large number of the Deputy Lieutenants, of whom were the Earl of Craven, Lord Barrington, M.P., Sir J. Conroy, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Colonel Blagrave (of the Berks Militia), Major L. L. Gower (of the Berks Militia), Major Court, &c. The noble and venerable chairman (the Lord-Lieutenant), on opening the proceedings, said it was very desirable that the quota of 483 men for this county should be raised by voluntary enlistment, to avoid the unpleasantness and inconvenience of the ballot, and that the force should be prepared for training and exercise as early as possible in the month of October. The views propounded by his Lordship met with general concurrence, and the meetings of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the several divisions of the county, to receive the returns from the different parishes were fixed upon. The number required of for this county is on an average about two to each parish, and already we have heard of several having volunteered for the service. The meeting of the Lieutenan y was adjourned until the 17th of September.

East York Militia.—A meeting of the East Riding Lieutenancy was held at the Court-house, Bever ey, on Saturday, the 21st inst., to receive the returns of the constables, from all the parishes and townships in the Riding, of the number of volunteers who have offered to enlist in the militia. The Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant, was present. The number of men required is about 800. Notwithstanding the inducements held out by placards, setting forth the advantages of enlistment, and circulated in every parish, it appears that the total number of volunteers who have presented themselves is just twenty-seven. Nine of them are from one small town (Cherry Burton), who expect to be made sergeants. Beverley has only furnished one. Throughout the whole of North Holderness, a large agricultural district, not one volunteer has been found. Voluntary enlistment in the East Riding has failed.

The enlistment of young men for the Dorset Regiment of militia is progressing favourably, and it is the general opinion that the required number will be raised without resorting to the ballot.

Manning the Navy.—A committee of flag officers and captains, consisting of Admiral Sir William Parker (chairman), Rear-Admirs. Fanshawe, Captain the Hon. Richard Dundas, Captain Peter Richards, and Captain John Shepherd are now sitting at the Admiralty, Whitehall, for the purpose of considering the best plan to be adopted for the purpose of supplying the Royal Navy with efficient and able-bodied seamen whenever an emergency may arise to call for their services.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry has, by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief's desire, been directed for the future to inspect all regiments of cavalry in the United Kingdom, and not those only which are quartered in Great Britain, as heretofore.

Model Fire-arms.—A party in the West of England has purchased and imported from Belgium a parcel of single and double-barrelled guns and pistols, which are intended to be sent to Birmingham in order to see if they cannot be made there equal in quality and finish for the same price, as to cost of manufacture, as abroad, for to a ultimate purpose of sale to parties emigrating to America or elsewhere, from this country.

New Iron War-Vessels.—A plan has been recently submitted to Government and private ship-builders, by Mr. L. Arman, of Bordeaux, and Mr. J. J. Brandy, of the Canal Iron Works, Limehouse, with the view of obviating the objections which at present exist against iron vessels, owing to their accumulating unfitness for war purposes, and that when employed in warm climates they very soon become foul on the surface—an incrustation of weeds and shells being speedily formed, which very seriously retards the speed of the vessel; and in consequence of the material itself being liable to very rapid deterioration, steps being necessary, well-authenticated cases of iron vessels that have been employed for only a few years within the tropics, where outward plating and frames, when exposed to the action of the water, is found entirely changed in character in many parts, and converted into a sort of plumbago, easily cut with a knife, and without any strength or tenacity. Mr. Arman proposes to remove these objections by building vessels of the most approved modern lines for speed, the outer frame of timber, and within the outer frame build one entirely of iron, and proportionally lighter than if built entirely of iron. The French Government have ordered the building of a corvette at Rochfort, to be named *La Mojave*, with auxiliary engines of 220-horse power, the specimen Mr. Arman built for the well adapted for the mercantile service of this country, but it is not probable the Admiralty will order any vessel to be built where iron plating is used, as the splinters from it would be most destructive to the crews when splintered by 32-pounder shot, except Mr. Arman can show by experiment that his iron is protected.

Court Martial at Chatham.—Lance-corporal William Maurice Jackson, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, was tried on Monday, by a district court-martial at this garrison, for desertion in December, 1847. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 95th Regiment, was president. The prisoner surrendered himself to a corporal at Woolwich on the 12th inst. Evidence was given of his desertion; and the prisoner, in his defence, said what was not correct. He stated that he accused a sergeant who had the management of the sergeants' mess that he was a defaulter, and that the sergeant threatened to place him under arrest, and to bring him to a court-martial. He called witnesses to character, and a very excellent character was given him. The court found him guilty. The sentence must be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief before it can be publicly known. The prisoner has a wife and family, and was in business in London as a printer. His friends are very respectable, his father is a merchant at Liverpool, and the principals are a banking firm at the Isle of Man.

The Accident on Board the "Castor and Pollux."—John Castle, the seaman who had his arm blown off on board the *Retribution* steamer, while at the was saluting the Queen at Antwerp, has been taken to the Portsmouth Hospital. The Queen has sent £25 for him, and her Majesty's steamer *Retribution's* crew have subscribed £5. A seaman of the *Retribution*, on board which Castle was sent, in unloading the foremost guns, in order that Castle might not be ill-carried, also had one of his arms blown off.

Sir James Graham, Bart., visited the Plymouth dockyard last week, also the works at Keyham, with Commodore Seymour. The hon. baronet has son appointed as midshipman on board the *Trincomalee*, under orders for South America.

Captain John Edward Wallcott (1822), M.P. for Christchurch, one of the most distinguished, but neglected, senior officers of the navy, has received at the hands of the Duke of Northumberland the good-service pension of £180 per annum.

The *Greenock*, 10, iron screw steam-frigate, fitted with engines of 350-horse power, has been sold by Government to the Australian steam Screw Shipping Company, for the purpose of being employed in communicating between Great Britain and the Australian colony, now rising into great importance since the discovery of gold fields in that quarter of the world. The chief engineer, who by the Company if he will enter their service, and still continue chief engineer of the *Greenock*.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT GALWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The long-talked of Galway cattle show has at length taken place According to previous arrangements, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the Countess of Eglinton, accompanied by his private secretary, and an aide-de-camp, left the Castle on Wednesday morning (last week), o'clock, where the Sligo carriage of the Company (an exceedingly handsome structure) awaited his coming. Immediately the special train started, having a second carriage, bearing the chairman, chief engineer, contractors, Dargon, Esq., and some few of the directors, attached to it, and ran the distance in little more than an hour.

Upon arriving at the Terminus at Galway the journey having been accomplished in much less time than was expected), the preparations for the reception of his Excellency were not completed, and as a result, the Viceregal entrance was little more than a private one.

When the period for receiving the addresses had arrived, a positive scramble took place amongst the deputies. His Lordship received them in the presence of his Countess and staff, but deferred answering them until he had seen Galway Bay. At three o'clock his Excellency and suite visited the show-yard, where he remained for some time, and returned shortly before six; at this hour a larger gathering of the people had assembled, who received his Lordship respectfully, though not very enthusiastically.

On Thursday his Excellency visited Queen's College to receive the address of the president and professors, and was pleased to make a most ample reply, stating his great anxiety for mixed education, as well as expressing his admiration of the present national education system, which he looked upon as the best; his Excellency adding that he trusted that nothing would interfere to mar its usefulness.

It is much to be regretted that this visit took place during the vacation, when all the students and most of the professors are from the College.

We give a Sketch of the President reading the address in the Examination Hall of the College, surrounded by the professors and a fashionable circle of Galway belles.

A drive of some hours to the public institutions next took place; and at five o'clock, attended by the Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster and a long train of nobility, his Excellency proceeded to the

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, AT GALWAY.—RECEPTION OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY

dining-hall, temporarily fitted up in a portion of the railway terminus, under the direction of Mr. Cheyne. The dinner was graced by the attendance of a number of ladies who had obtained the privilege of admission. Her Excellency a little after nine o'clock honoured the banquet with her presence, shortly after which, owing to indisposition, the Viceregal circle took their departure, when the company soon broke up.

Next morning (Friday), from its being announced that his Excellency had intimated his intention to view the Bay, and the *Geyser's* steam being seen getting up, so early as six o'clock the crowd began to collect; and at two o'clock, when their Excellencies arrived at the pier, every available spot from which a view could be obtained, was fully occupied, and the air was filled with hearty Irish cheering. Upon entering the steamer's gig, a salute was fired from the ship in the bay, to the delight of the Galwegians, unaccustomed to these things. Their Excellencies, after receiving the address of the Harbour Board, and enjoying a short sail, returned ashore, and were driven to a small steamer. A portion of the route, from the landing pier to the basin wherein this tiny craft lay, chanced to be the fish market; and through this not very odoriferous *locale* their Excellencies had to be driven—nay, even to walk a portion; but then, had it not been so, one of the greatest treats in Galway, that of seeing the Cladagh men and women in their homes, would have been lost.

Having gone on board the *O'Connell*, amidst the sounds of music and cheers of the people, deputations and addresses were presented from the Cladagh, as also from the other societies connected with that side of the town. After his Excellency had inspected the industrial productions of the youthful portion of the strange people, the steamer entered the dock for the first time, amidst the cheers of thousands.

Here a long procession was formed of the fishing-hookers and other boats belonging to the Cladagh, with those of the Board of Works and private parties in the town, headed (as of old) by the *O'Connell*, and took its way towards the first gate, which closed, to raise the Viceregal party's boat to the level of Lough Corrib, as engraved above. Here a fine view was obtained of the Lord Lieutenant and his Lady. The steamer wended its way up to the Castle, from which a Royal salute was fired, and afterwards put about on its downward progress.

At six o'clock their Excellencies arrived at their residence; and at eleven the Countess, leaning on the Duke of Leinster, entered the ball-room; immediately after which dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

Upon his return, the Earl and his party stopped at Athlone, to inspect the bridge and other public works in that town; and, after partaking of an elegant *déjeûner* prepared for him by the directors of the railway (to whom all praise is due for their untiring exertions to raise Galway to the position which nature seems to point out she ought to hold), arrived safely in Dublin.

To the secretary and officers of the Railway Company our special thanks are due, for their kind attentions to our Artist and Correspondent

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING PRINCE'S PIER, LIVERPOOL, FOR AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" FOR AUSTRALIA.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, this splendid screw steamship, Captain Mathews, weighed her anchor in the Sloyne, and steamed gently down towards the mouth of the Mersey; her passage being watched with intense interest by crowds of enthusiastic spectators, who had stationed themselves on the Liverpool side. Steam-boats and other craft, gaily dressed with flags and streamers, and filled with people, were moving about in all directions, while the ferry-boats were crammed with passengers, who preferred the Cheshire side of the river as a point of view. The deck of the *Great Britain* was crowded with passengers, to take farewell of old England. Several tug-boats hovered round the leviathan; at intervals guns were fired from the *Great Britain* herself; from the *Arctic*, which lay in the Sloyne; and from Mr. Parry's pleasure gardens at Seacombe, while an almost uninterrupted series of hearty cheers resounded from the steamer, the neighbouring boats, and the piers. At length the fort was breasted, and after firing a salute the smaller vessels fell back, and the *Great Britain* sped on her way with upwards of 630 passengers and a very heavy mail.

The *Great Britain*, at the time she left the river, was drawing 22 feet of water. The quantity of coal taken on board is about 1400 tons, chiefly Welsh, with a small quantity of anthracite and patent fuel, as an experiment. There is enough to steam the whole distance without stopping; but, lest anything should occur, she will call at the Cape of Good Hope to replenish her supply, and take in live stock. It is expected that she will reach the Cape in about twenty-five days, whither ships have been dispatched with coals to wait her arrival. After staying there two or three days, she will proceed to Melbourne and Sydney, and it is confidently expected that she will reach the former place in fifty-six days from England; whereas double that length of time is considered an average voyage for a sailing vessel. The *Great Britain* is fully equipped to resist any attempt to attack the vessel that might be made, for she is mounted with six heavy deck guns, and arms and ammunition for 100 men. The crew of the *Great Britain* consists of about 130 persons in all.

DEPARTURE OF THE "BALLENGEICH" EMIGRANT SHIP FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

In our Journal of last week, we described the very interesting proceedings on Wednesday, at a farewell group meeting of passengers to Australia, by the *Ballengeich*, from Southampton, freighted on the colonization plan founded by Mrs. Chisholm. We now engrave the scene of the farewell, with Mrs. Chisholm addressing the assembly. We also add an explanation of the circumstances which led to the chartering of the *Ballengeich* for the voyage.

Several vessels have already been sent out upon the family-group scheme devised by Mrs. Chisholm, most of the emigrants having received loans from a society, which they have undertaken to repay. Hitherto, the great points for emigrant departure have been London and Liverpool; but as the impulse to emigrate spreads through the country, other ports put forth their claims to participate in the advantage; and among them Southampton, with its obvious advantages as a starting-point. More than one vessel has already sailed from the port; but it was reserved for the *Ballengeich*, a fine ship of about 800 tons burden to be the first vessel that should carry out a number of emigrants on Mrs. Chisholm's principles, and under her auspices, who had all, with trifling exceptions, paid their own passage-money. The history of the chartering of this vessel is curious. Some years ago the Government agents connected with emigration wrote to the South-Western Railway for tenders to convey emigrants on their line down to Southampton; but other influences prevailed, and the bulk of the emigrants continued to be sent from the Thames. The matter dropped for the time, but some time afterwards Mr. Wyndham Harding, the secretary of the South-Western Railway, proposed to the Directors that they should start a vessel from Southampton, at the same time pointing out the advantages that would accrue to the line from the establishment of that port as a point of embarkation for emigrants. The directors, however, declined to interfere, as not properly coming within the sphere of their duties; on which Mr. Harding undertook the task at his own individual risk, and engaged the *Ballengeich* to take out passengers on Mrs. Chisholm's plan; that lady not only affording encouragement, but giving valuable personal assistance to carry out the project. It is gratifying to add that the risk of the spirited projector formidable as it might appear in the first instance, has turned out to be merely nominal; all the berths having been engaged at the moderate fare fixed of twenty guineas. There are about 250 emigrants—men, women, and children—in the *Ballengeich*, and the accommodation provided is the same throughout the ship. There is no distinction between cabin and steerage passengers; thus completely realising the idea of family emigration.

Wednesday week was the day fixed for hauling the *Ballengeich* out of the docks, the emigrants were all assembled on board for the first time and were attended by numerous friends who had come to bid them fare-

THE "BALLENGEICH" EMIGRANT SHIP LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON FOR AUSTRALIA.—MRS. CHISHOLM'S FAREWELL.

well. Besides this, the knowledge of Mrs. Chisholm's presence, personally to superintend the final arrangements of the emigrants, induced many persons to assemble in the docks, so that in the course of the afternoon a crowd of some thousand people had assembled on board and around the vessel. In compliance with a generally expressed wish, Mrs. Chisholm addressed the assembly; and as it was impossible, in the crowded and confused state of the ship's deck, that she could have been heard to advantage if the crowd remained on board, an arrangement was made by which the audience were ranged on the quay, alongside which the lady addressed them from the ship's poop, and bore special testimony to Mr. Harding's disinterested and spirited conduct; and Mr. Harding subsequently detailed the steps which he had taken in engaging and fitting out the vessel.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.—On Monday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held at their offices, Exchange-buildings; Hugh Horsby, Esq., president of the council, in the chair. The report, which was unanimously adopted, alluded to the Parliamentary committee which sat towards the close of the last session, and recommended that the head board in London should consist of not more than five commissioners, one of whom should sit in Parliament, and at least one should be a man of large practical commercial experience. It was also recommended that the collector, comptroller, and head in-pector at each of the chief ports should form local boards, with power to dispose of all cases of dispute arising within the jurisdiction of each, where the sum of property in dispute may not exceed £100, reserving a right of appeal to the head board in London, or to the Lords of the Treasury. In order to afford increased facilities for the transit of goods, it recommended that power should be given to the local boards to decide on the nature and extent of examination of goods which would be necessary on application being made to them. The practice of requiring vessels of small size to procure a license to go beyond given distances from the coast was recommended to be abolished, inasmuch as it is no longer applied to coasting vessels, the smaller craft, swift steamers, or foreign vessels of a like description. The council again urged attention to the hardship of making owners and employers of ships responsible for the acts of their servants in smuggling, or other infractions of the Custom-house laws, even when such acts can be proved to be beyond the control or cognizance of the owners or employers. The report dwelt upon the necessity that exists for every possible facility being given to the expansion of the export trade, and it recommended that power should be given to and which of late has been considerably diverted to London. Allusion was also made to the corn trade, especially in regard to the excessive charges incurred at the ports on the importation of grain, and a recommendation was to be considered that the local boards to decide on the nature and extent of examination of goods which would be necessary on application being made to them. The practice of requiring vessels of small size to procure a license to go beyond given distances from the coast was recommended to be abolished, inasmuch as it is no longer applied to coasting vessels, the smaller craft, swift steamers, or foreign vessels of a like description. The council again urged attention to the hardship of making owners and employers of ships responsible for the acts of their servants in smuggling, or other infractions of the Custom-house laws, even when such acts can be proved to be beyond the control or cognizance of the owners or employers. The report dwelt upon the necessity that exists for every possible facility being given to the expansion of the export trade, and it recommended that power should be given to the local boards to decide on the nature and extent of examination of goods which would be necessary on application being made to them. The practice of requiring vessels of small size to procure a license to go beyond given distances from the coast was recommended to be abolished, inasmuch as it is no longer applied to coasting vessels, the smaller craft, swift steamers, or foreign vessels of a like description. The council again urged attention to the hardship of making owners and employers of ships responsible for the acts of their servants in smuggling, or other infractions of the Custom-house laws, even when such acts can be proved to be beyond the control or cognizance of the owners or employers. The report dwelt upon the necessity that exists for every possible facility being given to the expansion of the export trade, and it recommended that power should be given to and which of late has been considerably diverted to London. Allusion was also made to the corn trade, especially in regard to the excessive charges incurred at the ports on the importation of grain, and a recommendation was to be considered that

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE, open every Evening, with the [illegible] was never witnessed with the [illegible] Monsieur Jules Perrin, [illegible] Jeune, Young Herne, and [illegible] Jupiter, Mr. Batty, Mr. Cooke, Young Herne, and [illegible] by the same surprising performances, after each, and they will for the first time, appear with a Troupe of Yankees and their Horses. At every performance a complete change of [illegible] each artiste.—The Entertainments will commence with the Grand Spectacle of PETER THE GREAT. After which, a variety of pleasing SCENES in the CIRCLE. The whole to conclude with a laughable Farce.—Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME KENSINGTON.—The Last Week of the Season of this fashionable place of amusement, which will be an entire change, and so varied as to make each evening a Fête of Novelty. At every evening Scenes of the Equestrian and Chariot Racing will be produced; it being all the Roman Games. There will be TWO BALLOON ASCENTS. The first on Monday, August 30; the second on Tuesday, September 21. They will ascend precisely at Half-past Five. Doors open at Five. Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s. First Class, 2s. Second, 1s. Third, 6d. The Last Week.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—MR. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at Gloucester, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th, and during the week, LIVERPOOL: Vocalist, Mrs Theodore Distin; pianist, Mr J. Wells. Communications to be addressed to H. DISTIN, Musical Instrument Manufactory, Brunswick-street, Leicester-square, London.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for the GUILDERS of ALL AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING next, AUGUST 30, for 31 Days; and on Tuesday, Aug 3, at Dealt on Thursday, September 2 at Dover; and on Friday, Sept 3, at Folkestone.

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PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Mesmo Viardot Garcia, Madme Castellan Mme Lockey, Mdme Anna Thillon Bertrand, Miss M'Will iam, and Mdme Clara Novello. Sig Tamb rlik, Mr Lockey, Mr Lawler, and Mr Stuna Rocv-s, Herr Formbs, Mr Weiss, sig Pamonial, and sig Belletti.

SOLO PERFORMERS Violin Mr Balston, violinist to her Majesty; Violoncello sig Piatti; Double Ba s Sig Bottesini; Pianoforte, Herr Kobe. At the Organ, and Chorus Master, Mr Stimpson.

CONDUCTOR—Mr Costa.

OUTLINE OF PERFORMANCES.—Tuesday Morning, Oratorio, "Elijah," Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning, Oratorio, "Christus," a pos humous works, Mendelssohn; "Mount of Olives," Mr Wesley; Service "Creation," Haydn. Thursday Morning, Oratorio, "Messiah," Handel; Prelude Morning, Oratorio, "Samson," Handel. Tuesday Evening, Grand Concert, comprising Overture, "Jessonda," Spohr; Grand Fina e, "Mose in Egitto" Rossini; Overture, "Il Seraglio" Paer; "Tell," Rossini; "Walpurgis Night," Mendelssohn, Selections from Operas, Wednesday Evening, Grand Concert, consisting of Sac ed Music: Symphony, Mozart; Overture, "Der Freyschutz" Weber; Finale, "Lodoiska;" Cherubini; Selections from "Les Huguenots," &c. Thursday Evening, Grand Concert, comprising Great Choral Symphony, Beethoven; Overture, "Zauna," Hiroly; Selections from "Le Prophète" &c; Greek March and Chorus, "Siege of Corinth," Rossini; Finale, Full Dress Ball.

*** Parties the sons of obtaining detailed programmes of the intended performances may procure them by application to the principal musicsellers in London; or have them forwarded by post, on application to Mr HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, cannot be viewed upon any other day, nor at any other hour, than upon SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY after noon.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES:—By J. H PEPPER, Esq, on the Australian Gold Districts; and also on the Address Day of the Baron Rimer Alderman Brothoffner, on the Patent Polychrolik Gas Fire; and on the Model of Barry's New Houses of Parliament; by Mr Cooper, on Murray's Patent Needles. Mr George Buckland, Esq, on Music, illustrated by Patentee and Old Fair Songs, and Scotch Melodies, sung by Mrs Henry Penge, Mr A. Mellon, Mr Sawkins Yewen. Microscope, &c. Admission, 1s. Schools and children under two years of age, Half-price.

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Offices, August 26, 52.

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The EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission will take place at the Institution, on THURSDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, at Two o'clock, and every succeeding Thursday at the same hour.

Two KING of the ROMANS Scholarships, each of the value of £50 per annum, will be awarded for competition in October next, to be continued for annually, at Christmas. To any one proposing to enter on the Pay List at the Academy in October who will be under Fourteen years of age on the 1st of January in the ensuing year, the Subscribers receive their Majesties Royal Letters Patent, dated the 29th day of October, 1830.

By order of the Committee,
Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, J. GIMSON, Sec.
Hanover-square, August 21, 1852.

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MOST healthfully situated FREEHOLD HOUSE FOR SALE, on the outskirts of Reading, Berks, within the Parliamentary Walk of the Great Western Railway Station, and 10-½ minutes' ride by omnibus of London, containing a twenty-two and a-half-feet sitting room, and nine others; also an in-door water-closet, and pretty garden, commanding one of the most delightful views in the country, and, notwithstanding the height and dryness of the situation, possessing a supply of good water, a so a fountain in the garden. Apply to Mr JENKINS, 112, London-street, Reading, Berks.

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GIGANTIC TELESCOPE JUST ERECTED AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

THE CRAIG TELESCOPE," AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

DURING the past three months, the construction of a building on Wandsworth-common, for the reception of a monster achromatic telescope, has been rapidly progressing, and is, with the telescope itself, now nearly completed. This great work is under the superintendence of William Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., or the Rev. Mr. Craig, vicar of Leamington. The site, consisting of two acres, has been liberally presented by Earl Spencer, in perpetuity, or as long as the telescope shall be maintained.

As this gigantic instrument should have some distinctive name, the various friends of science who have been admitted to view it, have denominated t the "The Craig Telescope;" considering, as the Duke of Northumberland's name has been handed down in connexion with the Cambridge refractor—so, also, the originator, in fact, of this 85 feet focal length achromatic telescope, with an object-glass of two feet aperture, and already capable of doing marvels, should have his name associated with a work completely novel in all its parts, and, we are happy to add, entirely of English workmanship. All other large achromatic telescopes of any pretensions are foreign. The Duke of Northumberland's telescope is foreign; the Oxford telescope is foreign; Sir James South's telescope is foreign; in fact, these instruments were merely purchased by English money. Not so, the present instrument, by far the largest achromatic telescope in the world. In the retired study of a country clergyman, the idea of this instrument struck him, and having made in his own peculiar way his calculations, the result was a fixed determination to carry them out, which he has more especially shown in the choice of his engineer, for many were those he had to reject, after looking into their plans of mounting his telescope. He has selected Wm. Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., whose name, we believe, Mr. Craig is more desirous to connect with this wonderful telescope than his own.

The powers of this Telescope, as a measuring instrument, are unapproachable by all others. It separates minute points of light so distinctly that its *space penetrating* qualifications will render it, as a discovering instrument, one of a most superior order. It resolves the Milky Way, not simply into beautiful and brilliant "star dust," to use the language of astronomers, but actually subdivides it into regular constellations. We thus, in what at best was heretofore separated into minute points of light, can now behold counterparts of our own Orion and Cassiopœa, our Greater and Lesser Bear; and, also, evidently adorned with the most gorgeous colours.

The Telescope is perfectly achromatic: Saturn exhibits itself with milk-light whiteness. Now that the instrument is adjusted, Mr. Craig wishes the planet Venus to be examined, for he hopes to settle the question as to whether she has a satellite or not; and we need not say what an advantage the solution of this fact would be to science. The moon is a magnificent object, and perfectly colourless, so that the observer can behold her mountains and rocks with a vivid distinctness, that makes us long for clear weather to bring the whole of the powers of this marvellous instrument to bear upon our planet. On a favourable evening, were such a building, for instance, as Westminster Abbey in the moon, this Telescope would reveal all its parts and proportions.

The central tower is of brick, and 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter, and weighs 220 tons. Every precaution has been taken in its construction to prevent the slightest vibration, which can still further be provided for by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus ensured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is shaped somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet, having an eye-piece at the narrow end, and a ducap at the other: the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the ducap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture, which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright meta: the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures 12 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass. The determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments, and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object in view that there should not be the slightest vibration in the instrument, and Mr. Gravatt has made the vibration at one end of the tube neutralise that at the other. The ironwork of the tube, which is a splendid specimen of English workmanship, was manufactured by Messrs. Rennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The tube rests upon a light wooden framework with iron wheels attached, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a distance of 52 feet from the centre of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is capable of sustaining a weight of fifteen tons, though the weight of the tube is only three. Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, it can move either in the azimuth, or up to an altitude of 80 degrees, with as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to results. The slightest force applied to the wheel on the iron rail causes the instrument to move round the central tower.

All the optical work has been executed by Mr. F. Slater, of Somers-place West, Euston-square. The two lenses, one of flint and the other of plate glass, are thus used:—The plate-glass lens has a positive focal length of 30 feet 1½ inch; its refractive index is 1516. The flint-glass lens has a negative focal length of 49 feet 10½ inches; and the refractive index of this glass is 1638. These two lenses, placed in contact, are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic object-glass, the focal length of which is 76 feet to parallel rays—that is, to all celestial objects.

CEDAR TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

THIS magnificent cedar, which had for centuries stood in the grounds of Park-place, Henley-on-Thames, was struck to the ground by lightning on the 21st ult., and has since attracted thousands of visitors. The tree is a remarkably large one, and with the branches on the ground, as struck by the flash, covers about an acre of ground. It has been surrounded with a railing to preserve it from the curiosity of the spectators, many of whom took away portions of the prostrate giant as a souvenir of the storm.

CEDAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, AT HENLEY-UPON-THAMES.

MR. J. R. HIND.

ON Sunday night, at 11h. 30m., this indefatigable astronomer discovered, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, another planet—this being the sixth planet Mr. Hind has detected during the past five years; "a sufficient proof," observes Mr. Hind, in his letter announcing the discovery, "that the members of the planetary system must be far more numerous than was formerly supposed. It is in the constellation Aquarius, and will be readily seen with a telescope of a very ordinary power. In brightness it equals a star of the ninth magnitude, and appears to have the same yellowish tinge that has been noticed about Pallas, Melpomene, and others of the same group of planets. At 11h. 35m. 38s., Greenwich mean time (August 22), its right ascension was 22h. 22m. 29.7s., and its north polar distance 97 deg. 32m. 14s.; the diurnal motion in right ascension is 53 sec. towards the west, and in N.P.D. about 5 min. towards the south."

We take this fit occasion of presenting our readers with a Portrait of Mr. Hind, and an outline of his valuable contributions to astronomical science.

J. R. Hind was born at Nottingham, May 12, 1823, where his father was engaged in the staple trade of the town, viz. as a lace-manufacturer. He received his education chiefly at private schools in the neighbourhood; but, as regards astronomy, he is entirely self-taught. From the time he was six years of age he devoted every spare moment to the reading of astronomical works; and even at four years of age, we are assured, on every clear night, his great delight was to gaze at the stars. In November 1840, at the recommendation of Professor Wheatstone (to whom Mr. Hind had been introduced by Mr. W. Carpmael, of Lincoln's-inn), he was engaged as one of the assistants in the magnetical and meteorological department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal; and he continued in this appointment till June, 1844. In the interim, Mr. Hind availed himself of the fine astronomical library attached to the Observatory, to perfect himself in the methods of calculation employed by the best authorities at the present day; and having always had a leaning to cometary astronomy, Mr. Hind occupied himself in determining the orbits of those bodies as they were

MR. J. R. HIND, OF MR. BISHOP'S OBSERVATORY, REGENT'S PARK.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

discovered, and in deducing more accurate orbits for some of the older ones. His first attempt at calculation was an ephemeris of Bremicker's comet of 1840, published in the Greenwich observations of that year. In June, 1844, on the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Hind received the appointment of observer at the private Observatory of George Bishop, Esq., South Villa, Regent's Park, to which the subject of our memoir is still attached. Previously to joining Mr. Bishop, however, Mr. Hind was engaged for three months under Mr. Airy, at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the Government expedition for determining chronometrically the longitude of Valencia.

We subjoin a list of discoveries, cometary, planetary, and stellar, since Mr. Hind's connexion with the Regent's Park Observatory:—

I. COMETS.

1. A comet, 1846, July 29, which was found about two hours earlier by De Vico, at Rome.

2. A comet, 1846, October 18, of which only one observation could be procured, owing to the cloudy weather which prevailed all over Europe.

3. A comet, 1847, February 5, afterwards visible to the naked eye in full daylight, only a few degrees distant from the sun's limb, as, in fact, Mr. Hind had predicted it would be.

II. PLANETS.

1. The planet *Iris*, 1847, August 13.
2. The planet *Flora*, 1847, October 18.
3. *Victoria*, 1850, September, 13.
4. *Irene*, 1851, May 19.—The name, derived from the Greek word *Ειρηνη, Peace*, was given by Sir John Herschel, to commemorate in the heavens the Great Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, at that time just opened in London.
5. *Melpomene* 1852, June 24, named by the Astronomer Royal.
6. A planet, 1852, August 22, not yet named.

III. STELLAR ASTRONOMY.

The remarkable new star in Ophiuchus, 1848, April 27, which became visible suddenly, as a conspicuous fiery star, to the naked eye, and so continued about one month; after that it gradually declined, and now shines as a star of the eleventh or twelfth magnitude. Mr. Hind has discovered fifteen new variable stars, one of which has a period of nine days only, and resembles the well known star Algol in its variations; and Mr. Hind is believed to have been the first to point out the great predominance of the red colour in variable stars, and the cloudy dull appearance which some of these exhibit about their maxima.

To this list should be added three nebulæ which had escaped previous observers.

Mr. Hind was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in December, 1844, and has held the honorary office of foreign secretary six years. In November, 1847, he was elected a corresponding member of the *Société Philomatique* at Paris; and in May, 1851, was chosen to succeed the late Professor Schumacher, as a corresponding member of the National Institute of France.

The King of Denmark has presented Mr. Hind with a gold medal for the discovery of the comet of February, 1847; and Mr. Hind has received three medals and prizes from the Academy of Sciences at Paris for his planetary discoveries; besides a public testimonial from the Royal Astronomical Society of London. The Government have lately conferred upon Mr. Hind a pension of £200 per annum.

Mr. Hind has computed at least seventy orbits for planets and comets during the last ten years; in addition to various other calculations scattered through the volumes of the "Astronomische Nachrichten," and the publications of the Astronomical Society and Paris Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hind has published a treatise on the "expected return of the great comet of 1264 and 1556," which body engaged much of his attention when very young; and a small work upon planetary astronomy, entitled "the Solar System."

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LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852. [GRATIS.

Fine Arts.

VISITS TO PICTURE GALLERIES, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

I.—THE DULWICH GALLERY.

THE agitation of the question regarding the intended New National Gallery, which must shortly come on for definitive settlement, naturally directs attention to the nature and condition of the various collections of pictures, both public and private, in England and the most frequented parts of Europe, with a view to critical examination not only of the pictures themselves, but of the arrangements of the galleries in which they are displayed. Interesting as the former branch of inquiry undoubtedly is to all lovers of art, the latter is a subject of still greater importance in its immediate practical import, affording the only safe guide for those who would judge of the site and style of building best adapted for a similar purpose in this country. We have already committed mistakes enough in this matter, and we almost tremble when we recollect that one more such mistake as that in Trafalgar-square will probably be the last that will be permitted to our generation, and will remain irreparable.

In order to throw what light we can upon so interesting a field of research and observation, we propose to undertake a critical tour amongst the principal picture galleries of Europe, and to report the results of our observations to our readers, accompanied with Illustrations, not only of particular pictures, but, in cases where we consider it desirable to do so, of the galleries themselves.

In commencing with the Dulwich Gallery we may observe, that although it pretends neither to a high rank nor great antiquity amongst European collections, it is interesting in this country both for the manner in which it was acquired to the public use, and from the fact that it was the first public picture gallery founded in this country.

The history of this collection is curious, and appeals to the sentiments in various ways. In the first place, in common with almost every other collection or great individual picture in the world, its story is bound up with the fate of Empires and Princes, and tells of the strange vicissitudes of both. It was during the last twenty years of the last century that a French gentleman of the name of Desenfans, who was partly a teacher of languages, partly a merchant, and partly a picture-dealer, was commissioned by Stanislaus II., the last of the Kings of Poland, to make a collection of pictures for him, which the troubles of the French Revolution, in which the nobles hastened to get rid of all their valuables which they could turn into money, afforded peculiar facilities for doing. The aim of Stanislaus was not merely selfish; he wished, besides adding to his own collection, to found a gallery for the use of his subjects, and particularly with a view to the promotion of a school of art amongst them. His object being utility, his instructions were, that original and superior pictures of different schools should be purchased, but that extravagant prices should not be given; and, particularly, that the pictures should not be submitted to any process of cleaning or renovation before he saw them.

M. Desenfans was in the midst of acting upon these instructions, when, to the shame of all Europe, the partition of Poland took place; and after the death of the unfortunate Stanislaus, in 1798, the Emperor Paul, of Russia, refusing to make good the purchases of his dethroned victim, the pictures were thrown upon M. Desenfans's hands. Under these circumstances he had recourse to the auction-room, where, however, having made himself unpopular amongst the artists of the day, by some observations introduced into the catalogue, reflecting upon the weaknesses and jealousies of the profession, he was disappointed of obtaining a fair bidding for the greater number of them; and a few only of the best having been sold, the rest were bought in.

On his death, M. Desenfans bequeathed the whole of his collection of pictures, with other property, to Sir F. Bourgeois, a lover of the arts, and himself an artist, rather as an amateur than a professional, and whose works considered as those of an amateur, never rose beyond the point of respectability. Sir Francis, however, like a fond parent, thought otherwise of them; and in order that after his death his collection, including his own works, should remain undivided, he resolved upon bequeathing them to some permanent public body or institution for the use of the public. He first bethought him of the British Museum, but abandoned that idea upon consideration that the trustees would have the power to part with any pictures they might not think it desirable to retain, in which category he foresaw the possibility that some of his own works, fifteen in number, might fall. In this dilemma he applied to his friend, John Philip Kemble for advice, who recommended Dulwich College (founded, as our readers may recollect, by Alleyn, the actor), as a proper depository for the collection. Accordingly, acting upon this advice, Sir F. Bourgeois bequeathed his pictures to the fellows of Dulwich College, on condition that they should be held available to the public, together with £10,000 to erect and keep in repair a suitable building for their reception, and £2000 to provide for the care of the pictures: a noble example, which we are proud to see has found some worthy imitators in our own day.

Sir F. Bourgeois died on the 8th January, 1811. After his death, the present Gallery, consisting of five rooms of moderate dimensions, was erected from designs by Sir John Soane, and opened to the public in 1812.

The pictures in this modest Gallery (360 in number), although intrinsically by no means of first-rate excellence, are of importance as being the only collection of any considerable extent of the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools of the 17th century open to the public. Thirty years ago, indeed—before we had a National Gallery, and before the private galleries of our nobility and gentry were enriched by the accession of some of the choicest

"COWHERDS AND CATTLE, IN EVENING."—LANDSCAPE, PAINTED BY CUYP.—FROM THE DULWICH GALLERY.

gems out of foreign collections—the Dulwich Gallery was in much higher repute than it is at present: having from the first occupied a position which a wider acquaintance with the history and resources of art has taught the public to question. If we go back to an earlier period—that of the latter end of last century—when M. Desenfans was occupied making this collection of pictures, we shall find that the knowledge of art in this country was then very inferior to what it is at present, and the collections of pictures existing amongst us very different from what, since the dispersion of the great continental collections, they have become; and we can well imagine that, in executing the commission entrusted to him, he, to the best of his ability, faithfully obeyed his instructions to procure "original and superior pictures of the different schools." He did his best in the market that was then open to him; and it is no blame to him that, as is now conceded, the collection he formed, or at least the bulk of it as we see it, does not comprise a single picture in any of the schools which may be considered first-rate, either in regard to individual excellence, or as a specimen of the style of the master. It is chiefly rich, as already suggested, in works of the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools; but even in these it is outdone by several specimens in the Queen's gallery, and in the Bridgewater, Grosvenor, Peel, and other private collections. Out of eighteen attributed to Rubens there is not one which can be accepted as a fine specimen of that master. The best of the number is the "Samson and Delilah;" but even this is conceived and executed in the coarsest style of the artist, and, in the words of Mrs. Jameson, has been "horribly maltreated. No less horribly maltreated has been the "Venus and Mars," which Sir Francis Bourgeois absolutely mutilated by an alteration, the traces of which are plainly visible. By Rembrandt we have two good portraits, in his more careful style, and the charming picture, "A Girl at a Window," so well known by numerous engravings; but there are no specimens of his more vigorous efforts, such as the "New Merchant," in the National Gallery, nor of his grander inspirations, of which "The Woman taken in Adultery," also in the National Gallery, may be accepted as his *chef-d'œuvre*. We cannot join in the extravagant praise bestowed by the lady critic already quoted upon the "Jacob's Dream," which we do not consider at all worthy of this great master's genius. Of thirteen attributed to Van Dyck, the "Charity" and the "Madonna," both repetitions of well-known works, are the most remarkable. Of his masterly portraiture we have no really fine specimen. Of Teniers, Ostade, Wouvermans, Vandervelde, and Berghem, there are several; some, particularly those attributed to the first-named, being of but second-rate merit, whilst amongst the others are fair examples of the respective masters. There are also two delicious specimens by Pynaker, and a village scene by Hobbema, breathing a dewy freshness and pastoral repose. Of Karl Dujardin there are several specimens; of some of which the genuineness als questionable; there are, also, a Paul Potter or two, four Gerard Douws (two doubtful), and a sprinkling by Wynants, Both, Ruysdael, and others, of various degrees of note and merit. Lastly, there are nineteen Cuyps, which are amongst the chief gems of the collection, and of which we shall speak further presently. On the other hand, we have to remark the absence of one or two masters of original and remarkable genius, who must always occupy a distinguished position amongst the artists of the seventeenth century, and who, by their individual exertions, did much to emancipate the art of their country from the trammels of precedent by which its province had hitherto been more or less restricted, and to give free development to an entirely new and fertile field of study. We allude in the first place to Jan Steen a genuine creator in his way—adding to the burlesque character of Ostade and Brouer an action more or less developed, and defining in the personages a relationship of interests, which invested an otherwise vulgar and unattractive assemblage with life and purpose. Of the story-telling Jan Steen, there is no example in the Dulwich Gallery. Neither of that master of the higher department of "genre," Terburg, the painter of "genteel comedy," as Jan Steen was of the broad farce of life, have we anything. Metzu and Mieris, labourers in the same school, are also absent. These deficiencies are the more to be regretted, as the masters in question brought the resources of a new school of art to bear upon a practical purpose; and set the example of a class of works which have since everywhere become popular, and nowhere more so than in England.

Indeed, the Dutch and Flemish schools have always experienced great encouragement from English collectors, who, in some instances, have advanced to the recognition and reward of genius before it was appreciated in the country of its birth. Hobbema offers an example of this fact; his works had little value at home till the English began to admire them and pick them up. So also with Cuyp: Lebrun says that the English master was the first to appreciate his pictures, which, however, did not bear any considerable value till long after his death. Mr. Smith, in his "Catalogue Raisonné," states that, on reference to numerous catalogues of sales in Holland down to the year 1750, he finds no instance of any picture of Cuyp selling for more than thirty florins—not quite £3 sterling! Mr. Smith proceeds to say:—"Soon after the period above named, a gradual advance in their value took place, in consequence of the repeated demand for them by English and French dealers; and, at the sale of the celebrated collection of M. Van der Linden Van Slingelandt, in 1785" (more than a hundred years after the artist's death), "public opinion was unequivocally pronounced upon their merits by the payment of prices in some measure commensurate with their beauty; but which have since been in many instances, more than quadrupled." Walpole, also, writing to Sir Horace Mann (May 1, 1774), says:—"Sir George Colbroke, a citizen, and martyr to what is called *speculation*, had his pictures sold by auction last week. A View of Nimwegen,' by Cuyp, which he had bought very dearly for seventy guineas, sold for 280 guineas." Since that time, the prices of this master's works, in common with many others of distinguished and unique merit, have gone on increasing in a compound ratio. The picture of "Huntsmen Halting near Herdsmen," which fetched £173 in 1755, was purchased by Lord Ashburton for £1300. Sir Abraham Hume had a Cuyp which cost him £1800; another at Petworth was sold for £1060.

Of the nineteen specimens of this delightful master, and all of which are undoubted originals, some are very beautiful indeed, although not one of them is considered to be equal to that belonging to Lord Ashburton, already mentioned, nor to one in her Majesty's gallery, nor yet to one in the Bridgewater gallery. The pictures at Dulwich are as various in size as in style; some being three or four feet wide, others less than a foot; some glowing under the broad sunny atmosphere in which this charming master so delighted, others darker and cooler in tone, and restricted to the details of horses and other cattle, in the painting of which he excelled. Of the first class of works, that which we engrave is, upon the whole, the very best in the gallery. It is numbered 169 in the catalogue, and measures about 3 feet by 4 feet. It represents a landscape with a broken foreground, entirely bare of trees, and exposed to the broad pervading beams of the setting sun, which has just sunk below the horizon on the left. In the centre are two shepherds, one of whom is lying down, and two cows, one also reposing. The latter are drawn and painted with all that truthful character for which Cuyp in such subjects stood unrivaled; but more wonderful even than the predominance of the animals themselves, is the manner in which the sun-rays glance from their backs, and the aërial medium which is introduced between them and the background, which is very delicately treated. The whole scene, as far as the eye can reach, across the level valley, and up into the sky, is suffused with golden light, breathing of peace, of tranquility, and of a soft languor, in which the care and strife of the external world are forgotten. This picture, notwithstanding the scorching rays of the real sun, to which it has been subjected, is in very fair condition, but we cannot say the same of some of the others, which have suffered greatly from the effects of the climate. This is particularly the case with No. 50, representing two shepherd boys keeping sheep and goats, painted in a free sketchy style, and the surface of which, besides being extremely dirty, has been cracked and raised into lumps by the heat of the sun acting on the varnish. So also, in No. 89, a "Landscape, with cattle and figures," the mimic sunny effects intended by the artist have begun to succumb to the jealous attacks of the real monarch of the sky.

But it is not Cuyp alone who has suffered from similar causes. Two Berghems (Nos. 200 and 209), asremarked by Dr. Waagen, and confirmed by our own observation, are injured in the distance and sky, and a "Bal Champêtre," by the courtly Watteau (No. 210), is almost defaced by the cracking of the varnish, aided by dirt. A "Jupiter and Europa" (230), attributed to Titian, but of which we have seen a much finer repetition in a private collection, is in an equally bad plight, from the latter cause. We could mention other cases, but it would be an endless and unwelcome task: we would, therefore, merely express a hope that something may be done to restore this interesting collection to a condition in which it may be viewed with advantage and pleasure by the art-public of an improving age.

The Gallery itself, built by Sir John Soane, is not well adapted for the purpose intended. The roof is too low; the sky-lights do not admit the light in sufficient volume, nor diffuse agreeably what they admit. The consequence is, that some of the pictures are burned up with the sun's fiercest rays, projected upon them; whilst others, in th lower parts of the rooms and in the corners, are not lighted enough for a satisfactory examination of their details.

Before taking leave of the subject, we would suggest that the present restrictions upon the admission of the public might be abolished with advantage. The Gallery, by the injunctions of the generous bequeather, is open to all who choose to apply, without fee or favour, the only restriction being that intending visitors shall apply for tickets to one or two specified parties, respectable printsellers in London, or to one other party named, resident at Croydon. At Dulwich, where the dispensing of tickets would be most naturally looked for, and would be most convenient, no tickets are to be had. Surely this precaution is unnecessary, and implies, moreover, a reflection upon the public as a body, which might as well be spared. When the British Museum and the National Gallery are thrown freely open to all comers in the very heart of a crowded metropolis, without the slightest damage or inconvenience resulting, what possible danger can there be of an unruly mob marching down to the secluded village of Dulwich to molest or alarm the respectable curators of the Bourgeois collection? Another regulation also appears pasted up upon the walls of the gallery, and repeated in conspicuous type on the front of the catalogue, which we should recommend the trustees, if only for their own sake, to rescind without delay, as one much behind the spirit of the age. It is this—"The trustees have ordered that schools and children under fourteen be not admitted." Those who have witnessed the conduct of schools and children much under fourteen at the various exhibitions of science and art in the great metropolis, and have observed the intelligence and delight manifested by them at all they saw, will feel and acknowledge the injustice and cruelty of this act of prohibition passed against the rising generation by the Fellows of Dulwich College.

Literature.

Napoleon le Petit. Par Victor Hugo. Londres Jeffs. Bruxelles: A. Mertens. (Napoleon the Little. By Victor Hugo. London: Jeffs. Brussels: A. Mertens.)

Sufferers are privileged to complain. Exiled and plundered, denied the pleasure almost necessary to his existence of living amidst those who love and admire him, and whose applause always waited on the exercise of his talents, Victor Hugo is one of many victims of the political revolutions of France. A deputy and a Republican, he was one of the most sturdy opponents of Louis Napoleon, and one of the leaders who unsuccessfully endeavoured to make head against him on December 2. Hopelessly defeated at Paris, he is now carrying on the war then begun. The conflict is one of world-wide interest. Nominally it is between Victor Hugo and Louis Napoleon; really it is between the pen and the sword. The master of language enters the field against the master of the army, and is confident of future, if not of immediate victory. At Paris the sword is completely victorious; at Brussels, and at London, where the sword cannot reach, the pen seems carrying all before it. M. Victor Hugo is here master of the field; but his opponent there, entrenched in the supremacy of power, disregards his blows, and quietly, but inexorably, like fate, pursues his own work to its end. Exhibiting contempt for his assailant, by inquiring if great and conscious poets are not unmoved by malignant critics; or sitting, as M. Hugo describes him on the night of December 2d, "a statue in a little room on the ground-floor, at the Elysée, close to the splendid gilt saloon, where as a child he was present at the second abdication of the Emperor, with his elbows on a table, his feet on the fender, and invariably and phlegmatically replying to all tales of failure here and there from the single *aide-de-camp*, General Roguet, who was allowed to enter, "Let my orders be executed," he is the same marble-like man. Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of mankind, to whom both appeal, and who will be as inexorable with the Prince President, as he was on the 2d of December; at present he treats, and will treat, M. Hugo only with silent contempt. Clothed in the impenetrable armour of his own nature, he will take no trouble to shelter himself against shafts that can never reach him. The effects on the world will be different.

Victor Hugo's book, as might be expected from the title and his sufferings, is a severe attack on Louis Napoleon. It sketches the life and character of the man, and with a kind of Michael Angelo power depicts both with terrible features. There is scarcely a remarkable scoundrel in the history of the world from whom Victor Hugo does not skilfully borrow a lineament for his portrait. This constitutes the staple of the work; but, though powerfully done, it is too long, and contains too many similar features to be perfect. It is bitter beyond anything that we recollect. It is like Junius, but outdoes him in invective. We feel the poignancy of the sarcasms at every line, but we also feel that the artist, who is always repeating his blows, and sharpening his tools to make them more effectual, is less an indignant patriot than an outraged man. His labours remind us rather of the intemperate decisions of Judge Lynch than of the solemn condemnation by a chief justice of a great criminal. A vast wrong has been done, but we are not sure that the real criminal has been seized, and every step that is taken not been fairly tried. M. Hugo, one of the sufferers, is scarcely impartial, and his vehemence perpetually brings before us the offended author, where we desiderate above all things the calm and the unimpassioned judge. He was engaged in the warfare, and his testimony, therefore, is not to be relied on. That more than 1200 persons were killed in the streets of Paris on the occasion of the *coup d'etat* we cannot believe; but M. Hugo's contribution to the history of that great event will always have considerable value. They form the narrative part of the volume, and consist of numerous graphic, and sometimes most horrible, recitals. They are narrated on the credit of eye-witnesses, or on his own authority, and many of them will be read here with an appalling interest, greater even than that M. Hugo appears to take in them. Was there ever anything more disgustingly horrible than what he describes as having occurred on December 5 at the cemetery of Montmartre?

"A large space unoccupied till then was used for the temporary interment of some of the slain. The bodies were partly thrust into the ground, and the heads left out, in order that their friends might recognise them. Most of the feet, too, were above ground. The crowd flocked thither and pushed against one another. You trod amidst sepulchres and felt the loose earth yielding to your weight: you were walking on the belly of a corpse. You turned in another direction: boots, wooden shoes, women's slippers were sticking out of the earth—they belonged to the head, which your pressure on the body had put in motion." M. Hugo quotes, as his authority for the statement, the great sculptor David, now exiled and proscribed, who says about forty persons were so buried. Amongst these were noble heads of young men still impressed with courage; in the midst was a poor woman, a baker's servant, who was killed, carrying bread to her master's customers; and by her side was a young and handsome girl, who sold flowers on the Boulevards."

Several similar if not equally horrible scenes are described by M. Hugo; and, with proper sifting, this part of his work will supply some valuable materials for history. But, mingled with the invective and the narrative, there is some political philosophy of a high order. It commences with a description of France before the first revolution, unsurpassed, if not unequalled, for pungent brevity. In a very few lines it affords an ample justification of a people, the "prey first of wolves, and then of vermin," bursting into revolution, and in the name of liberty committing unheard-of cruelties and crimes. He sketches the principles of political power, and gives with pictorial clearness in four lines—

A standing army,
A centralised Administration,
A salaried clergy,
An irremovable magistracy—

an explanation of the great obstacles to liberty in France. To that we have nothing to object; but to say, that the last principle—though perfectly correct in France, where the magistracy still forms a very powerful corporate body—does not apply to England, where the irremovability of the judges is one guarantee, as against the power of the Crown, for the liberties of the people. This part of the book, though the least in size and least graphic, is the most worthy of the attention of reflecting politicians, and for them it will have a permanent interest.

A very great question is, in fact, very eloquently and forcibly opened by M. Hugo, but it is doubtful whether he sees its full import. He justly condemns the massacre in the streets of Paris as a terrible violation of the principles of morality. In common with many writers, he tests the acts of politicians by the same rules. By them he condemns the whole conduct of Louis Napoleon. By them, therefore, according to M. Victor Hugo, the conduct of politicians, as well as other men must be regulated and judged. But the principles of morality are not the principles of government. They do not preside at its formation. They lay down no rules for Constitutionalism or Despotism, they prescribe nothing regarding Monarchies or Republics, limited or universal suffrage. They no more sanction the power of the Legislative Assembly than the power of the President; no more justify a war than a massacre, the execution of an individual for conspiring against a Republic, than shooting down a population in the streets to give effect to a tyranny. The safety or aggrandisement of a state, however organised, is no principle of morals. Government, then, and systems of policy are not founded on moral principles, and by moral principles they must not be tried. Now, M. Hugo, throughout his work, condemns the acts of the President as contrary to moral principle; his eloquence carries us along with him, and thus unconsciously, perhaps, he opens one of the greatest questions that ever engaged the attention of earnest thinkers. Does society, do individuals not require for their guidance and government some laws and regulations besides and beyond, and overruling, those moral principles to which he confidently appeals? Do they not require government organised on the principle of providing for the public welfare often by the sacrifice of individual interests? Practically, M. Victor Hugo's book answers that question negatively; practically, his conduct and the conduct of all his countrymen answer it affirmatively; and therein lies his error and his misfortune. He requires his opponent to be guided strictly by the principles of morality, on which the Republic itself was not founded. Of all the people of Europe, the French, and of all Frenchmen, the politicians have in all that relates to policy, most persistingly ignored moral principles. Restrictions on industry and locomotion; taxation to give an ascendancy to particular classes, whether professors or olergy; one large body of men armed to keep in awe the rest: the whole system of Government in France sets at defiance all moral principles. The French, therefore, and with them, M. Hugo, have lost the right of complaining of any one solitary act of Government, or of one person administering it, merely because it violates moral principles. The whole system which they approve does that, and it is by approving of the system that one man getting hold of it has power to inflict on them the injuries of which they complain. Does the world complained of answer the purposes for which Government is organized in France? and, according to present experience the answer seems—yes.

To the greater question opened by M. Hugo, to which we have adverted, he will, both by what he says and by what he suggests, attract the attention of his countrymen, and his book will have considerable effect in bringing forward that better condition of society in France which he confidently and joyously anticipates: though we may safely predict that it will not come in the form and shape which he expects. In spite of the poet's boast, we are all, as far as society is concerned, less foreseeing than the lamb, and not only do we "lick the hand prepared to shed our blood;" we sharpen the knife and nerve the arm that is to do the deed. A deeply-cherished desire of national aggrandisement, which M. Hugo probably shares with his countrymen, has maintained in France all her tyrannies.

Our Iron Roads: their History, Construction, and Social Influences By Frederick S. Williams. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

(First Notice.)

Next to the invention of printing, railways must be regarded as the mightiest engine of modern civilization. When Gutenberg, Faust, and Caxton had perfected their discovery, human advancement seemed to proceed at a geometrical rate of progression. When the railway system became matured, civilization reached an electrical stage of development. Free intercourse promoted kindly feeling, and the Penny Postage satisfied a need of the time, and knit together the social ties which bind man to man. A freer interchange of ideas, and more perfect means of inter communication pointed the way to greater freedom of commerce. A powerful feudal aristocracy opposed the change, but railways had given such concentrated force and vigour to public opinion, that the demands for Free Trade became irresistible. A further development of the capabilities of the railway system was seen in collecting together all objects of art and science in one central spot, and in bri ging vast masses to view them there. The Crystal Palace owed its origin and success to railroads. The brilliant prosperity of the first Great Exhibition has been followed by the inauguration of a palace which is destined to become one of the wonders of the world, a treasure-house of the human intellect, in which every art and every science shall collect its choicest trophy and prepare for further triumphs. The New Crystal Palace is the latest manifestation and product of railway enterprise. All England—nay, the civilised world—is ready to stand sponsor for the child. Let us not forget the claims of the parent.

The history and social influences of railways constitute a theme which to the thoughtful observer, possesses all the fascination of romance and all the grandeur of an epic. The author of this work has chosen a most favourable moment for bringing under our view the narrative of man's proudest conquest over time and space. At the moment we are writing, a thousand fire-horses are harnessed to excursion trains. The denizen in towns seeks health upon the sea-shore, or regales his eye with the verdure of meadows and the golden beauty of corn-fields. The rural population seek the life and bustle of the town, its antiquities, and its museums. The operative of the manufacturing district visits the enchanting scenery of the Lakes: in the land of cloud and mountain he soul communes with the Infinite. The dweller in villages is brought to some great Gothic cathedral; and there, amid pillared aisles,

And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings,

he interrogates the tomb of king and knight, and lives anew in the fervour of mediæval piety. What delights for the wearied spirit! What healthful influences for the fainting and languid frame! Shall we forget that we owe them to our Iron Roads? They have immeasurably increased the sum of human happiness; they daily and hourly contribute to human advancement. What they are doing for the British islands, and for the mighty continents of America, they will soon accomplish for Europe. Agencies so colossal deserve their historian.

Great mistakes were made in the outset of railway undertakings. The Government offered no facilities. The Legislature heaped obstructions

in the way. Peers and landed proprietors made a market of their parliamentary influence. The money which ought to have been laid out in *bond fide* construction was spent in bribing people in high places. Hundreds of thousands were wasted in the gulf of parliamentary contests. The nation looked on unmoved, absurdly deeming that the extravagant outlay in obtaining acts of Parliament, and in buying off opposition, concerned nobody but the shareholders. Foolish public! Our author states that the waste of capital directly and indirectly in the formation of railways has been estimated at not less than *twelve millions sterling*, apart from the loss which has been incurred in the support of unsuccessful bills, and the maintenance of unsuccessful opposition If the Government had interposed to protect the promoters of English railways from extortionate charges and wasteful parliamentary expenditure, our railway boards might have left the traveller to select the class of carriage most suitable to the length of his purse, instead of seeking to drive him, by the studied discomfort of the cheaper class, into the higher-priced carriages. If the Continental traveller, fresh from the nicely-cushioned, glass-windowed second-class carriages of France and Belgium, should feel inclined to complain of the high fares, hard seats, and unglazed windows of the second-class carriages of some of our own lines, let him think of a thousand pounds a day wasted in a committee-room. If he should go to sleep with Mr. Williams's book in his hand (an unlikely event), and should awake with a stiff neck or a sore throat, he might chance to re-open the book at that memorable instance where an exorbitant demand of £44,000 having been made upon a railway company for compensation, the jury sworn to do justice between the parties, awarded the amount of £873 to the proprietors of the land in question. Then, reading on a little further, he might begin to see some dim connexion between his sufferings and the past course of railway legislation. Sums of £35,000, £40,000, £90,000, £100,000, and £120,000, have frequently been paid by railway companies ostensibly in the purchase of ground, but really in order to buy off the opposition which—in some cases feigned, and in others real—was offered to the passing of the bill. The parliamentary costs of the Brighton Railway averaged nearly *£5000 per mile*, which is not surprising when we remember that its promoters had to contend with three or four other companies during two sessions, and that for fifty days the company were spending £1000 a day before the parliamentary committee. The parliamentary and surveyors' expenses of the London and Birmingham line amounted to £72,000, a sum which would have to be multiplied several times over by the expenses of parliamentary contests in which the directors have been engaged since the original line was made. If the public could have seen the deep personal interest which every one of them had in arresting this wanton expenditure, they would have demanded the enlightened interference of the Government. The error was in considering the preliminary and parliamentary expenditure of railway companies as matters affecting the proprietary alone.

If we were to remind the reader of the doings in Palace-yard and in the lobbies of her Majesty's Palace at Westminster during the "railway session," he might ask what business it was of his? Let our author describe the scene, and let us see if we cannot "point a moral"—"Cabs rushed in and out of Palace-yard in fearful haste; clerks and witnesses tumbled over one another in their hurry; while the yard was thronged with anxious groups of engineers, surveyors, and shareholders, waiting for the meetings of committees. Lobbies and ante-rooms were besieged by crowds of railway projectors, parliamentary agents, and others connected with the great subject of the day; and the approaches to the committee-rooms were every now and then blocked up by sturdy porters and messengers struggling under the weight of ponderous maps, plans, and sections. Among the spectators, gazing with a sort of listless interest upon the scene in Palace-yard, let us suppose there is a poor woman with her infant child. Tell her that she had anything to do with that exhibition of mad excitement and extravagance, and that it might one day cost her child its life, and her incredulity would have been more clearly manifested than her astonishment. Yet, let this woman's husband go to Derby in pursuit of work. Suppose him taken ill there: he writes for his wife, who pawns everything she can raise money upon, and hastens, with her child, to the bedside of her dying husband by the first train she can hear of. She will be ushered into an open third-class carriage, which has the property of always meeting the rain from whatever quarter it may come. "On these occasions the carriages are a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there is no escape. If the traveller turns his back to the rain he finds the nape of his neck filled with water; if he faces it his pockets are turned into wells." How many people have been killed by exposure to the weather in these open third-class carriages no inquiries by the most searching Parliamentary Committee could ever ascertain. How many painful and lingering diseases have been contracted, to say nothing of catarrhs, rheumatism, and the minor miseries of cold and neuralgia, we are still less likely to know. But in future we shall be able to "put the saddle on the right horse." For ourselves, if we should ever get wet through in a South-Eastern Railway carriage, we shall think of their solicitors' bill of 10,000 folios and £240,000. In like manner a passenger who might be frost bitten and frozen up in an open carriage upon the London and York line, might come to burn with indignation, if he reflected that this might be the company that spent half a million of money in preliminary expenditure before they turned a single sod; with which money, if they had it now, they might be able to give third-class passengers a covered carriage as comfortable as those upon the other side of the channel. If it cost the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western Railways £6300 per mile for land and compensation alone, and if upon three other lines the expenditure for the same items averaged not less than £14,000 per mile, who is to blame? How much of my lumbago ought "a Constant Reader" justly to bear for not having written to the *Times*, and raised his voice into a scream against the senseless extravagance of the railway mania? And how much of it, on the other hand, ought fairly to be borne by the Minister of the day or his President of the Board of Trade? His lumbago the "Constant Reader" most vehemently bewails and protests against. But if he possessed the power of awarding his pains and aches to the authors of his sufferings, he should hesitate to allot to the directors more than a few surpri-ing twinges. The great proportion he should deal out impartially among the leading public men of the day—the bell-wethers of the Parliamentary flock—who looked on and saw millions wasted, and did not reflect that the public at large, and above all, the industrious classes, would suffer from their *laches* and their ignorance.

When we are told by the author, of the fabulous gains made by Parliamentary counsel, agents, solicitors, and engineers, during the railway mania, we listen without envy, because we remember the price at which these shining counters were purchased. The men who sought to do three years' work in five months are not the men they were before 1845, and never will be. They are paying the penalty of their violation of natural laws. Many a good constitution was shattered beyond the power of restoration in that short but insane struggle. Surveyors and levellers were tempted by rates of remuneration varying from six to fifteen guineas a day, to defy Morpheus and his poppy draughts; engravers and printers laboured night and day, and grudged the time given to needful refreshment. Engineers and their assistants, during the month of November, went to bed about once a week, and held six hours sleep to be an expensive and almost sinful luxury. The famous Dr. Owen used to say "he would freely renounce all the learning he had attained in late hours to recover the health he had lost by them." What Dr. Owen used to say of his learning, a chorus of barristers, agents, engineers, and engravers would be tempted to say of the gold of 1845. It neither blessed those who gave nor those who clutched it. It was wealth in that came "too unadvised, too sudden" Next, perhaps, to railway engineers, counsel of eminence in parliamentary committee-rooms were the hardest worked beings of that railway session: "often they had to rush from one committee-room to another before they had said half they wished in advocacy of the views of their clients, because their presence was demanded elsewhere." Fees of £200 or £300 a day rewarded them for their ubiquity. Sir James Scarlett used to think £16,000 a very good year, but Mr. Austin is said to have made £40,000 a year during three success ve years! "The Hon. John Talbot is known to have received more than £12,000 a year; and juniors who never obtained £200 a year at Westminster Hall, made £3000 or £4000 during those three years before committees. Many heavy items of the receipts of principals were enjoyed as retainers merely to prevent their appearing on the other side." Two at least of the counsel named by the author purchased their vast gains too dearly, in the opinion of their friends and families. One was reduced to a state of complete physical prostration, which it was painful to witness; and the marble which is to commemorate the virtues of the other, and his untimely death from disease of the heart, is while we write under the hands of the sculptor.

The whole subject of railways is, however, so vast, that we cannot expect to do justice to it within the limits of a notice like this. While recommending the work, in the meantime, to all who desire to have a clear idea of the rise, progress, and present state of the railways of Great Britain, we reserve for another and concluding article the consideration of many points of social and general interest, which we have not room at present to touch upon, or even to advert to.

CORNEILLE and HIS TIMES. By M. GUIZOT. Bentley.

We look upon this book as a kind of companion to that on Shakspeare, reviewed in our last supplement. It is a reprint, with corrections, of a work written forty years ago; and the opinions are a reflex of that, rather than of the present time. This is the writer's own account of his production. We could have well wished that we might have been supplied with a critique on such a theme that would have presented such an author's mature conclusions. But we must take what we have with the implied reservations

Corneille deserves to be ranked as the Æschylus of the French drama. He has the stern vigour and the powerful execution of the poetic initiator: not the grace of the second, in order and time; nor the flexibility that adapts itself to popular tastes, of the third. He is of the first-class, and ranks among the more sublime writers of the world, rather than the more beautiful, or useful. Simple, grand, direct, the ideas of Corneille, like those of his Greek prototype, are, as it were, flashes of inspiration: they come and go, awe and elevate during their transition, but hide their essential causes in the rapid passage of effects that despises examination. They demand admiration, not criticism.

The life of Corneille is connected with the impulses which directed French taste towards dramatic literature, and the establishment of the French theatre. The history of its earliest efforts is indeed identified with its biography. The caterers for the public dramatic taste of the time, such as it was, had ceased to seek to edify: they now endeavoured to amuse. Tragedies in seven acts were frequently performed, having no regard to the unities of time or place; comedies were much fewer in number. From this rude cradle, however, French dramatic art arose; and grew to rapid maturity. M. Guizot particularly draws our attention to Hardy, the founder of the Parisian stage, and precursor of Corneille, as a great and irregular genius, to whom foreign critics have not done justice. His faults, he tells us, were those of a man whom the necessity of providing for his own subsistence, and for that of a troop of comedians, sometimes compelled to furnish two thousand lines in twenty-four hours. Hardy's talent, he adds, "knew no other shackles than that of poverty; fecundity was all that was expected from him, and never was a duty better fulfilled." He produced 600 dramatic pieces, all in verse; many of which were composed, learned; and performed within three days. Corneille was taken by one of his friends to see his mistress;—it is said that the poet supplanted his introducer, and shortly after wrote a comedy on the subject. Hardy's works presented him with a model. Beyond that and his common sense, as he tells us, he had no rules. "Méliter," says he, "was not written in conformity to the rules, for I was not then aware that there were any rules." This was a happy ignorance for Corneille: it compelled him to begin with the impulses, and trust to them for spontaneous production, the excesses of which judgment would learn in time to regulate. One rule, however, he made for himself—unity of place. The success of the work was astonishing; and Corneille thereby threw poor Hardy into the shade. That success was due to its comparative truthfulness and nature, which, for its day, were extraordinary: in ours it seems deficient in both these attributes. The criticism to which "Mélite" was subject revealed to Corneille the rules of art as they were then understood, and taught him that his more learned auditors expected that the action should be limited in time to twenty-four hours. The comedians required more events and effects. To please all parties, Corneille wrote a second piece, "Clitandre." These and four other similar dramas commended the new dramatic poet to Richelieu, and anon we find him working under the Cardinal's orders with Colletet and Bois-Robert; who, with L'Etoile and Rotron, were then engaged in the joint composition of dramatic pieces for his Eminence.

All this while Corneille knew nothing of tragedy; but Mairet's "Sophonisbe," produced in 1623, disclosed to the new dramatist a new world. Two years after, his own "Médée" appeared; which, crude as it is, contains promise of greater excellence. After this effort, Corneille never felt happy in comedy; and, indeed, the very next year, produced his "Cid," by which his fame as a tragic poet was established; notwithstanding that by this time the poet had incurred the animosity of Richelieu, on the causes of which M. Guizot ingeniously speculates; but which may naturally be accounted for in the fact that Corneille had won an independent position as a poet, and was thereby inevitably placed in personal opposition to his former master, whose liberality, indeed, he yet continued to enjoy. The Academy, forsooth, was called in to decide the dispute, and only the "more embroiled the fray." On the performance of "Les Horaces," however, Corneille's success was quietly acquiesced in by all parties; the poet had outlived envy, and what he wrote now bore with it its own authority. "Cinna" and "Polyeucte" followed—the last a truly beautiful play, and remarkable as being Christian both in subject and sentiment.

It is not our intention to go through the whole of Corneille's life or pieces, but to content ourselves with such types of both as may be most pregnant of reflection, and best show the spirit of his times and genius. We must be satisfied with references, allusions, and hints. The reasonable limits of an essay require obedience, for they operate as laws. But justice may be done in few words, when well-selected by taste, and preserved sacred from vanity.

Corneille, though the father of French tragedy, was, in M. Guizot's opinion, not its lawgiver. Be this as it may, he was undoubtedly a man of genius, who, if his scenes are rather related to admiration than to the passions of pity and terror, the sterner dramatic elements, nevertheless soars a lofty flight, and, as we have already suggested, stands, in reference to Racine, as the sublime to the beautiful. In Voltaire, as in Euripides, we find the tragic spirit utilised, and reduced to purposes exclusively theatrical and stage-bound. This, in all countries, seems to be the natural dramatic development; and we shall best understand the rank merited by Corneille by considering him as the head of the series, the links of which we have named. Neither of the three merits the honour exclusively of being the tragic lawgiver; but the practice of the three must ever be taken into account by every one who has any pretension to emulate their renown.

Moral power and grandeur are the elements in which Corneille's heroes and heroines live and breathe. Thereby they are somewhat isolated from ordinary sympathy. The pathos is derived from the noblest sources, and the audience has to rise to its spring. Its tendency is to elevate. There is something Æschylean, Promethean, about it. The vulture and the rock are the images of the agony, and the solitudes of air and sea the regions in which its sorrows are uttered without restraint. It is, in a word, the ideal, apart from the actual.

And it is thus, even in such a descending series, that the human race has been educated. The field of experience has always been the last cultivated. For the high imaginings of Corneille, the French stage is now engaged in illustrating the conflict of sensations—the summit of abstract power is forsaken for the humbler vale where human weakness is recognised, expected, pitied, and humanity itself is regarded under the form of imperfection, not that of inflexible virtue. For Corneille's force of soul are now substituted imbecility of motive, and the feebleness of vulgar passions. The fancy is changed into sensibility; and all is on a lower scale—a level where men, no longer aspiring to be angels, think themselves sufficiently human so long as they sink not into brutes. And this, indeed, is the popular region: for here the audience see themselves reflected in the actors; the weak-minded and the frail-hearted sympathise with their stage-images, and dignify the prosaic copy with the name of the imitation of nature.

To this eloquent work on Corneille, M. Guizot has added some interesting essays on Chapelain, Rotron, Scarron, and Pierre Corneille, the father. To the last, letters of nobility were granted in January, 1637, for his magisterial services in the neighbourhood of Rouen, then infested with banditti, composed of the famishing population that lived in the forests. This circumstance gave to Corneille himself a social distinction, which it is assumed was to the advantage of the poet. At any rate, he received gifts and pensions from Richelieu, Mazarin, the King, and other persons in possession of power and patronage. Thus was secured the leisure requisite to the production of his immortal dramas. At the latter part of his life, however, these stipends were irregularly remitted, and he was frequently in poverty. But this inconvenience seems to have been from time to time remedied; it was never entirely forgotten that Pierre Corneille had rendered his country and his name illustrious by his genius.

OBSERVATIONS on the SOCIAL and POLITICAL STATE of DENMARK and the DUCHIES of SLESWICK-HOLSTEIN in 1851, &c. By SAMUEL LAING, Esq. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The war in Holstein which must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, attracted the attention of all Europe to that part of the Continent in 1850, and drew Mr. Laing thither in 1851. The country, however, is, for the Anglo-Saxon race, more historically important than temporarily attractive. It is unquestionably the first known home of their ancestors, and is full of interest for an English traveller. Mr. Laing's previous works have gained him a high reputation as a shrewd observer, and he seems peculiarly well qualified to make the most of the subject. His former visits to the Continent—the fruits of which he gave to the world under the title of "Notes of a Traveller"—made him well acquainted with all the northern parts of Europe. His mind is well stored with antiquarian and other lore, which he readily applies. He has had much experience, having reached that time of life (upwards of sixty years) when the peasant proprietors of Jutland, as he informs us, generally give up their farms to their sons, and retire from active labour; and he has had a partial acquaintance with the country from his early youth. He was at school at Kiel, the chief town of Holstein. He is no dandy traveller, and can rough it, living at peasants' houses as the peasants live, and making his way into remote places totally inaccessible to those, otherwise active and intelligent, who cannot easily get beyond the limits of the stage-coach, the steam-boat, or the railway. He mixes with the people of the countries he visits, and tells us of their social habits and manners. His book, however, is not travels, nor a narrative of personal adventures, though some are noted, but "observations" on matters of great interest. Besides informing us of what he sees, he indulges in long dissertations. In nearly 400 octavo pages he describes the social and political condition of the inhabitants of the Danish dominions (those of Holstein being Germans), including notices of farmers' labourers, agriculture, theatres, literature, government, the war in Holstein, &c.; and he discusses questions of free-trade and education, the literary, religious, and social character of the Germans, their language, institutions, &c. The subjects, though cognate, are multifarious, and we can only state of one or two of them what Mr. Laing says.

Of the German system of education as a political contrivance, Mr. Laing is known to be a determined opponent, and he renews his attack on it in the present volume. On the literary Germans he is very severe. He lashes with stern satire their exertions to get up a factitious nationality, to which, according to him, nature has denied an existence. The want of a common language—High Dutch or the written German being in essentials distinct from the Platt or Low Dutch spoken by the people; which, again, is very different in North and South Germany, and different in every province, is one impediment. The general fertility of the country—each district, and almost each farm, supplying each tribe, and almost each family, with all the necessaries of life, and giving no occasion for interchange—is a more effectual bar to amalgamation. Though not disposed to sanction all Mr. Laing's arguments—for the written language in almost every country in Europe is, or has been at some time, distinct from the spoken language of the book of its people; and it may be equally said of almost every country in Europe, as of Germany, that every district may suffice to supply the rude wants of its people—certain it is that the Germans have been divided into distinct and often conflicting tribes from the times of Tacitus. That, however, was the early condition of all the nations with which we are acquainted. Civilisation gives new and common wants, promotes intercourse and uniformity, and gradually amalgamates tribes and nations. The process has latterly been very observable in Germany, where, within half a century, nearly forty separate and distinct states have been consolidated into seven or eight; and where the demand for a national union, and the certainty that some of the smaller states—such as the two Hesses and Baden—must be swallowed up by the larger ones, is shadow what is to come. The literary men and the political reformers may have been too hasty in giving effect to their ideas, they may have been betrayed by the sudden outbreaks in France and Germany into rash and violent courses; they may, of which Mr. Laing fiercely accuses them, have provoked an aggressive and unjust war against Denmark; literary men turned into politicians, and politicians using the press as literary men, to promote personal aggrandisement, may have been, as he repeatedly asserts, ambitious, incapable, and unprincipled; still, we cannot sanction his conclusion, that there is no better foundation for the desire of German nationality than the diseased vanity of the professional and literary classes. From looking chiefly at some evils with which literature, in common with all things human, is tainted, and overlooking the much larger preponderance of good, Mr. Laing has acquired a strong aversion to the literary guild in Germany; and he describes the battle of Idstedt, in which the Danes defeated the Germans, as the most important of the age, because it prevented that guild from establishing itself as a great political Popedom.

Bookselling in Germany comes in for a share of his condemnation. "German booksellers exchange cart-loads of rubbish with each other at the Leipsic book fairs. They will publish any thing, because their profit depends not on the sale of one work, but on their power of exchanging it for copies of a better work. The good work gives currency to the bad, and a vast number of Germans make a living as authors without more intellectual merit than the paper-stainer whose productions adorn the walls of your parlour. The system fills Germany with crude and fantastic works, and robs the meritorious author of his fair reward." In Denmark, however, as in England, Mr. Laing thinks each book sells according to its merits, and publishers, he declares, cannot "maintain such a class of literary paper-stainers as fill the Leipsic book fairs with their exchangeable ware." Mr. Laing is hardly fair to the Germans, and speaks of the continual production of many worthless books, which takes place in every part of Europe, as peculiar to Germany.

As to the war, he is a decided opponent of Prussia and the German Bund; and the view he gives of that deplorable contest, its origin, its progress, and its end, places the proceedings of the Danes in the most

(*Concluded on page* 174.)

HER MAJESTY AND THE INFANT PRINCE ARTHUR—FROM A PAINTING BY WINTERHALTER.

ON WINTERHALTER'S PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY.

I.

Behold the fairest sight on earth,
A matron pure and mild—
The tenderest name, the sweetest birth—
A mother with her child!
The light of love pervades her face,
And sanctifies her dwelling-place.

II.

And is this she—so bright and meek—
Is this the mighty Queen—
With soft full eyes and placid cheek,
And aspect so serene?
Is this the Sovereign of the sea—
The great, th' invincible, the free?

III.

Are these the fragile hands that wield
The firmest sceptre known?
Is this the fairy form revealed,
That fills earth's loftiest throne?
And with the shadow of her robe
Belts all the climates of the globe?

IV.

No charm that in the poorest homes
Breathes happiness around,
Is absent here; where'er she roams
She carries holy ground:
And, were she humble as she's high,
Love were alike her destiny.

V.

Oh, subtle power of gentleness!
Oh, strength of feeble hand!
Oh, bright example sent to bless
And elevate our land!
Thou need'st no armies in defence—
Thou hast them in thine innocence!

VI.

Great Queen! sweet lady! woman true!
Fair mother! tender wife!
May blessings, like the heavenly dew,
Fall daily on thy life!
For thee the nation's prayers ascend—
Its child, its guardian, and its friend.

VII.

Our prayers are grateful; for we know
Hadst thou, our peaceful star,
Not dawned amid impending woe,
And clouds of coming war,
That civil discords might have broke
In lightnings round our British oak.

VIII.

While nations not so blest as we,"
Tost in a whirl of grief,
Fought for some spectral liberty,
Or sanguinary chief,
We prized the gift our sires bequeathed,
And round thy brow our laurels wreathed.

IX.

While Anarchy prepared for fight,
And Tyranny grew strong,
We stood a model for the right—
A warning for the wrong;
And showed the realms, misdoubting still
The quiet grandeur of our will.

X.

We taught that theories were vain,
However high and pure,
That took no heed of toil and pain,
And patience to endure:
Or thought great Freedom's tree of power,
Sprang like a mushroom in an hour.

XI.

And if we've known a happier fate,
Although some praise be theirs—
The pious people, brave and great,
Made wise by many cares—
Not less the meed that's justly thine,
Supported by the Hand Divine.

XII.

Beneath thy mild, auspicious sway
The household virtues bloom,
And learning and the arts display
A light through Europe's gloom.
And wondrous deeds are daily wrought
That once seemed folly to have thought.

XIII.

Th' electric chain, whose mystic girth
Makes distance but a span,
And science covering all the earth
With benefits for man;
And countless triumphs to be borne
In the new dawning of the morn:

XIV.

All these, the annalist shall tell
As glories of thy crown,
And own, as we, thy name a spell
And omen of renown;
Victoria of the peaceful smiles!
Queen and enchantress of the isles! C. M.

*** The Illustration upon the opposite page is from a Print engraved by George Zobel, from a Painting by Winterhalter, and copied by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-Mall East. The Picture has been painted for her Majesty.

OSBORNE, FROM THE PARK.

OSBORNE: VIEW FROM THE PARK.

This View shows the front looking towards the sea, and is an exceedingly picturesque one. The distant house, the grounds sloping down so as to form, as it were, a valley gently inclining seaward, and the exquisite taste in which all the grounds are laid out, render this part of the Royal demesne extremely beautiful. Below the terrace seen in our Engraving, is another reached by flights of steps, and, like it, laid out in parterres of choice flowers, and having fountains, statues, and all the elegant accompaniments which artistic refinements can suggest. The view from these terraces is extremely pleasing, having the sea, and the high grounds and shores of Hampshire for its boundary. Osborne, in all its characteristics, though not a regal *palace*, is truly a regal *home*.

THE ENTRANCE LODGE TO OSBORNE.

Our second Illustration of Osborne is one with which many of our readers are probably familiar. It is the Entrance Lodge to Osborne, and is on the road from East Cowes to Ryde. It is unpretending in its general style, but partakes of the same finished simple elegance which pervades the other architectural features of Osborne.

OSBORNE.—THE LODGE.

Continued from page 171.

favourable light. With discussions on these kinds of subjects there are mingled some descriptions that have a double interest for us, as they relate to the homes of our Saxon ancestors, and the present condition of our relations, the descendants of these Angles, who remained at home. They are the freshest and best parts of Mr. Laing's book, and we shall give, in an abridged form, a brief outline of a small portion of them.

The long, low peninsula, which separates the Baltic from the North Sea is still inhabited almost exclusively by peasant proprietors, like the yeomen of Kent, and other parts of the south of England. There are yet to be found the customs of Gavelkind, by which all the children share alike the property of the father; and of Borough English, by which the youngest son inherits the estate, in preference to the elder brothers. They hold their lands of no feudal superiors, and possess rights and privileges unknown amongst the same class in the greater part of Germany. On both sides of the Elbe, too, as far west as the Ems, are "Landes" which constitute true, but little and happy republics, preserved amidst a feudal nobility, and in Denmark under a despotic sovereign—both of whom have been taught by the valour of the peasants to respect their rights. From such little republics grew up, in the middle ages the mighty Bremen, and the mightier Hamburg, with the other Hanse towns which became great, to fall into servitude, while the "Landes" preserved their freedom. In them, the judges and all the functionaries of the district are still chosen by the people, including those who expend, as well as those who collect, funds for the administration of justice and the affairs of the church. The country in which these models of some of our oldest and best institutions still exist is English all over. Divided into small irregular fields of various shapes and sizes, surrounded by hedges, and hedge-rows crossed by foot paths, with stiles; the farm-houses standing single and apart, while the shopkeepers and others are gathered into a hamlet around the village green; duck ponds, English-like castle, people, pigs, houses, fields, make this a slice of old England. It is a mirror in which we may yet see what England was. It is the more true, for in no other part of the Continent are such features common.

While we detect in Jutland a representation of our early social life, we see also the difference which thirteen or fourteen centuries have brought forth in the two countries. There the bulk of the people yet live on the land in roomy dwellings; and the labouring classes, not more numerous than are required, are well fed and well taken care of. It is a striking difference that the dangerous classes who here are, or were, only to be found in our crowded manufacturing and town districts, and amongst the poor and uneducated and the houseless, are found on the Continent and in Sleswick-Holstein, as in other parts of it, among the over-educated classes. They consist of younger sons, brought up to no business, with refined tastes and cultivated faculties, with no higher object in life than that of filling some small Government office. The applicants are more numerous than the places, and the many continually disappointed makes them dangerous to the public tranquillity and to social order. With various difference, Jutland is to us what England is to the inhabitants of the United States; and they may still find, as well as we, in the huge farm-houses, the sporadic dwellings and the little republics on the borders of the Elbe, the germ of the social and political life of all the Anglo-Saxon tribes. Our descent from them is more mythical than the descent of the Americans from us; and we require the striking resemblances found in the countries on the Elbe and in England to confirm the ancient history, and to establish as that the story of "Hengist and Horsa," names which signify respectively a horse and a mare, is anything better than a fable. Mr. Laing's observations have, in this respect, a very considerable antiquarian and historical value.

The Germanic portion of the population of Denmark, Mr. Laing calls a light-headed, light-hearted people, or as their own language better expresses it, a "leichtsinniges volk," with quiet, yet deep feelings, ready to sacrifice at the moment life and fortune for any object in which they are much interested, but incapable of acting except under nervous excitement, and incapable of a steady adherence to any cause. The Anglo and Danish portion of the population are more grave and earnest, with more good sense and sound judgment than the Germans. The Danes pay more attention to business, and are more successful. There is some foundation for this opinion. The school system is less objectionable, according to Mr. Laing, in Denmark, than in Germany, and is far superior to that of England. Though secluded from much intercourse with other countries, literature and literary taste are extensively diffused throughout Jutland, and Mr. Laing is surprised to find in small towns of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, not only excellent schools, but public libraries, dramatic societies, theatrical representations, concerts, and balls. Such information is pleasant, as satisfying us that the Anglo-Saxon race has in it the genius as well as the strong element of civilization, though here in England its cultivation is yet much in arrear.

Mr. Laing drops unexpectedly at Kiel into a theatre in the open air, on a Sunday evening, expecting it to be a Mormonite or Roman Catholic congregation, and finds more four or five thousand persons of different classes, but all respectable, enjoying the representation. Such a spectacle on that evening gives him much to reflect on. In Denmark, as in other parts of the Continent, noblemen, military officers of the highest rank, and functionaries in high positions, go with their wives and families to twopenny tea-gardens and skittle-grounds, open-air concerts, and merry-go-rounds, not to patronise or be stared at, but to sip coffee, listen to music, and be amused. In Hanover, Mr. Laing saw the Royal family, including the grim King Ernest himself in such a place, which was not regarded as an extraordinary occurrence. If this kind of free intercourse and life of amusement diffuse through all classes refinement of manners, they create a distaste for those earnest and manly pursuits which lead to national greatness.

Mr. Laing touches on an immense variety of subjects—from breeding carp to the late revolution. His style is vehement and redundant, rather than lively and terse; but whether he be severe with the Germans, or all gentleness with the Anglo-Danes, his remarks always suggest topics for inquiry and reflection, and give a great deal of information.

The HISTORY of PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY, &c. By ROBERT GRANT, F.R.A.S. Robert Baldwin, Paternoster-row. 1852.

Astronomy has, unquestionably, ever been the most interesting and sublime of the physical sciences; but its interest and sublimity are, in an extraordinary degree, augmented by the discoveries of modern times, and by the adoption of a correct view of the form and motions of the sidereal heavens. It is curious that, exactly in proportion as the truths established by astronomical study are remote from the business of men, in that proportion they are apt to become more engrossing to the mind, and more full of charm, and wonderment, and delight for the imagination. It is not the higher astronomical knowledge, for example, which is necessary for the purposes of navigation; nor is it easy to point out what ends of external, vulgar, and practical usefulness that higher knowledge can ever subserve, in the life of men. It will give them, indeed, an idea such as no other inquiries could possibly convey, of the atomic littleness of this whole globe; but in what way can that branch of study, than which there is nothing more enchanting in all astronomy—the ascertainment of the distance, of the bulk, and of the orbit of suns and stars—in what way can this knowledge affect mankind and that careering abode in which they are whirled through space? If the earth was as a ship which men could steer, the study would be what is called practical and necessary. At present it has no lower or meaner tendency than to make men adore the inconceivable might of that Hand, whose 'work the heavens are."

The book before us is not a system of astronomy, nor is it in one sense of the word scientific. Yet without a considerable knowledge of mathematics, the reader will be deprived of much of the interest of the perusal. It is a very ably written history of the efforts made in all times by successive sages to read the illuminated volume above our heads, and to reveal the physical mysteries of the firmament. It traces the progress of the science, through the darkling guesses and enormous mistakes of early cosmology, up to the full light of the discoveries and correct systems of our own day. It contains a notice of the principal astronomers that have ever lived, of their discoveries, their errors, and their labours.

One of the most interesting portions of the work is the account of the persevering and long fruitless efforts to get the parallax of certain stars. There are, no doubt, other means of making at least an approximate calculation of the distance of a star; but the parallax, if it can be obtained, is the most satisfactory. A hint thrown out by Galileo, but on which neither he nor any man of his day ever acted, led long afterwards to practical results. Among the earliest of the stars whose parallax was ascertained, was *a* Lyræ; and its distance from the earth was found to be 800,000 times greater than that of the sun, which, as every one knows, is 95,000,000 miles away. The mean value of the parallax of a star of the second magnitude was established by M. Peters at 0.116", which places the star at such a distance, that its light, travelling at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, takes 25 years to reach our earth. The light of others, though the speed of light is what we have mentioned, takes 138 years to arrive. These are the smallest stars visible to the naked eye. As to those brought to view by powerful telescopes only, the light which some of them sent off to us when Sesostris sat upon the Throne of Egypt is still on its way, and will not be here for some centuries; and through a forty-feet reflecting telescope you may see certain faint nebulæ, the light of which, according to Herschel, must have occupied about two millions of years in careering through space, before it reached the ken of man.

A very curious reflection naturally arises in the minds of those who ponder a little while over the facts to which we have so cursorily alluded—a reflection touching upon the frontier, as it were, of a still higher, though far less definite science—that of metaphysics. A phenomenon is noticed, in which time and space appear to be fused and confounded into a single and almost identical idea. And yet the most approved definition which metaphysics can furnish of time is that it is change; no more certain attribute can be predicated of space than that it is unchangeable and eternal. How can they be at all made convertible terms? Astronomy effects, at least virtually, this startling union of two things so essentially dissociated; and a word will show how. We have seen that there are stars, now visible to us, whose light has occupied a prodigious time in travelling to our vision. Let us select one which is not, by many degrees, among the most remote; one of those whose emitted rays take four thousand and some hundred years to come to the earth. Suppose that we had sight vigorous enough—the sight of an angel—to discern what was taking place upon the surface of that distant orb, what we should behold would, of course, not be what is now taking place there, but what took place at the time the light from it departed. Reverse the case: suppose a living being, who saw with corporeal eyes like our own, but sufficiently vigorous, to be stationed upon the surface of that globe, and to be examining our own earth—would he behold us, the London, the Paris, the Rome now existing? No; though now looking upon the earth, he would see it not as it now is. London for him would not have yet laid its foundation-stone; even Rome would be virgin of one single building. England would not be to him even "a weather-beaten isle in a no-thern sea," with a sparse population of painted savages wandering amid forests, the very timber of which rotted long ago, and is now volatilised among the elementary gases. America would have no Washington or New York—not even the to-day ruined cities of Indian Mexico—but would present one huge tangled sylvan wilderness, without a human inhabitant. He would probably behold the great ark resting on Mount Ararat, and Noah and his family descending, in the garb of which the ancient Hebrew costume is but a modern copy, from its ribbed interior. To see us as we now are, if he kept his station, he would have to wait for some four thousand five hundred years. But suppose further, that, with the wings of an angel, or the speed of thought, he could suddenly transport himself to some still remoter orb in the illimitable depths of space; he could then select a spot from which, on looking back at this globe, he would behold it just issuing warm from the hands of the Creator. He could, by traversing the distance of *space*, overtake the flying past of *time*, and gaze upon Adam in the primeval garden. On the other hand, by approaching our globe with equal rapidity, he could meet the light which it emits, and which thus bears upon its face picture after picture of the past of the world, were upon wave of a sea of representations of the history of mankind, rolling for ever to a still remoter distance in the universe. According to his station, such an observer would be met by the spectacle of a different era, the drama of a different generation. We have proved what we said; that, in one sense, astronomy reveals to us the strange truth that time and space are one. It is thus that even *physically* can be made intelligible the sublime proposition that for the Almighty there is everywhere in his own home and house; and there are parts of space in which the past is present, even to eyes using light as their medium of vision present, not as a remembrance, but as a spectacle.

But we have dilated too far, if we did more than thus barely allude to a few of the facts which astronomy valuable addition to scientific literature, in its noblest department.

MONEY and its INFLUENCE. A Tale. Wertheim and Macintosh.

This very interesting story of domestic life is a translation of one of Hoffman's "Tales for the Young." The title is admirably sustained in every point and incident. A poor artist, in a village in Germany, is reduced to poverty by the necessities of a sick wife, when he seeks assistance from his rich employer, but is haughtily repulsed empty-handed, though with his soul full of high resolves in case he himself should ever acquire wealth. Meeting with a stranger who loses a purse of money in the forest, which he restores to the loser, and is liberally rewarded for his honesty; when the interview leads to the discovery of a fortune inherited by the weaver from his brother a merchant in Calcutta. The weaver has undergone years of adversity, but now passes the stronger trials of prosperity: his newly-acquired wealth puffeth him up overmuch; he exceeds in hardness of heart his former employer, and spurns from his door the very man who had helped him to his good fortune. Not so, however, his son, who is full of gratitude and generosity. piety and filial love, and courageously risks his life to save his father from his burning factory, and from the hand of an assassin; for the oppressed weaver has now become the oppressor of the whole village, and is hated at every turn. Adversity darkens over him, but tempers him to a better state. He had his trial of wealth, and abused it; he returns to his old cottage, which he had left for a newly-built mansion; he again enjoys labour, seeks to wash out the recollection of his misdeeds with tears of repentance, lives in competence, is reconciled to his benefactor, and becomes possessor of the real treasure he possessed in his son. The story is beautifully told, and is imbued with religious feeling throughout. The publication has, therefore, been most appropriately undertaken by a lady, to aid a sacred object—the rebuilding of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, now in the hundredth year of its establishment; and we are happy to learn that the profits from the sale of the work have already benefited the building-fund of this excellent institution. The translation of "Money and its Influence" is gracefully executed; and the story deserves to be extensively read for its intrinsic merit, as it unquestionably will be in aid of the Charity it is intended to subserve. By the way, in subject and treatment, the book is admirably adapted for school and parochial lending libraries.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Report on Excavations on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Small 4to.

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AMONGST the acquirements of education, music has now become almost a necessity; its cultivation has been carried amongst professors to the highest degree of perfection; and amongst amateurs, the union of literature and music is found to be a consistent and dignified pursuit, filling up leisure moments with elegant amusement, and relieving the hours of graver cast of thought; but owing to the extraordinary progression of music in this metropolis, the desire for excess and exaggeration has in proportion vastly increased. The quantity of music heard in London throughout one single season is somewhat awful, and fatigue and languor attend the over-excitement of the faculties, at listening to so many musical exhibitions, the mere record of the names of which will astound the most inveterate lover of sweet sounds. For the admirers of the music of the south, there are two Italian Opera houses; for English opera, or rather for Italian, German, and French operas with English executants, there have been two theatres open; for madrigals and glees, there are two English Glee and Madrigal Unions, besides the two Madrigalian Clubs, the Catch Club, the Glee Club, the Abbey Glee Club, the Round, Catch, and Canon Club, and the Melodists; for oratorios there are the two Sacred Harmonic Societies, and the Cecilian Society; for the antiquarian amateurs there are the Bach and Purcell Societies; for the orchestral connoisseurs there are the two Philharmonic Societies and the Amateur Musical Society; for Classical Chamber Music we have the Musical Union, the Quartett Association, the Beethoven Quartett Society; besides the annual *soirées* and *matinées* for the same class of music of Sterndale Bennett, Molique, Lindsay Sloper, Brinley Richards, Neate, Lucas, Dando, Billet, the Réunion des Arts, Society of British Musicians &c.; then, for purposes of charity, there are the annual performances given by the Royal Society of Musicians, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Choir and Benevolent Fund. As the majority of the above operatic or concert meetings the programmes contain too many pieces, too many singers, and too much noise, and are too great a strain on the ear to confer unmingled enjoyment. The lustre of names and authorities is too paramount, and natural sensations are forced to give way to the influence of fashion and notoriety. The extreme luxuries of art, are to be found in the tranquil attributes of music, and not in the exhibition of thundering stage effects, or in the schemes of monster concerts. Art and artistes will be benefited by being warned of the perils of preternatural excitement, the reaction of which may produce an apathy in the public mind calculated to freeze the springs of healthy action, and cause a listless indifference for everything really good and great in music. The total want of a national opera to compete with the grandeur and the excellence of the Italian establishments is a great misfortune for art progress in this country. The high prices and large receipts of the two Italian Opera Houses enable the directors to roam over Europe, and to import the vocal celebrities of each capital, and the really pre-eminent instrumentalists are sure of a profitable visit to the British capital in the height of the season. Of late years, however, a very remarkable change has taken place in the reception of foreign *artistes*. It is quite useless to think of coming here with a few letters of introduction and recommendation, unless talent little short of genius stamps the passport of the bearer. This change in the fortunes of speculative vocalists and instrumentalists has arisen mainly from the marked advancement of art in England, slight and scarcely unobserved as have been the gradations of amelioration year by year. These very minute differences in every successive season within the last quarter of a century have revolutionised music in London. M. Fetis, the historian, who some twenty years since wrote most disparagingly of the state of art, has retracted since his visit to the Great Exhibition. In reviewing the large interregnum between the two trips, the extension of the boundaries of art development, both in theory and practice, has been liberally admitted by him. Our improvement is not to be ascribed so much to the treatises and essays on music, which most assuredly have little contributed to our stock of knowledge: but it has arisen from the great increase in the numbers of cultivated amateurs, who have thus spurred on professors to improve in executive. The musicians of twenty years since would have little chance of competing with their polished and experienced brethren of the rising generation. Our native artists travel in these days, and seek to advance their social position by acquiring foreign languages and general knowledge. Practical players must achieve something beyond mere note reading; unless they can combine sentiment with sound, their executive skill will prove of little avail. The performer must be the scholar as well as the musician. In this refined age, the intellectual interpretation which stamps the executant with individuality is the grand desideratum, and it is general literature which is thus achieving so much for music. The advantage that it enjoys over the sister arts is, that melody will awake emotions in the most uninstructed hearers, and hence its generalising influence; the ear that is utterly deaf to scientific combinations, will experience the most intense delight at listening to a simple tune. The natural charm of the human voice is irresistible; and the love for the ballad school has such a permanent hold on the affections of our country, that not even the voluptuous influence of the Italian Opera has been able to extinguish the feeling. In concerts, at which the southern singers and their music predominate in the programmes, a ballad by an English vocalist will frequently carry off the honours, by a spontaneous demand for its repetition; and amidst the changes and convulsions of nations, it is curious to observe how the leading characteristics of the ballad style have been preserved, almost as distinct and peculiar as the language.

From the variety of schools exhibited during a London season, it is evident that taste is more diversified than in any other European capital. But if you can hear the finest performances in the world here, you stand, also, a fair chance of listening to the most execrable ones. We have got too much into the "express" system of music—the railroad speed. To listen to a certain quantity, during a given period, is absolutely frightful. Still, with all the indications of the ruling passion for excess and exaggeration, we must be grateful for the healthy demonstrations of the public taste during the musical season. In the Italian lyric drama there has been much gain; the patrons protest, if the scores of operas be not conscientiously adhered to, they are indignant at senseless interpretations to gratify the inordinate ambition of *artistes*; they no longer relish the introduction of the sensual ballet between the acts of a lyric tragedy. The star system is in its last agonies, and the beauty of an *ensemble* is more and more insisted upon. This is also an earnest desire exhibited by opera frequenters, compared with those of former times, to know the poetry of the music which is sung, to be thoroughly acquainted with the action of the drama, and to discuss earnestly and with intelligence its points of domestic or historic interest. The increased knowledge of the age is also strikingly displayed at our oratorio performances, which were, in the olden time, chiefly confined to an aristocratic society, but at which the mixture of all ranks of society is now particularly to be observed. Another most promising sign of the public appetite for the beautiful in art, is in the popularity of chamber classical compositions. The mental delights arising from this class of entertainment are fast spreading, and a most auspicious and important revolution will it prove eventually for our rising composers. It was Fashion in the olden time which exercised sole influence over opera; it was Fashion which had the oratorio under its sole control; it was Fashion which assumed to be the exclusive patron of classic music for the chamber; but who can fail to have remarked that Fashion has had its day, and that it is the public which will henceforth be the dictator of, and the cause of emulation in art progress.

Whilst the quartet, the trio, and sonata—cabinet pictures of musical story are making way in the hearts of the uninitiated in art's mysteries, the most astonishing fact of the musical season has been the extension of the appreciation of the elaborate symphony on the part of the general public. The symphony in music is what the epic is to the poet, and the historical picture is to painting. For the young musician it is the boldness of the eagle's flight "to the blazing sun." It calls into play all the resources of the orchestra, and is the highest order of instrumental inspiration, combining breadth of design with sublimity of effect, and exacting from the composer a profound knowledge of the properties of the constituent parts of a band. The symphony admits not of the light and trivial; it must bear a character of solemnity and gravity, and yet must be of all-pervading power, without noise, from the masses of sound. The time occupied in the execution of a symphony exacts, in order to fix the attention of an auditory, that there must be unity of design, a continuous flow of melodious imagery, moving in "liquid sweetness" and rich, gorgeous, and picturesque harmonies. The symphony is of comparatively modern date. Not a century has elapsed since the form was invented by Stamitz, of Deutschbrad, in Bohemia, but it was the elegant and fertile fancy of Haydn which first suggested the symmetry of construction of the modern symphony, and it has been Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, and Berlioz, who have perfected the forms, and extended what were regarded as limits, as if it can be admitted for a moment that the finality doctrine can be applied to music, and that "forms" must be understood as meaning "fetters" to genius. It is something for this metropolis to boast of, that every season the Posthumous Quartuors of Beethoven, pronounced in former days to be wild, incoherent, and incomprehensible, and, above all, "unexecutable"—we pray pardon for coining a word—may be heard by admiring audiences, who find them perfectly clear, and logical, albeit full of breaks and surprises, because the players are intelligent, self-relying, courageous, and enthusiastic. It is something for this vast and much abused capital, in respect to "matters musical," to be enabled to prove to our foreign detractors that we have orchestras to expound the glorious Nine Symphonies of Beethoven, including the Choral one, to develope the majestic forcible images and strong colouring thereof with artistic zeal and ability; and, indeed, it is a subject of proud congratulation that, if we are in a position to find the executive, we are also in a condition to collect an auditory of thousands to listen with breathless attention to the colossal conceptions in the Choral Symphony of Beethoven, and to evince an enthusiasm compared with which the so-called *furore* of southern operatic audiences sinks into nothingness. It is not a select body of connoisseurs assembling year after year in the same locality, with whom a proper name becomes a bye-word as a safe emission of an opinion, but it is of the large miscellaneous public that we speak—it is the rapture expressed by ungloved hands that we have noted as one of the most remarkable signs of this season. It is but a very short time since that any prediction that a symphony, occupying upwards of an hour in the interpretation, would create unparalleled enthusiasm would have been laughed to scorn; but the masses have studied the effects of instrumentation, and can appreciate the grand and lofty touches of the master-mind. Composers who are conscientiously pursuing their art labours may find a moral in the present reception of the Ninth Choral Symphony of Beethoven, which has been called by eminent critics in their time, a "monstrous piece of madness," the "insane work of an expiring genius," the inspiration of a "deaf and decayed musician," a "collection of obstreperous roarings of modern frenzy," a "senseless discharge of unconnected musical instruments," &c. Who can read all these notices without feeling that there is indeed a day of retribution for neglected and libelled genius?

It is the cultivation of music by all classes of society which enables our audiences to be so quick and discriminative; and artists, in their turn, are compelled to be more careful in their studies, to come before their judges properly prepared to labour hard for the final polish. Our choral and orchestral executants, as well as the principals, are feeling the "pressure from without;" the amateurs are close upon them, and striving for mastery; the pupils have become performers, and the performers, to maintain their hold, must become masters. Multitudes of hearers, tutored in the appreciation of greatness, replace the limited number of *soi-disant* connoisseurs. The decay of monster concerts is at hand; the stimulants have been applied to excess, and the surfeit will be fatal at the suicidal speculation. This fact has been palpable during the present season; the schemes, containing forty to fifty pieces, with all the available talent, native and foreign, to embody them, have been precisely those which have been the greatest failures.

We have already referred generally to the doings during this musical season; but a reference to certain institutions in detail may claim attention at a future period; for execution, if not invention, has reached a pitch of perfection worthy of distinct enumeration, and special commentary, as well as the state and prospects of Music and Musicians in the country generally. The music of divine service, the oratorios, the lyric drama, the orchestral societies, the private and public concerts, the school of glee and madrigal singing, the practice of chamber compositions, &c., are all subjects of examination that cannot be dismissed in the limits of this notice.

Popular Science.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, an Ascent, planned by the Kew committee of the Council of the British Association, took place, in the great Nassau balloon, from Vauxhall Gardens. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments, in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew Observatory, who were accompanied by Mr. Green. This was the first of a set of aërostatic expeditions for the determination of laws of change in the temperature and humidity as we rise in the atmosphere; other observations and experiments not being lost sight of. The ascent took place about ten minutes before four p.m. "The balloon," writes Mr. Welsh, "steadily rose, and continued rising till about thirteen minutes before five p.m., when we could rise no higher. The barometer indicated that we were about 19,500 feet above the earth; and the temperature, which was about 72 deg. at Vauxhall, had fallen to 7 deg. (25 deg. below the freezing point of water), or through 65 deg. of Fahrenheit's scale. From the earth the sky seemed about three-quarters covered with clouds—the lowest stratum being composed of detached masses of *cumulus*, an intermediate stratum of higher *cumuli*, and *cirro-stratus* and *cirro-cumuli* above all. The first of cloudy we passed very soon after leaving the earth at a height of about half a mile, the second seemed about two and a half miles high, but the highest cirro-stratous clouds were still above us at our greatest elevation, although apparently not very far. Near the highest point of our course, small star-shaped crystals of snow, or perhaps one-twenty-fifth or one-thirtieth of an inch diameter, were seen falling (possibly their apparent fall was due to the rise of the balloon). "Observations of the thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer, were taken at very short intervals during the ascent and the first portion of the descent, until it became necessary to provide for the safety of the instruments. Specimens of the air at different elevations were taken for analysis. The descent was accomplished with much ease about twenty-five minutes past five P.M., and the balloon secured with little trouble, near the village of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire, about sixty miles north of London. This distance was passed over in about an hour and a half, showing that an immense mass of air was moving very rapidly from the south. Accounts received from various stations seem to show that this strong south wind was prevalent over a large portion of country."

COLOURS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING BATTLE.

It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the colour of their dress, in the following order:—Red the most fatal colour; the least fatal, Austrian grey The proportions are:—Red, 12; rifle-green, 7; brown, 6; Austrian bluish grey, 5.—*Jameson's Journal*, No. 105.

LEAP OF THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE FLEA.

Dr. Martin Barry, in his renewed Inquiries concerning the Spiral Structure of Muscle, observes:—"Muscle from the thigh of the Grasshopper having uniformly presented a relaxed state, it appeared to the author probable that such a state was not unconnected with the sudden muscular contractions required by this creature for its leaps. A sudden change from such a state of relaxation to that of extreme contraction must here take place with the greatest facility, and be combined with the manifestation of great power. This opinion having been mentioned to Professor Purkinje, the latter recommended the author to examine the corresponding muscle from the Flea, in which, from its enormous leaps, something similar would, he thought, be found. The author accordingly examined some of these, and had the satisfaction to find in them a degree of muscular relaxation even higher than that he had observed in the grasshopper. Similar conditions, no doubt, exist in other animals, but perhaps nowhere are they more remarkable and constant than in those just mentioned."

FOOD FOR THE SILKWORM.

The *Diario Mercantile* states that on a recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to Venice, the Royal and Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture presented them Teresa Tamor, who had produced silk from silkworms in sixteen days, by feeding them with the leaves of the centinode, which is identical with the common *Polygonum aviculare*, called in England knot-grass. These leaves are stated to be preferred by silkworms to those of the mulberry.

SALT AND THE DIGESTION.

While the late Dr. Prout, by a luminous train of research, threw so much important light upon the physiology of calculus, and other urinary deposits, he advanced at the same time our knowledge of digestion itself, by his discovery that the stomach in a healthy state always contains free muriatic acid. Hence, probably, the necessity of salt for all the higher animals.—*Professor Daubeny.*

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

At the Cliff Mine, three large steam engines are employed (1852), with 250 men; and at the North American Mine two engines, with 160 men. Most of the other mines, 40 in number, are assisted by steam-power. Three thousand miners are at work altogether, and the general population is fast increasing. Native copper is the principal object. Silver is also present, and occasionally in masses of considerable size. There are now in the Cliff Mine masses of pure copper within view, estimated to weigh 700 tons in the whole; and on the lands of the Minesota Company, one block weighed 250 tons. The copper shipped in 1851, was about 1600 tons, valued at £130,000. This copper is stated to be of great excellence in the manufacture of wire, ordnance, and ship sheathing.—*Dr. J. J. Bigsby.*

NEW PLASTIC MATERIAL.

A Parisian sculptor, M. Dathoit, has obtained an English patent for chemical combination of certain agents for obtaining a new product to be used in the plastic arts. The patentee combines with gutta percha oxide of zinc, amianthus, and sulphate of baryta, in conjunction with various colours. The gutta percha is first prepared and bleached by being dissolved in rectified naphtha, benzole, or sulphuret of carbon. When the compounds do not possess sufficient elasticity, caoutchouc is added. The gutta-percha being prepared, after filtration he places the solution in a still, adds the other ingredients, and stirs the whole well together. Heat is then applied until all the volatile oil is driven off, when the material is removed to the desired moulds. It is said to be suitable for numerous moulded works of art, tissues, or artificial flowers; it may be used as leather, when rolled into sheets, or it may be diluted with naphtha, or benzole, and employed as liquid paint.

THE BEST VENTILATION.

Dr. Arnott, in his "Evidence before the Select Committee on the Ventilation and Lighting of the House of Commons," is of opinion that there cannot be a perfect system of warming and ventilating, in a building having separate rooms, if there is a deficiency in respect to any one of the following six particulars:—1st Firstly. Means of moving through the building constantly the definite quantity of pure air known to be required. Secondly. Means of duly distributing this air to the different rooms and compartments. Thirdly. Means of properly diffusing the air in each room. Fourthly. Fit means of discharging the vitiated air from the room. Fifthly. Means of giving to the air the fit temperature. And lastly. Means of giving the fit moisture." Further, he thinks that the more the apparatus is rendered self-regulating, or independent of the constant watching and interference of attendants, the better it is likely to be, both as to performance and economy.

BELL'S REAPING MACHINE.

A Scottish Presbyterian minister (the Rev. Patrick Bell, now minister of Carmylie, in Forfarshire) puts together, in 1828, an adjustment of wheels and clasp-knives, so working, that, when pushed along a cornfield, it cuts down the grain as if done by hand, and far more cheaply and expeditiously. His brother, a farmer, improves upon and adopts this machine; and, for a dozen successive years, employs it in reaping his crops. The National Society gives the inventor a prize of £50, but makes little noise about it; and although, in 1834, several were in operation in Forfarshire, few of the supposed wide awake Scotch farmers thought of adopting it; but four of the machines were sent to New York from Dundee. Thoughtful, pushing emigrants, settlers in the North American prairies, saw, or heard, or read of these machines. The reaper was reconstructed, modified in different ways, by ingenious mechanics, was made by thousands for the farmers beyond the American lakes, and obtained a deservedly high reputation. Brought to London in 1851, the American reaping machine proved the main attraction of the United States department of the Great Exhibition. Hundreds of machines were bespoken by English cultivators, and all the while no one knew that the original model machine was at the very time quietly cutting its yearly harvest on the farm of Inch Michael, in the Carse of Gowrie. *Edinburgh Review.*

WILSON'S PATENT COMPOUND RAILS.

The object of this improvement is to produce a rail which shall approximate as nearly as possible to a continuous bar from one end of the road to the other; which is effected by making the rails in two vertical and longitudinal sections, with projections on one section, and corresponding depressions or grooves on the other. These half-rails are laid either on longitudinal wooden sleepers or cross ties, so as to break joints, and the parts are then firmly rivetted together. No chairs, clamps, nor plates are requisite for securing the ends of the rails, which are kept in their places by a simple hook-headed spike. This new rail has been in use for from one to two years, with perfect success, on portions of the New York and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, and other lines of the United States.

GAS OVEN.

Messrs. Thompson and Attree have patented certain improvements in heating Ovens by ordinary Coal Gas, which is conveyed by a pipe to the back of the interior of the oven and there ignited. A supply of atmospheric air is introduced by passing the gas pipe through another pipe (one end left open to the air), which passes through to the burner. The gas-pipe is connected with the main by a union joint, to admit of its being withdrawn from the ovens when the latter is sufficiently heated. When gas cannot be conveniently obtained, naphtha or other combustable fluid may be used in its place, suitable burners being employed and means used to introduce air to support combustion.

BREAD-MAKING MACHINERY.

M. P. A. Lecomte de Fontainemores, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented certain improvements in apparatus for kneading and baking bread, in heating Ovens by ordinary Coal Gas, which is conveyed by a pipe to the back of the interior of the oven and there ignited. A supply of atmospheric air is introduced by passing the gas pipe through another pipe (one end left open to the air), which passes through to the burner. The gas-pipe is connected with the main by a union joint, to admit of its being withdrawn from the ovens when the latter is sufficiently heated. When gas cannot be conveniently obtained, naphtha or other combustable fluid may be used in its place, suitable burners being employed and means used to introduce air to support combustion.

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the temperature. The bottom of the oven is heated by tubular flues under the moveable table; the sides by vertical flues, which lead from the fire-place to the top of the oven, where space is left for the heat to circulate over the whole of it. Above the top flue, which is formed by two plates of metal, the oven is covered in with earth except at one part, where there is fixed a receptacle to contain water for the service of the kneading apparatus, and this water is heated by the flames, &c., passing through the flue on top of the oven. A thermometer is applied to the exterior to show the degree of heat, and dampers are provided for the regulation of the heat.

VASTNESS OF ICEBERGS.

Dr. Sather and, in his "Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Stra its" in search of the Franklin Expedition, describes, among the floating islands of ice in the Arctic Sea, an iceberg which was particularly noticed, because it never shifted its position, when others, of rather larger size, were drifting to and fro with the tides. "It was about 300 feet in height above the surface of the sea; and its perpendicular sides, which were nearly equal, were not less than two miles in length. The upper surface was horizontal, but very irregular, appearing as if it had been planted over with rough and irregularly conical eminences, packed closely together, and varying in height from twelve to twenty or thirty feet. The water lines at the level of the ice around it were also horizontal. There seemed to be no reason for any other opinion than this, that it had never changed its centre of gravity since it descended into the sea, and had become detached from the glacier which gave it birth. The cubic contents and weight of such a floating world are truly astonishing. This berg displaced upwards of eighteen thousand millions of cubic feet of water, while its contents must have been nearly twenty-three thousand millions of cubic feet, and its weight nearly five hundred and forty millions of tons."

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

M. Augustus Petermann, F.R.G.S., has just published a proposal for a Spring Expedition through the opening between Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla, as the best entrance into the Polar Basin, in some part of which M. Petermann still thinks Franklin and his companions may be found.

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.

Place and arrange the cut flowers in a vase or deep plate, filled with water; then cover the same with a glass, such as is used in apiaries, having a small hole at the top, as the air must not be entirely excluded, but sufficient ventilation given to allow the damp to escape. A dish of wild flowers thus placed has been kept more than ten days in perfect beauty, making fresh buds and expanding every day. These, without a glass, would be more difficult to keep fresh and without drooping than garden or greenhouse flowers, but not less beautiful, or worthy of care and attention.—*From a Correspondent.*

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF IODINE.

Mr. Stevenson Macadam, in a letter to Professor Jameson, states that the presence of Iodine in pearl-ashes leads him to believe that this substance will be found more generally distributed in the vegetable kingdom than it has hitherto been supposed to be; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that he has found an appreciable quantity of iodine in the ashes of charcoal.

IMPROVED LUCIFER MATCHES.

Messrs. J. and E. Sturge, of Birmingham, are now manufacturing on a large scale, a new description of phosphorus for lucifer matches (called *Amorphous Phosphorus*), which possesses the following advantages over the old. 1. It involves much less risk of destruction of life and property by fire. 2. It is more suitable for matches intended for warm climates. 3. It is not poisonous in the solid form, since matches made with it are comparatively harmless, if sucked or chewed; and 4. It does not give off any noxious vapour at ordinary temperature. To prepare the new substance, ordinary phosphorus is melted in a peculiarly-constructed retort, and kept for some hours at a temperature of above 500° Fahrenheit. During this heating, the phosphorus combines with caloric and renders it latent, but does not otherwise undergo any chemical alteration. The original phosphorus is so combustible that it must be kept under cold water; when brought into the air it grows luminous even at the freezing point, and enters into a full blaze at a temperature of about 150° Fahrenheit. By the prolonged heating, it becomes a soft opaque mass, which is easily pulverised, and then forms an uncrystalline powder of a scarlet, crimson, purple, brown, or brown-black colour, so incombustible that it may be exposed in summer in the open air, and handled with impunity; nor does it grow luminous till it is about to enter into full combustion, at the temperature of 482° Fahrenheit. It is, further, so harmless to living creatures that more than 100 grains may be taken without doing them any injury. Although in its free state it is sparingly combustible, yet when it is mixed with the ordinary ingredients of lucifer matches, such as sulphur or sulphuret of antimony, and chlorate of potass, it kindles readily.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.

A patent has been taken out by Dr. Kemp for an arrangement of machinery for the obtaining of a maximum power from numerous short strokes of Electro-magnetic Power, acting on one long piston-rod in the cylinder of a hydraulic press, thus neutralising the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water, in a continuous circle, through valves into a chamber in connexion with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connexion with the prime moving crank of the engine.—*Builder.*

EWING'S PATENT GLASS WALL, IN THE GARDENS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHISWICK.

EWING'S PATENT GLASS WALLS.

When the late Sir Robert Peel proposed his measure for the removal of the duty from glass, he wisely remarked, there was no foreseeing the limits of the novel application of this beautiful manufacture. The most recent of these is the use of glass in the construction of walls for the growing of fruits and plants, as well as the introduction of a new style of architecture. The variableness of the British climate, and the great disappointment in procuring, with anything like certainty, a crop of fruit from brick or stone walls, led Mr. Ewing to consider whether this could not be obviated by substituting hollow walls of glass and iron; and the invention has proved perfectly successful.

By constructing the walls of sufficient width to enter, they become hot-houses on the best principle, the trees they contain are completely surrounded by light and exposed to the action of the sun's rays during the whole of the day; they form a delightful promenade in our uncertain climate during the winter months.

The Illustration shows one of the Walls erected by the London Horticultural Society in their Gardens at Chiswick. Mr. Ewing has invented a simple method of opening the lights by machinery, by which means a lady can easily open the whole of the sashes on either side of the Wall at pleasure.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE.

Concluded from the Illustrated London News Literary Supplement *of July* 31.

The production of positive pictures by the first operation in the camera was the next subject which claimed attention. A darkened photographic paper was washed with a hydriodic salt, and placed in the camera; there it was bleached by the solar radiations, and the image produced had the lights and shadows correct as in nature. Dr. Fyfe and Mr. Robert Hunt were the most successful operators. The latter gentleman published some papers in the "Philosophical Magazine," in September and October, 1840, on "the use of the Hydriodic salts as photographic agents." This variety of picture, and papers prepared for obtaining them, were sold by Messrs. Ackermann and Co.; and Sir John Herschel says, in the memoir already quoted, "a positive paper of this nature is actually prepared for sale by Mr. Robert Hunt, of Devonport." Such is the evidence which our researches enable us to give relative to the use of iodised paper, before the date of the calotype patent under which the extensive privilege of employing "iodised paper" was claimed. This Calotype patent is dated 1841, and involves the use of *iodised paper*, of gallic acid, acetic acid, and particularly *the development of a dormant image*. That we are indebted to Mr. Fox Talbot for the Calotype no one will deny; and that gentleman has now given his process to his countrymen as a free gift, which will be received with all due honour. The discovery appears to have been one of those which the world are fond of classing, much too commonly, under the term of accidental discoveries. We are not ourselves believers in accidents in science, since the mind of the observer must be previously prepared to receive and improve the fact observed, and this necessarily removes it from the condition of accident.

Mr. Talbot was engaged in a series of experiments with various chemical compounds, his object being to increase the sensibility of his preparations, and among others gallic acid was employed. Some papers upon which no impression was visible were thrown aside, and on these there were afterwards discovered well-defined images which had developed spontaneously in the dark. Investigation now established the important use of the Gallic acid, and the manipulatory details of the Calotype process undoubtedly were the invention of Mr. Talbot. When the early examples of these pictures were circulated amongst the scientific men of this country and of the Continent, they created no small sensation, although the pictures then produced were exceedingly inferior to those now obtained. Mr. Fox Talbot had an undoubted right to patent his invention, and appropriate to himself all the profits which might arise from any commercial transactions, either by himself or his licensees. The questionable character of this patent, as of the Daguerréotype patent, consisted, as it appears to us, mainly in its imperfect nature. Mr. Fox Talbot still reserves his right, as far as taking portraits for sale is concerned; but this can affect the public little, as the Daguerréotype and Collodion portraits are far superior to those produced by the patent processes. As specified, it is not easy to use the Calotype for portraiture, or, indeed, for any purpose requiring much rapidity of action; and it was not until the process was fully developed by Mr. Cundell, in a paper published in the "Philosophical Magazine" for May 1844, that much progress was made in this direction. In the same way, when Daguerre gave up his process to the French Government, it required a period of twenty minutes to produce a picture. In 1839, Mr. Towson published his views, and suggested the use of large lenses, and the adjustment required to bring the sensitive surface into the chemical, as distinguished from the luminous focus; and Dr. Draper, of New York, in 1840, by adopting these suggestions, obtained the first Daguerréotype portrait. In this year a vastly increased sensitiveness was obtained on the Daguerréotype plate by the discovery of Mr. Goddard, and of M. Claudet, that the iodine vapour, combined with bromine or chlorine, offered a chemical surface of the most unstable character, which was consequently disturbed by the slightest influence of the sun-beam. Thus, in both instances, the processes remained unprofitable as they came from the inventors. Eventually, by the scientific investigation of others, they are improved. The utmost obstruction was given to the progress of the art by the patents, since few parties were disposed to waste time in investigations from which they could reap no advantages themselves, and from which the public would derive no benefit. In 1844, at the York meeting of the British Association, Mr. Rt. Hunt published the use of sulphate of iron as a developing agent—now so commonly employed—and Dr. Woods, of Parsonstown, communicated his process called the "Catalysotype," in which the iodide of iron is an active ingredient. At that meeting the merits of these processes were fully discussed, Mr. Talbot being present, and acknowledging their importance.

The next step in the way of improvement was the use of albumen upon glass plates. M. Niepce de Saint Victor, published his mode of applying this organic body to glass, in the "Technologist," in 1848. The most successful operators with this material in this country are Messrs. Ross and Thomson, of Edinburgh, in whose views of that picturesque city we see realized the production of fine middle distances and those half-tones which it is so unusual to meet with in ordinary Photographs. An attempt was made to patent the use of glass in this country, but that was defeated by a well-devised application for a counter patent. Glass plates were first employed by Sir John Herschel, in 1840. By precipitating chloride, iodide, and bromide of silver on the glass, and obtained very well-defined images, and he then described the conversion of *negative* into *positive* pictures, which has not long since become the subject of a patent. Sir John Herschel's words are, "Exposed in this state to the focus of a camera, with the glass towards the incident light, it became impressed with a remarkably well-defined negative picture, which was direct or reversed, according as looked at from the front or back. On pouring over this cautiously, by means of a pipette, a solution of hyposulphite of soda, the picture disappeared, but this was only while wet; for, on washing in pure water and drying, it was restored, and assumed much the air of a Daguerréotype when laid on a black ground, and still more so when smoked at the back, the silvered portions reflecting most light, *so that its character had, in fact, changed from negative to positive.*"

We need not detail the peculiarities of the more recent patents of Mr. Fox Talbot: porcelain plates form the subject of one of them, but these we believe have never been employed; and the difficulties of their manufacture are so great that there is little probability of their ever being useful to the photographer. In the last patent we have a combination of the sulphate of iron and iodide of iron, producing a very decidedly instantaneous action. In a letter from Mr. Fox Talbot, published in the *Athenæum* of December 6th, 1851, we read;—"In the process which I have now described, I trust that I have effected a harmonious combination of several previously ascertained and valuable facts, especially of the photographic property of iodide of iron, which was discovered by Dr. Woods, of Parsonstown, in Ireland, and that of sulphate of iron, for which science is indebted to the researches of Mr. Robert Hunt. In the true adjustment of the proportions, and in the mode of operation, lies the difficulty of the investigations." Mr. Talbot concludes his communication:—"I venture to recommend it (this process) to the notice of your scientific readers." Here we have Mr. Fox Talbot's own acknowledgment that he is indebted to two experimentalists for his process; he admits that the only thing he has done is to adjust the proportions. In this way a most serious check has been given to investigations of the greatest value. Sir John Herschel stopped in the midst of a series of the most valuable researches on the chemistry of the sun-beam; and Dr. Woods abandoned his promising inquiry, after some angry letters between him and Mr. Talbot in one of the Irish scientific journals. We have now disposed of the processes which are in any way connected with the English patents, of which we hope to hear no more. Mr. Talbot has resigned the rights which the patent laws of this country allowed him to assume. Several of these patents would never have been granted had there been a scientific board to examine the merits of them, and test their originality. For a long time several gentlemen have been endeavouring to make terms with Mr. Talbot, and it is through their exertion that the patentee has been at length induced to make a reluctant surrender of his patents. They failed as a commercial speculation, as might have been expected they would do. Mr. Talbot made a great mistake; but now he has done his utmost to redeem that error by handing over to the public all his patents as a free gift. We hope the portraits will soon follow, and that the Talbotype, as the Calotype process should now be called, will, in its freedom, advance to its highest pitch of excellence in this country. The use of waxed paper by M. Le Gray involved no new process, although we believe waxed paper may be used for several processes beside the Calotype. M. Le Gray has published a work on his modes of manipulation. M. Blanquart Everard has published several papers in which we have that perpetration of injustice which no feeling of nationality can justify. If the Frenchmen refer to the works of Mr. Robert Hunt or any of the smaller manuals which have been published in this country, they will find the utmost credit given to them for their labours. We believe no modification which has been devised by the photographers of the Continent is mentioned without the name of the inventor or improver. Now M. Le Gray never mentions an English name in his books, and M. Blanquart Everard coolly appropriates Mr. Talbot's processes, and accepts the honours of the Academy as the reward for his audacity. We have no desire to return evil, we therefore acknowledge that, after Daguerre, Fizeau, Becquerel, Niepce de St. Victor, Le Gray, and Everard have been most successful investigators of Photographic phenomena. On the Continent, every improvement has its full value, is very readily appreciated, and it is soon in the hands of the most skilful manipulators. The consequence is that Photography puts on an entirely different feature in Paris from what it does in London. In London, the trade being centered, up to this time, in the hands of three licensees, who are under obligations of the most stringent kind, we are required to pay as many pounds for a picture as it costs shillings on the Continent. Wedgwood was the undoubted originator of Photography; and in this country, except in time, and that very much, as the originator of a most highly beautiful process, is Mr. Henry Fox Talbot.

We have said the Collodion process is not involved in any patent. It has no one agent in common with any of those included in the patents, except the iodide of silver, which has been shown was employed long previously to the Calotype patent. Every step of the manipulation is dissimilar, and the surface of collodion on glass is absolutely new. To the zealous investigations, therefore, of Mr. Archer, Mr. Fry, Mr. Horne, Dr. Diamond, and others, the public owes a debt of gratitude, as at least giving them one process for portraits which can be practised without fear of the law. The details of the Collodion process need not detain us, nor need we remark on the Chrysotype or the Cyanotype of Sir John Herschel, or the Chromatype of Mr. Robert Hunt, as these processes do not possess sensibility sufficient for use in the camera. We have sketched out the history in all truth of those processes which are available for the highest purposes of the art, and we have done so from the earnest desire we feel to place our readers in possession of the case as it stands, in all its fidelity.

The art of Photography has not, however, yet attained that point of excellence to which it must soon arrive. When some increase of sensibility allows of our diminishing the size of the aperture in front of the lens of the camera, and when we can operate with rapidity without actual sunshine, so as to avoid the contrasts between highly illuminated points and sombre shadows, and to obtain the middle tones and distances in their true degree of light and distinctness, we shall see effects while will far surpass those we now call beautiful.

With the advantages of the stereoscope, already fully described in the Illustrated London News, what may we not expect to see realised? Every scene hallowed to our memories by its associations with human progress, in all its varied phases, may be received before our eyes in all the truthfulness of nature. From the East we may copy the temples and tombs which tell the story of a strange but poetic creed. Assyria and Egypt may disclose their treasures to those who cannot travel to survey them, in such a form that all doubt of authenticity must vanish. The harmonious elegance of the remains of Greece, and examples of Roman art, may thus be easily collected and preserved; and every time-honoured fane of Europe may be brought home and made to minister to our pleasures—instructing and refining our tastes, and teaching all the mysteries of the beaut ful, b bind which, as under the shelter of a zephyr-woven veil, we may survey all that is good, and gaze upon the outshadowing of the Divine.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 577.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

PROPOSED NEW MODE OF LEVYING THE INCOME-TAX.

THOUGH a great many Customs and Excise duties, and some taxes, have been abolished in the course of the long peace which we have enjoyed since Waterloo was fought and won, yet no great branch of taxation has been entirely lopped off; and we are still subjected both to direct and to indirect, to local and to general taxation. We are still taxed in the price of what we eat and of what we drink, in what we buy and what we sell, in what we earn, what we inherit, and what we bequeath. Customs and Excise duties are still levied on more than four hundred articles in daily use and consumption; and the stamps and assessed taxes are still classed under more than thirty distinct heads. All these separate taxes are collected in different manners—some by dealers in the price of articles—others directly by tax-collectors, and all have different establishments—all are costly in the collection—all are sources of vexation and annoyance—almost all give rise to evasion, fraud, or smuggling—and all are redolent of fine and imprisonment, of dispute, litigation, trouble, and crime. There have recently been a consolidation of offices, a little diminution of expense consequent on the abolition of some taxes, and some lessening of vexation and trouble from the same cause; but in the main the gigantic system of taxation which grew up during the war, when statesmen looked about to find an article not taxed, and taxed it, still spreads its roots through every part of society.

The re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax in 1842, which had been impatiently cast off as an irksomé burden thirty years before, was in truth an extension of the old system. If that tax were necessary, in order to give freedom to industry, and to distribute the weight of the public burdens more equally, it has proved so vexatious and unjust, that throughout the ten years of its existence it has been continually complained of. In consequence of these complaints a committee was appointed in 1851, and renewed in 1852, "to inquire into the mode of collecting and assessing the tax, and whether any other mode, so as to render it more equitable, could be adopted." The results of its labour, visibly embodied in two thick octavo volumes of evidence, are a draft report proposed by Mr. Hume, though never discussed, for want of time, and a very elaborate and complete exposure of the inequalities of the tax, with the suggestion of a plan for levying it more equitably, so as to make the rate of taxation proportionable to the value of temporary and precarious, as well as of permanent, and well-secured incomes. The inquisitorial character of the tax seems much less to have engaged the attention of the committee than its pecuniary inequalities. Mr. Hume's plan is to levy the tax every year on the value of all the property in the country. Labour and skill he considers property, Because it would be more costly than productive to levy such a tax on all the members of the community, a minimum amount of income is proposed, below which the tax is not to descend, though it is broadly laid down that every person whatever should contribute in proportion to his property; and it is plainly indicated that the present £150 ought not to be the minimum. But on these two principles, that a minimum must be arbitrarily fixed, and that all who possess property above that minimum should be taxed, the plan is founded.

In its new form it is described as "a property-tax, in the strict sense of the word," and "every man is to be taxed in proportion to his ability." The measure of a man's ability is not to be, as by the present tax, the *amount*, whether net or gross, of his annual income, but the *value* which his net income would produce in the market. It is well known that every species of income has such a value, and that it is great in proportion as the income is secured for a shorter or longer period. Thus it is estimated that £1000 a year in Long Annuities, is worth £6,875; in Consols, £33,333; in land at thirty years' purchase, £30,000; in land for life, £16,667; in reversion in rents after a death, £16,666; in houses, £16,000. So an income derived merely from personal exertions of whatever kind—say an income of £1000, derived from the labour of a barrister—has a value in the market, though less than either of the other £1000's mentioned, each of which is secured by an act of Parliament, or by the possession of tangible property of a durable description. It is proposed, therefore, to call, as now, on each individual for a return of his income, and a statement of the sources from whence it is derived, his age, and other circumstances which bear on its probable duration; and on that return, by tables which are already in existence of the value of lives for other purposes, it is proposed to estimate the value of his income in the market. This is called capitalising incomes, and the tax is to be levied on the amount of capital, whatever it might be, which the incomes would yield at a rate of interest fixed by the law. Every man's age and circumstances differ from those of every other man; nevertheless, there are points of agreement amongst them which would permit them all to be ranged into classes or reduced to averages, and would also permit, it is supposed, an easy capitalisation of all incomes, and the levy of an equitable tax on each man's share of the property existing in the country. The draft report, however, admits "that it is impossible to ascertain with precision the value of each person's share;" but asserts that, from a return "in a more simple form than that now required, *competent* assessors, surveyors, and commissioners, without any vexatious inquisition, could determine the quota with sufficient accuracy" for the purposes of taxation. It recommends, therefore, "that the tax be assessed at one uniform rate upon *all kinds of property*—upon the present value of industrial incomes, as well as upon all external property, whether personal or real." Overlooking all the difficulties involved in carrying this scheme into execution, such as getting at the value of all kinds of property, and estimating it fairly, and such as compelling people to submit their pecuniary concerns to competent persons, let us ask is the principle so just,

FETE IN THE PARK AND GARDENS OF ROWOOD, WILTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and is its application so important, that public opinion should be enlisted in its support? To these two points our remaining observations will be confined, though the subject invites us over a large field.

If we were to consider the mere sevenpence in the pound now levied as an Income-tax, and to suppose that the rate were not to be increased, we should come to the conclusion that such a vast change in the principle of the tax and in all its details, merely to raise £6,000,000 a year, while we continued to raise more than £50,000,000 by our other complicated systems of taxation, with all their cost and vexation, would not be worth while. But, though nowhere stated in the draft report, and barely hinted at in the evidence, it is abundantly plain that the plan is intended as a basis for one uniform and equitable system of taxation, which shall by-and-by supersede every other tax, enable us to sweep away customs and excise, assessed taxes, and local rates, and supply all the public wants by taking from each man a fair share of his property. Having a plan of guessing at the value of every individual's property—if not with mathematical precision, yet with a rough kind of average accuracy, nothing in such a case would be easier than to extend the seven penny rate to a shilling, or a five shilling one, and even to a twenty shilling one, if necessary, and levy by that one tax on property the whole sum annually required to pay the interest of the Debt, to support the army, the navy, and the administration of justice, and to provide for purposes of education, and of police, as well as for the maintenance of the poor. The public wants in the State of New York are all nearly supplied by one tax of that kind; and what is done there could with as much economy and convenience be done here. It is this possible, this contemplated application of the principle of the tax, which gives the plan suggested by actuaries—men skilful in financial calculations—and adopted by Mr. Hume, and supported by the most influential journals, an almost fearful importance, and which imposes on the public the task of scrutinizing it with the utmost care.

Although the principle on which the plan is founded is undeniable, that each person should contribute to the support of the State in proportion to the value of his property, and to the protection he receives from the Government, the wisdom of annually forcing every man to consider and debate that principle and its consequences is doubted by most politicians; and Mr. Hume's plan does not take the latter part of the proposition into consideration. On the contrary, it is assumed that the protection afforded by the State is precisely co-extensive and identical with property enjoyed. This, however, is not exactly the case.

Every man's ability is peculiar; and that must be a wise scheme which is most adapted to the peculiarities of individuals; and that an unwise scheme which disregards them. But, after laying down the principle that each and every man is to be taxed according to his ability, the proposed new plan immediately asserts that principle, and levies the tax according to certain averages and general rules. Because they are deduced from a multitude of cases they never can exactly fit any one, and thus the Procrustean bed of averages in which classes are to be laid, would not be of the same length as any one person, and in every individual case would be an injustice.

Taxation, however necessary, is inherently evil. From its natural and intrinsic qualities are cannot cleanse it; and, instead of promoting a plan which would render it easy for a Government to extend taxation to almost any amount, if submitted to, while it might provoke a discussion of first principles or resistance year after year, it would be more rational to fix the attention of statesmen on the paramount duty of lessening its amount. When reduced to a minimum sum, so that the bulk of the community will be convinced that it cannot be further reduced, and that no penny is unjustly exacted, or wantonly wasted, the problem of raising the revenue of states would be greatly simplified, and one uniform system of taxation might be much more easily adopted than at the present time.

FETE AT BOWOOD.

Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a mansion on a scale of great magnitude, and surrounded with grounds laid out with consummate skill and taste, is situated between Calne and Chippenham, and has just been the scene of an entertainment which has afforded great delight to the inhabitants of those towns and their localities. "It has ever been the care of the noble owner of Bowood," says the *Wilts Independent*, "to see those living around him, who are dependent on him or on those connected with him, treated with justice and humanity; and it has been his care and his delight as well to see their moral health, their religious wants, their social and physical comforts, and their intellectual culture sedulously attended to. This is only what the high character and exalted position, socially and politically, of the noble Marquis would lead any one to expect; nevertheless, it is not the less honourable to him. That the patronage of such a man should be given to the literary institution of a neighbouring town is not to be wondered at; for the Marquis of Lansdowne is not one of those who, enjoying the advantages and benefits of literature himself, would confine them to his own class, or do nothing towards extending them to others. On the contrary, he has ever been foremost in lending a helping hand to all those who are desirous of improving themselves, and of aiding in the improvement of their fellow-men, let their position be ever so humble."

With this conviction, the committe of the Calne Institution recently applied to the noble Marquis for leave to hold a *fête* in the beautiful grounds of Bowood Park, to this end, Mr. Spencer, his Lordship's head gardener, and a very active member of the committee of the Institution, made known the wishe of his brother members; Lord Lansdowne very kindly consented, and the *fête* accordingly took place on the 24th ult., under the especial patronage of the Earl and Countess of Shelburne.

Bowood is especially adapted for so recreative an occasion: its natural beauties are enhanced by artistic skill in the disposal of its woods, waters, glades, and groves. Seven thousand tickets were sold, giving admission to the pleasure-grounds, the Italian gardens, the Cascade; to all but the interior of the house and the fruit gardens. There were other 3000 persons who did not purchase tickets, but who contented themselves in that part of the park which was unreservedly thrown open to all. Thus, fully 10,000 persons were present, nearly the whole of them of the middle and working classes, yet no act of mischief or indecorum worthy of notice was committed.

The weather was fine, and the amusements very varied. "There were quoits, cricket, and archery. There was a boat race on the lake; and in the afternoon the hatches were drawn up, and the pent-up waters rushed down the rocks below, forming that cascade which is such a favourite feature of the place. There were fete-a-tete parties formed in various parts of the grounds; here a stately cedar, there a drooping sweetly-scented lime, and anon a spreading beech, or the curiously-leaved tulip-tree forming the centre of the party."—*Wilts Independent*

The exquisite gardens in high order. The numerous vases filled with bouquets, beds of geraniums, petunias, salvias, calceolarias, the mixture of flowers, and the magnificent single specimens; were examined and admired by the thronging crowds. Marquees were erected for refreshments. The Sax-horn band of the Shapcote family, and three other bands were stationed in different parts of the grounds.

Unfortunately, the Earl of Shelburne was absent, yachting; a change of wind preventing him returning home, as he intended. The Countess, however, was there, and the noble Marquis was present. He was prevented by gout from leaving the house; but, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Lady Shelburne; his son-in-law, the Hon. J. K. Howard, and his grandchildren, he came upon the balcony, and from his chair was a pleased witness of the general festivity. His appearance elicited a hearty cheer, which he acknowledged by expressing the great satisfaction it gave him to see so many of his neighbours about him, and regretting that the infirm state of his health prevented his going among them and participating with them in their enjoyment. Hearty cheers were given for the Marquis, Lady Louisa Howard, Lord and Lady Shelburne. The Hon. Mr. Howard returned thanks.

Towards evening, the band played "God save the Queen;" immediately after which the house-bell announced a display of fireworks in the outer park, by Mr. W. Withers, of Devizes. The borders of the lake, and the rising ground beyond were selected for the exhibition. The pieces were extremely good, and the illumination of the large sheet of water, reflecting the rockets and shells in it, had a very pleasing effect. The fireworks over, the park was quickly cleared, and the vast multitude sought their respective homes, carrying there pleasant recollections of the day, and grateful for the kindness that had provided such a treat.

Great praise is due to Mr. Phelps, the steward, and Mr. Spencer, the gardener, for their unwearied exertions in the arrangements; and also to Messrs. J. N. Ladd, and George Harris, the secretaries.

The proceeds of the day, £335, have been appropriated to the fund of the Calne Literary Institution.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 2.

To the excitement of the *fête* of the 15th, the ball of the *dames de la Halle*, and the "humiliations," as the people, every ready with a *mot* to turn into ridicule themselves, and far more their rulers, styled the incomplete illuminations, has succeeded that of the *conseils généraux* and *conseils d'arrondissements*. The interest on the latter subject is, however, infinitely less warmly and generally expressed, if more deeply felt, than on the former, and the question of "to be or not to be" Emperor, is one that has been so often and so earnestly discussed within the last few months, that the public at large seems disposed "to take it easy," and leave "the powers that be" to settle it their own way. Meanwhile, they "keep on never minding," amusing themselves with all their hearts—the rich at their *châteaux*, their suburban villas, or the various watering-places; the *bourgeoisie* at Asnières, Passy, Auteuil, St. Germain, &c.; the poor and working-classes everywhere. Paris itself is comparatively empty, but if you want to see something of the manners of the bulk of its inhabitants, take railroad or omnibus to one of the aforenamed places on a *fête* day, and there you will see the Parisians, man, woman, and child, in all their glory.

At the Grand Opera, a brilliant success has been achieved by a *débutante*, Mdlle. Emmy Lagrua, in the part of *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable"—that part impressed for ever on our English hearts by the memory of its performance by Jenny Lind. Mdlle. Lagrua is an Italian, and bears in her appearance the type of her nation; her voice is fresh, pure, and of great compass; her expression just and powerful; her gesture, action, and costume admirable: in short, she is universally admitted to stand in the first rank of modern vocalists.

The Hippodrome, despite the uncertain weather, is ever the scene of rich marvels; the night *fêtes*, in particular, are brilliant to a degree, and lighted like what?—Nothing that we know of besides themselves. *L'homme à la boule*, *La Perche*, the equestrianism, the gymnastics, Madame Saqui, who, at seventy-six, performs miracles apparently beyond the reach of any age—all *that* we know by heart; but the *Sorcières de Macbeth*, who shall describe? Imagine a cavalcade of witches, demons, ghosts, all things that can "make night hideous," surrounding an "infernal machine," literally, which forms a car in the shape of a dragon, snorting flames and smoke. Devils dance and wave their torches, tortured sprits writhe and howl, "things that be not" rave, leap, crawl, in every imaginable contortion, and thus the devilish procession dallies, to the edification of the spectators, like a terrific nightmare, the effect of which is not easily dissipated.

A charming little book, "La Vertu de Rosina," has appeared in the series called the "Bibliothèque de l'Esprit Français," collected by M. Eugène Didier. It is from the pen of Arsène Houssaye, and is a perfect *chef-d'œuvre* of simplicity, purity, and pathos. The story of Rosina, driven from her home at the age of seventeen, by poverty, to seek a livelihood—her struggles, her temptations, her sufferings, her untimely death, all are drawn with a tenderness, a harmony, a vague melancholy that go direct to the heart-strings. No one more than M. Arsène Houssaye possesses the secret of this style of composition: from the simplest, even the most common-place, materials he forms a romance full of tender and touching interest. His pen seems dipped in tears.

A series of singular trials has been going on on the subject of magnetism; in the *audience* of the Tribunal de Police de Paris, of the 26th of August, no less than ten accused were brought forward, and all with one exception, were defended by M. Jules Favre. At the head of the list stood the name of Lafontaine, the one perhaps best known here and in England. Many extraordinary facts were certainly elicited, amid, of course, a much larger quantity of charlatanism and trickery.

Much and sincere regret is felt in the society of Paris, by the sudden and premature death of the Comte Antonin de Noailles, who for several years held almost undisputed the sceptre of personal beauty and elegance in that very fastidious circle. His health had for long been much impaired, but of late he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual habits, and was residing with his mother, the Duchess de Poix, at the Château du Val, in the neighbourhood of St. Germain. Descending the steps to enter his carriage which he had ordered to convey him to Paris, he fell senseless, and expired the same evening without recovering consciousness. The Comte Antonin de Noailles married some years since Miss Cornelia, who was possessed of a considerable fortune. The marriage was not a happy one, and his wife was absent at the time of his death. He leaves no children, having some time since lost his only son.

The following anecdote of Beethoven is interesting, as showing that, absorbed as he was by his art, he took considerable part in the political events of his time, and more especially in those of the French Revolution. "In 1802," says his friend M. Ries, "Beethoven wrote his Third Heroic Symphony. In this symphony he had in view Bonaparte. First Consul, whom he compared with the most celebrated Roman Consuls. I myself, as well as many other of his friends, announced to him that Bonaparte had declared himself Emperor; this the Château du Val, in the neighbourhood of St. Germain. Descending the steps to enter his carriage which he had ordered to convey him to Paris, he fell senseless, and expired the same evening without recovering consciousness. The Comte Antonin de Noailles married some years since Miss Cornelia, who was possessed of a considerable fortune. The marriage was not a happy one, and his wife was absent at the time of his death. He leaves no children, having some time since lost his only son.

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curing itself, by covering its agents with ridicule that most fatal of all weapons, especially in quick-witted, laughter-loving France; and thus, as the Government of Louis Napoleon felt, the awkward and over-zealous exercise of their power by the petty despots of the provinces had nearly destroyed the efficacy of an instrument of authority which the more wily tacitians of the Central Administration in Paris are desirous to preserve unimpaired for future opportunities. M. Maupas, the Minister of Police, however, has intervened to set things right, and has issued an order in which he prohibits the Prefects of Departments for the future from sending warnings to any journal without his previous sanction. He has also appointed commissions of examination to look over the various country newspapers as they arrive each morning in Paris.

On Monday evening a new dramatic piece, named "Dominus Sampson," was represented at the Vaudeville Theatre, and gave rise to some political allusions. The story is taken from Scott's "Guy Mannering," and our old friend *Dominie Sampson*, as one of the leading characters, gives his name to the piece. The story in the novel is followed pretty exactly, and the principal actress sings some verses, the burden of which is contained in the words, "*Il reviendra, il reviendra!*" (he will return.) A portion of the public thought fit to see in this an allusion to the Count de Chambord, and applauded the words. Further on, the lost heir says to *Glossen*, when looking at the castle, from which he had been stolen when young. "Your motto, then, is '*Ma force est dans mon droit!*" (My might is in my right), these words being inscribed over the gate of the castle. "No," cries the other, "my device is, '*Mon droit est dans ma force*" (My right is in my might). This produced great laughter and applause. The motto of the Count de Chambord is, in fact, "*Ma force est dans mon droit.*" At the end of the piece the same actress repeats the air to the words, "*Il reviendra, Il reviendra,*" and again the audience applauded. Some persons wanted an encore, which others opposed lustily, and the air was not repeated. What made the whole matter more piquant was that M. de Maupas was present, and was the object of much attention, from the allusions of the piece. Its representation has been since prohibited. This is the first political demonstration in any theatre since the *coup d'état* of December last.

Mgr. Pallegoix, Bishop of Mallos and Vicar Apostolical of Siam, lately presented to the President of the Republic two young Siamese, who have come to France for their education. They presented the following address in their own language to the President:—

We, Xoru and Kso, natives of the kingdom Thai, prostrate ourselves before the sovereign France. We pray the Lord of Heaven to protect your Highness, so that you may govern this kingdom with peace and glory, and that he may accord you a prosperous life for a thousand years. (Terms used in Siam to express ardent wishes for the prosperity and longevity of Sovereigns.)

They then offered the Prince, one, a Japan box encrusted with mother-of-pearl, and the other, a book of Chinese pictures. The Prince, after smiling at the last expression of the address, caressed the young visitors, making them sit down by him. Mgr. Pallegoix then expressed from the King of Siam his felicitations on Louis Napoleon's accession to the place of President, and his assurance of friendship. The Prince having expressed some surprise that the King of Siam knew anything about him, was informed that his uncle's name was well known in Siam, and his picture to be found there frequently. The King, he said, would be much pleased to have relations of commerce re-established between France and Siam, as was the case in the time of Louis XIV. Mgr. Pallegoix then brought under the notice of the President his own desire to have a Siamese dictionary printed, the manuscript of which he had brought with him to France; the President promised to have the matter taken into consideration. At the termination of the audience, Louis Napoleon gave to each of the lads a gold pin surmounted by an eagle, holding in its beak a laurel branch adorned with brilliants.

The President of the Republic has sent a sum of 5000 francs to the Prefect of the Isère for the relief of the victims of the late inundation.

The works for the Crystal Palace in Paris are to be commenced immediately, and will be completed in two years. The contractors are Messrs. Ardouin und Co. The edifice is to serve the purposes of national expositions of manufactures, and for *fêtes* and public ceremonies.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the rumour of the French troops being about to be recalled from Rome.

As one of the means to be employed in reducing the army, the Minister of War has ordered that the privates who were drawn conscripts in 1846 shall receive their discharge forthwith. The thirty-six companies of the three regiments of Marines have been suppressed with the same object in view.

The "fusion" question is again upon the tapis, and it is said that the two branches are about to reconcile their differences, as they feel assured that the Empire will be proclaimed in December next.

M. Chambolle, ex-representative, has returned to Paris, being one of those included in the recent amnesty.

A new code of laws, having the sanction of the Prince President, has been drawn up for the internal service on board vessels of war.

UNITED STATES.

The fisheries question, according to the last accounts from New York, viz. August 21, may be regarded as peaceably settled. Those statesmen, whether in or out of the Government, who thought that they could with advantage turn the affair to account by making "political capital" out of it, with a view to the approaching Presidental election, having found that the subject was an unprofitable one for their purposes, have made a virtue of necessity, and assumed a conciliatory tone in reference to the conduct of Great Britain in the matter. In the Senate on the 14th ult., Senator Seward delivered a rather unexpected and somewhat important speech in reference to the question. It was seemingly an attempt to smooth over the difference between himself and the President on the matter. He had been previously in consultation with Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, and doubtless came under a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, and of the light in which it was then regarded in Government circles. He showed that England, so far from having increased her forces in the vicinity of the North American provinces, had actually reduced them by nearly thirty-three guns during the past twelve months. Speaking of the condition of English power in Canada and the British provinces, he bon. gentleman said:—

They have never, since the war of 1812, had so small a military force in those provinces as now. The Imperial Government has maintained hereto'ore some show of naval defences upon our lakes; but within the last six months it has broken up the whole naval force there, and now none whatever exists. While thus showing the supposed motives to peace on the part of Great Britain, I have not the slightest doubt that the interest and the instinct of our own people, the United States might aggrandize themselves by war, but they are at the same time satisfied by peace. I thank God that the peace of the world is largely subject to our own care, of these two great powers, and that while they have common dispositions towards harmony, neither has need of war to establish its character for firmness or for courage. Each has had enough of

"The camp, the host, the fight, the conqueror's career."

The only occurrences coming under the head of news in reference to the subject are gleaned from the St. John's, *New Brunswick*, papers, which state that the Bay of Fundy had been completely cleared of American fishermen. A rumour was current at Halifax that her Majesty's steamer *Devastation* had taken four prizes into Charlottetown. A letter from Boston says that Commodore Perry would return to New York with the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, in time to leave for Japan on the 1st of September.

A collision had occurred at Lake Erie, near Buffalo, between two steamers, by which 200 persons were drowned. The particulars are given in another column.

Destructive fires had occurred at Troy and Utica.

The Board of Health had reported 17 cases of cholera at Rochester, and 10 deaths during the 48 hours ending the 16th ult.

From California, the latest advices are dated San Francisco, July 16. The gold fields generally continued to yield well. The waters throughout the country were rapidly falling. Long canals were in progress of construction for conveying water to spots known to be auriferous, but unproductive from the want of it. One of the largest pieces of gold ever brought to San Francisco had been found at Viacita, Calaveras county. Its weight is upwards of 20 lb., and it was valued at 5,000 dols. It was found 60 feet below the surface.

Chinese continue to arrive in great numbers at San Francisco, upwards of 4,000 having landed within the fortnight ending the 16th of

July. They made their way at once to the mines, the hostility of the miners towards them having, in a great measure, abated.

The 4th of July was celebrated in San Francisco with great spirit by long procession, &c. Conspicuous in the procession was a long line of Chinese, richly dressed, and bearing a huge national banner of crimson silk, on which was emblazoned in golden embroidery the Royal dragon. They are said to have expended 12,000 dollars in getting up their portion of the procession.

In San Francisco the utmost order and quiet prevailed; in the interior, however, crime continued to exist, and numerous executions by the people had taken place. A detachment of United States troops, who were in pursuit of some Indians concerned in the murder of a party of miners on the head waters of the Merced, succeeded in surprising them, killing five, and taking 13 prisoners; they also destroyed their *rancherie* and provisions. Another party of the United States troops had also come in contact with the Indians on Cow Creek, for having stolen 19 mules, and 15 of the Indians were slain. Murders and robberies by the Indians were of every day occurrence in the vicinity of Canon Creek; 57 murders, and robberies to the amount of 20,000 dollars, having been committed within a very short time.

A duel had taken place between Mr. J. Nugent, editor of the *San Francisco Herald*, and Mr. J. Cotter, alderman of that city, by which the former had received a compound fracture of the thigh, and it was feared amputation would become necessary.

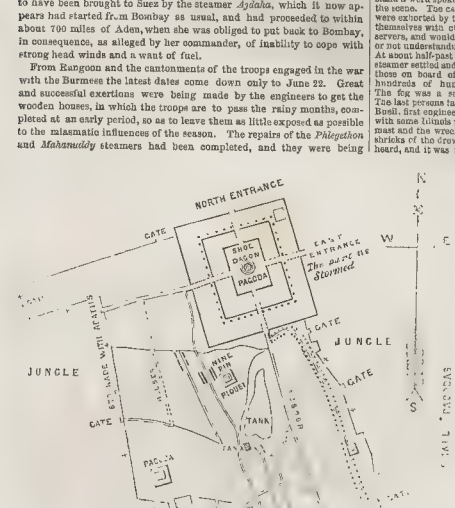
It was reported in San Francisco that a fire had broken out in George Town, El Dorado County, and that the principal part of the town had been consumed. The city of Sonora was fast recovering from the ravages of the late fire.

The crops throughout the whole of California were producing an astonishing yield.

INDIA.

Advices by the Overland Mail, dated Bombay, July 24, and Calcutta, July 12, have been received this week, from which we learn the cause of the missing June mail not having arrived at its appointed time. It was to have been brought to Suez by the steamer *Ajdaha*, which it now appears had started from Bombay as usual, and had proceeded to within about 700 miles of Aden, when she was obliged to put back to Bombay, in consequence, as alleged by her commander, of inability to cope with strong head winds and a want of fuel.

From Rangoon and the cantonments of the troops engaged in the war with the Burmese the latest dates come down only to June 22. Great and successful exertions were being made by the engineers to get the wooden houses, in which the troops are to pass the rainy months, completed at an early period, so as to leave them as little exposed as possible to the miasmatic influences of the season. The repairs of the *Phlegethon* and *Mahamuddy* steamers had been completed, and they were being



PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT RANGOON.

rigged and stored for service. The barracks were nearly finished, and the 18th Royal Irish was to occupy them immediately. Rangoon and Bassein were nearly rebuilt, and the markets thronged with traders and sellers, who were punctually paid their own prices for their goods—and the people were delighted at our presence. The Burmese soldiers had re occupied Pegu the moment we left, and had behaved with even greater barbarity than on the previous occasion towards the people, who fled in all directions whenever they could manage to escape. The *Proserpine* had reached within forty miles of Prome, having captured 100 large boats laden with grain for the army; most of these Captain Brooking was compelled to destroy—the remainder he sent down to Rangoon. He had surveyed the river all along, and will act as pilot when the fleet moves up. General Godwin and Colonel Thompson, of the 40th, had been unwell: the former was about to visit Bassein and Martaban, and the latter Moulmein, for a little change of air and scene. General Godwin has applied for 12,000 men to enable him to leave large garrisons in Rangoon, Martaban, Bassein, and Pegu, which is to be again occupied for good. He has asked for a light field battery, two troops of horse artillery, two regiments of cavalry, four of European and six of native infantry.

Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, intended to proceed to Rangoon in the *Feroze* steamer, which was daily expected at Calcutta. The object of his Excellency in visiting the seat of war was to have a personal interview with General Godwin, and learn from him what he wanted to enable him to renew the war with such vigour as to ensure its speedy termination. It is extremely probable, too, that the proclamation annexing Pegu to our dominions will be issued by Lord Dalhousie at Rangoon.

From India Proper we learn that the north-west frontier is quiet, and it is stated that the Mohmunds, seeing the folly of attempting to oppose us, have decided on conciliatory proposals, and that a meeting of the leading men was about to take place to arrange matters. But whether they were sincere in their professions, or are merely anxious to remain unmolested in their hills until the season for operations again comes round, it is impossible to say. Sir Colin Campbell, who has commanded at Peshawur as brigadier for a long time, and who has had frequent contests with the Mohmunds and other frontier tribes, has thrown up his command, owing, it is believed, to some differences with the local political authorities. He is spoken of by those under him as an able, energetic, and indefatigable officer. It is believed he will be succeeded by General Roberts. The Punjab generally enjoys such tranquillity that the minor rebel leaders who have hitherto been prohibited from going more than two or three miles from their houses, have, in consideration of their good behaviour, been permitted to have unrestrained liberty within the districts in which they are respectively residing. Negotiations are on foot with the hill tribes, which will probably restore peace and tranquillity to that troubled frontier.

HAVANNAH.—From Havannah, in the Spanish West India Island of Cuba, news has been received to the 14th ult. which state that great excitement prevailed, in consequence of the arrest and daily committal to prison of a large number of creoles, including women. A quantity of powder and ball cartridges had been discovered in the Calza de San Lazaro, and in the houses of some persons of note. Assassinations and robberies, attended with frightful atrocities, prevailed to a great extent in the suburbs of the city. A correspondent, writing from Havannah, says:—"That you may not be mistaken with regard to our new Captain-General, I inform you of the fact that about 500 negroes from Africa have been landed at Cortgosa, in this island, and that two ounces (34 dollars) per head were paid for winking at the business."

HAYTI.—Advices from Hayti, in the West Indies, to the 8th ult., state that the plague continued to rage at Port-au-Prince. The disorder is described as a rotting of the stomach, which takes place in 24 hours, if not checked. A new commercial law, of a very stringent character, had been proclaimed by the Emperor. By it all original invoices must be certified as well as the manifest, and if the cargo does not compare with them a heavy fine is imposed, provided the amount does not exceed 5000 dollars; should it do so the vessel is to be seized and confiscated.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION IN THE UNITED STATES.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The accounts received from the United States this week, make mention of a frightful catastrophe, attended with the loss of no less than 200 lives, which took place on the morning of the August, at an early hour on lake Erie, near Buffalo.

At about two o'clock in the morning, the paddle steamer *Atlantic*, came into collision with the screw propeller *Ogdensburg*. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and, as the numerous passengers on board the *Atlantic*, composed chiefly of Norwegian emigrants, were unable to see the exact nature of their danger, they were greatly alarmed, and several leaped overboard. The captain endeavoured to restore confidence, and the steamer kept on her course, the officers hoping to be able to reach port, although the boat was leaking badly; the water, however, gained rapidly on them, despite the efforts of the crew, and by the time they had proceeded about two miles from the spot where the collision took place, it was found that the vessel was rapidly sinking, the fires in the engine-room being extinguished by the water. The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terror added to the horror of the scene. The cabin passengers, and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the captain and officers to remain in the cabin, and provide themselves with chairs, settees, beds, &c., all of which were patent life-preservers, and would keep them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, or not understanding the advice given them, rushed overboard to certain death. At about half-past two o'clock, amidst the wild shrieks of the passengers, the steamer settled and sank. The propeller had kept in the wake of the *Atlantic*, and those on board of her did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings who were now seen struggling in the water. The fog was a sad hindrance to their efforts, but about 100 were rescued. The last persons taken from the boat were Mr. Gwinn, clerk of the boat, and Mr. Bissil, first engineer. The steamer had then sunk all but her stern, and they, with some Icelandic passengers, were clinging to a rope attached to a floating mast and the wreck, being up to their shoulders in water. As soon as the shrieks of the drowning passengers were hushed, the voice of a little boy was heard, and it was then first discovered that a child, about eight years old, was also clinging to a rope a short distance off. The Life fellow, talking to himself, was saying, "Oh, I can't hold on much longer! If papa was here he would hold me up." A man from Illinois, a fine, powerful fellow, immediately moved a long rope, and seized the boy as he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and called out to Gwan to come to his relief, as he was nearly exhausted by the weight. Gwan made an attempt to reach him, but in vain. At that moment the boat of the propeller, headed to the water's edge with rescued passengers, passed, and Gwan hailed them, and entreated them to save the boy. Mr. Blodgett, first mate of the *Atlantic*, who was on board, jumped out, and swam to the rope, took the boy off, and returned the boat. He was thus saved. The little fellow was with his uncle, who was drowned. The next boat from the propeller took off the clerk, first engineer, and the *Illinois* passenger. The rescued passengers were conveyed to Erie, where on landing they assembled together for the purpose of returning thanks to God for their deliverance. About 200 persons, out of 500 on board, composed chiefly of poor emigrants, perished. Among the list of missing is the name of Mrs. Cornwell, sister of Elihu Burritt.

THE RECENT FATAL RIOT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, IRELAND.

Another man, named Michael Melony, having died of his wounds which were inflicted by the unequalty of the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, in the recent fatal conflict at Six-Mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland, an inquest has been held on the body, which has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the eight soldiers who were identified as having fired upon the mob on the occasion in question, as noticed in our columns last week. One of the jury was for finding "justifiable homicide," and two for "wilful murder," as in the case of the former inquest on the matter. The coroner announced he would admit the soldiers to bail, and would follow the example of the Queen's Bench by fixing the amount at £20, and two sureties of £10 each. Lieut-Colonel Douglas and William Gibson, Esq., J.P., being the bail.

The eight soldiers who had been confined in Ennis gaol on a charge of murder, by the coroner's former jury, have been since discharged on bail, and have joined their regiment at Limerick.

The Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, the priests who are alleged to have urged on the people to attack the soldiery, have had proceedings commenced against them by the Attorney-General, with a view to their being prosecuted on the charge of seditious riot, and inciting to an assault on the Queen's troops when in discharge of their duty. On Tuesday they were held to bail, by Mr. O'Brien, stipendiary magistrate at Six-mile Bridge, to appear at the ensuing assizes, when they are to be tried for the riot. The sureties were, each of the rev. gentlemen to bind himself in the amount of £100, and two others in £50 each.

It is also understood that the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper is to be prosecuted for a libel against the Government on the same subject.

LARGE GOOSEBERRY.—A fine specimen of the variety Loudon, of the extraordinary weight of 36 dwt. 18 gr., gained the prize of £1 1s. for the best single berry, open to all England, at the Vine Inn (Birmingham) Gooseberry Show, on the 5th ult. It was grown by Mr. John Flower, Stoke, near Stone, Staffordshire.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the week ending Saturday last show an increase in the number of vessels, which consisted of five to Sydney, of an aggregate of 2089 tons; and four to Port Phillip, of an aggregate of 1767 tons. There were also three to Adelaide, Swan River, and Hobart Town, respectively, of a joint capacity of 963 tons. The shipments of British manufactures, English and Scotch goods general ly, have been very large, and the number of passengers has also been considerable, although the press of emigrants is not quite so strong as it was a month or two back. Probably the total for the week was from 1000 to 1200. The increase of wages in all parts of England is, doubtless, now in some degree counteracting the movement.

A letter from Wiesbaden of the 22d, states that the disease in the vines has exhibited itself with great severity in the whole of the Rheingau. In some districts two-thirds of the plants are attacked. What is remarkable is that cabbages, beetroot, turnips, &c., in the neighbourhood are also affected by a disease before unknown.

An old woman died at Shenfield, in Essex, a few days since, who had been receiving parochial relief for many years. At her decease it was found she had property by her to the amount of nearly £1000!

VINEGAR AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.—From the last report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, published in the *Lancet*, as recording the results of microscopical and chemical analyses of the samples of vinegar purchased by all classes of the public, it appears, with regard to vinegar and its adulterations, that out of 28 samples, purchased at the houses of various retailers in all the most parts of the town, and the producers of almost every maker of any note by whom the entire metropolis and its suburbs are supplied, only four out of the above number were free from sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol; that 24 were adulterated with this powerful corrosive poison; that it was also combined in a small quantity in five that in three it was present in considerable amount; that twelve contained it in very considerable amount; and that in seven it was present in immense quantity. To a portion of the samples, annexed, the names of the parties selling and the makers of the adulterated articles, together with the names of the makers (unfortunately only four), and vendors of the pure article. The fact of the vinegars on these four makers being found to be entirely free from sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol is regarded as most important, inasmuch as it proves most conclusively that the use of that highly objectionable acid, even in small quantities, is not necessary to ensure the preservation of vinegar, and shows that its addition is needless, rather be the purpose of increasing its apparent strength. The report concludes by publishing a letter from Mr Fletcher, solicitor, of Bermondsey, showing how unsafe it is to purchase vinegar for themselves, by a very simple process, sufficient vinegar for the table, and for the purposes of pickling, by adding sugar, treacle, and water, to certain known quantities of sugar paste, and thus make themselves independent of dishonest manufacturers.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IN our Journal of last week, we chronicled the proceedings of this very interesting session up to Thursday; but omitted to state that Mr. E. Sharpe read a paper on Tynemouth Priory; Mr. Dobson, architect, read a paper on the Lady Chapel of the Priory; drawings of the roof, &c., of which, by J. W. Archer, were exhibited. Mr. Woodman, of Morpeth, read two papers: 1. The Historical Traces of the Knights Templars in Northumberland, and on a Preceptory at Chiburn; 2. The Bye-laws of the Cordwainers' Company at Morpeth, *temp.* Edward IV. The Rev. C. Hartshorn read an interesting paper on the Castle at Alnwick. In the afternoon a party of the members visited Newsworth Castle, and were hospitably entertained. In the evening the Association dined at the Assembly-rooms, Westgate-street. In the evening a paper was read on the "votive monument of Kloster Neuberg, near Vienna," by the Rev. J. M. Traherne; and on "Northumbrian Sepulchral Arms," by Mr. G. Tate; after which the party repaired to the Norman Keep, the different parts of which were described by the Rev. J. C. Bruce.

The Concert of the Philharmonic Society closed the proceedings of the day.

On Friday the Archæological party left Newcastle by especial train for Warksworth, where their attention was first attracted to the celebrated Hermitage, and next the Castle. (See Illustrations.) The Castle was described by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. The church, the chancel of which *is* of the Norman period, was likewise examined and detailed. The archæologists next visited Alnwick Castle, and were conducted round the exterior of the castle, which was described by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne; after which the party adjourned to a magnificent repast; and the museum being opened to the visitors, an inspection of its rare Egyptian, British, and Roman contents afforded high gratification; among others, a relic of singular interest, the shield found on the battle-field of Shrewsbury, and attributed to Hotspur, attracted marked attention.

The party then proceeded to Hulne Abbey, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, who described its details; and others accompanied Mr. Dobson (architect), and under his guidance examined the fine gateway, the only remains of Alnwick Abbey; after which they returned to Newcastle.

Saturday was devoted to an excursion to Durham. An interesting paper on the history of the Cathedral and Monastery of Durham was read in the Bishop's library, by the Rev. James Raine, who afterwards conducted his visitors round the Cathedral and Castle.

A large party of upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen then sat down to a handsome entertainment provided by the liberality of Archdeacon Thorpe. Another party was conducted to Usher College, a fine architectural specimen, about four miles from Durham.

On Sunday the Archæologists attended divine service in the ancient and singularly beautiful church of St. Nicholas, when a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cox (vicar).

On Monday the Archæologists left the central terminus at half-past nine, visited Hexham, passing Prudhoe Castle (see the Illustration).

Hexham, the first point in the route of the day is celebrated for its Priory Church, which we intend to engrave.

Leaving Hexham, the party continued their excursion to Bardon-mill, and thence to Chesterholme, a sequestered spot on the edge of a vast tract of moor land, which is traversed by the Roman Wall. There the Rev. J. C. Bruce, who has attracted to himself considerable celebrity by his investigations in connexion with the Roman occupation of Britain, entered upon an explanation of the various antiquities of the locality. The objects of interest at Chesterholme are, the camp of Vindolana, or hill of arms; a Roman road, with a *militarium* still standing; and several altars and inscribed stones derived from the station. The party left Chesterholme for Housesteads, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, and preceded by a guide and a Northumbrian piper. The first object of curiosity in their way was a Roman milestone, upwards of six feet high and nearly two feet in diameter, on the line of the ancient Roman road which skirts the northern rampart of the camp of Vindolana, and on the very identical spot probably where the soldiers of Agricola or Hadrian placed it.

Continuing their course north-westward, and crossing a fine military road, intersecting the whole county of Northumberland, which was constructed shortly after the rebellion of 1745, the party arrived at a place called Peel Crag, the first of a series of basaltic hills or cliffs facing the north, along the edge of which the Roman wall runs east and west for several miles. This was the first view they obtained of the wall, and they pursued it for that distance over a wild region, and, with the able assistance of Mr. Bruce, closely examined its various characteristics.

The excursion terminated at a place called "Housesteads" the Borcovicus" of the Roman soldiers—which, from the completeness of its remains, was styled by Stukeley, in the vehemence of his admiration, "the Tadmor of Britain."

The proceedings of the day terminated with a lunch provided in a marquee, at Housesteads, by Mr. Clayton, the town clerk of Newcastle. The Earl of Carlisle accompanied the party throughout the entire five on foot, as did Lord Talbot, and several other persons of distinction.

On Tuesday, August 31st, the remains of the church of the Venerable Bede, at Jarrow, excited considerable interest on account of evidences exhibited of its structure, which indicate that a portion of the walls are those of the original edifice, partially destroyed by the Danes, and restored by the Monks of Durham, after the Conquest, when the tower appears to have been added. A Saxon inscription is built up in this part of the church, and remains perfectly legible. From Jarrow, the Archæological party proceeded across the Tyne to the Priory Church, at Tynemouth, where an able description was given by Mr. Dobson, jun., a gentleman whose recent survey of the whole remains enabled him to furnish a very accurate illustration of the Norman Church, together with the buildings of the 13th and subsequent centuries. After this the company adjourned to the Lady Chapel. (See the Illustration.)

Mr. J. W. Archer has succeeded in decyphering the defaced inscription on the base of the niche over the west doorway. It "proves to be "Oswynus Rex," and affords an interesting association with the ancient saint and King of Northumbria.

A handsome collation was set before the party by Captain Andrews.

On Wednesday, September 1, a valuable paper was read by the Rev. J. C. Bruce on the Roman station of Benwinium, now in course of excavation, and that gentleman exhibited a collection of coins, bronzes, and other curious articles found there, after which Mr. Turner read a paper on the ancient topography of Northumberland; and at one o'clock the concluding general meeting took place. Lord Talbot de Malahide now announced that steps had been taken towards carrying out an object mentioned at the opening meeting; viz. that of procuring the sanction of Government for a modification of the law of treasure-trove, and a petition to both houses of Parliament, with that view, was read to the meeting, and left for signature. The customary votes of thanks were then passed; and thus terminated the proceedings of probably the most interesting congress ever held by the Institute.

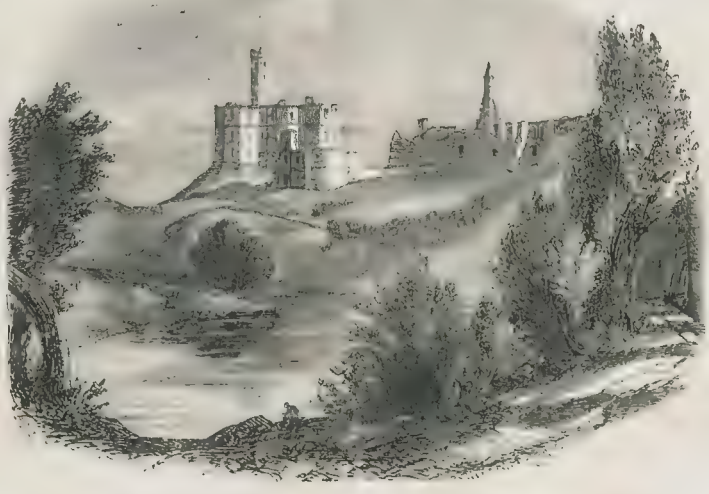
THE ILLUSTRATIONS

WARKWORTH CASTLE AND HERMITAGE.

Warkworth Castle, supposed to have been founded about the eleventh century, stands about seven miles south-east from Alnwick, and belongs likewise to the noble family of Percy. On its forfeiture by the first Earl of Northumberland, it was granted to Roger de Umfranville by Henry IV., who reduced it after a siege of eight days. It was restored to the Percys by Henry V., after which it underwent frequent forfeitures to the Crown, and came into the possession of different nobles in succession, until the reign of Queen Mary, who, in 1557, restored it with all the honours and estates appertaining to it, to Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, whose descendants have held it

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

without interruption to the present time. About a mile from the Castle is the celebrated Hermitage of Warkworth, whose fame is widely extended, through the poem of the Hermit of Warkworth, written by Dr. Percy Bishop of Dromore, and a member of the noble family whose name he bore. The Percy family maintained a chantry priest to reside in the hermitage, and to perform mass in the chapel. By existing records, dated December 8, 1532, the last who held this appointment is understood to have received an annual stipend of twenty marks, with pasture for cattle, a garden, and other perquisites. The hermitage contains a small chapel hewn out of the rock, eighteen feet long, and about eight feet in width, with a groined roof in resemblance to the Early English style of architecture. The roof rests on semi-hexagonal columns projecting from the walls. At the east end is an altar at an ascent of two steps. It is lighted by a window at the south end, under which is a recess containing a tomb, with the recumbent figure of a female, at the foot of which is a figure as if in meditation, the head reclining on the right hand, and the other hand placed across the breast. The hermitage contains other apartments, probably of a domestic character; and over these is a garden, to which access is gained by a winding stair cut in the rock. The hermitage is supposed to have become the retreat of one of the Bertram family in the thirteenth century.



WARKWORTH CASTLE.

PRUDHOE CASTLE.

Prudhoe Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Umfranvilles, who held it from the Conquest until about the year 1381, when it came into possession of the family of Percy. The Castle stands upon an eminence overlooking the Tyne, about twelve miles west from Newcastle. Its lofty position is supposed to have originated the title of Prud-hoe, or height. The keep, with some of the towers, and the gate, still remain, forming a beautiful and stately feature in the fine scenery of the Tyne. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland took his title of Lord Prudhoe from this building in 1816.

THE HERMITAGE, WARKWORTH.

REMAINS OF PRUDHOE CASTLE.

LADY CHAPEL, TYNEMOUTH PRIORY CHURCH

The praiseworthy exertions of Captain Andrews, commandant of the garrison at Tynemouth, in clearing the whole basement of the nave and transepts of this noble ruin, have invested it with increased interest, and attracted a remarkable degree of attention on the part of numerous visitors, besides forming one of the chief features of attraction to the members of the Archæological Institute, among the many fine vestiges of antiquity with which the county of Northumberland abounds. In association with those operations, the Lady Chapel, at the east end of the Priory Church, has been opened, after having served for many years as a gunpowder magazine, and the details of this small but remarkable edifice rendered legible by the removal of white-wash and other disfigurements which it had undergone at the hands of the Ordnance authorities. A short time since the floor of the chapel was cleared to the original base, and in the course of this operation many bones were found, some of which were of extraordinary size; and below the level of the floor was discovered a cist containing bones, popularly supposed to be those of Oswin—Saint and King—who being buried at Tynemouth, his remains were translated to Jarrow, but afterwards restored to their original resting place. Recently the parish has committed this chapel to the hands of Mr. Dobson, architect, who, with a view to its future restoration, for the purpose of a burial chapel, has caused the bosses on the roof to be carefully scraped, and the windows, which had been built up, to be opened.

The roof contains fifteen large bosses. Upon the central boss is a representation of the Godhead enthroned in judgment, the feet resting upon an orb. On each side of the principal figure are two angels; those at the base sounding trumpets, and those above holding labels, the inscriptions on which are effaced. On the rim of the boss is inscribed, "In die judicii libs. nos Dne." Twelve of the other bosses, on three transverse lines, contain effigies of the Apostles, the name of each inscribed on the rim, with the invocation "Ora pro nobis." Another, at the eastern extremity of the centre line, contains the figure of our Lord bearing the cross and banner, and, kneeling at his feet, Mary Magdalen, with a pot of frankincense: the inscription, "Rabboni, Magister"—"Noli me tangere," on the rim, indicates the passage represented. The boss at the other extremity of the same line contains the figure of John the Baptist, bearing a lamb. Each of the Apostles bears his peculiar symbol, together with a scroll; St. Peter a key, St. Paul a sword, St. John the Evangelist a pen, &c. Twelve minor bosses, six on either of the lines north and south of the centre line, contain the following devices, viz. the sacred monogram traversed by the spear and mace of the Crucifixion, surmounted by a crown. A monogram of the name of the Virgin, MARIA, surmounted by a crown of *four-de-lys*, the sun inscribed on the rim Ihu Mercy, a star (*stella Matutina*) a fetterlook within a crescent on a shield, a badge of the Percys, a monogram of P. L. on a cross, the emblem of the five wounds of the Crucifixion, the monogram of P. L. repeated, a head supposed to represent the first person in the Trinity, a rose (*rose mystica* of the Virgin), a cross of Calvary, with a crown of thorns and a knotted scourge on each side of the base, and a group of trefoils, the symbol of Trinity in Unity. On each side of the door, at the west end of the chapel, are two shields bearing arms, that on the south the bearing of Vesey (or, a cross, sable), the other, quarterly, the bearing of the ancient Dukes of Brabant (or, a lion rampant, azure), borne quarterly by the noble family of Percy; and the bearing of the family of Lucy (gules, three lucies or pikes). There are grounds for the belief that this chapel was founded by one of the family of Percy, and in collation with this shield, the monogram P L, which is nearest to it, and repeated on the other side (read as Percy and Lucy), together with the Percy badge of the crescent and fetterlock, the only armorial badge in the roof, seem to offer strong corroboration of this interesting fact. Over the door is the figure of the Holy Virgin, crowned and enthroned as Queen of Heaven, kneeling; at her feet is the founder of the chapel, bearing a label, the inscription on which has been defaced, apparently by violence, together with the inscription on the base of the ogee niche in which the figures are represented.

INTERIOR OF THE LADY CHAPEL OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY CHURCH.

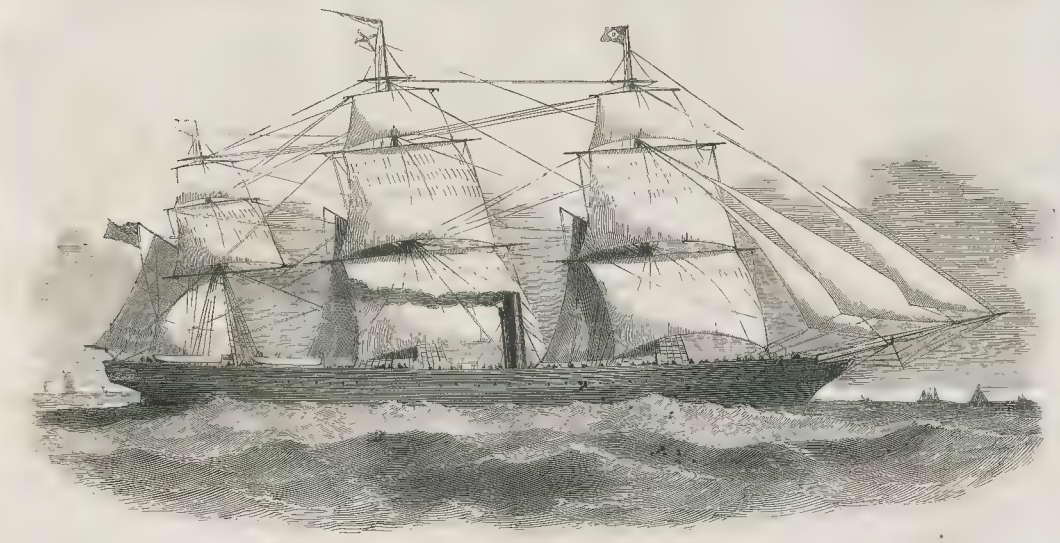
At the four corners of the roof are the emblems of the four evangelists, viz; the eagle of St. John, the angel of St. Matthew, the bull of St. Luke, and the lion of St. Mark, bearing scrolls—the former being defaced, the latter bearing the names of the evangelists Mark and Luke. Over the oriel window at the east end is the sacred head of Christ, with a nimbus, the hair being tied in fillets in a peculiar manner.

There are three windows on each side of the chapel, five of which were built up by the Ordnance authorities, the three on the north have exposed—one of them retaining its details perfect, the others more or less mutilated. It is remarkable, that two of those windows on the north side have never been perforated, the mullions, &c., being cut out of the solid masonry, which fills the aperture.

The chapel is entered by a descent of three steps eastward of the high altar of the Priory Church, the floor being two feet below that of the church. At the east end, under an oriel window, part of the wall has been cut away, probably for the insertion of an altar, and under this is a small aperture, which may have served the purpose of an ambrey for the books and vessels dedicated to the service of the Virgin. A string course has surrounded the interior, upon which four columns have terminated on either side, but these have been ruthlessly hewn away for the more convenient stowage of gunpowder casks. The dimensions of this small but interesting, and, in some respects, unique building, are, in length betwen the walls, 18 feet; and in breadth 12 feet. At the east end, on the exterior, is the sacred monogram, on either side of which were shields, supported by cherubs, bearing the arms of the Abbey of St. Alban's (azure, a cross, saltire, or), to which Tynemouth Priory was a cell, and those of the Priory, Tynemouth (three crowns), but those have been removed.*

The Lady Chapel, by its style, which exhibits some features belonging both to the Decorated and the Perpendicular styles, would appear to have been founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but there is no certain date for the period of its erection. In the year 1336 the new Chapel of Our Blessed Lady within the Priory is mentioned in the chertulary, but this date is supposed to refer to a building erected some time prior to the present remarkable edifice.

* In the north wall forming the Priory bounds, next the sea, is built in a shield bearing a cross saltire, probably belonging to one of these compartments.



THE NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP "CLEOPATRA."

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAM-PACKET "CLEOPATRA."

This noble iron screw steam-ship will leave the Thames to-day, for Port Philip and Sydney.

The *Cleopatra* was originally intended for the Brazilian trade by her owners, Messrs. M'Kean, M'Clarty, and Co., of Liverpool: she was built in the Clyde, by Alexander Denny and Brother, of Dumbarton. Her engines were manufactured by Tulloch and Denny, also of Dumbarton. Her burden is 1800 tons, and her engines are 300-horse power. Her extreme length on spar deck from taffrail to main stem, is 235 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; and depth of hold, 27 feet. Her engines are of a different construction from those of the *Great Britain*, having the lever multiplying power; while the *Great Britain's* are on the oscillating principle. She is ship-rigged (full frigate). She contains accommodation for 120 first, 120 second, and 60 third cabin passengers, and everything is provided in the vessel for the first two classes. The third class of emigrants are only required to furnish their own beds and bedding. The rates for each class are:—First cabin, varying from £80 to £65; second, £40; and third, £25. The saloon is roomy, light, and well ventilated, and fitted up with much elegance and taste, the panels being ornamented with pictorial subjects from Shakespeare's dramas, brilliantly executed on glass. The vessel is fitted with six water-tight compartments; and an artificial refrigerator, with the newest improvements, is being provided, capable of condensing 1000 gallons of salt water *per diem*, and rendering it perfectly fresh. There is also constructed below the water-line in the fore-peak a large safe, encircled with ice and saltpetre, calculated to preserve fresh meats for three weeks or a month. In fact, nothing has been wanting in the entire arrangements of the ship to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers. With regard to her speed, it is estimated that with anything like a favourable breeze she will make between 12½ and 13 knots an hour. In her run from the Clyde on trial as far as the Spit Buoy, off Margate Sand, she averaged 10½ knots without sails, fair steaming. The total value of the vessel is upwards of £40,000. Her cargo of goods amounts to 600 tons, and she also carries 600 tons of coal. She is commanded by Captain H. E. Cumming, formerly of the *Geneva* and *Livorno*, Mediterranean screw steamers, and carries an experienced surgeon. She will leave Plymouth on Tuesday, and is expected to make the passage in 60 days.

FETE IN MOUNT BOONE PARK.

The recent return of Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a representative of the borough of Dartmouth, was celebrated on Wednesday, the 25th ult., in a manner somewhat novel among election festivities, namely, by a pic-nic in an elevated portion of Mount Boone Park. The company consisted of about 4000 persons, among whom were the principal of the neighbouring gentry. Tables were provided for about 2000 guests, who simultaneously sat down to partake of "a good cup of tea and a slice of cake." Sir Thomas Herbert was, unfortunately, prevented by his official duties from attendance at this tribute of respect to him. Lady Seale, of Mount Boone, presided, in a rustic chair erected for the purpose, and was supported by the houses of Holdsworth, Davenport, Hunt, Studdy, Clarke, &c. Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart., was loudly cheered on arriving at the ground, and, after a brief address on behalf of Lady Seale, expressive of her pleasure at presiding over so happy a meeting, the Rev. Daniel Cooner having said grace, the refection commenced, the gentry attending upon the company in a most efficient manner. About 3500 partook of tea; and afterwards, with the assistance of two bands of music, kept up the merry dance to a late hour, returning to the town (a distance of a mile and a half) in procession. Our Sketch of the festival, taken from an elevated position, shows the entrance of the Channel, with the harbour, a portion of the village of Kingswear, and the tower of Townstyle Church on the right.

During the repast, the ground was also crowded with company, besides those sitting at the tables; and a band was placed in a rustic orchestra at each end. Rustic seats were provided for the principal gentry at the head of the table—a *dépôt* for the cakes and creams, &c., in the centre. The decorations were most profuse, flowers being obtained from all quarters, and strung into a variety of devices. The words "Herbert" and "Church and State," in dahlias, graced the entrance, and the whole scene was very effective.

We understand that the rustic chairs will be preserved by Sir Henry Seale, as a memorial of this extraordinary gathering.

There was a considerable quantity of cake and eatables left, which were divided amongst the deserving poor of the several parishes of the township on Saturday last; the lists for this purpose being provided by the clergy.

FETE IN MOUNT BOONE PARK, DARTMOUTH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 5.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
TUESDAY, 7.—St. Enmundus. Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. Mary.
THURSDAY, 9.—St. Sabastian stormed, 1813.
FRIDAY, 10.—Hougo Park died, 1771.
SATURDAY, 11.—Thomsen born, 1700.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m
5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40	7 0 7 20 8 0 8 40	9 0 9 25 10 5 10 50	11 30 11 55	0 16 0 40	1 0 1 20	1 40 2 0

ASTLEY'S THEATRE, OPEN EVERY EVENING, with an ENTIRE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.—Mr. SYKES's American Wonders, having caused the greatest sensation ever heard of within the walls of any theatre, will perform every night until further notice. Likewise the Brothers ASCHIM, on La Perche, who are nightly hailed with unbounded applause, will go through their pose in feats every evening, in conjunction with several new artists who have been engaged for the occasion, making, in all, the largest Equestrian Company in the world.—Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated ENTERTAINMENTS will be given on SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at DOUGLAS; Sept 6, at Blackpool; Sept 7, at Lytham; Sept 8, at Scarborough; Sept 9, at Beaumaris; Sept 10, at Bangor; Sept 13, at Blackpool; Sept 15, at Shrewsbury; Sept 22, at Malvern; Sept 23, at Cheltenham.—Begin at Eight

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following places:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 th, BRADFORD; 7 th, York; 8th, Scarborough. Tuesday, Mrs. Theodore Distin and Miss Willy.—All communications to be addressed to H. DISTIN, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

MONT BLANC.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his Ascent of Mont Blanc will CLOSE for the season with its 230th representation on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11 and re-open with several interesting additions, on Monday next, the 13th instant, in the same room, with Mr. Albert's newly-re-embellished, and some alterations and improvements made, which it is hoped will continue much to the comfort of the general audience.—Egyptian Hall, September 1 1852

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, Illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily, at Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d, reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

THE GROTTO in OATLANDS PARK cannot be viewed on any other day, nor at any other hour, than SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY, at One o'clock precisely.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES: By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the Australian Gold Districts. By Dr Bachhoffner, on the Patent Paraffine Gas Fire; and on the Mode of Preserving Fresh Provisions. By Mr. Crease, on Morrall's Patent Needles. By George Buckland, Esq., on Music, with Vocal Illustrations, assisted by Miss Blanche Younge. A Ascent of Mont Blanc, Dissolving Views, &c. &c. Admission, Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

ERRATUM.—At page 110 of last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Dance, in "Pistol Grande," is not by the Artist there stated, but by M. Asaandre.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

"LIKE begets like." In the moral as in the physical world we every day see that this ancient saying is a true one. As one falsehood is invariably the father of a numerous progeny, so in like manner one great truth in due time "multiplies and replenishes the earth." Free Trade is a truth of this kind. It is no longer impugned by the wise, and scarcely by the foolish. It is daily making converts in the most unexpected quarters, and leading to results which were not anticipated even by those who were its first precursors and founders. The farmers of England are awakening to the conviction that, if Free Trade be good for the whole people in the particular article of corn, it may be also good for the agriculturists in all other articles. If the world will have the cheap loaf, why, say the farmers, should not we have cheaper sugar, cheaper tea, and cheaper wine? Free-traders reiterate the question, and the cry is so rapidly extending, that the probability seems to be, that, however zealous the Manchester men and the shipowners generally may have been in insisting upon untaxed corn, their zeal will be surpassed by that of the agricultural classes, in their efforts to obtain the same privilege, or right, with regard to all other articles that civilised men require. The wholesome and much-needed leaven is leavening the whole lump. Not only have the agriculturists been imbued with it, but it has extended even to the shipowners—a class that has hitherto been firmly wedded to the doctrine of Protection. The shipowners of Sunderland have at last been converted to Free Trade, if we may judge from the report of a committee of themselves, appointed by themselves, to inquire into the circumstances which depress, or are supposed to depress, the powerful and important interest to which they belong. The grievances of the shipowners are duly set forth, but they no longer propose a return to Protection. On the contrary, the Sunderland shipowners, formerly the very ultras of Protection, are now ultras Tories on the other side. The grievances which they allege all admit of a Free-Trade alleviation, but of no other; and in their demands for redress, as well as in the manner in which they state them, they will meet with general sympathy and approbation. They demand if British navigation be made free to all the world, that it be also made free to the British shipowner; that he may be no longer compelled to purchase dear labour at home, when it is to be had cheaper abroad; that the pilotage system, and that of the corporation of the Trinity House generally, be entirely reformed; and that the port and harbour dues levied by some favoured ports be utterly abolished. It is, indeed, a monstrous grievance that towns like Ramsgate, Dover, Whitby, and some others cited by the committee, should have the power to demand taxes from vessels which do not enter them, and which, in some cases, do not pass so closely as within forty miles. The barbarism of the proceeding is so gross that the wonder is not that shipowners should revolt against it, but that they should have borne it so patiently and so long. But in this, as well as in other instances, the shipowners are on the right track, and they will find public opinion with them in their efforts to secure for their industry the freedom and fair play which are necessary to its proper development. The farmers will also profit by the same kind of wisdom, and become reconciled to public opinion and the public interest.

THE "reign of terror" has been paramount this week in the entertainments of the people of London. It would appear as if we were fast retrograding to the diversions and amusements of the Roman circus, in which the greatest amount of excitement was created by the most savage display of brutality. The combatants of the Olympic games and the gladiators of the Roman period disappeared before the force of public opinion, even in barbarous ages. Tournaments, with all their courtly pomp and heraldic interest, fell, because humanity was outraged by the exhibition. The more modern science of pugilism, and the various tortures to which animals were subjected in bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cockfighting, &c., have been gradually sinking into disrepute, or are extinct; but it has been reserved for the ingenious managers who cater for the million at public gardens to revive the morbid desire for the cruel, the monstrous, and the terrible—the unfortunate characteristic of a restless populace, eager for novel sensations and strange sights. It is curious to watch the degrees of excitement by which curiosity is piqued. A pony is first sent up in a balloon with its feet attached to a platform. Next the platform is dispensed with, and the pony becomes a colt, with a jockey thereon. Then the colt is changed into a "high mettled charger," on the back of which a "lady" ascends into the regions of air. Afterwards the animal for suspension is a bull, in order that Madame Poitevin may make a mythological ascent as Europa. Cruelty first, and indecency afterwards, is sufficiently logical; but let us see in what manner bipeds are treated as well as quadrupeds.

"Another week of excitement and attraction," says a play-bill now before us. "The Trapeze again—the marvel of the world! This wonderful feat, unparalleled in the annals of aërostation, will be achieved for the third time by M. Henri Buisiay, or, as he has been styled by all Parisian philologists, 'the original and only Antipodean aërialist.' M. Buisiay will appear, *suspended by one leg only*, on a *single* rope, from the car of that new and elegant aërial machine, the 'Sylph' balloon, which will be steered in the realms of air by the 'Van Diemen of the Clouds,' the 'Columbus of the Skies,' Mr. Henry Coxwell."

The proprietors add to this unique announcement, "No advance in the price of admission!" a delicate innuendo against the managers of Cremorne Gardens for charging their auditory double to see M. and Madame Poitevin torture their animals. Fortunately for the latter, there is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and it will be for the magistrates to do their duty; but, as regards the bipeds, specialties must be warned that if the law will not admit of a remedy, they stand a fair chance of the formation of a censorship, which would prove anything but beneficial for their interests. Much is urged in favour of the voluntary principle, as a defence for these exhibitions; and we are gravely assured that one man suspended by his heels to a wooden roller, or "trapeze" (quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel), by ropes from the car of a balloon, with another man holding on to the hands of his comrade upside down, cannot incur any risk, as they "know their business." Without citing the numerous cases of fatal balloon ascents and of circus accidents, the American papers just received contain the news of the death of a well-known acrobat. Sands, who was in the habit of walking on a ceiling with his head downwards, and who performed this feat once too often. The masses regard these exhibitions as the Englishman who went two hundred nights consecutively to see Van Amburgh in the lion's den, at the Parisian Theatre, looked upon the sight, merely, with the notion that a catastrophe might occur; and it is on this unnatural excitement that reckless and greedy managers strive to feed, to the neglect of intellectual and rational amusements.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

As will be seen on reference to another portion of the paper, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite left Osborne on Monday, for Balmoral—the quietude of which the Royal party are now enjoying.

On Monday, August 30th, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert gave their annual *fête*, in honour of the Prince's birthday, to the labourers and workpeople employed on the estate, and their wives; also to the seamen and men of the Royal yacht, the Coast Guard and Trinity House, and the detachment of the 88th quartered at Cowes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Majesty in the afternoon, and remained to witness the rural sports. The whole party afterwards entertained at a substantial banquet of roast-beef, plum pudding, &c. The sports then commenced.

We are happy to state that Lady Palmerston who had been seriously indisposed last week, is now much better.

The Marquis of Anglesey has left Cowes Castle for Beaudesert, county of Stafford. The noble Lord is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have left London on a tour in Germany.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—The opening of the Manchester Free Library took place on Thursday, if not with pride, pomp, and circumstance, at least with manifestations of deep interest. The building was surrounded by an immense crowd at an early hour, and long before the commencement of the proceedings the library was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. The chair was taken by Sir J. Potter, and among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Wilton, Mr Charles Dickens, Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr Bright, Esq., M.P.; H. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; the Bishop of Manchester; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; C. Knight, Esq.; and many other gentlemen eminent either for their attainments or their position.—[We shall illustrate the meeting next week.]

MONEY ORDERS.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"Minor money-order offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named—Kidlington, Oxfordshire, Sept. 1; Saltash, Cornwall, Sept. 1. N B—Postmasters are informed that Callington is now served from Plymouth instead of Tavistock. The list of money-order offices must be corrected accordingly."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Roney, the secretary of the Great Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year, left town on Saturday last, for Paris. Mr. Roney is provided with strong letters of recommendation from the Count Walewski to the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce, and from the Royal Commissioners to Baron Dupin, the president of the French Commission to this country. He has also introductions to the Duc de Persigny, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, M. Salladrenes de Lamornaix, and to other influential persons in France who were identified with the Great Exhibition of 1851.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN REPRINTS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.—An Order of Council, dated August 18, sets forth that her Majesty, in pursuance of the powers granted her by the 10th and 15th Victoria, has directed that an act passed by the Legislature of St. Vincent, authorising the importation into that colony of books, being foreign reprints of books first printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which a copyright exists, whereby due provision is made for securing the rights of British authors in the said island, shall remain in force and take effect, and the acts of the Imperial Parliament relating to the importation of such books shall be suspended so far as regards the said island.

THE NEW HOUSE-DUTY.—A return to Parliament has just been issued, showing the number valued at £20 and upwards, the number of those which pay house-tax at sixpence and threepence in the pound, with other information on the same subject. In England and Wales there are 179,284 houses charged at sixpence; and in Scotland, 6377. The amount of duty in England and Wales is £300,182 15s. 2d.; and in Scotland, £5298 11s. 9½., making £305,471 10s. 11d. at sixpence: while at threepence in the pound there are 252,213 houses in England and Wales, producing £105,304 4s. 6d.; and in Scotland, 24,693 houses, producing £38,340 17s. 1d.; making the threepence duty £201,545 1s. 9d. The total amount of duty is stated at £707,018 12s. 8d. The return, which was obtained by Mr Geddes, contains the number of houses in some of the principal towns rated at £10 and other sums.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—In consequence of the numerous applications at the office of her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in Park-street, Westminster, from artisans and agriculturists for a passage to our Australian colonies under the Government regulations, the commissioners on Tuesday concluded another contract for three first-class vessels for the conveyance of passengers to Victoria and New South Wales, either from Deptford or Plymouth, the ships to be ready to receive the emigrants as follows: For Melbourne, on the 4th of October; for Sydney, on the 6th of October; and for Melbourne, on the 11th of October. The following ships have also been contracted for to convey emigrants to the undermentioned ports during the current month:—For Hobart Town, on the 8th inst.; Perth, on the 13th inst.; Port Stephen (Sydney district), 15th inst.; and Adelaide, on the 20th inst.; to take them on board at Deptford, and sailed at Plymouth. Last month the commissioners took up from 16 to 20 ships for Government emigrants, amounting to upwards of 3000, consisting chiefly of agricultural labourers and a few mechanics of the trades most required in the colony; but a certain number of young single women of good character, who will be provided with situations immediately on their arrival. The present and next month will be the last the commissioners will send out ships this year, although they have upwards of 20,000 applications entered on their books from nearly every part of the country and different trades, so that they will be obliged to confine themselves to those most wanted by the colonists. Besides the Government emigration there are from 25 to 30 vessels entered to sail in the course of the month from the St. Katharine's, London, and Westand East India Docks, with bona-fide seekers to the "Gold diggings."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the present month:—Thursday, Sept. 2 (London burnt), the Rev. James Edwards, M.A., chaplain to the Lord Mayor; Sunday, Sept. 5, the Rev. William Calvert, M.P., rector of St. Antholin, Watling-street; Sunday, Sept. 12, the Rev. Dr. Rice, Head Master of Christ's Hospital; Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. R. Harvey, M.A., rector of Hornsey, and prebendary of St. Paul's; Sunday, Sept. 26, the Rev. J. Mosley, Lord Radwell, M.A., rector of St. Edmeburga, Bishopsgate.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made for the formation of a bishopric in the Mauritius whose it is at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed £3000 towards the formation of the new see.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. John C. Miller, rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to, in Worcester Cathedral. *Sinecories:* The Rev. T. V. Dupre., to Mongewell, Oxon. The Rev. Charles Terry, to Harleston, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Frederic Fitch, to Cromer, Norfolk. The Rev. H. Cunliffe, to Sandhal.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Underwood, curate of Maveyn-Rulware, Staffordshire, from the parishioners. The Rev. W. P. Hopton, curate of Bayford, Hertfordshire, from the parishioners of that parish. The Rev. Charles Henry Lipscomb, from the parishioners of Barking. The Rev. J. F. Simpson, curate, from the congregatcm of Holy Trinity Church, Whitehaven, on his departure.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LADY OF SIR BENJAMIN HALL, BART., M.P.—At the close of the public examination of the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, last week, the students presented to her Ladyship a testimonial of their esteem, accompanied with a suitable address in Welsh. Lady Hall replied in Welsh, and expressed her conviction that many of the youths then before her would, in the course of a few years, reflect lustre on that locality, and would become a body of enlightened and learned Cymri who would do honour to the country of their birth.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—On Wednesday afternoon a general meeting of the executive, and other supporters of the above excellent society, was held at their office, in Red Lion-square, Holborn, for general business. The report for the past year gave the following account of its operations:—The total number of visits paid by the 250 missionaries employed during the year amounted to 1,176,585, of these 100,713 were to the sick and dying. Meetings held in the houses of the poor, for prayer and familiar expounding of the scriptures, 21,303. The readings of scripture in visitation 358 581, showing that portions of the scriptures are read to the poor very nearly 1500 times every day. Number of books distributed, 1,760,000; tracts and books lent, 777 other disorderly persons have been reclaimed from open and gross iniquity. Three hundred families have been induced to commence family prayer. The income of the society for the year ended amounted to £22,216 17s. 4d., but to pursue its operations for the current year with increased efficiency, the committee are making strenuous exertions to add to their funds not less than £5000.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TORQUAY.—On Tuesday morning the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, late one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, the Ven. Archdeacon Froude, and a large number of the clergy, assisted in the laying of the foundation-stone of the new chancel of the parish church of St. Mary's Church, South Devon. Amongst the most liberal contributors to this noble work were the Marchioness of Bath, the Countess Somers, the Countess Kilmorey, Lady Mary Arnold, Lady Caroline Courtenay, the Bishop of Exeter, &c.; and an anonymous donor has contributed the sum of £1000. After the usual prayers had been said, the Holy Communion administered, and some further services performed, Sir John Patteson laid the first stone—he and the Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., Vicar of the Church of St. Mary, saying together "In the faith of Jesus Christ, we place this corner-stone; in the name of God the Father, and the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen." Several prayers were then offered, and the benediction was pronounced. Immediately after the ceremony was over, a substantial dinner was provided for 100 widows and aged women in the Almshouses, by the kind exertions of three ladies, who undertook to attend receive "portions" at their houses. In the evening a supper was given to the workmen employed in the building.

OPENING OF A SCHOOL AT ELTHAM.—On Saturday last one of those pleasing scenes, so characteristic of our amiable character, took place at the pleasant village of Eltham, in Kent, by the opening of a new infant school, the gift of the inhabitants of Eltham, and more particularly characterised by the great liberality of two of the inhabitants—Richard Mills, Esq., and John Lambert, Esq. The scholars met at three o'clock at the old school-house, where there is also a national school for boys and girls of a more advanced age, and in the presence of the worthy curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr Shaw, assisted by the Misses Mills, the Misses Shov, and other ladies, prizes were distributed to the scholars. The three schools were then marched, headed by part of the Artillery band, accompanied by divers flags, to the new school-room, which that morning had been most tastefully ornamented by *bouquets* and garlands of flowers. The room and the building were immediately filled by the principal inhabitants of the village and the neighbourhood, when the worthy curate gave a very impressive oration and blessing on the children and the building. The hymns being sung, a charge was also given by the rev. gentleman to the children, in which he endeavoured to impress upon them how much they had reason to be thankful for having the means of education so bestowed upon them. The children then gave a number of rounds of cheers for their patrons; and, each being provided with a penny, were again marched down the town to the curate's dwelling, accompanied by the band and the ladies and gentlemen. In the fields adjoining the house, a marquee was erected, where plum-cake and tea were provided for children. After a variety of amusements and dancing until half-past seven, a brilliant display of fire-works terminated the day's pleasure. *From a Correspondent.*

NEW INVENTION.—In the early part of this year the barque *Eros*, of Sunder and, Captain Brodeur, in her passage to Ceylon, and about 1600 miles from that port, found the water in the sea-tank, owing to a leak from the pump. The carpenter was ordered to fit wooden hoops to the cooling coppers (holding four gallons each), with a plug in one as feeder, and another valve—in the other lid, a common brass tap, from which he placed a musket barrel. Having cut off the breech, and placed the musket barrel within a perk cask filled with water, it acted as a condenser, and by that simple means they were able to distil 10 gallons a day, and distilled the entire 1600 gallons—and thus were enabled to terminate their voyage in good health.

From the Society Islands accounts to the 26th of May state that the long-disputed question regarding the sovereignty of those islands had at length been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomare as King of Raiatea, her second son as King of Imahina, and her daughter as Queen of Borbolelo. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and Prince Alexander Obrenitch of the Sandwich Islands.

Private letters from Paita, in Peru (South America), under date the 31st of July, state that when intelligence reached that city containing the information that vessels had set sail from the United States for the Lobos Islands to collect guano, the prefect of the department of Del Norte, residing in Piura, ordered the garrison at the islands to be reinforced, and opposition made to all attempts to take guano without the consent of Peru.

Private letters from Valparaiso to the 4th of August state that the cholera was fast disappearing from the Isthmus. The existence of extensive and rich gold mines on the Isthmus have been placed beyond doubt, large quantities having been sent from Chese to Panama and Europe. On the Rio Annagada, a river of the Atrato, about two days' journey from Quibdo, rich mines are said to have been discovered.

Capt. J. Turner, *alias* Corfield, of the 77th Regiment, was on Monday sentenced by the Magistrates of Cirencester to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for obtaining money by means of fraudulent representations, from Lord Sailoun, Lord Faumure, and other noblemen, and also for having attempted to defraud the Marquis of Worcester by similar practices.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPMENT OF GOLD.—Intelligence has been received by the Overland Mail of the dispatch from Port Phillip, on the 27th of May last, of the regular trader *Medway*, belonging to Messrs. Marsh and Elridge, with a full cargo of wool, and the extraordinary quantity of 65,051 ounces of gold. The *Medway* may be looked for about the middle of the month.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that the herring fishery on the coast of Northumberland has of late been more than usually productive, on some occasions the take of herrings having been so great as to break the weight of the nets brought on them. They have been selling at about 9d. a hundred. At Newbiggen, on Saturday morning last, upwards of 400,000, falling about 800 barrels, were brought into the bay, and immediately disposed of to a curer.

THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—We have intelligence from Tabreez to the 31st July. Cholera-morbus of the most malignant type is raging in its vicinity, as well as at Scoldoos and at Sheg Bonas, notwithstanding the presence of unusually cold weather. In and about Oroomiya, upwards of 30,000 souls have been carried away by the epidemic. At Sook Cox, which is ten hours' distance from Oroomiya, and has a population of 6000 souls, as many as from five to six were carried to their graves. The American missionaries, who now form a colony some two score strong, have retired to a mountain retreat at bear, two and a half hours' distance from town, leaving there only, as this own request, Dr. Wright, whose assistance to the sick and dying merits much praise. Colonel Williams and the other Commissioners in Persia, who are at work on the frontier question, were on the plain of Oroshney, five hours south-west of Oroomiya on the 21st July, when Samuel Khan, on the afternoon preceding, entertained them at a grand farmashé jurd Key Kaj, or dance tournament. Many of the Oozhnuccese were coats of mail, and helmets with waving plumes, giving them a most war like appearance compared to the Persian cavaliers.

POSTSCRIPT.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELFAST, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The twenty-second meeting of this Association commenced its sittings in Belfast (the "Irish Athens") this day, under the most favourable auspices. The attendance of members, the lists of papers to be read, and the fact of the attendance of the Lord Lieutenant at many of the principal sections, will contribute to render the present meeting one of the most interesting and successful of any which the Association has yet held.

The rooms of the Queen's College are appropriated to the reading of the different papers, and the board-room of the Ulster Railway has been placed at the disposal of the Association for the purpose of a reception-room, for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, addresses of members, and other information which may be required with respect to the business of the meeting.

The actual business of the meeting commenced this evening, consisting of the opening address, delivered by the Vice-President, Colonel Edward Sabine. The address was delivered in May-street Church. The attendance, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, was exceedingly good, and the address was most warmly and enthusiastically received

The report of the proceedings of the council during the past year was presented by the Secretary, in the course of Wednesday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris inform us that the *Presse* has been warned for the second time on account of M. de Girardin's reply to M. Granier de Cassagnac, in which he tells the latter that he has calumniated France and fled. The *Liberté* of Arras has been also warned.

The Municipal and Departmental Commission exercising the functions of the Council-General of the Seine has convoked for a meeting next session for the 3d of November next, to close on the 17th The Councils of Arrond esement for the same department are to assemble on the 23d of November for the second part of the session, which is to be five days.

Alfred Salomons had arrived in Paris for the purpose of negociating with the French Government the repayment of the deposit made by the ancient Bordeaux and Cette Railway Company.

BALLOON EXCURSION BY LOTTERY.—On Monday next the visitors to the Royal property, Vauxhall Gardens, will have the opportunity of making an aerial excursion gratis. Six seats are to be disposed of by lottery amongst the visitors on that day, when the fortunate possessors of a prize will have the choice of a voyage amongst the clouds, free of cost.

FATAL EFFECTS OF PATENT FUEL BALLAST IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Charterers of emigrant ships, finding that patent fuel sold to great advantage in the Government dockyards, have for some considerable time past adopted the plan of ballasting their vessels with it; and as the noxious effluvia arising from it, especially in warm climates, have proved very fatal to the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm, the benevolent foundress of the Family Colonisation System of Emigration has been exerting herself to put a stop to the nefarious practice which thus deliberately sacrificed human life to the purposes of pecuniary gain, recklessly as the slave dealer consigns his human cargo to the fate. agonies of the "middle passage." Finding, however, that publicity, by putting the emigrating classes on their guard, is the only argument likely to be productive of advantage to the case, Mrs. Chisholm has addressed a communication to the papers, in which she shows, on the very best authority, be it medical and official, the baneful effects on the health of the emigrants, and the comparatively high mortality even, amongst them, arising from the noxious exhalations sent forth by the patent fuel.

Recent accounts from California state that there has been great mortality on board the steam-ships *S. S. Lewis* and *Independence*, on their passage from the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, fourteen persons having died in the former, and twelve in the latter vessel. Their deaths were attributed to the disease induced by a three weeks' stay at San Juan del Sud, and in consequence of being left without shelter of any kind during the rainy season. Of the passengers by the *Northern Light*, from New York, there were twenty from exposure at San Juan del Sud, and fourteen on the passage thence to San Francisco.

At the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, on Saturday last, Wednesday, [illegible] all, about 701 [illegible] for some [illegible] desti[illegible] powers [illegible] of whom [illegible] space.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—A quarterly court of the governors of this charity was held, on Wednesday, at the hospital, Sir Edward Buxton, Bart., in the chair. The report of the committee of management stated that during the last quarter 1044 in-patients had been discharged; of whom 574 had been cured, 401 relieved, and 61 had died. The in-patients in the hospital at the present time amount to the number of 331, and the out-patients on the books to 2081. The report also stated that the financial condition of the institution was satisfactory.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The ninth anniversary festival of the subscribers to the auxiliary societies in aid of the funds of this charitable institution, better known as the Fistula Infirmary, was celebrated on Monday evening, in the large dining-hall at the Highbury Barn Tavern. Mr. H. Martin presided. The number who sat down to dinner was not less than 150, chiefly composed of those who had received the benefits of the charity. After the cloth had been removed, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts given, the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Mark's Hospital," gave some vivid illustrations of the beneficent operations of the charity. A liberal subscription was made, amounting to above £14; Mr. Sheriff Cotterell heading the list with five guineas.

MERCHANT-SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly election of orphans for reception in the above meritorious institution took place on Monday, at the Asylum, Bow-road. At present 78 boys and 38 girls are receiving benefits from the charity. Five boys and three girls were elected in addition on Monday. The boys, who are regularly drilled under a military drill-master, went through their exercise to the satisfaction of a crowded company. The proceedings terminated with a short address from Captain Nelson in support of the institution.

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK IN THE STRAND.—On Wednesday, for the first time, the new electric dial, which has been erected by the Electric Telegraph Company, on the front of their West-end station, No. 448, Strand, and now completed, commenced working. It is placed in the centre of the carriage-way, or rest, that separates the Strand, Adelaide-street, Duncannon-street, and Hungerford Market. Being a new experiment, it will be satisfactory to parties coming from the West-end towards the City, or going from Temple-bar westwards, and of the other two faces of the dial, one is opposite Hungerford-street, and the other Duncannon-street and Adelaide-street. A small dial is illuminated by a strong electric light. This dial has a very elegant appearance, being in a tastefully worked bronzed case: at the top of it is a gilt ball. The hands of the clock are gilt, and the hours distinctly marked in large figures.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of this company, held at the offices of the company, Royal Exchange, the report of the directors was agreed to. After giving a history of the works of the company since the last annual meeting, the document goes on to say, "that, in three or four months' time, the company will have in full operation an important district of telegraphic communication; and, looking at the very economical manner in which the company's affairs have been managed, and the comparatively small sum of the lines now under construction, your directors feel justified in believing that the company's property, even as it now stands, will, when the whole shall be in regular work, yield a fair return for capital." The balance sheet shows a total receipt from the commencement of the undertaking of £23,815, and a total expenditure of £20,006 up to the 30th of June last, since which period the secretary stated a call of £5 per share had been made and paid.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The fifty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkins, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half year ending the 30th June last, were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted by the proprietors. A dividend of five per cent was then declared, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman and directors for their zealous services in the management of the company's affairs; after which the meeting separated.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night, at the Shoreditch Tavern, Pentonville, when a society was formed, under the title of the Finsbury Knowledge Tax Repeal Association. The object of the society is to obtain the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and of the advertisement and paper duties.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—On last Saturday notice was publicly given at the Custom-house "that the commissioners will be prepared in any case of seizure in London under the customs, upon application being made to them in writing, and where the owner of the goods, &c., may be aware of such a course, to appoint one of the members of the board to take the evidence on oath of the merchants or other parties claiming the property, on the one side, and of the declaring officers on the other, reported by them of any witnesses that may be necessary for the proper investigation of the case, and to report the same for the board's decision, agreeably to the practice now observed in cases of complaints of merchants and others against officers." A notice was also published to the effect that "the board have issued directions to the officers of customs of the United Kingdom that whenever they seize or stop a vessel, boat, or goods, they are to furnish the master, owner, or other person, on demand, a written notice specifying the grounds of the detention." On Wednesday notice was given by the Board of Customs "that arrangements have been made for the examination and delivery overside, by the officers of the water-guard, of sundry free goods and goods subject to the low rate of duty, imported in bulk or in bags, and oils in casks, provided the importers shall be desirous that the goods shall be so delivered." Full particulars in regard to these arrangements, and the conditions upon which the delivery will be allowed, may be obtained at the offices of inspectors-general of waterside and wateryard, surveyors, &c

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—Meetings of various societies, formed for this purpose, and of bodies of emigrants on the eve of their departure for the gold fields, have been numerous during the week. Amongst the former, there was a meeting on Monday of the "Emigrants' Aid and Transit Society," for the purpose of giving information to intending emigrants. Of the latter there was a meeting on the same evening, of a large body of emigrants belonging to the congregational denomination who are about to sail in the *Hyderabad*. They were addressed at considerable length by Dr. Lang, who is well known for his long connection with the Australian colonies.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.—(From a Correspondent.)—The churchwardens and authorities of the parish of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, have lately effected a considerable improvement in the demolition of some very unsightly sheds which had encumbered the graveyard of that parish for, as we understand, the last 170 years, and by enclosing the site with a substantial iron railing, in unison with the other portion of what was until lately the burial-place of the parish, but which will henceforth present a much more sightly and pleasing enclosure, being laid out as a garden, and planted with trees and shrubs, altogether imparting a very different appearance to the much-frequented thoroughfare from Cornhill to Gracechurch-street. We believe, however, that this public good has not been carried out without much legal difficulty and risk, but we should hope that the manifest improvement to the neighbourhood will disarm all contending parties from any further intention of contesting the matter in the law courts, where we believe these sheds have already exhibited some 70 or 80 years ago.

DEATH FROM EATING CHAMPIGNONS.—A few days ago the potmen at the Princess Victoria, Starch-green, Hammersmith, were poisoned by eating some champignons, a species of mushroom, which had been cooked at the public-house by a lad named George Turner, and well seasoned with pepper and salt. Although Turner and a third party partook of the meal, they did not suffer any illness in consequence. Upon making an autopsy, Mr. Keen, surgeon, found the stomach highly inflamed by the champignons—and which inflammation caused death. He, however, was of opinion that the cause of the eating of them would not have proved fatal, had not deceased led a wild, dissipated life.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday a common-hall was held "for the election of a fit and able person to be one of the Sheriffs of this city, to serve together with John Carter, Esq. and alderman, Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, in the room of Benjamin Coandler, jun., Esq., who has paid his fine to be excused from serving the said office; when Mr. Croll was unanimously elected to fill that office.

CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL AND VERNON GALLERIES.—Notice was issued on Wednesday at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and the Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, St. James's, that both of these fine collections of paintings will be closed to the public during the vacation, which commences on Saturday, the 11th instant, and will be re-opened to visitors on Monday, the 25th of October next, when they will be admitted, as usual, gratis, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Monday night, Madame Poitevin ascended from Cremorne-gardens on the back of a ball, which was suspended beneath cords from the car of a balloon in which M. Poitevin was seated. The ball, on being lifted from *terra firma*, appeared to struggle very hard; but was soon undiscernible to the wondering spectators. After performing many curious movements on the back of the ball, the lady ascended into the car, and for the remainder of her aerial voyage enjoyed the companionship of her husband. With reference to a previous statement from the same gardens where a pony went up instead of a ball, an application to the magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for summonses against Mr. [illegible] Simmons, and Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne-gardens, was granted on Tuesday last; but, however, [illegible] appeared.

PREVENTION OF STREET BEGGING IN THE CITY.—On Monday, six men, under the appellation of "Street Guardians," and a superintendent, were placed on duty by the committee of the City Soup Kitchen and Refuge, opened last week by the Lord Mayor, who is president of the institution, in Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge. These men have been engaged for the express purpose of preventing street-begging within the city of London. The committee, in furtherance of their [illegible] properly in [illegible] applied.

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—[illegible] considerable amount was [illegible] premises of Messrs. Wigram and Co., the [illegible] the iron was not much [illegible]

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Harriet Boxell, a servant girl in the family of Mr Kennedy, 40, Caremont-square, Clerkenwell, while in the act of cleaning the windows a few evenings ago, was, in consequence of the falling of the balcony, precipitated into the street. In her descent she fell upon the iron railings in front of the house door, and the point of one of them entered her back under her right shoulder, where she was suspended. With some difficulty, as the rail was barbed, she was got off, when it was found that the point of the rail had entered the posterior part of the chest, broken some ribs, and part penetrated the lungs. She was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Hopes of her recovery are entertained.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday were—753 boys, and 745 girls; total, 1498. The deaths registered during the same period were 980; being less by 104 than the number registered in the previous week. Of this number 508 were males, and 472 females. 701 of the deaths occurred in the districts north, and 279 in the districts south of the Thames. Scarlatina is still prevalent, having destroyed the lives of 81 children. Fever was fatal to 39 adults and 16 children. Diarrhœa was fatal to 107 children, 8 persons in the middle of life, and 10 of the age of 60 and upwards. It is gratifying to observe the sudden decline of the deaths from diarrhœa from 208 to 120; 15 deaths from cholera are registered, including 11 children and 4 adults 10 males and 5 females died of the disease—12 on the north and 3 on the south side of the Thames. The death of a labourer's wife, of "Asiatic cholera," aged 34 years, in Rotherhithe, after 15 hours' illness, is the most remarkable of the cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer stood on an average at 29.955 inches, and on some days was above 30 inches. The mean heat of the thermometer in the shade was 64.9 deg., or 4 deg. above the average. The dew-point was 6 deg. lower. The height of the thermometer was once 104 deg. in the sun, 46 deg. in the shade on the grass. The mean temperature of the polluted waters of the Thames was 67.5 deg. and 64.4 deg. The wind blew N.N.E. and S.W., at the average rate of 52 miles daily. One-tenth of an inch of rain fell on one day. No electricity was shown during the week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITIA.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hertford has recently issued a notice that 477 ab e-bodied men, resident in the county, between the ages of 18 and 35, or if discharged from the army after three years' service, then under the age of 45, and being of the height of five feet four inches or upwards, are required for the militia Parties desirous of enrolling themselves as volunteers will receive 10s. bounty on entering, 10s. at the end of the first training, and a further bounty of 2s. each month afterwards, until he shall have received the full sum of £6. The churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, have issued a notice to the inhabitants, stating that the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex has called their attention to the act of last session, by which it is enacted that volunteers may be raised to serve in the militia, and that the bounty, not exceeding £6, is given to each volunteer; and urging upon the inhabitants that the opportunity thus given to anticipate and prevent the inconveniences of the ballot, should not be neglected, it being so obviously the interest of every parish to avoid the great expense, as well as the annoyance, attendant upon a ballot; and calling for the co-operation of the parishioners in carrying out the enlistment of volunteers. The quota of men to be furnished by the parish is 246.

DEPTFORD ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—A special general meeting of the members of this corporation was held on Wednesday, at the School, New Cross, Deptford—Admiral Sir W. Bell in the chair—to consider the propriety of authorising the council to erect on a portion of land belonging to the school a chapel contiguous thereto, and to fit up the same with all things necessary and proper for the performance of divine service. A resolution in favour of the erection of the chapel having been adopted, the chairman stated that their President (Vice-Admiral Bowles) had subscribed £1000, the Committee of the Patriotic Fund £500, the Duke of Northumberland £100, Captain Gladstone £410, Admiral Beaufort £50, Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings £500, Admiral Ogle £50, Captain Sir R. Grant £50; which, with a number of smaller subscriptions, made a total of £2053 9s. 6d. The estimated cost of the chapel was £2000. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE COST OF THE HERMESE EXPEDITION up to the last of July has been for the Bengal forces alone as follows:—Commissariat, £58,000; ordnance, £60,000; marine, £59,000; general charges, £60 000; total, £233 000. To this is to be added the cost of the troops in extra batts, marching, allowance, &c., in the supposition of more numerous Madras contingents, and of the Bombay ones, and these items will swell the amount incurred, up the 1st of July, to at least £500,000.

CONSTABULARY FORCE, IRELAND.—The number of county inspectors is 37 sub-inspectors 248, head constables 334, constables 1707, acting constables 200, sub-constab es 9695; total of all ranks, 12,381. Number of horses, 352. Annual expenditure, £484 175 10s. 6½d. At head-quarters there are the inspector-general, the deputy and assistant inspectors-general, one receiver, one surgeon, and one superintendent-surgeon. The proportion of the expense of the force charged on the fund dated Irish Fund for 1851 was £495,322 9s. 9½d.; the amount borne by counties, cities, and towns, £34,723 9s. 3d.

FRENCH RIFLES.—The celebrated gunmaker, Devisme, of Paris, whose fire-arms were so much admired at the Great Exhibition, has lately sent over to this country a model of the rifle supplied by him to that crack French regiment, the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

LAUNCH OF A LARGE SCREW STEAMER.—On Monday was launched from the premises of Messrs. Chas. J. Mare and Co., of Orchard-yard, Blackwall, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, named by Miss Major, a daughter of one of the directors of the Company, the *Hydaspes*. She is to be employed in conveying the mails to the East Indies, via the Cape of Good Hope. Many directors and their friends were afterwards sumptuously entertained by Mr. Mare at the Brunswick Hotel. The following are the dimensions of the *Hydaspes*:—Length between perpendiculars 160 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 180. The engines of the *Hydaspes* will be of the same power as her sister vessels, which up to this moment have done their work so efficiently.

THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.—On Saturday last a conclusive effort was made to bring the wreck of this unfortunate vessel beyond the limits of low water, and which met with partial success, for though the position in which it was sought to place her was not wholly attained, yet there appears every probability of achieving that object before she now lies in will be her resting place till broken up. The wreck now lies close to the shore, about 200 yards west of the pier at Grays, and at low water nearly the whole of the hull is visible, presenting the appearance of a complete wreck, and was yesterday an object of much interest to the numerous passengers on the river.

It is currently reported that the Governorship of Newfoundland, vacant by the appointment of Sir J. G. Le Marchant to Nova Scotia, will, by special commission, devolve upon Colonel Law, at present commanding the forces on that island. Colonel Law is an old Waterloo officer. Mr. Crowder, the Colonial Secretary, is at present administering the government.

NEW BARRACKS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

THE 18th of June, a day of glorious import in the records of the British army, was very appropriately appointed by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C., Commander-in-Chief at Madras, for laying the foundation-stone of the Barracks to be built at the new cantonment at Coonoor, Neilgherry.

His Excellency, attended by a numerous staff, arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour from the detachment of her Majesty's 84th Regiment at the station

The officer commanding the 84th Regiment, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, at half-past eleven, to the site. He was received with the usual military honours by the detachment of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, drawn up on two sides of the plateau prepared for the building, and the union jack was hoisted at the flag-staff

The Lord Bishop then offered an appropriate prayer. His Excellency deposited in the ground one of each of the coins of India in circulation, and a parchment with the following inscription:—

On the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord 18 and in the fifteenth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the first foundation-stone of the new Barracks on the Neilgherry Hills was laid by

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B.;

assisted by

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Lord Bishop of Madras;

in the presence of

Colonel Pratt, C.B., Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces;

Colonel Faris, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's Forces;

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army;

Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Army;

Major Balfour, [illegible]

Captain C. F. Seymour, R.M.'s 84th Regiment, Commanding the Detachment;

Captain France, Executive Engineer;

Captain Reidy, Assistant Executive Engineer;

[illegible] Dart, Acting Governor of Madras,

[illegible] Members of Council.

The foundation-stone was lowered and declared to be laid. His Excellency then [illegible] the iron, [illegible]

The [illegible] our [illegible]

[illegible] deta hment fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT SWINDON.

cheers for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and three more for his Excellency, and the ceremony concluded.

His Excellency and staff, also the Lord Bishop of Madras, with Sir William and Lady Burton, and the visitors, afterwards adjourned to breakfast.

Before leaving the cantonment his Excellency inspected the temporary barracks, and also went to see the two oxen roasted whole for the men's dinners, and at about two o'clock P.M. all returned to Ootacamund.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO SCOTLAND.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, and attended by the members of the Court, has proceeded this week on her customary autumnal visit to her residence at Balmoral, in the Highlands.

The Royal party embarked on Monday morning at ten o'clock, at Osborne, on board the *Fairy* tender to the Royal yacht, Commander Crispin, which was soon under way for Portsmouth, followed by the *Elfin* despatch boat. The run through Spithead was very beautiful the morning being a delightful one. There were no ships at that anchorage to fire a Royal salute, but on the *Fairy* approaching Portsmouth Harbour a salute of 21 guns was fired by the garrison from the platform battery, which was soon followed by a similar mark of homage from the broadsides of the *Victory* flag-ship and *Neptune*, 120, ordinary *dépôt* ship.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BARRACKS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

In running up to Clarence-yard the crews of the men-of-war manned yards and vociferously cheered her Majesty, as did also those of the boats of the ships in commission and the coast guard, which lined both sides of Clarence Creek.

The Royal standard, indicating her Majesty's arrival, was hoisted at Clarence-yard at eleven o'clock, where her Majesty was received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G.; the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Simpson; Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard Prescott, C.B.; Captain Superintendent of Clarence-yard W. H. Johnstone; the commanding officer of the 85th Regiment (which furnished the guard of honour); Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H.; the flag and staff officers of the port and garrison; and John Davies, Esq., Master-Attendant of Clarence-yard. The band of the 85th Regiment was in attendance, and played the National Anthem on her Majesty's landing, the guard of honour presenting arms. The guard was commanded by Major Blackburn, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Ward, Lieutenant and Adjutant Thompson, and Ensign Blosse.

Her Majesty immediately proceeded to the Royal train in waiting, and at 11 15 started on her journey *viâ* Basingstoke and Reading. The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is the Secretary of State appointed to be in attendance on her Majesty on the present occasion, joined the Royal train at Bishopstoke. At Basingstoke the Court changed carriages for the Great Western line to Reading, for Gloucester.

ARRIVAL AT SWINDON.

The Royal train arrived at Swindon at 1.44 P.M., when her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children, together with her Majesty's suite, alighted and proceeded to take refreshment.

The station (see Illustration) was very handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowering plants, chiefly contributed by Viscountess Barrington, from the adjoining family seat, Beckett House. The workmen in the employ of the company were out in great numbers, and contributed to the general display.

After the delay of about half an hour the train again proceeded, passing through the romantic scenery of the Stroud Valley to Gloucester, where it arrived punctually at a quarter-past three o'clock.

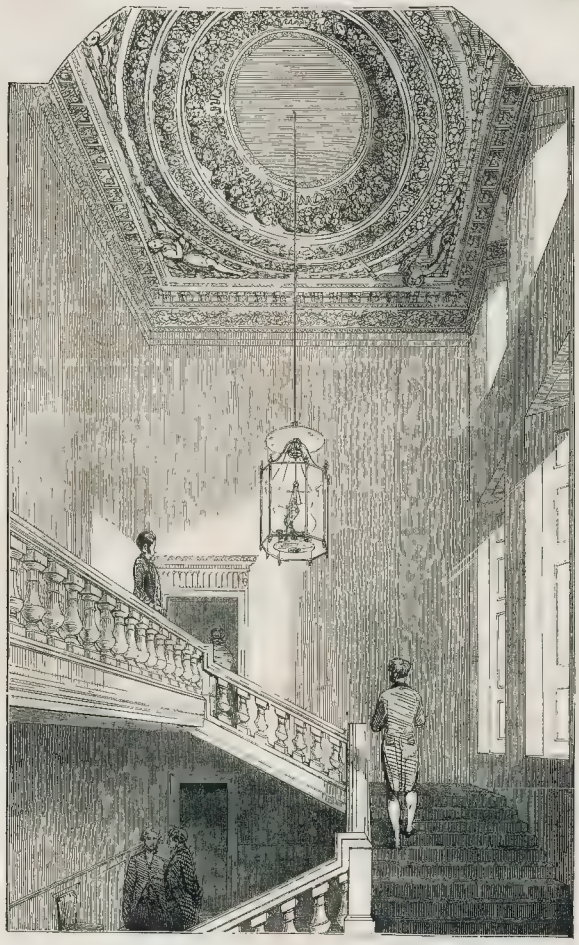
At all the stations along the Royal route crowds of spectators had assembled to give a cheer and a passing tribute of welcome to her Majesty. "The valley of Stroud," through which the line of railway passes from Swindon to Gloucester, is well known to travellers and tourists as presenting a continuous series of lovely landscapes. The valley is almost in the character of a mountain gorge, with a brawling stream in the bottom which partially furnishes the motive power for the numerous cloth and fulling mills of the district; the quality of the water, too, being peculiarly adapted for dyeing purposes.

At Gloucester the day was observed as a general holiday: the railway station was gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, and as the Royal train entered the station, a military band which was drawn up on the platform played the National Anthem. Here the Royal *cortège* made a stay of about a quarter of an hour, during which the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation of Gloucester; and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the name of the clergy of the diocese, had the honour of presenting two loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty. At half-past three o'clock the Royal party took their departure on the Midland Railway for Birmingham. No stop was made until the arrival of the train at Bromsgrove, where grand preparations were made for the reception of the Queen. The station and buildings were almost hidden with a profusion of flowers, flags, and evergreens. The Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel the Hon. E. H. Clive, were in attendance; and a park of artillery fired on her Majesty's approach. The arrival platform was set apart for the reception of Colonel Clive, Lady Harriet Clive, and other members of the Clive family; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington and Lady Pakington; and other distinguished members of the noble and commoners' families. On the train stopping for water, and for the purpose of having a second engine attached to draw the train up the Lickey incline—a steep gradient, 1 in 37—Lady Harriet Clive advanced, and presented bouquets of flowers and some beautiful fruit for the Royal children, which was graciously accepted.

The departure from Bromsgrove took place at twenty-two minutes past four, and the Royal train entered the London and North-Western station at Birmingham at a few minutes before five o'clock. Here were drawn up to receive her many hundreds of the principal inhabitants, the members of the corporation occupying the most central position; in the background was stationed a detachment of the Scots Greys; and flanking the Royal train in the opposite direction was a corps of the borough police. The entire length of the platform was covered with scarlet cloth. On it, to receive the Sovereign, were the Mayor (Henry Smith, Esq.); the Recorder, M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C.; Colonel Reid, the commandant of the district; Captain Wynyard, of the Scots Greys; Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Spooner, M.P.; Admiral Moorsom; the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, the rural dean; J. F. Ledsam, Esq., a director of the London and North-Western Railway; Aldermen Lacy and Marineau; beyond the barrier was nearly every member of the town council. A crowd of ladies in full dress gave to the scene a very brilliant appearance.

As the Royal train drove in, the bands struck up the National Anthem, and the company, uncovered, cheered the Sovereign heartily. Lord Malmesbury immediately stepped from the carriage, and the Mayor advancing, his Lordship presented his Worship to her Majesty, who rose and graciously bowed. His Worship then presented a dutiful address, which her Majesty graciously accepted.

After a stay of a few minutes, the Royal train again moved off *en route* for Derby, amidst the cheers of the crowded assemblage at the station. At Derby her Majesty passed the night in the Midland Hotel, where a suite of rooms were superbly fitted up for the accommodation of the Royal party. The arrival at Derby took place shortly after six o'clock. More than usual care was taken in the decoration of the railway station, not less than 1000 jets of gas being lighted on the occasion, together with the initial letters "V. R." over the door of the station. The seats on the platform were covered with crimson cloth, and the pavement with rich carpeting. Crowds of elegantly-dressed ladies and



THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT HOLYROOD PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.—THE PENZANCE STATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

gentlemen thronged the station, amongst whom were the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, General Arbuthnot &c.; a guard of honour, composed of two companies of the 77th Regiment, being also in attendance with their band, together with a troop of the 8th Hussars, several troops of yeomanry, a company of enrolled pensioners, and the militia staff of the county. Immediately on the train stopping, the Mayor was presented to the Queen by Lord Malmesbury, and she received the address very graciously, bowing repeatedly to the mayor. The Duke of Devonshire was recognised by a cheerful cheer and a most graceful reception, and the Royal pair appeared highly delighted with their reception. On her Majesty making her appearance at the front of the station, she was received with a volley of cheers from the populace outside the barriers, and was similarly greeted on alighting at the Midland Hotel—the band playing the National Anthem. The scene was altogether an exciting one, and apparently pleased both Queen and people.

In the evening Derby was right loyally joyous. The clashing of bells —the sound of music—gay parties promenading the streets—the waving of innumerable banners—greeted the eye and ear at every turn.

The Royal party dined at the Midland Hotel; the Duke of Devonshire and General Arbuthnot had the honour of joining the dinner party.

On Tuesday morning Her Majesty left Derby at nine o'clock, and arrived at York at a quarter past eleven A.M., where, during a stay of a few minutes, some of the directors of the York and North Midland Railway, and of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway paid their respects to her Majesty. The Royal train reached Darlington soon after eleven o'clock, and at a quarter past twelve, where the usual loyal reception was given to the Sovereign, by the assembled population, the local authorities, &c. A basket of fruit from the gardens of the Duke of Northumberland, at Stanwick Park, and a beautiful bouquet from the Grange Nursery Gardens of Mr. Harrison, were presented to her Majesty. The Royal *cortège* arrived at Newcastle at half-past one o'clock, where the Royal party partook of luncheon; and after a short stay, during which her Majesty obtained a most enthusiastic reception, again proceeded northwards, arriving at Edinburgh at a few minutes past five o'clock.

Her Majesty alighted at St. Margaret's temporary station, which is about a mile out of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway proceeded in one of the Royal carriages, drawn by four horses, by the Queen's Drive to Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty was received upon the platform, on alighting, by the Sheriff of Edinburgh; Major-General Napier, commanding the troops; and the other civil and military authorities.

For some time after her Majesty had entered Holyrood, a great crowd remained in the neighbourhood, in the expectation that the Queen and Prince Albert would drive out, as they had done last year. Their expectations were partially gratified; in about half an hour Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, drove through the town, preceded by Mr. List, of the county police. They went along the Regent-road, up the North Bridge, the High-street, the Dean Bridge, Moray-place, George-street, Princes-street, and so back by the Regent-road to the Palace again, thus obtaining a view both of the old and new town, its most picturesque and its most modern buildings. Among the objects of interest which attracted his Royal Highness's attention was the equestrian statute of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Steele, the sculptor, lately erected in front of the Register-office; and at this point his Royal Highness remained for some little time.

During his Royal Highness's drive the Queen and the Princesses walked in the garden attached to the Palace, known as Queen Mary's garden.

In the course of the evening Major-General Napier was honoured with an interview with her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock her Majesty left Holyrood, and entered the train at St. Margaret's station, on her way north. The road through the park was lined, as before, with the Highlanders and Dragoons. But the morning was wet, and the early hour prevented any great crowd from being present on the occasion.

Soon after eight o'clock all was ready, and the train started for the north, by way of Stirling. The Royal party arrived at Cupar Angus at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, where they partook of some refreshment in the station. They then took carriages, and proceeded by the Spittal of Glenshee, where luncheon was served, to Balmoral, which they reached at seven o'clock in the evening.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE, HOLYROOD PALACE.

THIS Staircase is not a portion of the *old* building at Holyrood, the ceiling being of the same character with those in the State apartments occupied by her Majesty, and which we illustrated in our Journal of October 12, 1850.

The ceiling is deeply panelled in circles, with heavy festoons of flowers in the sunken panels, and rich floral borders around them. In the spandrils are figures of Fame, Peace, War, and Sovereignty, extremely well modelled, and the whole of the decorations of the ceiling and the frieze on the wall are wrought in stucco, and, as they all differ in the minutiæ of the designs. These, like the ceilings in the state rooms, were executed by travelling workmen, who certainly deserve credit for their manipulative skill, though in some points their taste is somewhat doubtful.

The walls of the staircase are now quite plain; probably it was intended that they should be ornamented by the painter's art. The entrance to this staircase is the angle of the quadrangle, and it leads immediately to the throne and other state-rooms.

WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.

THE portion of this new line of railway between Redruth and Truro or rather, as far as about a mile westward of Truro, having been completed and inspected, and the warrant from the Railway Commissioners obtained for its use for passengers and traffic, the portion of the Truro-road station to Penzance, was formally opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult., amidst great public rejoicing. Penzance abounded with arches of evergreens, intermingled with flowers and with appropriate devices. Numerous bands of music were in attendance, and those of the Benefit Societies attended with their banners and emblems. About noon, the *cortège* started, and were joined by the corporate body, preceded by their serjeants at mace and constables, and attended by the borough justices, county magistrates, and the town and neighbourhood, to the number of 2000 of inhabitants. The whole body moved on to the railway station, and there awaited the arrival of the twelve o'clock train from Truro; the bands playing appropriate airs.

At half-past eight in the morning, a special train left Penzance, with R. Pearce, Esq. (Mayor of the borough), R. V. Davy, Esq., and others of the local directors and shareholders and friends, from Truro; where they met the chairman of the board, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, and other directors, and proceeded forward, and joined a board meeting; and at 12 o'clock they proceeded in carriages to the Truro-road terminus, whence they started for Penzance at about a quarter past twelve; and notwithstanding a delay of nearly an hour at Cambourne, waiting the arrival of upwards of three trains, they arrived at the Penzance terminus in less than two hours and ten minutes—the distance from Cambourne to Penzance, nearly fourteen miles, being run in twenty minutes. From Cambourne westward there were triumphant arches and other festive decorations at various points on the line; and the station and the streets of Penzance seemed a mass of flags and evergreens. On the arrival of the train, it was saluted by the *Sylvia* revenue cutter, Captain Stewart; the vessel being dressed in colours. A procession, headed by the mayor, was then formed, and was accompanied by music and flags, and joined by the Freemasons and Odd Fellows, in their handsome costumes. On their arrival at the Guildhall, an address was presented to the chairman and directors of the West Cornwall Railway, and he then addressed the assembly upon the event of the day; and Mr. Wills, the chairman of the board, having replied, loud cheers were given for the directors, and the meeting broke up.

The event was celebrated by a dinner to the labourers, on the Western Green; and by a banquet given by the mayor to nearly 120 gentlemen, at Ball's Hotel. Other dinners took place at the hotels and inns; and illuminations, balloons, and fireworks terminated the fest.vities.

The new line of railway thus auspiciously opened is nearly eight miles and a half long from the Truro-road Station (which is about a mile from the town of Truro) to the Redruth Station; and near.y nine miles to the point west of Redruth, where it joins to the line that was opened to the public in March last, from Redruth and Penzance The line from Truro to Redruth runs almost throughout low cuttings and on shallow embankments. There are four wooden viaducts. One at Penwethers, about half a mile from the Truro-road station—about 350 feet long and 40 feet h gh: one at Backwater, 300 feet long and 44 feet high. The fourth is west of the Redruth Station and crosses Penryn-street; it is 300 feet long and 62 feet high; and affords an excellent bird's eye view of Redruth town and neighbourhood.

ART-UNION PRIZES.

THE pictures selected by prizeholders in the Art-Union Society for the present year have been on view during the present week at the Rooms of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street. They are 144 in number, and have been drawn in the following proportions from the Exhibition Galleries of the season:—Royal Academy, 39; British Institution, 10; Society of British Artists, 45; National Institution, 30. Including one water-colour piece; the two Societies of Water Colour Painters, 20. The amount distributed in prizes was £6449, out of a total subscription of £12,903; but in several cases the prize-holders having added to the amount allotted to them, to the extent of about £400, the total amount distributed amongst the artists of the day may be set down at nearly £7000. It was not to be expected that such an amount, apportioned into nearly one hundred and fifty lots, should do much for the promotion of art in its highest departments; it is rather to the multiplication of pictures, than the elevation of art, that encouragement afforded in this way must tend. It remains to be seen whether, eventually, the very extension of a taste for pictorial works amongst the general community may not eventually re-act favourably upon art itself. We think probably it may; but at present we have no evidence of such being the case. The works selected by the prize-holders, with two exceptions, are of the class of landscape or "genre," the former by far preponderating; and by no means comprise the best, even of the average stock of the Exhibitions of the year. The two exceptions in the grand or historical line are Cornelius's picture of "Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria," from the Royal Academy, which, with many faults, both in composition and colouring, exhibits merit of intention; and H. W. Phillips's "Magdalen," also from the Royal Academy, a production conceived in a grand and severe spirit, and treated with becoming solemnity.

Amongst the rest we note two or three pleasing landscapes by Boddington, 3. W. Allen, H. B. Willis, &c.; two of Harlstone's "Spanish Girl" subjects; Campbell's interesting little picture of "Denise" and O Neill's "Foundling," (which last two have been engraved in this Journal); T. Brooks's sentimental production entitled "The Mother's Dream" (over the death-bed of her child); Danby's "Lake Leman;" Collin's not the less charming picture of "May in the Regents' Park," which we well recollect noticing when on view in the great room in Trafalgar-square; and a remarkably cheap dish of fish (under the title of "A Scene on the River's Bank"), by H. L. Rolfe, purchased by the Mechanics' Institution of Downham-market, for £10

There are also exhibited in the rooms, specimens of the statuettes in bronze, and Parian engravings, &c., which have from time to time been produced as prizes for the members. The subscription, as already stated, was £12,903, being higher than in any previous year since 1847.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Turf Calendar for next week looks well for sport in the provinces; but with the exception of Warwick, which promises bountifully on paper, and is certain to be "up to the mark," we see nothing likely to draw with the cognoscenti. The fixtures stand thus:—Monday —Beadle. Tuesday Warwick and Whitehaven. Wednesday —Newport, Weymouth, and Rochester. Thursday Airdrie. Friday—Weston. Each meeting will last two days.

The only legalities to come off are—the Surrey Canal on Monday, and the Royal Caledonian Club Challenge Cup on Thursday.

The Cricketers will have a busy week of it, no less than ten matches of interest being in the register; they are arranged as follows:—Monday—An All England match at Bradford; Bristol (Eleven) Match at Sheffield; a Match at Kennington Oval; one at Hertford between the city and Hertford Clubs; and Penshurst v. Peckham Rye, Albion Club at Peckham. Tuesday—at Rickmansworth, Clapton, the county of Hertford, Wednesday—Brighton v. Sheffield, at Sheffield, at Rudgersfield. Thursday—the Zingari v. Warwickshire gentlemen; an All Eng and Match at Leeds. Friday—Burton-upon-Trent v. Trentham, at Burton.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although the business was limited in amount, it touched upon a variety of events, and enabled us to make up a more lengthy quo ation than we have submitted for some time. The following were the latest averages:

	DONCASTER STAKES.	
5 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	10 to 1 agst Hugo	13 to 1 agst Storyteller
9 to 1 —— Cave.and	12 to 1 —— Administrator	13 to 1 —— Madeline
	CHANGAGER'S STAKES.	
Even The Reiver		3 to 1 agst Viudex
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
6 to 1 agst Knight of the Garter	8 to 1 agst The Twin 10 to 1 —— Alp	10 to 1 agst Acorn
	ST. LEGER.	
5 to 2 agst Stockwell	11 to 2 agst Sagacity	20 to 1 agst Longbow
7 to 1 —— Daniel O'Rourke	16 to 1 —— Ugly Customer (1)	20 to 1 —— Lapwing
	CESAREWITCH.	
40 to 1 agst Scarecrow (1)	60 to 1 agst Bellaria (1)	66 to 1 agst Knaresborough (1)
40 to 1 agst Hernandez (1)	50 to 1 agst Tomi 66 to 1 agst Allegro	50 to 1 agst The Bit of Blue
	DERBY AND OAKS.	
	The Reiver	

TUESDAY.—With the exceptions of Daniel O'Rourke being backed for £500 at 3 to 1, and Songstress for £200 a. 6 to 1, nothing took place worthy of notice. Closing prices

	LEAMINGTON STAKES.—14 to 1 agst Storyteller (1)	
	CHAMPAGN STAKES (DONCASTER)	
	Even on the Reiver. 20 to 1 against his winning this and the Derby.	
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP. 8 to 1 agst Knight of the Garter.	
	ST LEGER.	
9 to 4 agst Stockwell	3 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke (1 to 1 to 1 agst Songstress (1 to 1 to 1 agst Songstress (1 to 1 to 1 agst Songstress

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From Ecuador we have accounts to the 28th of July. Flores had been completely defeated in consequence of the steamer *Chili* having gone over to the enemy with a very considerable part of his forces. Having been thus betrayed, Genaro Flores was compelled to cut his way through the enemy with the remnant of his force, and, with great difficulty, reached Tombez, in the territory of Peru.

A French, a Spanish, and a German newspaper have lately been established in San Francisco (California).

Advices from Jamaica to the 28th July state that the smallpox still remained on the island, though it did not appear to increase in virulence. Labour was growing scarcer every month, and great despondency was felt. The disposition to emigrate to Australia still remained, though it no longer spreads with the rapidity it commenced with.

A hurricane passed over part of Minesota, United States, on the 15th of July, the heaviest ever experienced. Several buildings were blown down, and others unroofed.

The crops of both cotton and corn in Mississippi (United States) are promising a very abundant yield. The cotton-worm has commenced its ravages in some parts of South Carolina.

Mrs. General Taylor, relict of the late President of the United States, died at last Pascagoula on the 14th ult.

A report had, on the 17th ult., reached New York of the loss of the clipper ship *Staffordshire*, late one of the packet ships between Liverpool and Boston, near Tu cannano. The account was, however, discredited. She was bound from Boston to San Francisco, and had upwards of 160 passengers on board.

The United States Magnetic Telegraph Company, whose line extends from Washington to New York, during the year ending on the 1st of last July transmitted over their wires 253,857 messages, the tolls received on which amounted to 103,232 dollars 37 cents.

On Sunday morning William Staines, a little boy aged eighteen months, at Ridley-place, Westminster, pulled over some boiling coffee upon himself, which so severely scalded him that his flesh came off with his clothes. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The *Johnstone* arrived on Monday at Falmouth, with 11,100 ounces of gold from Sydney, worth £44,000.

The quantity of tea delivered last week from the London warehouses increased, compared with the previous week, being 628,850 lb.

On Saturday morning, at a very early hour, the premises of Messrs. Le Blond and Co., copper-plate engravers and printers, and illuminated blackcard manufacturers, 24, Snow-grove, Watling-street, were discovered to be on fire, and, before the Fire Brigade could be summoned, the whole of the contents, destroyed by a fire which, from some cause unknown, broke out in a portion of the building.

The *State Gazette* of Wurtemberg, of the 24th, publishes a telegraphic despatch received at Stuttgard, stating that on the morning of that day a violent earthquake was experienced at Ercleezim, near Biberach, which completely destroyed the church and several houses.

The *Johnstone* arrived on Monday at Falmouth, with 11,100 ounces of gold from Sydney, worth £44,000.

Dr. Erb, professor of astronomy in the University of Heidelberg, has obtained a grant of ground from the corporation of Bamberg, in Bavaria, on which he will proceed to erect a high tower to contain an electric clock, time-ball, and other apparatus, by which the clocks of all the railroads in Germany will be regulated.

The shell-fish season, which is now drawing to a close, has been rather an unfavorable one, as far as the Hampton trade is concerned. Great numbers of crabs, obsters, and craw fish, on their way to Hamble, in Hants, died on board the vessels that were conveying them, owing to the heat and stagnancy of the water on board.

It is estimated that four millions of roses are annually sold in the Parisian markets, independently of what are furnished for official and private *fêtes*.

The last representative of a name celebrated in the annals of 1793, M. Isidore Justin de Robespierre, died in June last at Santiago de Chili, where he had been established nearly sixty years.

A few days since, Mr. Roper, of the George Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire, discovered a mouse killed in his cellar, under the following novel circumstances. The little depredator in question had been gnawing through the cork string of some ale bottles, when the cork must instantly have blown out, hurling the mouse to a considerable distance, and producing immediate death.

Thirty-seven bales of Australian cashmere wool were landed last week at the Southampton Docks, from Havre.

The King of Bohemia had half-a-score splendid horses and a sound foal—all of coaching breed—shipped a few evenings ago from the Paragon stables, and despatched in the *Victoria* steam-ship, from Hull and Hamburgh. They were selected in Yorkshire and neighbouring counties, by the Comte Alexandre Jeanlieu Walworth, master of the horse to his Majesty.

Last week a man, who gave the name of John Murphy, supposed to be an American, underwent an examination at one of the police offices in Dublin, and was remanded on a charge of procuring to be forged bank notes of the State Bank at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, U.S.

The Cork Exhibition is to be kept open till the 11th of September, when it finally closes.

Thirty-six Irish members have sent in their adhesion to the tenant-right conference, to be held in Dub in on the 8th of next month, with a promise to attend the same.

Among the robberies reported last week in Liverpool was the theft of a parish coffin, worth 2s., which is supposed to have been stolen for firewood.

On Saturday night last, a train which had come to a stand still in the Blackheath tunnel, on the North Kent Railway (in consequence of the engine having insufficient steam to work proper fresh), was run into by a pilot engine, and the passengers much shaken and bruised.

A milliner, twenty-two years of age, deliberately committed suicide, a short time ago, by throwing herself into the Niagara river, just above the Cataract. Her body was ultimately secured by a sturgeon spear, and brought to shore.

On Monday evening, the veteran aëronaut, Green, ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, accompanied by a military band, which played some beautiful music as the machine ascended into the upper regions of the air.

Labourers for harvest work are now receiving 3s. a day in many parts of Ireland, so scarce is the number of hands to be employed.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., is the gentleman recommended by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the decease of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.

According to a return in the *Montreal Gazette*, the total number of houses burnt in the city of Montreal on the 8th and 9th of July was 1108; of families reported of their habitations, 9385; of the assessed value of the property destroyed, £20,449; of the estimated value of such property, £340,816.

While John Bentley, a mason, was on Tuesday evening working in the area of 21, Russell-square, a lock plane fell from a carpenter's hand upon his head, fracturing the skull and inflicting such injuries that he is now lying in the University College Hospital, without hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Saunders, landlord of the Leopard, Graysmore-street, Bristol, during a recent visit to London, purchased a few shillings' worth of a broker's shop, an old painting of "Diana and her Nymphs," which the most experienced connoisseurs pronounce to be one of Vandyke's best productions, and as such worth several thousand pounds sterling.

On the 6th ult. a fire broke out in the Austrian village of Metzlen, near Sternamanger, which destroyed 117 houses and the church.

On Sunday, as Mr. Lemon Marcus, aged fifty-two, an extensive merchant was ascending Haverstock-Hill, accompanied by his son and daughter, he became suddenly faint, and was conveyed to the Railway Inn, Haverstock-Hill, where he swooned away and died in a few minutes. The cause of death was constriction of the heart.

Susanna Toffs, wife of a vendor of fish in the Whitechapel-road, commonly called "Mackerel Bill," was choked by a piece of cooked sweetbread, weighing three-quarters of an ounce, which, being only half masticated, stuck in her throat and occasioned suffocation. The poor woman was ravenously hungry at the time she endeavoured to swallow the meal.

The French papers on Wednesday (last week) mention the arrest by the police of an engineer of the Northern Railway, having committed extensive frauds, amounting, it is calculated, to upwards of 100,000 f., on the construction of his part of the line. This man was specially charged to purchase the forwarding of spirits to foreign countries.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STUDENT.—Problems wherein the mate is to be effected in *two* moves cannot be made very difficult. The following are as good as any of the kind we know: *White*: K at K Kt 6th, Q at K 4th and at K 8th and Q R sq. *Black*: K at Q R sq and Q R 3d. P at Q Kt 2. White to mate in two moves. This is by the same versatile composer of Life.—The mate is by Paul Loquin. *White*: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B 8d, Kt at Q B 5th. *Black*: K at Q 5th. White to mate in two moves.—The third by Mr. Brede. *White*: K at K B 2d, Q at K B 5th, B at K B sq, and Kt at K B 6th. *Black*: K at Q 5th, P at Q B 3d. White to play and mate in two moves.

B W F—The case can be easily solved in *two* moves, by—1 B to Q Kt 5th; 2. B or Q mates accordingly.

C M—The Problem is "correct, but very easy."

JASON—I fear problems have latterly been so difficult that hardly one in ten of the solutions forwarded to us prove correct. S. S. A. M.—A no England man. We quite agree with you, that as a composer of Chess problems, he fills fair to become rather eccentric.

G. A., Manchester.—Your solution of the celebrated "Indian Problem," on the wrapper of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*, is right.

R. D. M.—Your letter, with solutions of the problems which appeared a month ago, has only just reached us. As you must long ere this have seen our solutions, it is needless to say they are correct.

CHRONY.—The Hindu origin of Chess is not so indisputable as you appear to think. For the learned and exceedingly interesting paper recently published in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, by Sadhanal Blood, Esq., entitled "Persian Chess, Illustrated from Oriental sources, especially in reference to the Great Chess, improperly ascribed to Timur; and in Vindication of the Persian origin of the Game, against the claims of the Hindus."

J. F. K. of Stuttgard.—Can be sent to be moved by L. Kt to Q 8th, in four moves.

GAMBIT.—We will give our opinion upon your defence in our next. It reached us too late for examination this week.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM, No 447, by A Z, Omega, Sussex, Jedy, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM, No 448, by Arden, Philip, Rodger, Sussex, C B, Andrew, J M, of Aberbonne, Jedy, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dawson, Alpha, L S D, M P, Rev J T, Rev H S, Jedy, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 447.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 5th	Q Kt takes Kt (best)	3. Q to K Kt 5th (ch) R takes Q	
2. Q to K 8th	K Kt to Q 2d	4. P to Q 4th—Mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 448.

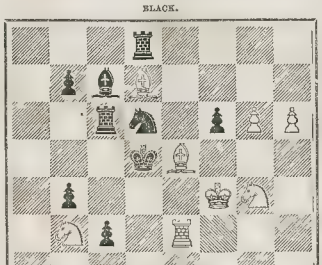
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes R (ch)	R takes Kt	4. P takes Kt (ch)	K takes P
2. Q to K Kt 8th	R to K 4th (ch) (a)	5. Q takes R—Mate	
3. K to B 6th	Kt to K 5th (ch)		

(a) Black may play instead 2. Q to Q B sq, or 2. P to Q 3 4th, but the mate is equally forced in the same number of moves.

PROBLEM No. 449.

By E. A. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to mate in six moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Brilliant little "Allgaier" between the elder Prince OBROUSSOFF and Mr. BURN, of Moscow.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. B takes K Kt P (b)	Kt takes Q B P
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	12. Castles	Q takes K P
4. P to K Kt 5th	P to K Kt 5th	13. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt 2d
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	14. Q to K B 3d (c)	Q to K 5th (ch)
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3d	15. K to R 2d	Q to K 8th (ch)
7. K takes K B P	K takes Kt	16. B to K 3d	Q to h 3d
8. Q B takes P	Q B to K 3d	17. K to K B 6th (d)	
9. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d (a)	And Black abandoned the game.	

(a) Black has a place more than his adversary, but his position is not an enviable one, on account of his chief men being so locked up.

(b) Well played, and, indeed, are all the subsequent moves of this dashing assault.

(c) All this is in the best style.

(d) A coup de maître. If Mr B sth takes the Bishop, the Queen gives check at K Kt 3d; by the Rook Queens was to resign with, he saith could have.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Well-played *partie* in the Match won by Mr. Löwenthal of Mr. Hampe.

(*The Q's Kt's Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes P	Kt takes B (dis.)
2. Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to K B 3d (b)	17. P takes Kt	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. P to Q B 3d	R to K Kt 2d
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	19. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3d	20. P to Q K 4th	P to Q K 4th
6. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	21. K to Q 2d (e)	Kt to K B 3d
7. B takes B	P to Q B 3d	22. K R to K sq	R to K R 2d (ch)
8. B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	23. K to Kt sq	R takes R (dis.)
9. Kt to K 3 3d	Castles	24. K takes R	Kt takes P
10. Castles	P to K R 2d	25. Q to K sq	P to K B 4th
11. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th (c)	26. P to h 3d 4th	Q to K R 2d (ch)
12. B to K Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	27. K to Kt sq	P takes Q P
13. K to R sq	a to R sq	28. K takes Q P	P to Q B 4th
14. P to K R 4th	Kt to K R 4th	29. P takes K B P	P takes Kt
15. Q to her 2d (d)	K K to K Kt sq	30. Q takes h	P to Q 6th (ch)
		And White mates next move.	

(a) For information regarding this unusual opening the reader may consult Jaenisch. "Aus yes Nouveau," p. 80, and Allgaier's "Handbuch," p. 306 (1850).

(b) Kt is considered the best move, but the second player may safely move his K B to Q B 4th, or, if he wish a lively game, can adopt the Scotch gambit. P to K 4 4th.

(c) We rarely like the advance of this pawn so early in the game.

(d) At first sight it appears as if Black could now sacrifice his Kt, and get a winning attack, but on carefully looking through the variations, we believe that White can escape. For suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
15. Kt takes R	Kt takes d (ch)	17. Q to K 3d (ch)	K to K 2d
16. P takes d	P takes Kt		

And we cannot see how Black, owing to the peculiar situation of his King, can ever maintain the attack.

(e) This appears to us utterly useless, and worse.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 759.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White. K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 2d, R at K 3d, Kt's at K B 4th, and Q's 6th.
Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 760.—By E. M. H., of Hull.

White: K at K B sq, R at K Kt 6th, B at Q K 5th, Kt at Q 6th; P's at K B 3d and 4th, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at K B 8th, Q at Q B 3d; P's at K R 7th, K Kt 3d, K B 4th, Q B 2d and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

During the past week, Mr. John Pengelley, master of a scan-boat belonging to the port We have received Henry Pengelley, assisted by an active crew, succeeded in taking the enormous quantity of 480 hogsheads of pilchards in one haul. This is the largest taking known for the last forty years.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

GEORGE HENRY BOSCAWEN, second Earl of Falmouth, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron of Boscawen-Rose, in the county of Cornwall, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Hugh Steward of Wallingford, was only son of Edward, the first Earl, and fourth Viscount, and was born on the 8th July 1811. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics in 1832. Prior to succeeding to his father, he was for a short time a member of the House of Commons, having been returned for the eastern division of the county of Cornwall, in July, 1841; but his father dying in December, the same year, he inherited the Earldom and other family honours. George, second Earl of Falmouth, was a man of acknowledged taste, a lover of the fine arts, and a distinguished amateur musician. He died on the 26th ult., after a short but painful illness, at his residence, in St. James's-square. His premature demise has caused general regret. His Earldom becomes extinct by his death, but he is succeeded in his Viscountcy and Barony by his first cousin, Evelyn, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Prebendary of Canterbury, as sixth Viscount. This nobleman was born the 8th March, 1819, and married in 1848, Mary Frances Elizabeth, present Baroness Le Despencer, and has issue.

ARCHDEACON BRYMER.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Brymer died on the 19th ult. at Charlton Mackrell, at the age of fifty-five. The formation of the diocesan boards, about sixteen years ago, first brought this distinguished and amiable clergyman into public notice, when he gave to those societies the benefit of his great energy and influence. He had, however, been previously known as a staunch and wealthy supporter of Church institutions. The Archdeaconry of Bath was bestowed upon him by the Right Rev. Dr Law, the late Bishop of the diocese, on the resignation of Dr. Moysey. About the same time Mr. Brymer was presented by the Dean and Chapter to a Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

On the Bishop of Salisbury being appointed to perform the duties of the diocese of Bath, in consequence of the illness of Dr. Law, the late diocesan, Archdeacon Brymer undertook the responsible office of superintending general affairs as the "Spiritual Person" under the Bishop. Possessed of a large fortune, Archdeacon Brymer was a liberal contributor, not only to the diocesan societies and local institutions, but his name was often to be found in London charitable lists for more extended objects. His private benevolence was also very great.

The funeral of the deceased Archdeacon took place on the 25th ultimo, at Charlton Mackrell. The church bells of the city of Bath tolled mournfully during the morning, and many of the shops were partially closed.

MAJOR HUGH MONTGOMERY.

MAJOR HUGH MONTGOMERY, of the Madras Horse Artillery—a praiseworthy and able officer—held the appointment of one of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore. On the outbreaking out of the war in Burmah, he volunteered to join the army there; and he commanded a wing of the artillery at the siege of Rangoon. He was suddenly attacked with fever, and went to Calcutta, where, on the 4th of June, he died, thus closing prematurely a career which promised to be as honourable to himself as beneficial to his country. Major Montgomery was born on March 13, 1809. He was the third son of the late Sir Henry Cunningham Montgomery, Bart., of the Hall, in the county of Donegal, and brother to Sir Henry Cunningham Montgomery, the present Baronet, Secretary to the Government of Madras. The officers of the Madras Artillery have adopted measures for erecting a testimonial of respect to the late Major Montgomery, as well as to the recently deceased Major Oakes, whom they deplore as two of the ablest soldiers of their corps.

M. DE WAECHTER.

M. DE WAECHTER, the senior portrait painter of Germany, a member of the Royal Institution of Stuttgard, has just died in that place, aged 80. He was originally a pupil of the French painter David, and afterwards studied at Rome. He resided for many years at Vienna, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. When he finally came to pass the decline of his life at Stutgard, Frederick I. made him Conservator of the Royal Cabinet of Engravings, and Professor at the Beaux-Arts, which appointments he retained till his demise.

WILLS.

The will of the late Right Hon. William Edwardes, Baron Kensington, in the peerage of Ireland, late residing at Kensington-crescent, who died on the 19th ult., has just been proved in London; it was made in May last, by which he subjects the manor of Kensington, and his estates in the several counties of Middlesex, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Radnor, and in the city of London or elsewhere, with the payment of the legacies and annuitants, which are chiefly among his own family and kindred, £500 to his executor, and £100 a year to an old servant.

The will of the late Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Upton, Essex, has been proved by his son, Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., the sole executor, the personalty having been valued at £30,000. The will bears date 20th January, 1846, devising the estates in Norway amongst his seven younger sons, charged with £,500 a year for his lady, and a his interest in all other estates, real and personal, the present Baronet being left residuary legatee.

Last Sunday morning, as Mr. John Pollard, of Leighton-terrace, in Lenca shire, was strolling on the shore at Backpool, he was surprised to me t with a strange fish, which had been left on the beach by the receding tide. He went towards it, when it made an attempt to fly at him. He then called to some persons near him for assistance, and soon after was captured the monster. It was found to be a flying fish, with four wings and two feet, and measured 34 inches in length and 27 inches in breadth. Mr. Duke, of the New Inn, intends to have it preserved.

A singular capture was a few days ago effected by Mr. William Sprout, of Ambleside, in Lake Windermere. On the previous evening he had set a night line in the lake, for the purpose of catching pike, and on going early in the morning to bag his shiny game, he was not a little astonished to find a fine cormorant, or scarf, fast to one of the hooks, it having dived down in pursuit of water, and swallowed one of the small fish with which the hook was baited. The bird is now stuffed, and exhibited at the Salutation Inn, Ambleside with the mode of its curious capture appended.

FOREIGNERS IN CALIFORNIA.—By the latest advices (July 10) from California, we learn that a party of foreigners, principally Mexicans, who had been settled for some time at a place called Mariposita, and had found good diggings, had been expelled by a body of Americans, who erected the right of the foreigners to work them. The foreigners, to the number of 300 or 400, and headed by a few Frenchmen, resolved upon defending their claims, but an opposing force of 200 armed Americans among them, they deemed it prudent to retire, leaving their claims and property in possession of the Americans. Short y after they had retired a meeting was held by the Americans, at which it was resolved to expel all foreigners from the district; and the resolution was immediately carried into effect. One of the expelled, a Mexican, who had been working a claim for five months, and had erected machinery at a cost of 1300 dollars, had to abandon all to save his life.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The police of Paris have made a curious discovery, which will have, it is to be hoped, the effect of checking the London thieves. Some days since, a detective officer received information that a female of suspicious character, residing in the quarter St. Antoine, frequently received bales of various merchandise from England, which she sold at less than half the value. On a search investigation, the policeman ascertained that the woman in question was the general agent in France for the London pickpockets, and that the merchandise so thus disposed of was the fruit of their dexterity, which it was found hazardous to offer for sale in London. A large quantity of English jewellery has been found in her possession. She had been lodged in the prison of the Prefecture of Police.

A vessel of war, with a strong police force, has arrived at Clare Island, off the coast of Mayo, Ireland, once the stronghold of the celebrated Irish pirate, Grace Omalley, for the purpose of the formal possession of the island for the Law Life Insurance Company, whose property it has now become. The precautionary force was deemed necessary, as resistance was expected from the islanders, numbers of whom are, it is said, to be dispossessed, and their cottages taken down.

The French Mediterranean squadron, under the orders of Vice-Admiral La Susse, recently visited the port of Algiers. In a report to the Minister of Marine, it states that the port is already sufficiently spacious to allow of the mooring of nine men-of-war and nine steam-frigates, and that it will afford a sure refuge at all times. He adds, that if certain alterations be made, a larger number of vessels can be moored.

MARBLE STATUE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.

THIS clever work of art is from the studio of Wolf, at Rome; and is a companion statue to that of the Queen, sculptured by Gibson, also at Rome.

In classic character and delicacy of chiselling this Statue is worthy of its rank as a companion to Gibson's famous work; and, like it, it is slightly touched with delicate lines of colour on the edges of the drapery, and on the sandals. The shield bears on its centre St. George and the Dragon; and near the outer border, are dolphins. The lambrequins bear the devices of the three kingdoms, and on the centre one are the armorial bearings of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The whole figure is most exquisitely finished, and does infinite credit to the artistic knowledge and skill of its sculptor.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE *modistes* of Paris appear to have been much disappointed with the Bal de la Halle. Hopes were entertained that brilliant toilets would be worn by the *dames de la halle*—that there would be a display of curious and rich costumes; but the dresses were almost invariably in bad taste, and the *dames de la halle* of the Opéra Comique are described as preferable to those in real life. Little novelty has, therefore, been produced. Summer dress is irretrievably fixed; and autumn has not yet revealed any fresh feature. However, the closing season has brought in the Talma mantelets, with hoods. During the daytime the heat still allows light and airy dress to be worn; but the evenings are chilly, when this hooded mantelet is thrown over the shoulders. It is made of Scotch cashmere, and lined; it is cut round, rather full; and does not reach much beyond the waist. The hood should not reach below the edge of the mantelet; it is the same as the Talma mantelets of last winter, but rather shorter, made of lighter material, but quite as ample; it is trimmed with braid and velvet ribbons, or silk braid and embroidery.

We noticed, a few days ago, a charming ball-dress, quite new, and which may perhaps set the fashion for the approaching season. This dress was made of white taffeta silk, with five flounces, on which is placed a plaid ribbon with white ground, seven centimètres larger; the body (Louis XV.) is edged with a similar ribbon, with bows of which also it is trimmed down the middle, to the point of the body. All the flounces are edged with a white silk fringe, which leaves greater latitude in the choice of the ribbon for trimming the dress. Dresses are also worn of white taffeta silk, with flounces with falling heads, so as to make them large and small; they are also trimmed with slight fringe. The *casaques* or bodies of white drilling (*piqué*) are also much in vogue: they are worn with Scotch popelin petticoats, with Valencias, taffeta silk, barège, and generally of light summer stuffs. This dress, with the Talma mantelet, of which we just spoke, makes a charming toilet for the season for visiting in the country.

Bonnets have undergone no change: vegetable straw, with blonde, net, and crape, are still worn.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

MORNING DRESS.—Vegetable straw bonnet, trimmed with crape and a bunch of flowers. Taffeta mantelet, trimmed with lace; the top of the flounce is trimmed with small double frill *à la vieille* (olden fashion), like the sleeves; under-sleeves closed at the wrist. Dress of plaid taffeta, trimmed with large stripes (*Albanaises*), with patterns; which is also repeated at the extremities of the sleeves, and down the front of the body.

EVENING DRESS. Head-dress of lace and flowers, with long lappets falling on the shoulders. Dress, with body *à la Louis XV.*, trimmed with lace similar to that of the cap, as also the under pagoda sleeves. The skirt is composed of two large flounces, sprinkled with small flowers: the edges of the two flounces and the sleeves are trimmed with a large variegated garland of lively-coloured flowers.

Night-cap, with frilled bands of muslin, with knot trimmed with a small frilled flounce; as also the ribbon to fasten round the neck. Caps of lace trimmed with dark-coloured ribbon, violet, or blue, with long ends of ribbon of the same, falling very low, are also worn.

MORNING DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—CAPS AND CAZENOU.

Canezou (jacket) of white Nansouk, with mock facings trimmed with small Malines lace, which runs round the waist, closed in front by a single row of fancy buttons of malachite, gold, or diamonds. Half pagoda sleeves, trimmed with three similar buttons, and edged with the same two edges as the body.

A monument to Titian was inaugurated at Venice on the 17th ult. The civic, ecclesiastical, and military authorities were present at the ceremony. The monument represents Titian surrounded by the Fine Arts; below are figures representing the 16th and 19th centuries. The basement is adorned with five bas-reliefs, representing as many celebrated paintings of the great artist. The monument is from the chisel of the brothers Zandomeneghi.

FOUNTAIN AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIS new Fountain has lately been placed in the beautiful garden-court of the Bank of England; and in its construction, the present active Governor of the establishment, Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., has shown to the public a new principle which can be advantageously followed in all parts of London; for the column of water which is thrown from a single jet thirty feet high amongst the boughs of the two fine-t lime-trees in London, is part of an extensive system of water-works of great importance to the Bank. An Artesian well has been sunk 330 feet deep, 100 feet of which is in the chalk. This yields an unlimited supply of soft water, quite free from lime, and containing a mere trace of organic matter. The water from this well is pumped into tanks, at the top of the building, which contain 50,000 gallons, at any moment available at any part of the Bank in case of fire, besides being applicable for the general wants of this large establishment. The Fountain is connected with these tanks

FOUNTAIN AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

and the water after having been through it, is carried without any waste to the cisterns below the ground-floor of the building-court; consequently, the air is refreshed and cooled at no expense. In this matter, Mr. Hankey's fountain is of great assistance, as it shows that the New River being ninety feet above most parts of London, might throw jets of water from fifty to sixty feet high in fountains placed in different parts of London, and then be used for the supply of cisterns in lower situations. In this way a noble fountain might be placed before St. Paul's, and work perpetually without cost, and the influence which water has in cooling the air, and supplying a proper amount of moisture, cannot, in such a metropolis as London, be too highly valued.

The Fountain is placed on the site of the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stock. The last funeral which took place here was that of Jenkins, a Bank clerk, who was 7½ feet in height, and his outer coffin was 8 feet in length: he was permitted to be buried within the walls of the Bank to prevent the possibility of disinterment, on account of his unusual height.

The water is raised to the tanks in the roof by the steam-engine, which is also employed in the printing of the Bank notes and other papers of the establishment.

TROWBRIDGE GRAND HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

THE third festival of the Trowbridge Horticultural and Floral Society took place on Wednesday, the 25th ult., in a large field contiguous to the railway station, commanding a pleasing view of the new church, and close to the station of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway The doors were opened at two o'clock, when a large number of aristocratic visitors, from Wiltshire and the adjacent counties, honoured the Society by their presence. Foremost among the company were Water Long, Esq., M.P.; T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P.; James Wilson, Esq., M.P., and family; H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq., and party; Colonel Phipps, Captain Palairet, Captain Winter, Captain Meredith, John Davis, Esq., and

EVENING DRESS.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT PACKET-SHIP "BEN NEVIS."

family; John Ravenhill, Esq., Miss Waldron, and party; W. Stancomb, Esq., and party; J. Sinkin, Esq., and party; H. M. Blair, Esq., and party; W. B. Whitmarsh, Esq., the Vice-Presidents, and the Managing Committee. At half-past three, the doors were opened at the second scale of charges, when about two thousand persons, including large numbers from Warminster, Westbury, Bradford, Chippenham, and the neighbourhood, entered the grounds. At five o'clock, the admission fee was reduced to the minimum, when upwards of three thousand of the industrious classes were admitted

The appearance of the ground was very striking. The entrance gate was surmounted by a triumphal arch composed of evergreens, and surmounted by the Royal initials; flags and banners were effectively disposed in various parts of the grounds.

The flowers and plants occupied five tents, which, with others appropriated for refreshments, were dispersed throughout the ground with picturesque effect. Two brass bands were engaged, one of them formed by the sax-horns of the Shapcott family, the other composed of the Trowbridge musical corps; both of them materially contributed to the joyousness of the scene. In the evening the friends of the society dined together, and the proceedings of the day concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

The high patronage which this Society enjoys (says the *Bath Chronicle*), the value of the prizes which it offers, and the spirit with which they are thrown open to the competition of all England, has given a foremost place to its exhibitions; and the above meeting was distinguished not less by the extent of the contributions than by the number of the company which it attracted.

In point of excellence the Show was equal to anything of the kind yet witnessed in the west of England. We are compelled, by want of space, to omit the list of prizes.

Amateur and professional culture was not placed in competition. Had such been the case, the former would have borne away the prizes, many of their flowers (some specimens of heath especially, which obtained the first prize), being of remarkable beauty.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—THE "BEN NEVIS" PACKET-SHIP.

A distinguished *littérateur* of the last century, voyaging by one of the passenger ships of that day, characterised it in the bitterness of his discontent as a "dungeon"—with this disadvantage, that you could not possibly get out of it. The wonderful developments of science, in their application to the purposes of social life, are nowhere more visible than in the progress of marine architecture, and in the accommodation now afforded to these whose business or pleasure leads them "to go down to the sea in ships." There is as much difference between a packet-ship of the present time and its counterpart of twenty years ago, as between an elegant modern villa and the rude hut of a peasant. The object seems to have been, by added accommodation, and the perfecting of every arrangement, almost to make passengers forget that they are on shipboard, for it is certain that they may now sail to the Antipodes without missing one of the essential comforts of home.

We have been led into these remarks by the inspection of a noble vessel now lying in the Salthouse Dock at Liverpool, fitting out for the Australian passenger trade. She is called the *Ben Nevis*, and will form one of the White Star line of packets, consigned to Messrs. Filkington and Wilson, of Liverpool. The *Ben Nevis* is of 1420 tons register, and 2000 tons burden, and has capacity for carrying 650 passengers; but the number, we understand, will be restricted to a much less amount, for the greater comfort of the passengers who may engage. She is 180 feet in length, with 38½ feet breadth of beam. Commanding as a frigate in appearance, the *Ben Nevis* is of very handsome model, and she sits upon the water with an ease and grace that afford the happiest augury as to her sailing qualities. Her figure-head is a Highlandman in full costume, and the vessel carries on her stern the Caledonian arms. Colonially built, the *Ben Nevis* is of immense strength, and nothing seems to have been omitted, either in her build or fittings for the safety and convenience of the passengers.

With the exception of a small house in the centre, the upper or spar

TROWBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

deck presents a beautifully clear run fore and aft, and is especially free from those obstructions at the side of a vessel which often interfere so much with a promenade. The length of the house on deck is 40 feet by 16 feet; and the fire compartment of this which we enter is the cooking galley or caboose. Well protected by metal plating from the possibility of accident by fire, this apartment possesses capacity, according to the standard adopted by the Government emigration officers, to cook for 800 people. In the next compartment to the passengers' caboose, and separated by a bulk-head from the other, is the ship's cooking apparatus, through which, by doors and windows, there will always be circulating a fine current of air. And here we find some ingenious instances of the economy of space for stowage practised on board ship, for, in unconsidered corners of this small room there are pointed out a water-tank, "lookers" for bread, potatoes, coals, and the small stores of the crew, and also a stand for the "harness" cask of beef and pork. Next to the ship's caboose follow offices for the cooks, stewards, and other petty officers; and at the extreme end of the range is a "shop," or very convenient apartment for serving out food to the passengers, where the purser and his assistants have every accommodation.

Further on, and nearer to the stern, a beautiful little room has been fitted up with stained glass windows, as the ship's "hotel." At the stern on each side of the wheel-house, accommodation has been provided as a lounging-place and smoking-room. The vessel is supplied with a fire-engine and force-pump, situated in the forecastle, with a length of leather hose which could be carried to the remotest corner of the ship in case of fire; leaden pipes in connexion with the pump run right round the vessel; and by this means the cisterns, &c., are supplied with water; three pipes rising to the spar-deck from her lower hold, filling the deck cisterns with a full day's supply.

In the main saloon the berths are paneled in gold and white, the floor has a Brussels carpet, and the settees and cushions are covered with silk velvet and rich tapesty; the *coup d'œil* being much heightened by the beautiful stained glass ventilator shafts, which run from the spar-deck even into the hold. In the after saloon, which is beautifully lighted by stern windows of unusual size, the rooms are fitted up, and in this locality the captain will fix his quarters. Owing to her great breadth of beam, the berths on board the *Ben Nevis* are as commodious as those of any ship afloat. The height between decks is about seven feet, and we have now only to notice what forms the chief peculiarity and excellence of the vessel—the perfection of her lighting and ventilation. The between-decks are cheerfully light and airy; and we understand that the Government Emigration Officer has expressed his very high approval of the vessel, especially in those respects.

The *Ben Nevis* will be commanded by Captain Herron, an experienced ship-master, under whose personal superintendence she has been fitted up. She will sail, it is understood, about the 10th of September.

The screw-steam squadron, consisting of the *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Robinson; *Dauntless*, 24, Captain Halstead; *Highflyer*, 21, Captain Matson; and *Encounter*, 14, Captain Gordon, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, from their cruise in the Med terranean.

The ship *Albatross* has arrived in the Thames from Australia, with £60,000 in gold dust, 1060 tons of copper ore.

LOSS OF THE "CENTAUR"

It is with extreme regret (says the *Bengal Hurkaru*) that we have to announce the total loss of the ship *Centaur*, of Calcutta, Captain W. F. Salmon, on the coast of Arabia, about one hundred and twenty miles from Muscat. The vessel was proceeding to the port named, and had made out the land, when, during a fog at midnight of the 13th and 14th of May, the current carried her on to a reef near Ras-el-Kubba. As she hung by the bows only she would probably have been got off; but the Arabs came on board in great numbers, and plundered the crew to desist from their endeavours to extricate her, plundered the ship and all on board her, of course, and finally, it appears, set her on fire. Captain Salmon is a steady and intelligent young man, a careful navigator, and well acquainted with the coast, so that we feel assured no blame attaches to him.

The *Centaur* had a valuable cargo on board, including about 1600 chests of Indigo for Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah We trust that the British Indian Government will not allow this outrage committed by the Bedouins to pass unnoticed. Two of the war vessels of the Indian Navy might be very usefully employed in improving their views of the rights of property. If the Imaum of Muscat has no influence over them, he cannot object to his allies inflicting the chastisement which they deserve.

Captain Salmon, with his officers and crew, proceeded in the Imaum's ship *Artemise* towards the scene of the wreck, but the Arabian man-of-war made such little progress against strong head winds that the commander deemed it expedient to bear away and return to Muscat. While proceeding down the coast, information was received that the pirates had burnt the wrecked vessel, and this intelligence subsequently received official confirmation.

Captain Salmon has published an interesting narrative of the accident, and of the circumstances by which it was attended, wherein he minutely details the treachery of the Arabs, their threatening with daggers in their hands, and the seizure of the ship. "The vessel," says the narrative, "up to this time (about 9 A.M.) made no water, but they now took the sounding rod from the carpenter, and cut the line in pieces. They now set to work pumdering in earnest, but before commencing, one whom they called Raschid stood upon the rail, and called out '*Allah Akbar!*" the rest all responded. The cry was taken up on the bench, and after being told by Rashid to begin, they went to work heartily. All the chests belonging to the lascars and passengers were broken up, and the contents thrown into the boats, and any one who secured a better prize than others, was set upon, and in his turn plundered. Daggers were drawn and several were wounded, and the deck in many places was dyed with blood. The deck plunder being disposed of, they now held another consultation, the purport of which was, whether to kill us at once or wait till night. Our better star prevailed, and we were left till evening, when the same time they would commence upon the cabin, which they had hitherto refrained from entering. I stood at the larboard door for a minute or two, trying to persuade them not to enter, as there was a woman (the wife of a Mahometan priest, one of the passengers) and her children in one of the cabins, but it was of no avail. Down went doors and venetians, and in less than five minutes every side cabin was broken open. The poor woman had to run out half naked, the brutes having taken some of her clothes off. My room being locked by Rashid to a panel and entered The chronometers were saved by being passed up through the quarter gallery window, by some of the lascars, and also the barometer; my drawers were nearly smashed to atoms, and all the chests broken open. My papers, letters, &c., were lying strewed about the deck. Money, sextant, quadrant, pistols, &c., all gone.

"The appearance of the ship was totally changed: brass rails gone, the front of the poop beaten in, the cabin clock covered with the stuffing of our beds and couches, which they had torn piece to piece for money. There were, I suppose, about 250 on board perhaps more—yelling and shouting like madmen. Affairs were getting desperate; and three more large boats were bearing down upon us full of men; but I hoped that these might make a diversion in our favour, as we could hardly be worse off, and they could only do as they had promised—kill us. I therefore had a consultation with the chief mate, and we came to the conclusion that it was useless our staying on board to be killed, as by getting to Muscat we could perhaps obtain assistance and in all probability save the ship and great part of the cargo. I therefore went to the head Sheik, and begg d him to allow us to leave with our long boat and cutter (the gig they stole early in the day) and to order his people not to molest us while we were in readiness. After a long palaver he consented, and we prepared to get our boat out, when a boat came alongside from the three boats before mentioned, and I offered the Nacoda 100 dollars to take us to Muscat, where he was bound. The wounded and children and six of the crew were put into the cutter and sent off to the bugalow, and returned and took some more men and some provisions. Chief and third mates went in the jolly-boat, into which I managed to throw several books from the stern windows. At 1.30, having seen all out of the ship, I left in the cutter, with the syrang, cassaub, and my servant, and went on board one of the bagalows. * * * * * * *

"On Saturday, May 15, anchored at Soor, and were visited by Syed bin Abdullah, sheik of Soor, and Hamood bin Ali, the Resident, sent here from the Court of the Imaum. They condoled with me in my misfortune, and requested me to tell them in what manner they could assist me. With many thanks for their kindness, I begged of them to go

(*Continued on page 192.*)

SEASON OF 1852 AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE sixth season was completed on Wednesday, the 1st of September, the theatre having been opened on Saturday, March 27th. It is now the moment to review the doings of the campaign, to compare the performances with the promises of the prospectus, and to pronounce whether the establishment has been true to the principle on which it was formed in 1847—that of progress in lyric art. No less than five new operas were promised, namely, the position of Rossini's "Count Ory," Donizetti's "Martiri," Weber's "Oberon," and Spohr's "Faust;" and, *mirabile dictu*, a new work by M. Jullien. In addition to the familiar names of Grisi and Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mademoselle Zerr, Mademoselle Bertrandi, Masanni, Coti, Mdlle. Bellini, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Formès, Tagliafico, Rommi, Polonini, Stigelli, Mei, Soldi, Rache, Gregorio, and Marini, the *débuts* of Mdme. Jullienne, Mdme. Gazzaniga, Mdme Médori, Mdlle. Segum; Signor Bartolini from Belgium; Herr Ander, of Germany; M. Gueymard, of France; Signor Negrini and Signor Galvani, of Italy, were promised. Subsequent notices informed the astonished amateurs that the services of Mdl.e. Wagner were exclusively engaged for the Royal Italian Opera, although her name was in Mr Lumley's prospectus; that Mdme. Bosio, from the Havannah, had been secured; and that Signor Dalle Aste, a German basso, had been equally inscribed in the list of the Royal Italian Opera *troupe*.

To the initiated in opera matters, it was obvious from the array of new works and of new *artistes*, that the working out of the scheme would be impracticable. When it isurged that the subscribers can have no reason to complain of hearing so many new singers, a fallacy is involved, as the effect of the excess is to prevent the hearing of the best *artistes* in their best parts. Between the pledges in the prospectus and their fulfilment there exists a very large balance against the management. Mdme. Gazzaniga, Madame Médori, and Madame Viardot have not been heard. Mdlle Wagner and Signor Dalle Aste, although their names stand in the bills, have not been behind the foot-lights; the reason of the non-appearance of the Hanoverian *prima donna* is to be found in our law reports; the vanishing of the German basso, has ever remained a mystery, like the non-coming of Gazzaniga. Madame Médori has been reserved for the spring season, and, unfortunate have been the new singers. The four new tenors, Ander, Galvani, Gueymard, and Negrini, have all been failures: although Gueymard is unquestionably no ordinary artist. But the "Juive" did not draw, and the French tenor was the first to disappear completely.

We dissent entirely from the verdict of our amateur audiences as regards this masterly production, and we are vexed to find that London is the only European capital that has not accepted "La Juive;" at the same time, we are convinced that the "forcing system," as was resorted to with "Pietro il Grande," will make the paying public support what it dislikes and repudiates. The "Martiri" made the reputation of Madame Jullienne and increased the fame of Tamberlik, but the opera was a financial failure; and "Faust," the production of which has been the only really honourable achievement of the direction this year, as regards novelties, although sustained by the presence of its unquestionably gifted composer, failed to attract houses. *Beaucoup de bruit, point de fruit*, was the result of the "Pietro il Grande." Thus has been the capital offence of the directors. The Royal Italian Opera, whatever may have been the private motives of the originators, was brought before the public as an art question; it must stand or fall by its banner; its existence would be as much an imposition as an injustice, if the theatre were not the focus of high art. It has become the most startling difficulties on the strength of this principle, although its creation was declared to be the dream of a madman, so insurmountable were considered to be the impediments. To introduce, therefore, a new opera, by a composer, whose reputation was only acquired by dance-music, at promenade concerts and public gardens, was to tell the musical public that success was not to be looked for from creative genius, but from monstrous achievements in spectacle, and eccentric vocal and instrumental effects. The independent amateur at once resented this insult to their understandings; and if "Pietro il Grande" has been kept in the bills after excisions of the first night, it is a patent fact that it has been so maintained for considerations totally irrespective of art and of public opinion.

There have been twenty-one operas performed this season. We subjoin the titles and the names of the composers, with the number of times each work has been given:—

	Times.		Times.
DONIZETTI.		ROSSINI.	
"Maria di Rohan"	2	"William Tell"	4
* "Martiri"	5	"Il Barbiere"	1
"Lucrezia Borgia"	5	"Otello"	1
"Elisir d'Amore"	2	BELLINI.	
"Anna Bolena"	1	"Sonnambula"	1
"Lucia"	1	"Norma"	2
VERDI.		"Puritani"	5
"Ernani"	1	JULLIEN.	
SPOHR.		** "Pietro Il Grande"	4
* "Faust"	4	MOZART.	
HALEVY.		"Il Flauto Magico"	3
"La Juive"	2	"Don Giovanni"	1
MEYERBEER.		Times.	
"Les Huguenots"		11	
"Robert le Diable"		3	
"Le Prophète"		9	

The works marked thus * were novelties. As regards the selections from operas we find that the third and fourth acts of "I Martiri" were given five times, and the fourth and fifth once; the second and third acts of "William Tell" once, the first act of "Norma" twice, the first and second acts of "Roberto" twice, the first act of "Il Barbiere" once, and the prologue from "Lucrezia" once. There have been 68 representations, of which 46 were on subscription nights, which were completed last Saturday; 19 extra Thursdays, and three at reduced prices—last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. There were two morning concerts, May 21st and June 2d (Mrs. Anderson) Of the 68 performances, it will be seen that the works of Meyerbeer occupy the lion's share in the returns, his name being more than one-third of the nights in the bills. And there can be no doubt that this proportion would have been infinitely larger but for the uncertainty of Mario's voice, and the non-appearance of Madame Viardot, whose absence from the cast of the "Prophète" was a serious drawback. The precarious condition of Mario's organ had a curious effect in restoring the popularity of the operas of the modern Italian school. The musical public with that rapid promotion which now distinguishes its patronage, found that the famed tenor and the glorious *prima donna* were much more to be relied upon in the "Puritani" and in the "Lucrezia" than in the "Huguenots" and "Prophète," and hence the very large receipts which attended the revivals of the masterpieces of Bellini and Donizetti. Ronconi's histrionic genius in the "Lucrezia" also materially aided its attraction. This prince of baritones has attained the highest popularity this season by his loyal and artistic feeling.

The new company was quite inadequate for the duties. A presentable *seconda donna* has been another article of deficiency. Madame Jullienne is a highly useful acquisition. Marini's return, has been of essential value to divide and relieve the basso parts with Formès. Mdlle. Anna Zerr's engagement, and that of Madame Bosio, were managerial mistakes while Mdlle. Castellan is on the establishment. The only advantage accruing from Mdlle. Zerr was that she had the high F for the *Queen of Night* Grisi and Mario have maintained their supremacy in popular esteem, although the voice and execution of both *artistes* have not been up to the mark this season. In every point of view, the *Fêtes* of Grisi is to be regretted. Tamberlik's lasting powers point him out as the legitimate hero of Meyerbeer's operas; sooner or later the public must hear him in *Raoul*, and in *Jean of Leyden*, as well as in *Arnoldo* and *Eleazar*, as well as in *Polyeucte* and *Otello:* when that epoch arises, let the public be prepared for sensations more thrilling than even those they have yet experienced from this truly great tenor.

Piatti and Bottesini were added to Costa's orchestra this season. The artistic zeal and intelligence of the musical director have insured the continuance of those magnificent performances, which have deservedly won for the Royal Italian Opera its great name.

We have gen rally indicated that the wisdom between profuse expenditure and effective outlay has not been observed this year, and that the directors, consequently, running on the side of surplus, have made the subscribers the sufferers; we have stigmatised the folly of risking the high character of the establishment by entering into a contest as regards the very uncalled for; and we have warned the directors of the peril they encounter of drawing down ridicule, and something worse, on their proceedings, by producing works of musical acrobats, whose grotesque gyrations should be confined to their own peculiar localities. Truth must be the basis of art-discussion; and it is because we know that we speak the sentiments of the great majority of the influential sub-cribers of the Royal Italian Opera, and because we believe that we are faithful echoes of public opinion, we frankly point out the errors and excesses of the present season. On the other hand, let us cheerfully pay a tribute to the liberality of the management in the exquisite *mise en scène* of each work; let us acknowledge with pleasure the admirable administrative arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the visitors; and, finally, let us rather strive to dwell on the glories of many gorgeous representations of masterpieces, than to recollect exhibitions and shortcomings which proved how soon a world-wide distinction may be compromised by a policy not sincerely based on art-progress.

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The opening of this house on Saturday may be said appropriately to have inaugurated the dramatic season. Advantage has been taken of the recess to re-paint, re-paper, re-gild, and re-drapery the interior of the theatre, which now presents a very cheerful and attractive appearance. The play selected for the occasion was Macklin's "Man of the World," in which Mr. Phelps sustained his favourite part of *Sir Pertinax* with his usual power and breadth of delineation and of colour. On Monday he ventured on the character of *Hotspur*, Mr. Barrett enacting *Falstaff* with considerable unction. The entire tragedy was finely interpreted, and with such well-regulated attention to the fitness of the parts with the performers, as to make it difficult to select any one for special commendation. To Mr. Robinson, who played *Prince Hal*, a word, however, is due. A more pleasing representative of the character we have never witnessed.

On Wednesday a play seldom acted was revived, Shakspeare's "All's Well that Ends Well." The mere announcement was calculated to excite great curiosity. It is one of those perilous adventures which, on this stage, have furnished the most remarkable successes. There are more than one difficulty, too, in the plot; but these appertain rather to the story than the treatment. The rude accidents of the tale are judiciously kept in the background; and the slight indiscretions in dialogue have been judiciously and skilfully weeded by the management. The general style of the drama is calm and dignified poetry; and this was well observed by the actors, who contented themselves with a smooth utterance of the verse, which enabled the meaning to reach the mind of the aud tor without misinterpretation. The natural interest of the play thus rose scene by scene, and exercised a quiet influence which was perfectly delightful. Notwithstanding its obvious crudities, "All's Well that Ends Well" is still a gem at this theatre, is one of the most pleasing of plays, and will have a decided run. The heroine was beautifully sustained by Miss Cooper, who gave to the soliloquies of *Helena* a careful elocution, and was throughout elegant in her attitudes. Her acting was nothing in the shape of rant or mannerism, and these, within their due limits, are capable of charming expression. Mrs. Ternan, also, as the *Countess*, came well off, and spoke and acted with proper dignity. But the feature of the evening was the *Parolles* of Mr. Phelps, whose nervous temperament well expressed the comic uneasiness of the braggart, whose tongue outruns his thoughts and deeds, even sometimes its words, which it has to borrow from others' mouths. The continual propelling of his arms was as curious as it was artistic and provocative of mirth. In the affair of the drum he was admirable; and, in the scene of the exposure, acted with an aptitude which realised the situation most thoroughly. The success of the experiment will, no doubt, give rise to amended criticism on this play, the elements of which have been much mistaken. It only remains to add that the performance was illustrated by some very picturesque scenery, and that the *mise en scène* was in excellent taste. The revival is altogether highly creditable to the management.

OLYMPIC.

"The Master-Passion" is the name of a comedy, in two acts, produced on Wednesday. It is a play devoted to the passion of love; in the persons of *Randolph Buscoyne* (Mr. W. Farren, jun.), and *Mildred Austead* (Mrs. W. Lacy), who is perversely destined by her parents for *Caleb Thomas* (Mr. Hoskins), whose jealousy is at last made to set the lady at liberty. The part of the father, *Jacob Austead*, is performed by Mr. Farren himself, and the display of his parental feelings gives great force and interest to the second act. The piece was perfectly successful.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Russell is again in London; and at this theatre, on Monday, repeated his lectures on the "Far West," "Negro Life," and the "Slave Trade," with the usual *mélange* of dramatic singing and narrative description; on which he delivered himself with striking effect. His performances on the pianoforte were also executed with unwonted emphasis; and throughout, we may add, that we never saw Mr. Russell in greater force. The diorama was in excellent condition, and all went off exceedingly well. The audience was numerous and respectable.

ASHLEY'S.

On Monday the *début* of the "American Wonders" took place. Mdlle Ella bounded into the ring, and executed with ease, confidence, and grace, the leaps over the star-spangled banner. Entirely different in style was young Ashley with his bounding steed May-fly. The various feats of strength and agility which he accomplishes during the flying of his horse over high gates and balloons of fire, are really astonishing. The performances were greeted with enthusiastic plaudits. The Brothers Segrist continue to excite general admiration.

MARYLEBONE.

This house opened on Monday, with its interior repaired and re-decorated in very superior style, presenting an effect at once elegant and rich. The performances were of the melodramatic cast, consisting of "Alice May," "The Shower Bath," and "Margaret's Ghost." The scenery, which is painted by Messrs. Feinheulet and Rogers, was finely executed and brilliantly coloured. The house was numerously attended, and the performances were all apparently satisfactory to the audience, who were warm in their admiration of the new embellishments, both on and off the stage.

SEYNE'S DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—At the City of London Institute, on Monday, a dramatic entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. Nelson Seyne. The pieces, which were played in appropriate costume, were selected from "Othello" and "Calayros." The comedy of "Charles the Second" was also performed. The musical portion was entrusted to the Printers' Dramatic Society, who always acquit themselves with credit. The farce of "State Secrets" concluded the performances. During the evening, Ingoldsby's "Lay of St. Cloud" was well recited by Mr. Henry Thomas.

The Rajah of Coorg, accompanied by his two wives, and attended by his suite, visited the Colosseum and Cyclorama last week. The party were evidently much gratified with their visit. It was rather a novel sight to see them traversing the saloon, covered with umbrellas, veiling their beauty from the eye of the other visitors. The Rajah, before retiring, desired his interpreter to express his sense of the attention paid to him.

THE AFRICAN OPERA COMPANY.—At the Strand Theatre, under the management of Mr. Donaldson, the importer of the original Ethiopian serenaders at the St. James's Theatre, a new company of vocalists commenced on Monday, having the advantage of the genuine "bones," Pell, whose whimsicalities alone would go far to sustain this class of entertainment. The singers vocal ly excel ently, and their pictures of negro life are animated.

DEATH OF J. K. CHAPMAN, ESQ.—This gentleman, who was known as the proprietor and manager of the *Sunday Times*, expired on Thursday, from dropsy, after a long and painful illness, leaving a large family to lament his loss. John Kemble Chapman was the son of Mr. Chapman, for many years a member of the Covent-Garden Company, the original *Rebecca Gomar* in Sir H. R. Bishop's opera of "The Maid and the Mon." The late Mr. Chapman was married to Miss A. Price, the vocalist, sister of Mrs. C. Kean.

WALKING ON THE CEILING.—An extract from the *Wolcott Standard*, Wayne county, United States, says, that on Saturday afternoon it was discovered that Sands, a circumstances, would, amongst other things, walk across the ceiling with his feet upwards and his head downwards, by means of a scientific apparatus appended to his feet. The experiment was successfully made by Mr. Sands, and the audience went away perfectly satisfied with what they had seen, all except one person, who said Mr Sands could not perform the feat out of the circus. Mr. Sands offered to exhibit the same performance in any place where a ceiling having a smooth surface of sufficient strength to sustain the weight could be obtained. The large room in the town-hall was selected. Mr. Sands repaired to the hall, and commenced his antipodal performance over the ceiling at an elevation of eighteen feet from the floor. He had proceeded several steps, and was in the act of returning, when a large portion of the plaster gave way, and he was precipitated to the floor beneath. Mr. Sands was taken up speedless. His neck was broken by the fall, and death ensued instantly.

ACCORDING to the Greek journals the malady in the Corinth grapes has been so extensive that the yield of the year will only be 13,000,000 lb., instead of 52,000,000 lb., as it has heretofore averaged; and that of the Ionian Islands will be 10,000,000 lb., instead of 35,000,000 lb.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—An important and rather remarkable inquiry has been proceeding at Rickmansworth during the past week, under the direction of the Court of Chancery and 14 and 15 Vic., for dissolving the National Land Company and Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and for winding-up its affairs, properties, and buildings, the principal estates connected with which are situate at Charlestown, or Herringsgate, three miles from Rickmansworth, at Minster Lovell, near Witney; at Redmarley, near Tewkesbury, and at Lowlands and Snig's End, near Gloucester. The estate called O'Connorville, though not the most extensive, was one of the earliest located, and was purchased in 1846, and was parcelled out into allotments, upon the experimental plan of enabling its occupants, "by means of the reproductive and co-operative principle, and by moderate industry, to live in comparative comfort and independence," on two or three acres of and, and at the same time to form the nucleus of a political propaganda for promoting the exploded six points of the charter. In the attainment of both these objects, the experiment, as the present inquiry goes to show, has proved a signal delusion; the occupants of the estate being, more or less, in embarrassment, and the projector of the plan, as is well known, in a state of mental aberration. The sittings to inquire into the subject have been held at the Swan Hotel, before Mr. W. Goodchap, one of the official assignees of the Court of Chancery, assisted by Mr. Roxburgh, as receiver and assessor; Mr. John Tucker, of the firm of Tucker and Adams, and Mr. Woodthorpe, surveyor and architect. Mr. C. Roche, of the firm of Symons and Roche, represented the allottees, or occupants, who attended very numerously. The matter stated that on 11th April, 1846, it was notified to the shareholders by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, that he had purchased the O'Connorville estate, consisting of 130 acres, for £2344, subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, conveyed by T. Ayres and J. Margetson, but the title-deed of which was now retained by W. F. Roberts, solicitor, of Manchester, on the ground of alleged lien. Soon after a ballot for two, three, and four acres respectively, took place among those members of the company who had paid £2 10s. deposits, being the value of one lare in the company. The members who became located were principally mechanics or weavers, totally unacquainted with agricultural pursuits, from Stockport, Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and Wigan. The two acre ballot-lots, including building one share had allotted them a house, two acres of land, and £15; the three-acre members, a house, three acres, and £22 10s.; and the four-acre members of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. In this way the 100 acres were parcelled out, two acres being set apart for the school at the head of the estate. The members entered on their locations on the 1st May, 1847. Some are still in possession; others have been ejected. During the period they occupied they received and money, cultivation money, and bushels of wheat. Some sold their right of location, which latter was of the average value of from £30 to £100. In some cases distresses were levied on the goods, chattels, and trade implements of the allottees, and the sale of effects continued until the Act of Parliament for winding up this and other estates in a similar portion was obtained, and which, amongst other things, is the object of the inquiry to determine and adjust. The allottees, in their sworn examinations, have proved their title to the allotments, and the amount of back rent to be paid by them will have to be determined.

THREATENING LETTERS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER.—At Bow-street police-office, on Saturday, John Arond, a foreigner, apparently about 30 years of age, of good appearance and dress, was charged before Mr. Henry with writing and sending threatening letters to the Earl of Malmesbury, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The letters, which were in the German language, were received at the Foreign-office on the 19th of July last, and was to the following effect:—" My Lord,—Recollect the affair of 1812. I mean the affair of Bellingham and Perceval. John Arond has been in London 18 months upsetting for redress, but it has not been obtained for him. One of her Majesty's Ministers will have to seal the case with his blood in the lobby of the House of Commons. John Arond can only have his due. He wants nothing but fair play. Arond's own inquiry which had been made into the circumstances, it appeared that Arond was a person who had made a great variety of charges against the several Consuls of her Majesty in the East, and some of which pronounced had taken place upon the subject, showing them to be groundless. The defendant had requested to have a similar letter inserted in the Illustrated London News, on the 8th of August, and, upon being refused, wrote the following day to insist upon its insertion. Evidence having been given to show the above effect, the defendant made a long statement which it was quite impossible to comprehend, from his excited manner and incoherent language, and which was declared to complain that the English Consuls in Syria and elsewhere had combined to confiscate his property, and rob him of his wife and children. He had been a great sufferer, but he denied that he ever meant to shoot the Foreign Secretary, or any one else. He did not write the letters, but some one had used his name. A Mr. Abraham wrote them. He could not write such letters for a thousand pounds. He wanted his injuries to be made public in the newspapers.—The magistrate bade him to enter into his own recognizances of £100, and to find two sureties of £50 to keep the peace for 12 months.—The prisoner was committed, in default, and an order was given for the police to retain his papers, &c., pending his enjoyment of his terms of imprisonment.

SAD AFFAIR.—A young Austrian, who called himself Francesco Thropier, evidently an assumed name (who had been remanded from a previous day), was brought up at the Manslon-house police-office, charged with having attempted to drown himself by leaping into the Thames. The prisoner, soon after he had been rescued from his perilous position, stated that his step to destroy himself was caused by his having no money, being deprived, as he had been, of his books, which were to him into a table, and abandoned by his parents because of his conversion to Christianity, he could be only relieved through an acquaintance in the community. A gentleman deposited £100, and to find two sureties of £50 to keep the peace for 12 months.—The prisoner was committed, in default, and an order was given for the police to retain his papers, &c., pending his enjoyment of his terms of imprisonment.

SAD AFFAIR.—A young Austrian, who called himself Francesco Thropier, evidently an assumed name (who had been remanded from a previous day), was brought up at the Mansion

MR. NICKLIN. MR. WELSH. MR. ADIE. MR. GREEN.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the first balloon ascent for scientific objects, under the direction of the Kew Committee of the Council of the British Association. The ascent took place at Vauxhall Gardens, on the 17th ult., and the second of the series, on Friday (last week), at 44 minutes past 4 P.M., from Vauxhall, under very favourable circumstances of wind, weather, and freedom from cloud. Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin were, as before, the aëronauts, under the guidance of Mr. Green. Various re-arrangements and adaptations of the instruments had been found desirable by the experience of the first ascent. The descent took place with great ease at Latimer, near Boxmoor, at 7.35 P.M., the balloon not having travelled more than 25 miles in two hours fifty-one minutes; the rate in the previous ascent having been about 40 miles an hour. The greatest height attained was about 19,200 feet; the temperature of the air being 7 degrees Fahrenheit, or 25 degrees below the freezing point. One of the dew points was 17 degrees below zero. Clouds were not seen above the aëronauts, although cumuli were observed around, below the level of the balloon. No difficulty of breathing was experienced. Air was brought down from the greatest height in tubes previously exhausted, for future analysis.

Previous to the first ascent the two experimentalists, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, together with Mr. Green, the aëronaut, and Mr. Adie, of 386, Strand, the maker of the instruments taken up in the balloon, were daguerréotyped by Mr. Mayall, which has enabled our artist to engrave the group, in illustration of this memorable ascent.

GRAND ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

We learn by accounts received *viâ* Malta, that on the night of the 26th Aug., during the celebration of the *centinaja*, or every hundredth anniversary of St. Agata, the patron saint of the town of Catania, Mount Ætna became suddenly convulsed, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the past forty years; and fears were entertained that, from the northerly direction which the lava took, the neighbouring villages of Zafarana and Giarre have very seriously suffered, if not, perhaps, have been utterly destroyed.

An English party from Malta, who were visiting Catania for the *festa*, happened to be ascending the mountain at the time, and, contrary to the advice of the guides, persisted in their journey, notwithstanding the premonitory signs of the approaching event. One of the party thus narrates what was witnessed:—

The party consisted of Capt. Hallett, R.N., Mrs. Hallett, two Misses Sarkey, the Hon. Lieut. Finch of the 68th Light Infantry, and Lieut. Ravenhill, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by their muleteers, and the usual Sicilian guides. They took their departure late at night from Nicolosi, so as to insure reaching the summit of the mountain by daybreak, in order to enjoy the grandeur of the scene at that particular hour. As they proceeded the wind rose so violently that the guides, fearing some mishap, recommended them to retrace their steps; but the intrepid party, unwilling to be baulked in their intentions, persisted in proceeding. Soon afterwards the wind increased, and the mountain began to shake like a giant arising from his slumber. All of a sudden, when the party was in a narrow pass, mules and riders, male and female, conductors and guides, were precipitated to the ground by an awful blast, and lay rolling over and over among cinders and ashes; whilst at a spot called Colossi, scarcely one hundred yards distant from the party, the mountain opened, and burst out with terrific violence, the wind keeping pace, and apparently struggling which should roar the loudest. Crawling under a projecting block of lava, the formation of a former eruption, they huddled together for protection from the piercingly cold blast and clouds of acutely sharp dust. The eruption commenced at about two A.M. The flames issued in widely-spread sheets from the summit; but by far the most fearful eruption took place at the foot of the cone, at a spot called the Crater Colossi. This explosion caused the mountain to heave and rock, and the liquid lava flowed over from the boiling gulf beneath; minor craters opening from time to time, and forming a grand junction, from which huge masses were thrown up amidst fire and smoke. Fortunately for the party, the wind blew from them towards the crater, or they must have been inevitably suffocated by the sulphureous fumes; and, as it was, each moment threatened to be their last. After daybreak, when another terrific explosion and outbreak shook the lofty mountain to its very centre, the party left their retreat, and made their way with difficulty back to Nicolosi. For several days previously torrents of rain had descended, and passengers from Messina, from the French steamer, which had arrived at Malta on the morning of the 28th, report that the volcano was still in activity during the night of the 24th, and no doubt dreadful ravages will result.

(*Continued from page* 190.)

down to the wreck and endeavour to stop the plundering, which they promised to do, and then took leave, assuring me that they would leave Soor immediately after the afternoon prayers. Left Soor in the evening, and anchored at Kalhat next day, as we were in want of water. On Wednesday, May 19, we all arrived safely at Muscat and were received with great kindness and hospitality. I shall ever remember with feelings of deepest gratitude the great kindness and attention shown to me by his Highness Syed Syed, the Imaum, and also by Major Hamerton, the British Consul. His Highness hearing of our arrival, sent his Vizier many times to know what assistance we required. With many thanks to his Highness for his condescension and generosity, I asked for one of his men-of-war to proceed in down to the wreck. Orders were sent to prepare the *Artémise* for sea. Our crew were all sent on board her, and our passengers on board the *Faize Allum*, with provisions and money. The next morning I called on his Highness to thank him for his goodness. He said that he hoped I bowed with resignation to the will of the Almighty, who was afflicting me for his own good purposes. He told me that he had placed the sloop of war *Artémise* entirely at my disposal, every one on board being under my orders, and that he had written to the Sheik of Soor to supply me with any number of boats that I required. He also sent a guard of twenty-five sepoys to protect us when at the wreck. After again thanking him, I took leave and returned to the Consulate, and found that his Highness had sent a bolt of black broad cloth and twelve pieces of fine shirting to make clothes for my officers and myself. The *Artémise* was lying with topmasts down at four in the morning, and by 8 P.M. that night was all a-taunto, sails bent, water, &c., on board, and at nine was unmoored, hauled outside, and reported ready."

THE SHIP "CENTAUR," OF CALCUTTA, LOST ON THE COAST OF ARABIA.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 4, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 578.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

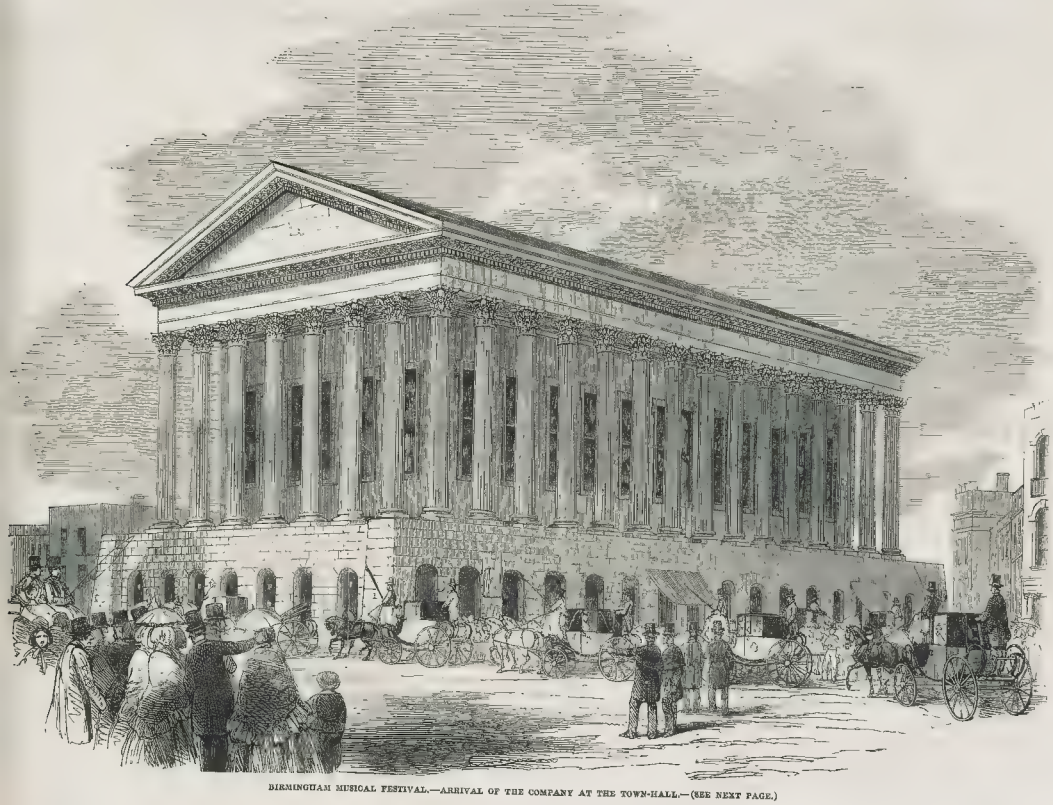
FREE LIBRARIES OR FREE LITERATURE?

MANCHESTER is ambitious, and wishes to excel in other things than in the acquisition of wealth. She is not contented with being great, populous, enterprising, industrious, and thriving; but desires to be known for her love of literature and the arts, and her generous encouragement of them. Her wealthy citizens, engrossed as they are in trade and manufactures, are anxious to set a good example. They have shown that the pursuits of worldly gain do not necessarily shut the mind against elegant accomplishments and refined tastes. If cotton and gold be good, books are as good as either. If it be right that the multitude should toil not alone for their daily bread, but for present wealth or future independance, it is right that in the hours of their leisure and relaxation, they should cultivate and improve their understandings by the wisdom and the wit, the history and the philosophy, the poetry and the science of the past and of the present. So say the people of Manchester, and when an idea takes possession of them, these shrewd and hard-headed men generally work it out to a successful issue. This has been testified before now by the debates of our Senate, and in the history of our time, and has been testified again by the establishment of the great Free Library—the first, but most certainly not the last institution of its kind.

The public inauguration of that library, graced as it was by the presence and co-operation of some of the most eminent authors of our day, is an event which may well excite reflection, both among those who love, and those who live by, literature; the first class reckoned by millions, the second by hundreds, if not by thousands. Upon that interesting occasion the readers and the makers of books were both represented. They stood face to face, and shook hands with each other. Manchester, the great and wealthy city, declared, with pomp, circumstance, and emphasis, that she fully appreciated the uses and the blessings of good books, and desired to extend them to all classes of her people. She acknowledged literature to be a power in the commonwealth, although the commonwealth practically denies it; and the wielders of that power stood by and applauded the sentiment. Among those men, representing in the most effective and brilliant manner the literary genius of our time, were several, and those among the most distinguished, who went to Manchester, not to aid in the establishment of a Manchester Library, but to gather money for the support and endowment of an institution of a very different class. Sir John Potter and the men of Manchester had succeeded in their object. Their institution was formed. The building was built, the books were bought, and the city of Manchester had voluntarily taxed itself to support it. But the object to be attained by Sir Edward Lytton, Mr. Charles Dickens, and the other friends of the GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART had not arrived at the same happy culmination. Their institution is to do for literary men, what Manchester, with all its patronage, were it a thousand times greater, cannot perform; it is to elevate the position, not in the first place, of the readers, but of the makers of books; and by thus improving the character and extending the usefulness of the literature of the present age, to include the work of Manchester in its own.

If we are to judge, however, by the speeches made on this occasion, Manchester intends to do little or nothing in this sense. The object of Manchester is the books and not the authors. She has got her library, and taxed herself to support it as it stands; but, by a strange omission in the act of Parliament under which the Free Library has become the public property of the district, Manchester has no power except by voluntary contribution to increase, by the purchase of new books, the library which she has established. In so far the living authors of Great Britain will receive but a barren tribute of applause from the commercial city. The object of those who desire to establish the GUILD OF LITERATURE, and who gave the powerful support of their presence, their sympathy, and their speeches to the Free Library, gains nothing from Manchester. Yet Manchester and its people desire, we cannot doubt, not simply to do honour to the literary character, but to make the profession of literature as self-supporting, as honourable, and as certain as any other pursuit or calling to which able and conscientious men can devote themselves. But how, it may be asked, can Manchester do this? What prevents literature from taking its rank as a profession equal to Law, to Medicine, and to Divinity? and why should Manchester or any other place be called upon to aid in so establishing it?

We shall endeavour briefly to answer these questions, and to



BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—ARRIVAL OF THE COMPANY AT THE TOWN-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

show what Manchester, which has done so much, can yet do—not alone for books, but for those who make them—not alone for literature in the abstract, but for the literary men without whom we should have no literature except the literature of the past.

We say nothing more at present of the "Guild of Literature," because most of the objects in view of its promoters are objects which are to be achieved more by literary than mechanical means, and which can be achieved more by literary than mechanical means, and which can be achieved more by literary men themselves than by the public, but shall confine ourselves to those objects which the literary men who support the Guild, as well as literary men generally, have some right to demand public assistance in obtaining. The resolution which was proposed at Manchester by Mr. Charles Dickens, expressed a hope that the books made available to the people by means of a free library would "prove a source of pleasure and improvement in the cottages, the garrets, and the cellars of the poorest of our people." No doubt they will; but if so, it surely becomes a matter of importance to Manchester and other large cities, and to the State and the Government, that the class of men without whom contemporary literature could not exist, should have fair play in the exercise of their calling. If they are public benefactors, the public ought not to impede them in their vocation. If they render the State a service by educating the popular mind, and by keeping alive the sacred flame of patriotism and virtue, the State, even if it did not recognise, honour, and reward them, should at least refrain from taxing their industry. Many persons are of opinion that the State should not only honour, when living, the great authors, whose names in foreign nations are synonymous with the literary glories of their country—but that it should honour them substantially by employment, or by provision for their old age. On the lower ground of commercial justice, the State, if wise, should, we think, treat them with as much consideration as the producers of any other kind of commodities, which help to make up the sum of national wealth. And here it is that the aid of Manchester, and of the lovers and readers of books generally could be of such service to them. A book, though it treats of mental and spiritual things, is a physical substance. It exists, and can be felt and handled and weighed and packed like any other article of merchandise. It is true that there may be an evil in excessive trade; and Lord Shaftesbury calls excessive trade a "whirlpool." The State has taken good care, that in this "whirlpool," if such it be, no author shall be overwhelmed. Lest he should trade to excess, the Government that does not tax the material upon which a painter paints, or a sculptor chisels, or a violinist performs, taxes the paper, without which his book could not exist;—unless, perchance, some revolution in taste and in manufacture should enable him to print upon thin sheets of metal, or some other commodity, as yet unknown to the exciseman. If, under the present system an author be wiser than his age, and publishes a book too great and good for popular appreciation or comprehension, and sells but one copy, he must pay to the Government a tax upon the one copy that he does, and upon the nine hundred and ninety-nine that he does not, sell. As every book must be made known to the world, before the world will purchase or encourage it, the author is taxed for publicity, and is impeded in advertising it. We would ask the clear-sighted folk of Manchester how the production of cotton goods would answer, if such a system were in operation with them? and, as sensible men of business, how long they would endure it?

In an age when free libraries have become necessary, when the love of books is daily spreading wider and wider in society, the business of literature is as much a legitimate business as any other. It, indeed, becomes a question whether, instead of going to a free library to borrow, the working-man and the cottager, as well as the poorer portions of the middle classes, would not purchase books, if justice were in this respect done to their producers. With an international copyright, and untaxed paper and advertisements, the literary genius of this age would find its money reward from the public of its own and other states. It would cease, to a great extent, to be in distress and its difficulties, and would be at well paid by the sale of its commodities as the manufacturers of Manchester in the production and sale of theirs. Expensive books do not suit the multitude of readers. Books must be made cheap ere they can be made accessible to the cottage or the workshop. By all means let our towns and cities have their free libraries; but, at the same time, let us have free literature. The two objects are so far from being incompatible, that the second in reality includes all the advantages of the first, with many others of its own.

The "million" require cheap books as well as cheap bread. If they cannot get cheap good books they will have cheap bad ones. If publishers cannot produce new books at a cheap rate and to pay the authors a copyright, which would not amount to more than the paper duty, they will pay the paper duty upon old books, on which there is no copyright, and leaving the living author to starve, or to change his vocation for the "diggings," or the street-crossings, will carry on a trade in reprints, or in that inferior literature unworthy of the name, which degrades instead of elevates the people. To this result neither Manchester nor any other great city can be indifferent.

It is in contemplation to have a time-ball put up on a prominent spot on the South Foreland, near Dover, which will act simultaneously with the time-ball at the Observatory at Greenwich, and in the Bristol Channel, regulated by its falling by the electric current, will enable all the vessels within ten miles distance, and in the Downs, to have their chronometers corrected to a second. It is also contemplated to fire a large gun simultaneously with the ball falling, the smoke field being the agent in foggy weather.

A few days since a thunder-storm broke over the village of Bucyle-Long (Ayrshire), in France. The lightning struck the steeple, and tore off a number of the slates and part of the woodwork. The pendulum of the clock was also broken. The storm first afterwards entered the church, where it split a number of the panels and the door through which it found egress.

Two persons are now in Carlisle Infirmary having each the tendon Achilles completely severed. The one, a Scotchman, while shearing, sustained the injury from the sickle of a man reaping behind her; the other, a lad, while walking along with a spade over his shoulder, accidentally let the implement drop, and falling behind him, it totally severed the tendon Achilles just above his shoe.

The import of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending the 1st of September, 1852, was 176,329 bushels wheat, 2087 bags ditto, 41,752 barrels flour, 1156 sacks ditto, 761 bags sago flour, 51,533 bushels Indian corn, 1923 bags ditto, 500 barrels corn meal, 31,400 bushels oats, 25 080 bushels barley, 3926 bushels beans, 57 bags peas, 13 boxes cheese.

The Rev. R. Rothwell, rector of Sefton, who succeeded his father in 1801, and is now upwards of 80 years of age, has, during the whole period of his ministry, annually mowed a meadow belonging to the rectory with his own hands. His task for the present year was finished a few days ago, being the 51st time of his performance of the same work.

About two months ago, an a belonging to Mr. Worn, of Gedney, Lincolnshire, was bitten by a mad dog. It lately became very restless, and so to steer, that he could not, feeling convinced that it was attacked with hydrophobia, had him shot. [illegible] was in the immediate with the ass, and he is bitten by it. [illegible] also killed.

A [illegible] recently [illegible] John Dale, aged 19, as an share-broker's clerk, [illegible] from Manchester, charged with having transferred [illegible] and obtaining money to a large amount. He is twenty [illegible] of age, but older in appearance. He was seen at Dover the day after [illegible] from Manchester, with three boxes and a leather portmanteau. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

John Lanaway, 15 years of age, servant of Mrs. Pearson, a butcher, in Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, a few evenings ago died suddenly from the effects of one of two [illegible] on each [illegible] butcher, [illegible] resulting in the same [illegible]. The [illegible] deceased [illegible] of the brain. [illegible] coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Clarke, who was thereupon arrested, but subsequently liberated on bail for his re-appearance.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Friday.

The great triennial gathering will terminate this morning, with the performance of Handel's "Samson," with Costa's accompaniments. In point of artistic interest, the meeting has been unsurpassed by any preceding festival. It marks an epoch in the history of art-progress. The plans of the managers have been large and comprehensive, and their designs have been carried out with the intelligence, zeal, spirit, and liberality which have distinguished the doings of the Birmingham amateurs since they commenced the festival for the purposes of "godlike charity." If the admirable institution, the General Hospital in this town, has benefitted financially by the festivals, the cause of music in this country has immensely gained by the triennial assemblage of the greatest artists, vocal and instrumental, to execute the finest works, sacred and secular, of the masterminds of every age and country. Acting upon the principles of the original founders, the present committee have been signally successful in the schemes of the morning and evening entertainments. In securing the services of Costa, a guarantee was at once afforded to the musical public, that the orchestra and chorus would be on the largest and most efficient scale, and the result has proved that at no former period have there been such magnificent readings of oratorio and opera as during the current week. The orchestra was arranged by the conductor in a most novel manner; the platform for the principal singers was lowered and extended further into the hall, and this gain of space enabled him to concentrate the instrumentalists, to procure the proper blending of tone; whilst making the inner parts stand out more clearly than heretofore, the voices were heard more distinctly through the monster mass of brass, wood, and percussion, collected for the meeting. There were 150 players: 28 first violins, 26 second violins, 18 violas, 18 violoncelles, and 17 double-basses—107 stringed in all, the wind and percussion counting for 33. The conductor's seat formed the apex of the orchestra; on each side of him the principal vocalists were ranged; immediately in his front were Sainton, Blagrove, Lucas, Howell, Hatton, Piatti, Bottesini, Westrop, and Watkins; to the left of Costa were the first violins; to his right, the second; in the centre were the violas, with the flutes, oboes, clarionets, bassoons; and above were the harps, trombones, opheoleide, &c. At the very back, or rather summit of the orchestral phalanx, twenty double-basses and violoncelles, ten on each side, were located—Chipp with his colossal drums occupying the centre of gravity. Below Chipp, in a hollow, the organist (Mr Stimpson) was seated, at the keys of the gigantic organ, and his view of the conductor was obtained in a looking glass, over the key-board. The soprano (80) and tenors (30) were on the left of the conductor; and the altos (61) contraltos (20) and basses (63) to his right. The entire orchestra, piled up to the ceiling, with the vast organ in the centre, and extending down to the body of the Hall, had a most imposing appearance. With the entire company standing up for the National Anthem (in which Viardot, Castellan, Misses Dolby and Williams, Lockey, and Formès took part), the effect was startling, and will not be easily forgotten.

THE MORNING PERFORMANCES.

In our weekly record of matters musical, it is no easy task to condense into a summary within our prescribed limits the points of paramount interest connected with the various performances. However tempting the inducement to enter into full details, we must confine ourselves to general impressions and results, rather than to the elaborate analysis of the execution of each programme. The morning attractions at the Town-Hall were the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn on Tuesday; the "Christus" of the same composer, his motett, "Ave Maria," Dr. Wesley's anthem, "The Wilderness," and Haydn's "Creation," on the Wednesday; Handel's immortal oratorio, "The Messiah," yesterday; and his "Samson" this day. Fine as have been the readings of "Elijah" at former meetings, under the direction of the gifted and lamented composer, as well as of Costa, there is but one opinion, that the present interpretation has never been approached in closeness and brilliancy. The overture and under-current of orchestration throughout the work were masterly readings, as well as the most highly-finished specimens of the perfection to which orchestral playing has been carried since Costa has been organising our modern bands. And most assuredly at no other place in the world than at this festival, could such matchless execution be heard. The Birmingham amateurs have the incalculable advantage of the training of our London orchestras; they consentute in the week's meeting the excellences of our Philharmonic Society, our Sacred Harmonic Society, and our Royal Italian Opera. Free from favouritism, exempt from oligusm, having no local interests to serve, art alone becomes the banner of the committee, and they have thus the power to pick out everything that is good and great in choral and orchestral talent. Amongst the leading *artistes*, certainly here and there a mediocrity, perhaps an impostor, an inferiority, and possibly a pretender, may have found their way here; but it is to the aggregate we must look, as we must with justice regard the *ensemble* of the interpretation, rather than dwell on slips and flaws of trifling import. With such stupendous performances as we have this week heard, we could no more think of testing times of oratorios by the metronome, than we should think of examining a beautiful picture with a microscope. He must indeed be made of strange stuff who could have listened to Tuesday's rendering of the "Elijah" without sensations of an overwhelming nature. The "Thanks be to God!" at the end of the first part, will be the recollection of a musical existence: the heroic breathing of the composer's art was caught by the executants with an impetuosity and fiery exultation worthy of his genius. Under the wand of the enchanter the most intricate mechanism became clear, intelligible, and marvellously exciting. The double quartet, sung by Mdlle. Castellan, Mrs. Bull, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Weiss, and Smythson; the Baal choruses; the quartet, "Cast thy burden," given by Castellan, Miss Williams, Lockey, and Weiss; the trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Mdme. C. Novello, Misses Williams and Dolby (re-demanded); the quartet, "Holy! holy!" led off by Mdme. Novello; the chorus, "He, watching over Israel," can only be referred to. Amongst the solo gems must be noted the air "Woe unto them," sung by Mr. Lockey, and the "Queen," sung by Viardot, who has returned, with her voice in the finest condition, and with her musical genius more palpably developed than ever. She created a profound sensation by her noble reading and classic conception of the "Queen" music. The "Hear ye Israel" of Madame Novello displayed her superb voice; and the "O rest in the Lord" of Miss Dolby was marked with its deep pathos. Mr. Lockey and Mr. Sims Reeves divided with honour the tenor part. Madame Castellan was allotted the score of the Widow; and Herr Formès had all the music of the Prophet, his best displays therein being in the second part. From the "Elijah" we must pass to the "Christus." It will produce little surprise to state that the fragments of this unfinished oratorio produced little effect on Wednesday's auditory. How could it be otherwise? The piece consists of two sections—the one treating of the adoration of the wise men of the East, and the other of the accusation before Pilate. There are no connecting links. The recitatives, chiefly for the tenor and the choristers are brief, some of them even to abrupt-ness. It is impossible to tell what were the intentions of Mendelssohn for these fugitive scenes; and we are quite certain, that if Providence had spared his life, he would have re-written some portions, in which his ideas from "Paulus" and "Elijah" are too manifestly reposted. Still the hand of the master cannot err, even in mistakes in certain situations. The choristers "He stirreth up the Jews," and "We have a sacred law," especially the latter, are dramatically graphic; but the gem is in the lament, "Daughters of Zion, weep," and an andante in three-four time, a most lovely and heart-touching strain, in which the pizzicato of the stringed accompaniment has the most enchanting effect. A Bach chorale concludes the fragments. Mdme. Clara Novello had a single bit of recitative in Mr. Sims Reeves, who took great pains in the tenor recitatives; but with him were associated Weiss and Formès in the trio. Although not strictly in place, mention may be here made of the splendid execution of the "Walpurgis Night," at Tuesday's concert. It made a great impression. The rolling violoncello passages, and those for the horns in the overture, were capitally done. Miss Williams sang the air in D minor of the old woman; Mr. Lockey and Mr. Weiss had the tenor and bass [illegible]. The chorus of Druid Guards, "Disperse, disperse," and the wondrous chorus in G minor of the grotesque goblins, so replete with supernatural fancies, were executed with surprising skill. On the whole the "Walpurgis Night," with its bold, striking, and singular passages of descriptive writing, was never before so well done and so thoroughly relished. Returning to the morning programme of Wednesday, the "Christus" was preceded by Mendelssohn's motett, "Ave Maria," given with English words, under the title of the "Saviour of Sinners." This was an early work (Op. 23) of the composer, full of devotional feeling, and thoroughly ecclesiastical—it might be added, Gregorian in character. Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Weiss, and Formès, joined in the choral singing; an organ accompaniment played by Mr. Stimpson sustained by the double-basses, went with the voices, but the great instrument did not speak in the best tune on this occasion. Dr. Westley's anthem, "The Wilderness," directed by himself, followed the "Christus;" the texts are from Isaiah xxxv, verses 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10; but, whether it arose from the want of control of the composer over the singer and band, or from the innate dryness of his ideas, the anthem seemed to be wild and incoherent, and the part-writing to be unvocal and uninteresting. The "Creation" terminated a long morning's selection on Wednesday; Mdme. Novello, Mdme. Castellan, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès being assigned the solos. In the "Messiah" the same singers sang, with the addition of the Misses Dolby and Williams, and Signor Tamberlik, who had the recitative "He that dwelleth," and the air "Thou shalt break them"—the culminating and electrifying points of which are peculiarly adapted to the energetic and powerful style of the Italian tenor. In the "Samson," Mdme. C. Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès have the solos, Madame Viardot singing the air, "Ye sons of Israel," in the first part. At Monday's rehearsal of this oratorio, the reception of this great singer by the orchestra was most rapturous; and after she had sung the lament of *Micah*, her noble declamation was the theme of unanimous admiration. It is to be regretted that her share in the oratorios has been so limited, having only been assigned but few pieces in "Elijah" and "Samson;" but the genius of the singer has not the less been displayed, and appreciated by admiring audiences at the festival.

We must not omit to mention, amongst the signs of the times, that the recitative, "Thus saith the Lord," and the air, "But who may abide," usually sung by a basso in the "Messiah," have been restored to the contralto, for which Handel wrote them; and that Miss Dolby was not wanting in declamatory fire for the train of beautiful modulations in the air.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

In the programmes of the three evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the great feature of novelty has been the use made of the entire chorus and band in connected pieces, and *finales* from grand operas. Thus, there have been the famed *finale* from Rossini's "Mosè" (Zora), beginning with "Mi manca la voce," sung by Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Tamberlik, Belletti, Polonini, and Lockey; the "Ah! non temer," from Spohr's "Last Judgment," given by Tamberlik; the Market Fryer and Battle Cry, from Auber's "Masaniello;" the massive "Possentii numi," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," so finely sung by Herr Formès; the *finale* of the oath of the Cantons, from Rossini's "William Tell;" the grand tenor scene of *Arnoldo*, from the same opera, as well as the trio in which Tamberlik electrifies his audience, and the *finale* from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," with Signor Belletti. When it is added, that the madrigal by Festa, "Down in a flowery vale," Beethoven's choral sympathy, No 9, and the *finale* from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Lorely," were included in the schemes, it will be seen that the concerts assumed unusual importance and interest. The "Lorely" *finale* will inspire regret that the composer did not live to complete the opera. It is thoroughly dramatic, and it is needless to add that the supernatural machinery is in Mendelssohn's happiest vein. The subject is the invocation of the Rhine spirits by *Leonora* to aid her, to revenge herself on her faithless swain. The *scena* taxes the powers of the *prima donna* to the highest extent—Madame Clara Novello's organ is especially adapted for the music. The choral symphony was, of course, a special item at this meeting, and no means had been neglected by Costa to secure a poetic and accurate interpretation of its enormous intricacies, vocal as well as instrumental. The adagio in B flat was the climax of passionate colouring, and effects were elicited in the pizzicato passages as delicious as they were novel. The breaks and surprises in the opening allegro and finale were executed with unfailing certainty, and strained as are the voices in the concluding choral movement, there was no stoppage or compliention, and the entire symphony was gone through with an intensity, and with an artistic feeling pervading the execution of every part, worthy of the composer. To enumerate the overtures, "William Tell," of Rossini; "Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "Jessonda," of Spohr;" "Zampa," of Herold; and to specify the "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart, will suffice to afford a notion of the grand musical treat. The overture-score of the "William Tell" was like the rush of the players in the allegro, it was a veritable *tornado*. Barret, Pratten, T. Harper, Lucas, and Piatti rendered good service, it may be readily imagined. The "William Tell" concertante duo, for violoncello and double-bass, by the contra-basso solo of Bottesini, drew delicious *entremets* in the instrumental banquet. To describe singly the individual displays of the solo singers would fill a volume: the selections were those in which the artists have acquired distinction, and have been many a time and oft lauded in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A festival without a "scene" would be a departure from all our notions of artistic susceptibility. One, therefore, took place on Tuesday night, in consequence of an accident to Mdlle. Zerr's toilette having prevented her being in time to sing a duo from "Lucia" with Mr. Sims Reeves. A bad reputation in this instance caused the blame to be ascribed where it was not due; and Mr. Sims Reeves, on coming forward to sing the "Cujus animam" was sibilated, as if he, the tenor, had been exhibiting "nasty airs." He retired indignant, very naturally, and Mr. Costa had to make an oration declaratory of the innocence of Mr. Sims Reeves as to the public disappointment. He was, therefore, much cheered on his return to the orchestra. He has been singing finely, and striving to please the public, never loth to recognise an artist's conscientious exertions. Our English singers generally have maintained a most honourable position at the meeting; but some speculations as to the fame acquired in town, and that acquired in the provinces, in respect to singers generally, must be reserved to a future period.

The general financial results are not yet known, but they are favourable, and are beyond expectation. Lord Leigh, the president, has been unusual in his attendance, and the nobility and gentry of the adjacent counties have mustered in great force. The weather has been variable, but on the whole propitious. The makers-ers have been extort-onate, as usual; and the railway companies, especially the North-Western and Midland, very liberal in their arrangements.

MADAME PARISH ALVARS.—This celebrated *harpiste* left this country for St. Petersburgh, on the 2d instant, in consequence of an invitation from the directors of the Imperial Court of Russia.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday the tragedy of "Lear" was reproduced, Mr. Phelps performing the character with remarkable pathos, and a stronger hold on the sympathies of the audience than on former occasions. There were, indeed, some touches of feeling which were well entitled to be regarded as "fine issues," eliminated from a "fine spirit." There was much that went to the heart. No doubt the tragedy will be frequently performed during the season.

HAYMARKET.

The very objectionable drama of "Jack Sheppard" was re-produced on Monday, at this theatre. The version played is that of Mr. Buckstone to which the Lord Chamberlain has limited his license—a course which has produced some jealousy in dramatic circles.

RICHMOND.

The engagements of Miss Edith Heraud at this theatre terminated on Wednesday, when she performed the character of *Parthenia* in Mrs. Lovell's exquisite play of "Ingomar." Miss Heraud's manner of acting this part is quite original, and charmingly exhibits the girlhood of the heroine—an attribute strangely omitted by previous impersonators—but which, nevertheless, greatly adds to the fascination of the performance. In consequence of the success experienced, the theatre has been kept open every night—a circumstance of rare occurrence for many years past. Miss Heraud's characters have been *Anne* in the "Hunch back," the *Lady of Lyons*, *Juliet*, *Lady Macbeth*, *The Wife*, *Julie de Mortemar*, and *Portia*; in each of which she was much admired; but most of all in that of *Marianna*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President proceeds on his tour to the south on Tuesday next, the 14th instant—a day earlier than he had at first proposed. The route, as originally laid, was as follows:—Arrival at Nevers from Paris on the 15th; departure on the 16th from Nevers to Moulins; 17th, Moulins to Roanne; 18th, Roanne to St. Etienne; 19th, St. Etienne to Lyons; 20th, rest at Lyons; 21st, Lyons to Grenoble; 22d, rest at Grenoble; 23d, Grenoble to Valence; 24th, Valence to Avignon; 25th, Avignon to Marseilles; 26th, rest at Marseilles; 27th, Marseilles to Toulon; 28th, rest at Toulon; 29th, Toulon to Aix; 30th, Aix to Nimes; 1st of October, Nimes to Montpellier; 2d Montpellier to Narbonne; 3d, Narbonne to Carcassonne; 4th, Carcassonne to Toulouse; 5th, rest at Toulouse; 6th, Toulouse to Agen; 7th, Agen to Bordeaux; 8th and 9th, rest at Bordeaux; 10th, Bordeaux to Angoulême; 11th, Angoulême to Rochefort; 12th, Rochefort to la Rochelle; 13th, la Rochelle to Niort; 14th, Niort to Poitiers; 15th, Poitiers to Tours; 16th, Tours to Paris. There will be no deviation from this itinerary beyond the departure from Paris by one day earlier, for the purpose of including, as the first place to be visited in his tour, the city of Bourges; a deputation of the inhabitants, and a resolution of the Council-General, having requested that honour. The Municipal Council of Bruges has voted a sum of 10,000f. to defray the expenses of the reception. The Prince will take up his residence at the palace of the Archbishop, which is stated to be one of the largest and finest in France. The National Guards are being organised and armed with all possible haste, in order that they may be reviewed by him and receive their eagles. All the other cities and towns situate on the route of the Prince President are actively engaged in preparations for his reception. He will enter Nevers in an open carriage, and proceed directly to the Cathedral. After assisting at a *Te Deum*, he will repair to the Prefecture, amidst a double line of National Guards and soldiers, old military men of the Empire, boatmen, wood floaters, &c., who will afterwards defile before him. The entire population of the Nièvre, and of the neighbouring districts of the Cher, are expected at Nevers to salute the Prince on his passage. At Moulins the same activity in the preparations is observed. A battalion of infantry and 120 gendarmes are commanded to perform duty there during the stay of the Prince. At Lyons the Municipal Commission has placed a sum of 60,000f. at the disposal of the Prefect, to provide for his reception. The inauguration of the equestrian statue of the Emperor, a sham battle, and the siege of the fort of La Vitriolerie, a general review of the army of Lyons, a ball at the grand theatre, and a brilliant illumination, are to be the principal episodes of the *fête*. The reception of the nephew of the Emperor in the Isère will be most enthusiastic, if we are to judge from the agitation and the preparations in progress. The inhabitants of Grenoble, it is said, intend to present him with the keys of the gates of their city, as they did Napoleon in 1815 on his way from the island of Elba. The Council-General has added 50000f. to the 25,000f. already voted by the Municipality. At Avignon the preparatory works are proceeding with activity in the new Hotel de Ville, which is to be sumptuously decorated.

The Council-General of the Department of the Vendée, in compliance with the wishes of the population, has granted a sum of 10,000f. for the erection, on the principal square of Napoleon Vendée, of an equestrian statue of the Emperor Napoleon, its founder. The municipality, moreover, has voted for the purpose an unlimited credit, to complete the erection of the monument, should it not be covered by the private subscriptions.

Petitions for the re-establishment of the Empire, signed by 15,000 inhabitants of the department of the Cantal, have been forwarded to the Senate.

General St. Arnaud (the Minister of War), in a circular to general officers commanding divisions, informs them that, after the general inspection of 1853, infantry captains will be required to satisfy the inspecting general of their capacity to command three companies in battle before they can be promoted to the rank of field officers. The Minister of War dwells upon the subject as one of great importance. It appears that many officers, on receiving the epaulets of a *chef d'escadron* find themselves on horseback for the first time in their lives, and their lamentable ignorance of equitation has led to ridiculous scenes Orders have been given that the riding schools of cavalry regiments shall be opened at all convenient times to such infantry officers as may be designated by the colonels of their regiments. Another circular also has been addressed by the Minister to the generals of division, calling upon them strictly to enforce the decree made in 1843, to the effect that no officer in the army be allowed to marry unless the lady shall possess an income 1200 francs a year in her own right.

The *Débats* countenances a statement, which had been circulated by a Dutch paper, of the recall of the French Minister from Holland, in consequence of the rejection, by the Dutch Government, of the copyright treaty; but the *Independance Belge* of Wednesday denies, in the most positive manner, that the French Minister had been recalled, stating that he had merely returned to Paris for a short time, on leave of absence. It adds, that the falsehood was propagated to serve a speculation on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

M. de Maupas, the Minister of General Police, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments, the purport of which is to insist that, in all cases of condemned persons (whether political offenders or not) who have been liberated on condition of being under surveillance, no change of residence shall be permitted to them without the personal sanction of the Prefect. That of a Sous-Prefect, Maire, or Commissaire de Police, will not be recognised by the Minister, who lays it down, moreover, that, even by the Prefect, no permission shall be given except he shall have previously satisfied himself that there is reasonable ground for the change of residence.

General Haynau has left Paris for Germany.

Dispatches from French Guiana of the 24th July represent that penal colony as going on satisfactorily.

A dispute, it is said, has arisen between the French Minister in Mexico and the Government of that country, arising out of two French people being married by the French Consul, for which the bridegroom had been condemned to four years' imprisonment by the judge of the Orizaba. Redress had been demanded for this outrage, which was not only refused, but the decision of the bench vindicated.

UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence received this week from New York is dated August 28th.

The British Minister at Washington had proposed, under instructions from his Government, to negotiate an international copyright, similar to that recently concluded between England and France. He was desirous to secure for British authors the privilege of copyright for their books, and thus control their publication and sale in the United States. President Fillmore had signified his willingness to enter upon such a negotiation, and the subject was under consideration.

The President had transmitted to the Senate a message containing correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Peruvian Minister on the Lobos Islands and guano question. The Secretary, in this correspondence, argues the right of the United States to go there for guano, but official proceeding in the matter, he says, is suspended. The President had given instructions to the American Minister at Lima that orders be given to the naval force there to prevent any collision until a further examination into the state of the case. No countenance was to be given to the authors of enterprises undertaking to defend themselves.

A disgraceful personal dispute had occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington, out of which it was expected a duel would ensue. The words "liar" and "falsehood" were very freely bandied between two or three members.

The Senate Committee have reported that Mexico must fulfil the Garay grant for a railway across Tehuantepec, which Mexico has refused to do.

Congress had passed a bill for the better security of life in steamers.

We have again to record a steamboat accident attended with the loss of life. A telegraph communication, dated St. Louis, August 29, says that the steamer *Franklin* burst her boiler the previous morning, six miles below that city. Thirty persons were scalded, nine killed, and six were missing.

On the Erie Railroad a train had been precipitated down a twenty-feet embankment, killing a fireman, and severely injuring some of the passengers.

Cholera has again made its appearance in Victoria, in Texas.

An German ball in Lexington-street, Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., a riot occurred, and a German named Potts was killed by a pistol shot. Others were badly wounded.

There were upwards of 300 persons lost by the collision of the steamers *Atlantic* and *Ogdensburg*, which we noticed last week.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec on the 19th ult., when the Hon. J. S. Macdonald was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assemb y.

From Mexico we learn that the Mexican insurgents had captured Guadalcazar.

Captain Stevens and 56 soldiers have been massacred by Camanche Indians, near Texas.

WEST INDIES.

Advices to the 11th of August, from Jamaica, mention that there was a large emigration, particularly of overseers of estates, going on to Australia. The House of Assembly was to meet on the 7th inst.

There is a total absence of news in the accounts from this and the other West India islands.

From Havannah, in the Spanish island of Cuba, we learn that an extensive organisation for the invasion of Cuba from the United States was said to have been discovered in the latter country, called "The order of the Lone Star," numbering 15,000 members. Several bodies were daily thrown into prisons that have been untenanted for twenty years—the most loathsome dungeons were put in requisition to accommodate those persons who were deemed the most refractory. Proclamations continued to be issued from a secret press that baffles all the ingenuity of the police to discover. The consequence is that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the Government, and many innocent people are made to suffer. Almost every Creole familyis under the surveillance of the police. Female privacy is disregarded, and altogether a very unhappy state of affairs reigns in Havannah. The city is shrouded in gloom. Yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox prevail to a great extent, and almost every ship in the harbour had some cases of the fever. Out of one company of 120 soldiers 110 had died, and in a chain-gang of 109 there died 100.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The last intelligence from the Cape is of the same unsatisfactory character as the advices have almost invariably been for the last eighteen months. The Kaffir war, in fact, appears interminable. The accounts for the month ending Aug. 3—the day on which the mail screw steamer left the Cape—disclose the same unvarying dismal tale as hitherto, of cattle-lifting, fruitless encounters, and bootless bloodshed, on both sides, without the most remote prospect appearing of an end to those dreary scenes, which only serve to depress and disgust the minds of the Europeans, whether soldiers or colonists, who are engaged in them. The only skirmish worthy of notice took place in the Waterkloof on July 24, when Colonel Buller, with a party of Rifles, attacked the Kaffirs, whom he had lured from their stronghold by a feigned retreat. Upwards of one hundred of the enemy were slain, and only three of our troops were wounded, and one killed.

A proclamation which had been issued by General Cathcart on July 1, and an explanatory circular of July 20, in reference to it, throws considerable light on the dubious state of colonial feeling relative to the war, which the policy of the Imperial Government has engendered. The proclamation calls for the assistance of every man capable of bearing arms against the enemy; and the circular states, in explanation, that all that General Cathcart required was a deputation of all the fighting men who can really come to represent the district, and for those who cannot come to assists those who can. He insists on this help. The mother country, he says, has sacrificed much life and treasure, while its only real advantage was the possession of the seaport of Simon's Bay. The protection of certain colonists who settled on the frontier thirty years since might be considered an obligation, but such obligations have their limits. This must, probably, be the last Kaffir war carried on at the cost of the British Government. The object of his intended expedition, General Cathcart goes on to say, was twofold—first, to test the willingness of the colonists; and, secondly, if they came forward, to demonstrate to the Kaffirs that, independently of the Imperial force, there was sufficient strength in the colony to chastise the enemy, should he again attack the frontier. If he (the General) found the colonists unwilling, he had ample force to cross the Kei and vindicate the national honour, but this would convince the world that the colonists were deficient in their former energy, and their chief opponent, Kreli, would ever after hold them in contempt. After returning from the expedition beyond the Kei, he says, it will be his duty to report to the Home Government if the colonists had not rendered him proper support; in that case, he will probably be ordered to withdraw his army, when his parting recommendation to them would be to keep less sheep and oxen, and more shepherds and herdsmen; for wild men and wild beasts would soon recover their ancient sovereignty in the Fish River and Zuurberg, and the colonists will not be able to drive them out as their fathers did in the olden time.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The *Durham Advertiser* says—"That it is not generally known that, after the death of Bishop Van Mildert, who was the last Prince Palatine of Durham and Earl of Sadberge, those titles devolved on the Crown by the act of Parliament which deprived the Bishops of Durham of their temporal dignities and privileges; her most Gracious Majesty is, therefore, the first Sovereign of this realm who has borne the titles of Princess Palatine of Durham and Countess of Sadberge."

The Chapter of St. Paul's have appointed the Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers as their Proctor in the ensuing Convocation.

The restoration of Sir James Thornhill's cupola and dome, we are informed, has been determined on by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—His Lordship the Bishop of London, on leaving the Palace at Armagh on Saturday last, where he had been some time on a visit with his Grace the Lord Primate, was presented with a complimentary address by the Dean and Chapter of Armagh, which the right rev. prelate acknowledged with expressions of gratitude.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Tuesday evening two pieces of plate, of beautiful workmanship, consisting of a tea-pot and cream-jug, were presented on behalf of a large number of the leading inhabitants of St. Philip's, Stepney, to the Rev. James Bonwell. The inscription on the larger piece ran thus:—"Presented to the Rev. James James Bonwell, M.A., incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, by his congregation, in token of their admiration of his talents, and in gratitude for his ministerial labours."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, RADCLIFF.—A portion of the panelling inside of this church having been recently removed, two stone coffins were discovered, containing the skeletons of a man and a woman, supposed to be those of the founder and his wife.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. G. S. Bull, rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, from some of the junior members of that congregation; the Rev. M. Gweetz, curate of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, from his parishioners, on his resignation; the Rev. John Brownlow, of Corn-street Chapel, Bath, from his congregation, on his departure; the Rev. John Hoyda, from the congregations of Asbarn, Fenwick, and Moss, Yorkshire; the Rev. Matthew Robinson, on his resignation of the charge of the Episcopal Chapel at Dunkerque.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. Cookson, to Kirkbythorpe, Westmoreland; the Rev. H. S. Savory, to Camelzy, Somerset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. J. Hopkins, to Oakton, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of North Walsham, Norfolk, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich, has been collated to the place and dignity of an honorary canon in the cathedral church of Norwich, with a stall annexed. Patron—the Bishop of Norwich.

By the *Hellespont*, Cape mail steamer, we are advised of the arrival of the *Queen of the South*, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th June, being 38 days from England, and 12 from Ascension, to the Cape; and of the *Lady Jocelyn* at St. Vincents, on the 25h August, 16 days from England.

Richard Cross, the bankrupt of Southampton, who absconded from his creditors, taking with him a large quantity of jewellery and watches, and who left Plymouth on the 30th July in the *Queen of the South*, was secured at Cape Town, in consequence of intelligence taken out by the *Hellespont* steamer, which arrived only five hours before. Cross, alias Talbot, has come home in the *Hellespont*, in charge of Mr. John Ledger, belonging to the A division of the detective force.

From an experiment made this week, it appears that telegraph despatches can be transmitted from Paris to Vienna, *viâ* the Strasburg Railway, in about an hour. The closing prices of the Vienna Stock Exchange were sent off a few days ago at three o'clock, and reached Paris at five, after being detained at Strasburg nearly an hour.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES.

THE Museum of Ornamental Manufactures, formed in connexion with the Department of Practical Art, and of which the nucleus was exhibited in February last, having been enriched by of several important additions, and entirely re-arranged, was opened for the use of students and manufacturers, and for the inspection of the public generally on Monday last, at the temporary offices of the Department at Marlborough House. The interests of this infant school of taste have always been most warmly and graciously supported by her Majesty, who, in addition to several gifts of importance in various branches of art, has consecrated to lend a choice collection of lace and Sevres china—the latter intended to assist in carrying out a course of instruction in the ceramic art, under Mr. Simpson, a gentleman of long experience in this peculiar department, and who originally came from the potteries. The collection of Sèvres china belonging to her Majesty was originally formed, or completed, by George IV., and comprises the choicest *morceaux* which adorned the palace of Versailles previous to the breaking out of the first French Revolution. All the objects are of the most costly character, some of the larger vases being estimated to be worth £1000 a piece; and in that being probably not by any means over-rated, seeing that they individually employed the highest resources of chemical science in the composition and treatment of the material, combined with the first artistic skill in the modelling and designing. The lace exhibited by her Majesty is of unique magnificence, and will be examined with delight and interest by all who appreciate the properties of this elegant material.

The articles are classified for the present in six groups, viz.:—1, woven; 2, metal; 3, ceramic or pottery; 4, glass; 5, furniture; and 6, various. The catalogue, besides giving the description of each article, maker's name, price, &c., contains, generally, critical observations, more or less extended, upon the peculiar merits of the work in question, whether as to the processes employed in its production, or the taste displayed in its design. In order still further to illustrate the subject, and to inculcate the doctrines of right and wrong in matters of manufactural taste, according to the notions of directors of the department, a seventh group has been formed, of "Examples of False Principles in Decoration," and which are exposed *in terrorem* in an ante room, with the sentence of condemnation affixed to each. Many of these examples, and of the observations attached to them are very suggestive; but as it is our intention to illustrate this interesting exhibition upon another occasion, we shall reserve until then the further observations upon the subject.

PROPOSED CRYSTAL PALACE AT PARIS.—Notice of the formation of a company for the proposed Crystal Palace at Paris was posted on Monday in the London Stock Exchange. The capital is to be 13,000,000f. or £520,000, in 130,000 shares of £4 each, of which a small proportion are to be allotted in England. The concession for the building is granted to Messrs. Ardoin and Co., for 50 years, and embraces a minimum guarantee from the Government of dividends of 4 per cent., after the payment of all expenses, including a provision for a sinking-fund. The building is to be devoted to general purposes of exhibition, both national and universal.

AN INGENIOUS GOLD-DIGGING INVENTION.—A south country contemporary describes a very ingenious instrument, denominated "The Combination Gold-digging Tool." By the adaptation of its parts to one common handle, which changes in their position, it may be converted into a shovel, pick, scraper, axe, or crow-bar. The cost is considerably less than that of the large assortment of tools the gold-digger is now compelled to carry with him.

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.—Oscar, King of Sweden, has sent an address to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, accompanied by one of the diplomas of honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This is, he says, the first instance of such a distinction having been conferred upon any person in his country. In his address, which, in highly laudatory terms, recognises the order of Freemasonry as "at once ancient and grand," he assures his brethren that he "observes with the utmost attention the march of events in the masonic world." The Masonic Lodge of Ulster also purpose investing the Monarch with honorary membership.

A Paris cabman was recently arrested on suspicion, while offering for sale a certain amount of Spanish stock at a money changer's in the Palais Royal. The man subsequently confessed that it was part of a sum of 150,000 francs in Spanish stock which he had found some time before in his cab, and had appropriated. He also admitted that he had already sold part of the stock, and had been living a life of laziness and luxury on the proceeds. He was sent to the Conciergerie Police. The owner of the *rentes*, who left it in the man's cab, has not yet been discovered.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

THE ceremony of opening the above Library took place on Thursday the 2d inst., and was noticed in our late edition of last week. The Corporation, a great portion of whom were ladies, were present. Sir J. Potter presided, and was supported on either side of the chair by the Earls of Shaftesbury and Wilton, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir E. B. Lytton, Sir J. Stephen, Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Knight, J. Bright, M.P.; M. Milnes, M.P.; W. Brown, M.P.; J. Kershaw, M.P.; J. Brotherton, M.P.; and Mr. Felkin, Mayor of Manchester. Amongst the ladies were the Countess of Wilton and the Hon. Miss Egerton.

The chairman read the report, which stated that the sums expended, including the necessary law charges, amounted to £7147. The total of all subscriptions received was £9325, which was increased to £10,125 by the working men's subscriptions. The expenditure in repairs, shelves, fittings, &c., was £4316; giving the total cost of the buildings, fittings, furniture, &c., of £8863. The number of volumes at present contained in the library is 16,013. Books of equal value have rarely, if ever, been collected on terms so moderate. The entire cost of the library was £4282, independently of the large portion of the library which was contributed gratuitously. This is believed to be the only gratuitous lending library now existing on such a scale. An act, 13 and 14 Vict., c. 65, known as the Public Libraries Act of 1850, provides the power of levying rates for the purpose of supporting this and other similar establishments, and on the poll for adopting a rate in favour of this institution there were 3982 for, and only 40 against it. It will be for the Town Council to determine on the necessary expenditure, and on the rules under which the institution will be ultimately constituted. But the act of Parliament requires much amendment, as it only provides power to purchase land and buildings, but makes no provision for the purchase of books. The chairman having read the report, stated that Prince Albert had presented a number of handsomely bound books to the institution—(cheers)—and read a letter from Colonel Phipps, which accompanied them.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then rose, and moved the resolution expressing confidence "That the institution will effect great and lasting benefit to the generations to come." He said that, amidst the whirl of business there was a homage to mind and truth. They might have founded an attractive reading-room, with journals and periodicals, and have added the allurements of a smoking-room and billiard-table, but they would not have satisfied the requirements of the age or the aspirations of Manchester.

Sir Edward B. Lytton said that this library would form an endearing and conservative link between their wealth and their labour, and between the manufacturer and the operative. The other day the Minister of the United States told him, in reply to his question of what was the heaviest rate in the United States, that in some towns the poor-rate was almost as heavy as in this country, but that the largest rate was for the purpose of education (hear)—at which no one grumbles, as in education they find the principle of their safety.

Lord Shaftesbury's resolution was carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. C. Dickens moved the next resolution "That as this institution provides specially for the working-classes a free lending library, the meeting earnestly hopes that the books will produce pleasure and improvement in the cottages, the garrets, and the cellars of the poorest of the people." (Cheers.) Mr. Dickens, in the course of his address, characterised the Manchester School as "a great free-school, bent on carrying instruction to the poorest hearths. (Cheers.) It is this great free school, inviting the humblest workman to come in and to be a student—this great free school, munificently endowed by voluntary subscriptions, in an incredibly short space of time—starting upon its glorious career with 20,000 volumes of books—knowing no sect, no party, and no distinction; nothing but the public want and the public good. (Cheers.) Henceforth, ladies and gentlemen, this building shall represent to me the Manchester School. (Cheers.) And I pray to heaven, moreover, that many great towns and cities, and many high authorities, may go to school a little in the Manchester seminary, and profit by the noble lesson that it teaches." (Cheers.)

Mr. W. M. Thackeray seconded the resolution, and said that education is much changed from what it was one hundred years ago. Then Hogarth represented the idle mechanic as reading "Moll Flanders," and the good mechanic as reading the history of that good apprentice who was made Lord Mayor of London. Now mechanics have got their Car-

"WILLIAM AND EDWARD." "CORÇA." "ARROW."

THE FIRST REGATTA AT LISBON.

lyles, their Dickenses, and their Bulwers to read. Such works as he (Mr. Thackeray) was in the habit of writing would occupy but a small space in such a library as this. "I know," said Mr. Thackeray, "that our novels are but what we may call tarts for the people, whereas history is bread, and historical and spiritual truths are that upon which they must be fed."

The resolution was passed. Several other resolutions were also passed, and the meeting having been addressed by Sir J. Stephens (Professor of Modern History at Cambridge), the Earl of Milton, Messrs. M. Milnes, M.P., Bright, M.P., Brown, M.P., Feilkin, C. Knight, Doctor Vaughan, and the Mayor, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A View of the Exterior of the Manchester Free Library appeared in No. 526 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FIRST REGATTA OF THE LISBON YACHTS.

A SPIRITED contest took place on the 13th ult., at Lisbon, for a silver cup, by four boats rigged as "cahiques." Two of them sailed under the British flag—the *Arrow*, and the *William and Edward*, of about 12 tons burthen each: the former was built at Oporto, and the latter at Lisbon, by Mr. Edward Shirley. The other two competitors were under the Portuguese flag, and were built at Lisbon—the *Corça*, after the design of Mr. Ronalds, in England, 12 tons burthen; and the *Patusco*, by Mr. Faria, of about 6 tons. The course was about fifteen nautical miles, between Belem Tower and Fort Mayas, crossing and recrossing several times the Tagus. The wind on the above day was a strong breeze from the north, and flood tide. The boats took position at Da Fundo, according to the lots they drew. The first to windward was the *William and Edward*, second the *Arrow*, third the *Corça*, and, to leeward of all, the *Patusco*, with three minutes start allowed for difference of tonnage.

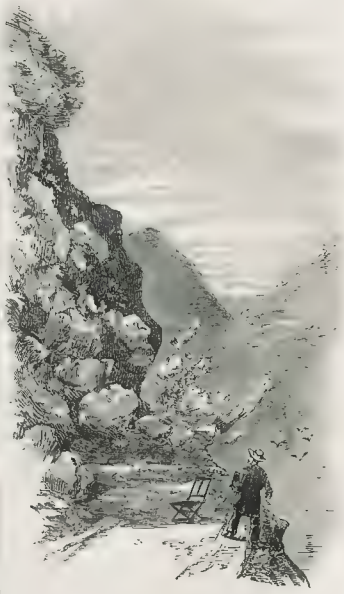
The *Arrow* got under way in gallant style, followed by the *Corça*, and shortly after by the *William and Edward*; the course being a close haul to Boa Viagem, the *Arrow* leading. The *Corça* gaining on the *Arrow*, was very soon in her wake, and manœuvred for some time to get to windward of the *Arrow*, which she effected at the moment of reaching the Boa Viagem mark, when the *Arrow* bore up sharply round the mark, the *Corça* being obliged to shoot past a considerable distance before she could wear; having done so, she in a few minutes crossed her opponent's bow; the *William and Edward* followed the *Corça* closely on her starboard quarter; the three rounding the mark at Trafaria in the following order: the *Corça*, in 24m.; the *William and Edward*, in 25m. 25s.; and the *Arrow*, 28m. 53s.; the distance being 3½ miles. The *Patusco* gave up on leaving the Boa Viagem mark, a distance of 1½ mile, which she ran in 20m. 28s. On the arrival of the *Corça* at Trafaria, she hauled her wind on the starboard tack for the Fort Mayas—on the north bank of the Tagus, with the *William and Edward* on her larboard quarter; the *Arrow* keeping more away, in order to avail herself of the eddy that runs along the southern coast through the Golada, by which she regained on the *Corça* 4m. 21s., and on the *William and Edward* 3m. 7s., rounding the mark at fort Mayas—the *Corça* in 58m. 30s., the *William and Edward* in 55m. 41s., and the *Arrow* in 59m. 27s. In going about here the *William and Edward* shot in between the mark and the *Corça*; and, luffing up hard, became the leading boat, with the *Corça* on her weather quarter, who, gathering way and bearing down upon her, passed her in a few minutes, arriving at Porto Brandon—the *Corça* in 1h. 36m. 25s., the *William and Edward* in 1h. 27m. 15s., and the *Arrow* in 1h. 30m. The next mark to be weathered was below Belem Castle, one mile dead to windward. The *Corça* and the *William and Edward* hauled their wind on the larboard tack, which they prolonged until they were in a position to weather the mark. The *Arrow* followed a different plan going about to the starboard tack in rounding the Porto Brandon mark, rounding it in 1h. 48m. 15s.: the *Corça*, in 1h. 41m. 15s.; and the *William and Edward*, in 1h. 43m. From hence the course was again to the south-west, and the three boats bore away, with the wind on the quarter, on the starboard tack, distance 1½ mile, rounding the Trafaria mark second time—the *Corça*, in 1h. 50m. 35s.; the *William and Edward*, in 1h. 52m. 55s.; and the *Arrow*, in 1h. 58m. 26s. The remaining points to be attained was when they started at Dafundo, on the north bank, distance 1½ mile, dead to windward. The *Corça* and *William and Edward*, hauled their wind on the starboard tack; and when they found themselves well to windward, being abreast of Caxias they went about with the wind abeam, and out of the influence of the tide which sets across to the south-east. The *Arrow* did not follow this movement, but, on passing Trafaria, went about on the larboard tack, steering for Belem Castle. The *Corça* arrived at the winning-post in 2h. 24m. 51s.; the *William and Edward* in 2h. 28m. 49s.; and the *Arrow* in 2h. 41m. 27s.; the *Corça* being declared the winner, beating the *William and Edward* by 4m. 58s., and the *Arrow* by 17m. 24s. The course the boats ran is computed at about nineteen nautical miles.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

LAND-SLIP NEAR LINTON, NORTH DEVON.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

ALL who are acquainted with this picturesque locality will doubtless recognise in the accompanying Sketch, the romantic roadway which leads from Lynmouth to the Waters Meet, winding tortuously by the side of a rugged hill, which rises almost perpendicularly from the bed of the brawling Lyn to the height of many hundred feet, and terminating in gigantic grey rock, jutting out at the summit into a variety of grotesque forms. It was at one of the turns in this road, where nature affords the artist with all the materials of a picture, with a magnificent foreground of red and purple rock thrown into the wildest forms of irregularity, and a mid distance of wooded hill and peep of the river, and a background of purple hills that lead the eye on to the blue sea beyond, that the following incident occurred. Mr. Philip Mitchell, an artist well known in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, had selected this spot, about two miles from Linton, for a sketch; and, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., accompanied by some friends, he proceeded



LAND-SLIP NEAR LINTON, NORTH DEVON.

thither, and took his seat. His companions, however, strolled further on, and, sketching by the way, did not return for four or five hours, when, to their utter astonishment and horror, they discovered that there had been a land-slip in their absence, and that that part of the road where they had left Mr. Mitchell sketching, was covered with massive rocks; whilst he was there uninjured to relate what had happened. It seems that while sketching, he was occasionally annoyed by loose earth that kept falling on the road; and, to avoid this, he removed about thirty feet off, when shortly after he had resumed his sketch, an enormous mass of the rock above him rolled precipitously down upon the road at the exact spot where he had been sitting, a large portion of it rolling over the road into the river below. The fallen mass totally obstructed the road, and must have amounted to upwards of 100 tons, and was not easily removed even by a large number of workmen, who have since had to blast the rocks before they could be sufficiently reduced so as to be rendered manageable. Many visitors of the neighbourhood, who had passed the road in the morning on their way to the Waters Meet, were unable to return by the same road, and had to make a circuit of many miles.

The Sketch gives the view on the road looking back to Linton, which is situated at the top of the angular hill in the distance.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.—GENERAL VIEW, WEST.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELFAST, Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

THE twenty-second meeting of this Association commenced its sittings at Belfast—the "Irish Athens"—this day, under most favourable auspices. The attendance of members, the lists of papers to be read, and the fact of the attendance of the Lord-Lieutenant at many of the principal Sections, will contribute to render the present meeting one of the most interesting and successful of any which the Association has yet held. Of the objects of the Association it is unnecessary for me to say more than that they contemplate giving a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, promoting the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British Empire, as well with each other as with foreign philosophers; obtaining a more general attention to the objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress. The aims which the Association have in view are, therefore, of the most praiseworthy and valuable character, and the mode by which they are sought to be attained, though, perhaps, open to some objections, have been hitherto eminently successful; and, notwithstanding the peripatetic character which is sometimes attached to the meetings of the Association, its labours have been productive of many important and permanent advantages to the cause of science.

The principal officers for the present year are:—

President.—Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A., V.P., and Treas. R.S.

Vice Presidents.—Sir Henry T. De La Beche, F.R.S., &c.; the Earl of Enniskillen, F.R.S., the Rev. Edward Hincks, D.D., the President of Queen's College, Belfast, the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D., Pres. R.I.A., the Earl of Rosse, Pres. R.S., Professor Stokes, LL.D., Professor Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

General Secretaries.—J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in King's College, London.

Assistant General Secretary.—John Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., St Mary's Lodge, York.

General Treasurer.—John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., 6, Queen-street Place, Upper Thames-street, London.

Local Secretaries.—W. J. C. Allen, Esq., 8, Wellington-place, W. M'Gee, M.D., Donegal-square East.

Local Treasurer.—Robert Patterson, Esq., High-street.

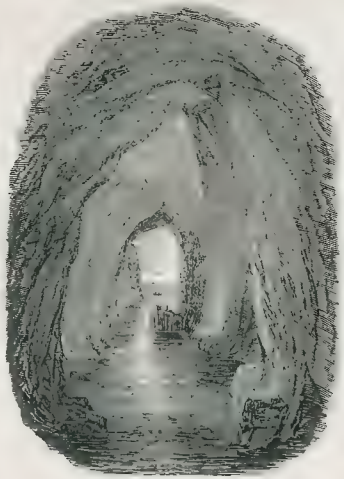
The rooms of the Queen's College are appropriated to the reading of the different papers, and the board room of the Ulster Railway has been placed at the disposal of the Association, for the purpose of a reception-room, for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, addresses of members, and other information which may be required with respect to the business of the meeting. The Presidents of the various Sections are as follow:—

Sections.	Presidents.
A. Mathematical and Physical Science.	.. Prof. W. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.L. & E.
B. Chemical Science	.. Thomas Andrews, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
C. Geology	.. Lieut.-Colonel Portlock, R.E., F.R.S.
D. Zoology and Botany	.. W. Ogilby, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.R.I.A.
E. Geography and Ethnology	.. Colonel Chesney, R.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.
F. Statistics	.. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
G. Mechanical Science	.. James Walker, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.L., & E.

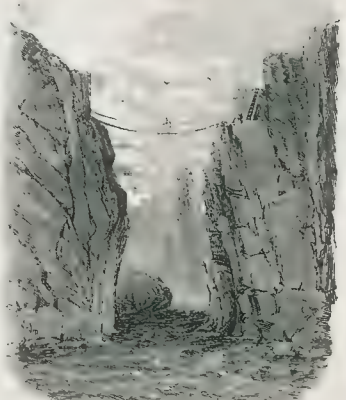
The actual business of the meeting commenced this evening, consisting of the opening address delivered by the President, Colonel Edward Sabine. The address was delivered in May-street Church; the attendance, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was exceedingly good, and the address was most warmly and enthusiastically received. By the courtesy of Mr. Finlay, the proprietor of the *Northern Whig*, I am enabled to forward you an abstract of the very able and interesting address of Colonel Sabine.

After referring to the honour which had been done him, by placing him in the chair upon the present occasion, the gallant chairman said—Gentlemen, we meet for the third time in the sister kingdom, on the invitation, which has been most welcome to us, of a part of the kingdom which has furnished to the British Association so large a proportion of distinguished members, actively engaged in almost every department of science. On our arrival, we find ourselves surrounded by faces familiar to us in the recollections of many previous meetings, and long recognised as amongst the warmest and steadiest friends of our Association. With ample and excellent accommodation liberally provided in the full est anticipation of our wants, and with the evidence which forcibly impresses itself on every side of rapidly increasing prosperity, opening a wide field for the practical applications of science, our satisfaction in assembling here would be complete, were it not clouded by the absence at one friend who would have been among the foremost to have welcomed us to this meeting which he prepared, the Naturalist of Ireland, whose memory will long be honoured and cherished by the members of the British Association.

Among the subjects which are likely to come before the Mathematical and Physical Section, there is none, perhaps, of greater importance, or requiring more careful consideration, than the question whether the time is arrived when the establishment of an observatory in the southern hemisphere, furnished with instruments, of suitable optical power, for the examination of the nebulæ of the southern heavens, and devoted exclusively to that branch of sidereal astronomy, should be again brought under the consideration of her Majesty's Ministers. In the discussions which took place at a former period, the only difficulty which appeared to be apprehended, in reference to the successful working of such an establishment, arose from a doubt whether mirrors of the required magnitude could be re-polished, as they would frequently need to be, on the spot. This difficulty has now, it is understood, been entirely removed by the improvements which the noble Earl, the President of the Royal Society, to whom science is so deeply indebted for the instrumental means of prosecuting these researches, has made in the apparatus for re-polishing the mirrors, and in the instructions for the guidance of those who may have occasion to employ it, which his own great personal experience has enabled him to prepare. That an observatory for the purpose specified, in a part of the globe where it can render peculiar service, and where we possess facilities which other nations do not possess, will ere long be established, no one, I believe, entertains a doubt. The importance was admitted by the Ministry, to whom the recommendation was made, the only question with them appearing to be one of time. It will be for the members of the Mathematical and Physical sections to consider in the first instance, and for the general committee subsequently to consider and decide, whether any official step in this direction shall be taken by the British Association in the present year. Hitherto the researches of sidereal astronomy, even in their widest extension, had manifested the existence of those forces only with which we are familiar in our own solar system. The refinements of modern observation and the perfection of theoretical representation had assured us that the orbits in which the double stars, immeasurably distant from us, revolve around each other, are governed by the same laws of molecular attraction which determine the orbits of the planetary bodies of our own solar system. But the nebulæ have revealed to us the probable existence in the yet more distant universe, of forces with which we were previously wholly unacquainted. The highest authorities in this most advanced of all the sciences acknowledge themselves unable even to conjecture the nature of the forces which have produced and maintain the diverse, yet obviously systematic, arrangement of the hosts of stars which constitute those few of the spiral nebulæ which have been hitherto examined. Hence the importance of increasing our knowledge of the variety of



FORT COON CAVE, NEAR THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.



CARRICK A REDE (SWINGING-BRIDGE), NEAR THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

forms in which the phenomena present themselves, by a similar examination of the southern heavens to that which Lord Rosse is accomplishing in the northern heavens. In our own satellite, for example, we have the opportunity of studying the physical conformation and superficial phenomena of a body composed, as we believe mainly at least, of the same materials as those of our own globe, but possessing neither atmosphere nor sea; and we cannot but anticipate the many instructive lessons which may be furnished by the points of contrast, as well as of resemblance, which the surface of the moon, viewed through Lord Rosse's telescope in the southern hemisphere, may present. It is understood that Lord Rosse himself participates in the wish that such an examination of the surface of the moon should be made; and, should the desire of the Association be expressed to that effect, is willing to undertake it in conjunction with one or two other gentlemen possessing the necessary physical and geological knowledge.

In connexion with astronomy, I permit myself to notice the publication, now in progress, of two works of considerable magnitude and value, because they do honour to the science and public spirit of the part of the United Kingdom in which we are assembled; I refer to the Markree Catalogue of Ecliptic Stars, and to the results of the observations at the Armagh Observatory. One volume has already been published in the year which has elapsed since our Ipswich meeting, and the second is in preparation; and both, by the aid of the funds supplied from the annual grant now placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, to be applied in the advancement of science. I have the more satisfaction in noticing these appropriations in favour of Irish science, from funds designed for the general benefit of the United Kingdom, because they indicate the fairness and equality with which the distribution of those funds is administered; it is also, I believe, strictly in character with the prevailing principles which sanction public aid, that it should be given, when needed, to those who, as in the case of these private observatories, have already contributed largely from their own resources.

The mathematical and physical theories of light have afforded subjects for many interesting and profitable discussions in Section A, and have, usually, had one day in the six specially allotted to them. Those discussions will derive a more than usual interest, at this meeting, from the remarkable discovery announced made by Professor Stokes, that, under certain circumstances, a change is effected in the refrangibility of light; and, from the advantage we possess, in having amongst us, on this occasion, the eminent mathematician and physicist, by whom this most important contribution to the science of physical optics has been made. As the interest of this discovery is not confined to a single branch of science, the officers, with the approbation of the Local Committee, have requested Mr. Stokes to favour the Association with an expedition of the subject at an evening meeting, when the members of the different sections may be able to attend without prejudice to their respective sectional duties.

Among the subjects of inquiry which may well deserve the attention of a committee of philosophers, perhaps few could more usefully occupy their joint labours than the revision of the equivalent numbers of the elementary bodies. This is a task which must necessarily require the co-operation of several properly-qualified individuals, if it be accomplished within anything like a reasonable time. Most of the numbers now in use depend upon experiments performed by Berzelius, at a time when the methods of research first known were formed by Berzelius, at a time when the methods of research first known were inadequate, even in such hands, to determine these constants with an accuracy sufficient for the wants of science at the present day. Such a subject, it is believed, might be highly proper for consideration by the Chemical Section, to which section it would be introduced by the distinguished chemist, Dr. Andrews, whose name it would be unnecessary to mention to those amongst us by whom he presides over that section, and than whom no one could be named as more competent to estimate the importance of such a revision, or to judge more truly of the qualifications that would be required for its execution.

The theory of heat has made great advances within the last ten years. Mr. Joule has by his experiments confirmed and illustrated the view of the connexion of heat the end of the last century by Davy and Rumford regarding the nature of heat, which are now beginning to find general acceptance. These researches appear to be laying the groundwork for the ultimate formation of a *mechanical theory of chemistry*, by ascertaining experimentally the mechanical equivalents expressed in absolute motive force of the thermal, electric, and magnetic forces. In discussing these subjects the section will have great advantage in being presided over by a gentleman, a native of Belfast, Mr. Thomson, who at so early an age has attained so high a reputation, and who is taking a leading part in the investigations to which I have referred. In connexion with the subject of heat, I would advert to the experiments in which Mr. Hopkins is engaged for investigating the possible influence of high pressure on the temperature at which substances, in a state of fusion, solidify. It is well known that the temperature of the earth increases as we descend, and it has been calculated that at this rate at which the increase takes place in such depths as are accessible to us, the heat at the depth of 80 or 100 miles would be such as to fuse most of the materials which form the solid crust of the globe. On the hypothesis of original fluidity, and assuming that the rate of increase known to us by observation, continues further down, and is not counterbalanced by a considerable increase in the temperature of fusion occasioned by pressure, the present state of the earth would be that of a solid crust of 80 or 100 miles in thickness, enveloping a fluid nucleus. Mr. Hopkins considers this state to be inconsistent with the observed amount of the precession of the equinoxes, and considers that if the temperature of fusion be considerably heightened by pressure, the conclusion is unavoidable that the earth must be solid at the centre. Mr. Hopkins is assisted in these experiments, which are carried on at Manchester, by the well-known engineering knowledge which are carried on at Manchester, by the well-known engineering knowledge which are carried on at Manchester, by the well-known engineering knowledge

POSTSCRIPT.

Closing of the Transfer Books at the Bank of England and South Sea House.—On Thursday the transfer-books at the Bank of England, for the Annuities due on the 10th of October on the following Stocks, were closed, and will be re-opened on Tuesday, the 19th of October next, viz. Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, Long Annuities, and Annuities for terms of years; Bank Stock, from the 10th inst. until Tuesday, the 19th October; and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities until Wednesday, the 3d of October. At the South Sea House, the transfer-books for South Sea Stock were closed yesterday (Friday) afternoon, until Tuesday, the 15th October next.

Royal London Yacht Club.—On Thursday the last match of the Royal London Yacht Club came off. The start was from Blackwall Reach, down the river, round a boat moored off Tilbury Fort, and return to the point of starting. The following are the names of the yachts which were entered for the match:—

	Tons.	Owners
Whisper	19	T. Ewelegh, Esq.
Thought	23	G. Coope, Esq.
Phantom	20	S. Lane, Esq.

Half-minute time was allowed to the yacht of inferior tonnage over that of superior tonnage. The issue was as follows:—*Thought* was five and a half minutes before *Phantom* at the starting place, which was reached at half-past four, and the latter half a minute in advance of *Whisper*. A protest has been tendered on the part of the owner of *Whisper* of being twice fouled by *Phantom*, which has to be decided by the committee.

Another Parachute Descent.—Madame Poitevin effected another safe descent in a parachute, which was attached to a balloon that ascended from Cremorne Gardens on Thursday evening. The machine fell in Richmond Park.

The Late Mr. Allen, the Artist.—The City of London School has given a gratuity pension to the widow and family (eight children) of their late professor of drawing, Mr. J. W. Allen, the well-known landscape painter (a notice of whose life appears in another column). The head-master, the Reverend Dr. Mortimer, has also given ten guineas, and the other masters have made this sum up to thirty guineas.

The Cholera.—Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers: "Resolved that, inasmuch as it appears to the Court that the cholera is rapidly approaching this country and metropolis, and it is urgently necessary for the public health that foul open sewers and ditches should be covered over, and other aggravated nuisances removed; and inasmuch as the Commissioners have failed in their endeavours, under the existing law, to raise the sums required for the execution of such works by loan on the security of the sewer-rates, it is, in the opinion of this Court, expedient and necessary that immediate application be made to her Majesty's Government for a temporary advance of such a sum as will enable the commissioners to execute the works of urgent necessity above referred to; and it is ordered that it be referred to a committee of the entire body of commissioners to consider and determine the most convenient mode of bringing the subject to the notice of her Majesty's Government, and that such committee be authorised and empowered to communicate with the Government for such purpose; and ordered, further, that the committee be summoned for Tuesday next, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., at this office, for the consideration of the said matters."

Court-Martial—Sentence of Death!—A court-martial was held on Thursday morning, at Portsmouth, on board the *Victory*, flag ship (Rear Admiral Superintendent Prescott, President; and Mr. Greetham, Deputy-Judge-Advocate), for William Alexander Williams, private Royal Marines Artillery, on board the *Dauntless*, 33, screw-frigate, Captain Halsted, for having struck the gunner of that ship. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death, without any recommendation. Transportation for life will very probably be the commuted punishment.

Great Fire at St. George's-in-the-East.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, at about four o'clock, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Mr. Herman Braden, the sugar refiner, of Dunmark-street, New-road, St. George's-in-the-East, which resulted in the destruction of many thousand pounds' worth of property. The building is entirely destroyed, with its contents, and nothing remains but the outer walls. Mr. Braden was partially insured.

Serious Scaffold Accident.—About four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a scaffold thirty feet high in front of the new building in Grafton-place, Kentish Town, fell to the ground. Two boys, named James Leonard, aged 16, and Timothy Walsh, aged 18, were dreadfully injured, the skull of the latter being smashed. There is but little hope of their recovery.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris show that no abatement in the severity of the laws against the newspaper press can be expected under the *regime* of Louis Napoleon, at least for the present, for we find in the *Moniteur* a decree suppressing the journal entitled the *Corsaire*. The article which has brought down such a severe judgment upon this paper has not yet been made known.

An extraordinary credit of 150,000f. has been obtained by the Minister of the Interior to defray the expenses connected with public *fêtes*.

THE COURT.

In our last we announced the arrival of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, &c., at their Highland home, the genial retirement of which they are now enjoying.

The Earl of Malmesbury is in attendance on her Majesty as Secretary of State.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg have been on a visit to the Queen.

Since the arrival of the Royal party at Balmoral, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has gone out almost daily deer-stalking; and her Majesty and visitors have taken drives in the neighbourhood.

On Sunday last the Royal party attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Seymour, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon were in attendance.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has resumed the occupation of Abergeldie.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected to return to this country from Prussia in the course of the present month. His Royal Highness has been witnessing the grand reviews of the army at Stettin.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew from Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The mortal remains of the late Duke of Hamilton were interred on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the family mausoleum at Hamilton Palace. The ceremony was of the most solemn and imposing kind, and the body was consigned to an Egyptian sarcophagus, supposed to belong to an Egyptian Princess. It was erected within the mausoleum by the late noble founder, who brought it from Egypt.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a succession of visitors at Gordon Castle, county of Banff. The Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar are amongst the circle.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been indisposed, is much better.

The Earl of Eglinton proposes leaving Dublin immediately on a brief visit to Eglinton Castle, where the annual sea meeting will come off during the week following Doncaster races.

Cheshire Fauna.—That rare visitant in the north-west, the moth-hawk (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), was shot on the 1st instant, by William Downes, Esq., on the Chester Orchard Estate, near Neston. The moth-hawk, with its serrated middle claw and wide gape, is an eminent instance of contrivance.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Berlin was seized on the 6th instant for an article criticising in very severe terms the policy of the Government.

Parachute Descent from a Balloon.—On Monday evening Madame Poitevin performed successfully the perilous task of descending to earth in a parachute, from a balloon which ascended from Cremorne Gardens. About an hour before dark the ascent of the balloon took place, with M. Poitevin in the car, from which was attached, by cords of considerable length, the parachute. A kind of circular basket, in which Madame Poitevin sat, was connected by cords with this parachute. For some time after the company machine had left the earth, the lady's seat was observed to rock to and fro before it settled down under the balloon, and the greatest anxiety was manifested by the wondering spectators for the safety of this extraordinary woman. The parachute was not disengaged from the balloon until it had attained a great elevation. At length the cords were loosed, when the silken canopy was seen dilating until it assumed exactly the form of an umbrella, when it continued gradually to descend until it touched the earth, in the middle of Clapham-common, when the lady left her little basket, sound in mind and body, and repaired to Cremorne Gardens, where she received the congratulations of thousands upon the success of accomplishment of one of the most daring, reprehensible and perhaps useless feats ever performed, even by one of the hardier sex. M. Poitevin also effected a safe descent from the balloon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bank of England.—On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors was held at the Bank of England, for the election of a director in the room of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., deceased. The chair was taken by Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., when the scrutineers were appointed, and made their report unanimously in favour of Mr. Oliver Hanson, Esq., who was elected accordingly. The court then adjourned.

South-Western Railway Steam-boats.—The steam-boats that touched every ten minutes at this company's pier on the Surrey side have been suddenly discontinued, and the pier closed, the service not answering the expectation of the steam-boat company, or paying the working expenses.

Direct London and Manchester Railway Company.—A return of between 6s. and 7s. a share is being made to the proprietors by Mr. Turgland, the official manager for winding up the company's affairs, being the result of a compromise with the directors in accounting for moneys misapplied.

Congregational Board of Education.—On Wednesday night the Rev. J. Unwin, M.A., delivered the inaugural address at the formal commencement of the Session of the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education, in the new Institute, which was formerly Homerton College, under the late Dr. Pye Smith. There were present a large number of the friends of the Institution, and the parents of the children attending the "practising schools."

Evening Classes for Young Men.—The annual meeting of the society by which these classes are conducted was held on Monday evening at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. There was a crowded attendance. The Lord Mayor presided. In introducing the business, he congratulated the meeting on the success of this institution, whose objects he regarded as of the utmost importance. Resolutions were adopted for carrying out the objects of the society.

Organ Builders' Benevolent Institution.—The tenth annual meeting of the members of this society, which was established for the purpose of assisting decayed or aged members of the trade, was held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Mr. W. E. Richardson in the chair. The balance-sheet contained in the report showed the following results:—Assets, £727 6s. 11½d., including £691 invested. Benefit fund, for the purpose of building an organ builders' retreat, £45 3s. 10d. The report was adopted; and, after the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting separated.

The Re-opening of the British Museum.—The British Museum, which has been closed for several days, is re-opened for the admission of the public, after being thoroughly cleaned, and various additions made in the galleries. The Institution will be continued open on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., till the 30th of April, 1853, when the re-adoption of a week from the 1st to the 7th day of January, when it will be opened till six o'clock in the evening. The workmen are busily engaged in the erection of two fountains in the front of the court-yard.

Exhibition of 1851.—The following notice has lately appeared:—"Many exhibitors of the City of London having made personal and written application to this office for the medals, certificates, and copies of the Jurors' Reports prevented to them by her Majesty's Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the late Local Committee for the City of London have undertaken the distribution of the medals and other articles in question, and the honorary secretaries will shortly announce their arrangements for this purpose.—By order of her Majesty's Commissioners, Henry C. Owen, Capt. R.E., 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Sept. 7."

City of London Registration.—The aggregate of claims and objections returned to Mr. M'Christie, the revising barrister, this year, to be disposed of at the approaching registration of voters for serving in Parliament for the city of London, is as follows

	Claims.	Objections.	Total claims and Objections
Freemen and liverymen	2	539	541
Inhabitant householders	185	749	934
	187	1288	1475
Last year it was thus:			
Freemen and liverymen	3	214	216
Inhabitant householders	160	972	1132
	163	1186	1348

The New Houses of Parliament.—Since Mr. Jay, the new contractor for building the remaining portions of the New Palace of Westminster, commenced operations three weeks ago, a large additional number of workmen have been taken on, and are busily engaged on several parts of the building. A considerable number of Mr. Grissell's (the former contractor) men, are also engaged in finishing various parts of the building decided by that gentleman's contract. An immense scaffolding has been raised within the last few days, extending from the entrance to Westminster-hall to that portion of the main building immediately eastward of the House of Commons, and where during the railway mania of 1845, 1846, and 1847, a temporary wooden building and staircase of great height was constructed to communicate with the long corridor and numerous committee-rooms in the river front. Consequently, a new door has been made in the erection of the wing intended to be raised along this line to complete the square, immediately at the back of Westminster Hall, where formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square will be the main approach to the cloisters, by elegant colonnades on each side, in keeping with the Gothic architecture of the cloisters, and when completed, will form one of the handsomest and most interesting portions of the New Palace. Within the court will also be the entrance to the reporters' and strangers' gallery. This portion of the building is expected to be completed before the end of the Parliamentary session of 1852-53.

Sanitary Reform at Tottenham.—On Monday a *fête*, in honour of the cause of sanitary reform was held at Tottenham, a district which has a clear five miles away out of the smoke of London, but which, nevertheless, from unsuppliable circumstances and relative over-population, has for years been badly trained, bad y watered, and on as only a suburban huddle-place for fever and cholera. In August last were, however, completed extensive and adequate drainage works; and on Monday a deputation from the Central Board of Health went down to Tottenham, at the invitation of the local body, to inspect the works, and to pass the formal official approval on what had been done. The deputation was headed by Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Cornwall, and Dr. Southwood Smith. After the examination of the works the party sat down to a cold collation, provided for them by the hospitality of Mr. Purton, at his mansion, Tottenham Park. The report, which was read at the dinner, was of a most satisfactory character.

Improvements at the West-End.—Mr. S. Carey, the patentee of the concave and convex wood pavement, of the same kind as that laid in Lothbury, by the Bank, in Cornhill, and other places in the city, has received instructions to take up the existing wood pavement in Piccadilly (which he laid down about eight years ago), and to relay the same in Jermyn-street, which throughfare was previous y paved with wood by the Metropolitan Wood-paving Company. It is expected that the whole of the work will be completed previously to the opening of the House of Parliament, in November next. The whole of Piccadilly will also, during the same period, be laid with four-inch granite cubes of stone by Mr. Chadwick, the City paviar, and that portion of the same line of road leading from the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire to Apsley-house, previously macadamised, is now nearly covered with stone, laid by Messrs. Mowlem and Co., by order of the parochial authorities connected with Piccadilly.—Builder.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—A special general Court of Commissioners was held on Tuesday morning, at the chief-office, Greek-street, Soho; Mr. R. Jebb in the chair. Present—Captain Veitch, Mr. G. S. Smith, Mr. L. Redhead, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. Thomas Gibson, Mr. Bowen, and Sir J. Burgoyne. The secretary reported that the balance in hand on the 4th of September amounted to £5513 7s. 8d., upon which payments had been ordered to the amount of £4916 0s. 4d., leaving a sewers rate balance of £597 7s. 4d. Payments to the amount of upwards of £5000 were then ordered. The Court then ordered a rate of 6d. in the pound to be made for six months on the western division of the Westminster sewers. The proceeds of this rate, with arrears uncollected, were estimated at £38,000. Rates at 6d. in the pound were also ordered to be prepared on the following districts:—Holborn division, Surrey and Kent district, Fulham and Hammersmith district, Counter's Creek district, Wandle district, Tower-hill level, Upper Limehouse level, and Limehouse level.

Increase of London District Post Letters.—There passed through the London District Post-office, during the week ending on the 30th ult., no less than 356,563 letters. The year of the Exhibition of All Nations but 14,563 more letters passed through the office during this period, the number given being 170,000.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the week ending last Saturday, show an increase in the number of vessels cleared there five to Port Phillip of an aggregate burden of 3472 tons, two to Port Phillip and Sydney of a joint burden of 2381 tons (one of these being the *Sesostris* screw steamer, of 500 tons), and two to Sydney of 1661 tons. There was also one vessel to Adelaide of 528 tons. The exports of goods, and of specie and bullion, have been considerable; but although a reduction of from 20 to 24 per cent. has taken place in the rates of freight, there has not been so much activity as was manifested a few weeks back. The demand for passages is also rather diminished.

Emigration from St. Marti's Workhouse.—The Poor Law Commissioners have at length sanctioned the proposition of the board of guardians of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for the transmission of a considerable number of their able-bodied poor and the vessel [illegible] to convey them to Port Adelaide. On Tuesday the [illegible] in all 365 persons, assembled in the school-room of the [illegible] and were addressed by the chairman of the board and the Rev. H. Mayerne, the vicar. The tender for conveying the poor is £15 per adult. Every one will be supplied with an ample outfit. A small sum will be placed in the hands of the emigrants, to be disposed of by way of [illegible] and in clothing, from 10s. each in their pockets on the [illegible]

Present of a Fire-Proof Safe from her Majesty.—The fire-proof safe, for which the Society for the Encouragement of Art awarded to Mr. John Chubb an honorary testimonial, has been purchased by the Queen for a birthday present to her aunt the Duchess of Gloucester. The safe is of polished steel, beautifully inlaid with fine gold.

Royal South London Floricultural Society.—The last flower show of this society this season was held at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. Notwithstanding the heavy rains of the last few days, these delightful gardens were crowded with visitors. The show of dahlias was exceedingly good, considering the state of the weather recently. The remainder of the show was somewhat below the average. A great number of prizes were awarded. The varied amusements which have so long rendered the Surrey Zoological Gardens a favourite resort were repeated with unusual spirit; and the exhibition of fireworks at the conclusion was particularly brilliant.

Mr. Green's Five Hundredth Balloon Ascent.—On Wednesday night the celebrated æronaut, Mr. Green, took his benefit at Vauxhall Gardens, and made his five hundredth balloon ascent, accompanied by Messrs. Henry Mayhew, Horace Mayhew, James Macswinney, R. Watkins, W. Little, and three other gentlemen. Just as the balloon was liberated, six cannons were fired in honour of the event, and the cheers of the spectators were not wanting to encourage the gallant veteran in what was considered as his last trip. As the Nassau was ascending, another balloon appeared over the Vauxhall Gardens, which was supposed to have ascended from the east end of the town, and both went in company in a westerly direction, the wind blowing rather freshly at the time.

Heavy Thunder-storm.—On Tuesday afternoon the metropolis was visited by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a very copious fall of rain. At five o'clock, and for about a quarter of an hour before the storm burst, the air was thick and the sky veiled with vapour, so that the darkness was such as ordinarily overtakes the day about two hours later. The storm continued to rage at intervals until about seven o'clock on the following morning.

Singular Discovery.—On Saturday last, while some of the workmen employed by Mr. Walburton, builder, of Great Trinity-lane, were employed in removing a number of sashes, recently used as window-frames, at Mr. Curtis's, deceased victualler, in Queen-street, a snake was discovered underneath one of them. It is a beautiful specimen of the order *ophidea*, being in length about 4 feet, and at least 3 inches in circumference in the thickest part of the body. How it could have found a lodging where it was discovered is a mystery, as such creatures seldom remain such a full development as this one has done, except in exceedingly warm climates. From the fangs it possesses it is thought to be of the venomous kind. It is preserved for the present in a living state by Mr. Curtis.

Accidents from Cattle Driving.—On Monday afternoon some bullocks were being driven into a slaughter-house in Clare-market, when one of them, a fine healthy animal, smelt the blood, and darted off through the narrow streets of the market, knocking down several women and children, four of whom were carried, dangerously injured, to King's College Hospital, where they met with prompt attention. In its flight it dashed through the small passage leading from Clare-market into St. Clement's-inn, bending the back iron rail in the centre into a complete bow to admit of its passage through the inn, and thence forward into the Strand and Fleet-street, back to Smithfield, where it was ultimately secured

An Extraordinary Case of Hydrocephalus.—The body of a lad, named Joseph Davine, aged fourteen years, who had resided at 28, Canterbury-street, Agar-town, was found, on Sunday last, in the Regent's Canal, having fallen into the water while being attacked with a fit. By a post-mortem examination it appears that the head measured 27½ inches in circumference, 17½ inches across the top from ear to ear, 19½ inches from the nape of the neck up the centre of the back over the crown to the junction set with the eyebrow, and 11½ inches from one parietal bone to the other. The skull was as thin as that of a child two years old, and the bones were open like those of an infant never having closed. Seven punctures, upwards of five pints of water escaped from it, and the substance of the brain itself weighed 3½ lb. With the exception of the os frontal case of Cardinal, who lived till the age of thirty two, it was the largest head seen or heard of.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, September 4, were—Males, 785; females, 739; total, 1524. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 489; females, 477; total, 966, showing a considerable decrease on the mortality of August, the principal cause of decrease, as upon former occasions, which has been fatal to London than it was at an earlier period of the year. Twelve cases were registered last week. Diarrhœa carried off 89 children, and 16 persons of more advanced age; summer cholera was fatal to 8 persons, 4 of whom were adults. The registrar of Fulham calls attention to the great prevalence of diarrhœa at the present time in part of his district, and ascribes the bad sanitary condition of the locality. Fatal deaths are returned as caused by scarlatina.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The mean of the week was 29.979 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62°4 deg., which is 2·6 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years.

AGRARIAN MURDER.

The Correspondent of the *Evening Mail* supplies the annexed version of the dreadful murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan:—

Clonmel, Sunday Evening.—It is my painful duty to have to inform you, that the neighbourhood of this town has again been the scene of as revolting and barbarous a murder as ever disgraced this unfortunate country. The victim, Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, resided in Clonmel, and was universally respected by all classes of its inhabitants for his mild and conciliatory demeanour; but these qualities, it would appear, were insufficient to shield him from the ruthless arm of the assassin. The unfortunate gentleman was possessed of some property in the parish of Newcastle, in this county; and, having occasion to take legal proceedings against some of his tenants, it is reported that the necessary process caused to enable him to evict them yesterday. However, it is said that Mr. Ryan wished to give them one more trial preparatory to executing the ejectment, and with that view, unfortunately, proceeded to Clashganny on Friday in endeavour to come to amicable terms with the two parties, but with what result I am unable to learn, owing to the lamentable termination of his kind and feeling errand. About seven o'clock in the evening, as he was returning home, he was fired at near Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, about four miles from this town, and afterwards dragged inside the ditch; and, last the gunshot wound should prove insufficient for the accomplishment of his bloody deed, his head was battered in a most frightful manner—it is thought with a billhook, or some such instrument. A policeman had been passed by the ill-fated gentleman at no great distance, who, hearing the report of the gun, at once hastened to the spot, where he perceived Mr. Ryan's horse standing without his rider, and also marks about the ditch which indicated him to enter the plantation, which skirts the road at either side, and, being guided by traces of blood, he soon witnessed the horrifying spectacle of the gentleman whom he had but a few short moments passed in the enjoyment of health and vigour, now lying a mangled and lacerated corpse, and weltering in his blood. The police were soon scouring the country in all directions, but, up to the present, I have not heard that their efforts to effect the capture of the guilty persons have been successful. It would appear that it was intended to throw the body down an old lime-kiln near where it was found, but perhaps the hasty appearance of the constable prevented it; however, this is mere supposition, as it is not probable the murderers knew the murderous deed was discovered so soon. An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Manahan, before Mr. Dennehy, coroner for the county of Waterford, assisted by numerous magistrates of both counties, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against some person or persons unknown.

Another letter, dated Clonmel, Sunday evening, announces the arrest of two of the supposed assassins.

Two men, named Hackett and Norman, have been lodged in the gaol here on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, in the county of Waterford, near this town, on Friday evening last. Some of their clothes were found with spots of blood on them; as a man's hands, when the shots were somewhat blood. It is expected that they will be fully committed to-morrow, and sent off to Waterford Gaol, to stand their trial at the next assizes to be holden in that city.

THE VRAIC, OR SEA-WEED HARVEST, GUERNSEY.

Around the indented shores of the island of Guernsey, and in the neighbouring bays, grows in great abundance a marine plant of the Algæ tribe, which is locally known as *vraic*, and is highly valuable for economical purposes. It is used both as fuel and manure, and considered of such importance, that it cannot be cut or gathered except at certain seasons, and under certain restrictions, specified in ordinances of the local legislature. Indeed, so essential an article is deemed in the rural economy of the inhabitants, that "point de vraic, point de hautgard" ("no sea-weed, no corn-stacks") has passed into a proverb; and to the abundance of this herb in the neighbourhood is attributed the large corn and potato crops generally produced in the parishes bordering these bays.

Upon a recent visit to Guernsey, Mr. Duncan found in the Vraic Harvest the two picturesque scenes engraved upon the next page. The following descriptive particulars of the ceremony of the weed we abridge from Birtch's "Guide for the Island of Guernsey"

A distinction obtains between *vraie aoûté* and *vraie vesard*. The *vraie aoûté* is so called from its being cut off with a small bill-hook whilst fastened to the rock at low water. The *vraie vesard* is washed by the sea to the coast, and gathered as it [illegible] particularly in stormy weather. [illegible] are supposed to be worth from two to three of the

THE VRAIC OR SEA-WEED HARVEST, GUERNSEY.

GATHERING THE VRAIC OR SEA-WEED.

vraic venant. From two to three loads of vraic scié, and from four to five of vraic venant, are required to manure effectually one *vergée* of land. The vraic venant is almost exclusively applied to this purpose, whilst the vraic scié is first burnt as fuel, the poorer inhabitants, unable to afford coal, or to obtain wood, relying upon this provision throughout the winter. The ashes are then used as a manure, of which twenty bushels are considered requisite for one *vergée*.

The winter harvest commences at the spring tide of the first new or full moon after Candlemas Day, and continues to the 15th March. The summer harvest begins on the second spring tide after the 24th June, and continues during two moons. But that every class of society may share the benefit derived from this herb, poor persons, possessing neither horse nor cart, are allowed, during eight days of the first spring tide immediately preceding the summer harvest, exclusively to cut it, provided they bring it on their backs to the beach. These restrictions apply only to the vraic scié. The law relating to the vraic venant is at present to this effect:—It is allowed to persons, the whole year round, to mark, rake, or cart away, from sunrise to sunset, with the addition that in the winter months the time is extended till eight o'clock in the evening.

On the morning of the days appointed for the vraic scié being cut, thousands of the country people, old and young, male and female, uniting in companies of two or three families, some with their carts, and others with horses having strong panniers slung on each side of them, proceed joyously to the beaches, and as the tide recedes scatter themselves on the different rocks the boldest, on foot or on horseback, wading to rocks that have been previously examined, or where they suppose the vraic is thickest and longest and begin to cut away in right good earnest with a small kind of reaping-hook, collecting it in heaps, upon which they place a smooth stone with their initials chalked on it; and thus they keep on working until the tide begins to flow, when the men carry it on horseback at full speed, either to the beach above high-water mark, of to the carts belonging to their respective companies, which are in waiting as low down in the bays as the nature of the ground will allow them to come. This of course applies only to the vraic scié, the gathering and carting of which we have illustrated.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that nearly 24,000 loads of vraic venant, each worth two shillings, *taken at the beach*, and about 1200 loads of vraic scié, each worth twelve shillings, are yearly got out of the beaches in round numbers the yearly result may be stated thus. 25,000 cart-loads, worth about £3000. Thus vraic is the only manure to be had in the island, there being here neither lime nor chalk. To its invigorating salts is doubtless to be attributed the productiveness of the land in the culture of potatoes, of which as much as six bushels, or 405 lb., to the Guernsey perch, were last autumn (1850) dug out of many a field being at the astonishing rate of 20 tons 1 quarter to the English acre.

CARTING THE VRAIC.

SKETCHES OF THE CALAIS FETES.

COURGAINAISE FISHWOMEN.

SKETCH IN THE COURGAIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A FEW weeks ago enormous placards were posted in various parts of the metropolis, with an unusually rich bill of fare promised by the authorities of Calais to those modest excursionists who are too closely riveted to their business to think of breaking their chain for more than a day or two. These huge promissory notes, indorsed by the Mayor, and illustrated with a large balloon "Aeronnon Aerostatique"—were perfect in the assurance of an official programme. Although the practice of French authorities in *fête*-giving is proverbial—their entire business seeming to be pleasure, yet, the great Calais *affiche* did not succeed in entrapping more than half a cargo for the steamer *Fame*, lying at London-bridge, to convey the pleasure-seekers to the "Grand Festival d'Harmonie Militaire, Regates à la Voile et à l'Aviron."

It is, no doubt, difficult to excite public curiosity at this time of the year, and especially about official festivities in little towns, which can afford to offer to their visitors little more than the small change of the magnificent displays which everybody has, of course, seen lately in Paris; to this the scant cargo of the *Fame* may possibly be attributable; yet the trip alone deserved better attendance.

Calais has been very much neglected of late; and the author of the last published history of the place ("The Annals and Legends of Calais") very appropriately styles it a "cursorily regarded old town." Still, it reminds us of the early enterprise of our ancestry; "and as the frontier town to one of the

> Two mighty monarchies
> Whose high, upreared, and abutting fronts,
> The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder—

and the scene of our first attempt at colonisation, in the midst of an inveterately hostile people, must ever remain deeply interesting to our

FETE AT CALAIS.—MUSICAL PROCESSION IN THE GRANDE PLACE.

selves." Yet this attraction is bookish more for the fireside than the field. Calais is one of the victims to fast railway travelling. Formerly it was almost the only specimen of France for many of our countrymen; now it is, perhaps, the only part they are ignorant of. Yet it is very striking as a most characteristic picture of French provincialism, and as an entirely fortified town of a great military people; whilst it possesses the kindred attractions of a rapidly growing English colony.

The history of the place has just been very pleasantly told in the "Annals and Legends," an archæological handbook of the better class, with some very entertaining glimpses of the present life of Calais. Alterations and improvements have been but few, and so much the better for the artist. The gate (*Porte du Havre*) is nearly the same as when Hogarth painted it in his "Roast Beef of Old England" a century since. The *nacelle* (skiff), in which the aëronaut Blanchard was thrown, no longer adorns the ceiling of the Hotel de Ville; it has done its duty to sight-seers, and has been allowed to retire on half-pay to the staircase of the old-fashioned little house in the *rue des Prêtres*, dignified as the Museum. Eustache St. Pierre has been removed too from the Grande Place; but he ought to have occupied a more honourable position in his birthplace, now grown up from a mean suburb into a well-peopled English town, forming a redoubtable rival to the ancient city.

The "Hotel Dessin," which Sterne has rendered so celebrated, and which is so familiar to every reader of his "Sentimental Journey," is yet in its olden state, minus the bustle of the *château*-like hostelrie. Its glories are faded; its courtyard is silent: you look in vain for the stately carriages which the landlord used to lend to his aristocratic patrons, amongst whom he numbered monarchs: perchance, however, you might discover in some corner an old-fashioned chaise, the identical one bargained for by Sterne. "Sterne's Room" is still shown, and the

THE FISHMARKET IN THE COURGAIN.

COURGAINAISE WOMEN HAULING IN A FISHING-BOAT.

author of the "Annals" thus consoles himself in his scepticism:—"Though the *remise* of his day may have been removed, and the chamber shown as his have been built a couple of years after his decease, yet the spirit of the author of "Tristram Shandy" hovers in the corridor of the house, as you fancy you are following in his footsteps. Hits about the fastened casement to your dormitory, and more hallows the hostelrie of Monsieur Dessin, than do all the chronicled arrivals and sojourns of a host of Regents, Dauphins, Field-Marshals, and Hidalgoes, of their fleeting and evanescent hour."

Of the long-announced *Fête*, which took place on Sunday and Monday week, August 29 and 30, a few details will suffice. It consisted principally of a *concours* of music, to which the people of the neighbouring towns and villages were invited. On Sunday the several bands, headed by their respective mayors and municipal authorities, banners, &c., marched into Calais, to the Hôtel de Ville, where *vin d'honneur* was offered to them. They then formed in procession, and paraded the principal streets. In the afternoon took place the *concours*, when each band, stationed upon a platform erected in the middle of the square, and surmounted with a muslin cupola, supported by Venetian mats, with bandcrolles, &c., played two airs.

In the evening the *beaffroy*, Hôtel de Ville, and the square, were tastefully illuminated, and, filled with gaily-dressed company listening to the music, had a very pleasing effect. In the middle of a *pasticcio à la Jullien*, performed by a very good brass band from St. Omer, our "God save the Queen" was played; and at the same moment an English naval officer and his colonel of engineers, who had been seated

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The nomination of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll as Minister at the Court of St. James's, in place of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, resigned, was confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 31st ult.

The *Edinburgh Post* says it is confidently affirmed that Mr. Macaulay has abandoned his intention to take his seat for Edinburgh, and that the Whigs have resolved to start Mr. Horsman in his room, as soon as a vacancy is declared. The *Caledonian Mercury* has, however, contradicted this report.

Scotland was never more full of tourists than at present. Throughout the more attractive portions of the Scottish Highlands the hotels are now literally overflowing.

A large staff is now in training in this country to work the electric telegraphs about to be constructed in India.

Nearly 200 paupers have been lately discharged from the Tralee workhouses, while the number of admissions on last board day amounted only to 40. There are not now much over 2500 paupers chargeable to a union that had not many months since little short of 8000 to support and lodge.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 586,433 lbs.

Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., is appointed a Vice-Chancellor in the room of Sir James Parker.

Lord Malmesbury has appointed Mr. Henry Byron her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hayti. Mr. Byron is the secretary to the Great Protection to Native Industry Society in Bond-street.

The fine new screw-steamer, the *Cleopatra*, of 1500 tons burthen, sailed on Tuesday for Sydney and Port Philip. She carries a full complement of first, second, and third-class passengers, and 600 tons of coals.

A private soldier of the 30th *dépôt*, named Edward Dunn, aged about thirty, destroyed himself a few evenings ago by jumping off the Shakspeare's Cliff, at Dover, while suffering under a sudden fit of insanity. He has left a widow and two children.

On Saturday morning last a fine youth, aged seventeen, son of Mr. John Benson, of King's Arms-yard, Lambeth, in endeavouring to get on board a vessel at the Adelphi-pier, Strand, fell overboard and was drowned.

The largest *café* in Europe has just been opened at Vienna. Not less than 14 billiard-tables are to be found there, and there are 150 gas-lights. Fountains of water play in each room.

A letter from the Hague announces that two or three cases of hydrophobia have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quinine combined with opium. The Medical Society of Amsterdam, the letter states, is about to publish an account of the two cases.

A letter from Amsterdam states that the Danube Steam Navigation Company has just engaged in that city 200 shipwrights to work at some new steamers which are to be constructed at Ofen, in Hungary. Each man is to receive 120 fr. a month.

The *Bâle Gazette* gives the following account of the periodical press in Switzerland:—"There were in 1851, 184 journals. In 1850 there were 202; but the number of subscribers was greater in 1851 than in 1850. The total number of copies distributed in 1850 was 7,238,228; in 1851 it was 7,508 985.

About four o'clock on last Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the house No. 26, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, belonging to Philip Salomons, Esq., High Sheriff of Sussex, which destroyed the building (worth from £3000 to £4000), and seriously damaged the adjoining house.

The *Phare de la Loire* says "that the transport from Paris to Nantes by the railway of the dinner of Chevet, for Queen Christina, had cost 1000 fr. Adding to this the expense from Nantes to Gijon, with all the other charges, the total cost of the dinner cannot be less than 45,000 or 50,000 fr."

An Archæological Society for the county of Surrey is now in course of formation, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose of enrolling members.

On Saturday last, a waggoner, in attempting to leap upon the shaft while his vehicle was passing through Highgate Archway, slipped, fell under the wheel, and was killed on the spot.

Mr. W. H. Kebbel, lately chief warder of the Leicester county prison, has been elected governor of Oxford county gaol, in the room of the late Captain Robins. There were 58 applicants for the situation.

The Exhibition of the works of living artists at Antwerp is now open. The number of works exhibited is 614; of exhibitors, 346. Of the latter not fewer than 141 are foreigners, and amongst them are 22 English.

A *sergent de ville* (police officer) in Paris, died lately of hydrophobia induced by the circumstance of the bite of a rabid dog he had two days before killed falling upon his hand, which had been previously wounded.

An eccentric gentleman named Neild, a barrister, who died last week at his residence in the vicinity of Ashford, in Kent, at the advanced age of 70, has bequeathed to her Majesty the Queen nearly the whole of his property. It consists chiefly of land, scattered in various counties, and is valued at £300,000.

The *Arbroath Guide* states that there was sold on the 19th ult., off the farm of Auchtenny, parish of Forgandenny, a lot of cattle which actually realised 175 per cent. on purchase money for twelve months' keep, after paying railway carriage, agent's commission, &c.

The *Quebec Gazette* announces the arrival in that city of William Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. The hon. gentleman, accompanied by his son, crossed the Atlantic in the *Africa*.

A number of officers belonging to the ships of the Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company have resigned in order to emigrate to Australia.

A riot occurred at Lynn, Massachusets, on the 22d ult., while the officers were attempting to serve a liquor warrant. Considerable excitement prevailed, and one of the officers named Artemas Chase, was wounded, it is feared, fatally.

The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company have received the grant of a Royal charter.

The *Official Gazette* of Munich, of the 2d, publishes the text of the treaty of extradition concluded between Bavaria and Switzerland on the 28th of June last, and now definitively ratified by both powers. It is to be in force for ten years. Its provisions are not applicable to politica. refugees.

On Monday night, a small box was handed in by an unknown person at the door of a lady's residence, in the Charnside, Dundee, which, on being opened, was found to contain a gold watch-chain and trinkets, of which she had been robbed about a twelvemonth before.

A lady residing at Herne Bay was a few days ago watching the action of a threshing machine at Herne Parsonage, when her dress by some means came in contact with the machinery, by which her arm was broken, and other parts of her body much injured.

Considerable damage has been done to the costly stock-in-trade of Mr. Carrell, milliner and haberdasher, 13, Albany-street, Regent's Park, in consequences of a fire which broke out on the premises on Monday evening.

Three extensive seizures of smuggled English cottons were made a few days ago at Lille, and one at Roubaix.

James Baylis, a labouring man, living at the workhouse farm, Longford, near Gloucester, while endeavouring to conceal a gun under his coat, which he had loaded for the purpose of firing at partridges, was shot through the heart by the accental explosion of the weapon.

Recent accounts from Florence say it is believed that the Murray case will be wound up by the liberation of the prisoner, and his banishment from the Roman states, his Holiness having expressed (although not as yet officially) his intention of conforming to the wishes of the British Government.

Ramsgate has not had so many visitors in it at once for some time, the population being 11,000, and now it is calculated there are no less than 30,000.

The Customs duties for the port of Dublin in the last week were £20 100, against £17,500 in the corresponding week of the last year, being an increase of £2600. Tea, £2300; sugar, £4800; wine, £2300; spirits, £800; tobacco, £2800; miscellaneous, £700.

There has been imported into Liverpool lately thirty-six rattlesnakes, which came over in two large cases, accompanied by their owner, M. Van Gordon, who caught them on the Alleghany Mountains.

Mrs. Kerwan, the wife of an artist, was drowned on Monday, while bathing from off an island near Dublin, called "Ireland's Eye."

A poor boy who had been tending sheep on the Spittal-hill, Ashcombe, near Lewes, was killed by the lightning which accompanied the storm of Tuesday. His body was blackened all over, his clothes were wrenched from his back, and the hob-nails were drawn from his boots.

Arrangements have been completed this week, by W. S. Lindsay and Co., for the construction of an iron screw vessel for the Australian trade, of about 2300 tons burden (1600 tons register) with a nominal power of 400 horses to work up to about 940. She is to be completed in April next, and is to be ready to sail in the following June, when she is to take out 850 young women selected by the Family Colonization Loan Society. The vessel is to be named the *Carshine Cushion*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R B T.—We have not room. You will find them in the September Number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*

GAMBIT, Manchester, INQUIRER, SUBSCRIBER, and Others.—The variation introduced by Prince Carousseff in the Allgaier Gambit is not new, although it has been scarcely touched on by the books. In Bilguer's German "Handbuch" the following is given as a safe sequence to this mode of carrying on the attack:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	6. Kt takes K P	K takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	7. B to Q B 4th (ch)	*P to Q 4th*
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	8. B takes P (ch)	*K to his sq*
4. P to K Kt 5th	P to K Kt 5th	9. P to Q 4th	*K Kt to K 3d*
5. Kt to K R 5th	P to K B 3d	10. Kt to Q B 3d	*B to K Kt 2d*

And Black has the advantage.

RODOLPH, M.S.—The unrivalled work on Chess Openings, by Major Jaenisch, called the "Analyse Nouvelle," &c., may be procured of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers

JUVENIS.—The fault lies with you. No 449. by E A M, is not only perfectly "sound," but has been pronounced by competent judges one of the most beautiful Chess Problems of modern times. Young players are very apt to consider every Problem "impracticable" which they don't find out, and deery every one as "too easy," which they do

H M.—"La Regence," the French Chess Magazine, has ceased to exist for some time

CANTUARIENSIS.—The subscription to the St. George's Club is three guineas per annum; and this entitles you to the use of a library, admirably furnished with all the foreign and English periodicals: admission free to the famous Polytechnic Institution, with which the Club is connected; and practice at Chess with some of the best players in England

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 446, by Sumner Badem, Mandy, Orpen, M P

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 449, by Sigma, O P, Stevens, M P, F B S, Ernest, Rev T M Atom, Camilla, Jady, Henri, I M of Sherburn, Bantam, Pew simple, S S, Dorcvon, B S of Douglas, L S D, D D, Andrew, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by Derevon, Lyra, Vita, Subaltern, Chela, I M of Sherburn, Ralph, Alpha, Berserker, Observer, are correct. All others are wrong

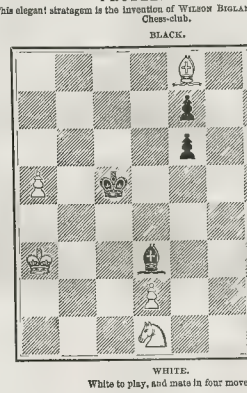
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 449.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	R takes B (best)	4. B takes Kt (double check)	K takes B (best)
2. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 3d	5. R to K 6th, and Mates next move.	
3. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 2d		

PROBLEM No. 450.

This elegant stratagem is the invention of WILSON BIGLAND, Esq., Lemington Chess-club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. PETROFF'S GAMES.

The following is one of the great Russian player's games; his opponent on this occasion being the well-known and distinguished amateur Mr. HOFFMANN:—

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K 3d	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	20. B to Q 3 i	Q to K R 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. P to Q Kt 4th (d)	K Kt to Q 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d (a)	22. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P (b)	23. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
6. Castles	P to Q 6th	24. Q R takes Kt	B takes Kt
7. Q takes P	P to Q 3d	25. P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
8. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	26. K to R sq	K R to K sq
9. B to K B 4th	B to K 3d	27. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K R 4th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 3d	28. P takes Kt	P takes P
11. Q Kt to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th (c)	29. Q R to Q 3d	R takes B
12. Kt to Q B 4th	P takes P	30. P takes B (e)	B takes Q
13. Kt takes K B	P takes Kt	31. P to Q 7th	R to K 8th
14. B takes Q P	Q to K 3d	32. K R to Kt 2d	Q to K 4th
15. B to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	33. P "Queens"	Q to A 8th (ch)
16. P takes P	Q R to Q sq	34. R to K sq	Q takes K B P
17. Q R to Q sq	B to K Kt 5th	35. Q to Q 6th	P to Q B 4th
18. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d	36. Q to K 1i 3d,	

And in a few more moves Black struck his flag.

(a) This is not commendable, although it may be played without much danger. The best move for the second player at this moment, is generally acknowledged to be, 4 Kt to K B 3d

(b) The chief authorities now recommend the retreat of the Bishop to Q Kt 3d.

(c) The advance of this Pawn was ill-timed, and subjects Mr. Hoffmann to serious embarrassment.

(d) After this, Mr. Petroff has his adversary at his mercy, and he certainly gives him no quarter

(e) Better in style than taking with the Rook.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

MR. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. J. DONALDSON (Delta).

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Delta.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Delta.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		23. P to Q B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	24. B to K 3d	P to Q Kt 5th
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	25. Q R P takes P	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	26. Q to her Kt sq	R takes Q B P (ch)
5. P to K 5th	P takes P		
6. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3d	27. K to Q 3d (c)	Q takes Q
7. Kt to Q B 3d (d)	Q takes P	28. R takes Q	K to Q B 5th
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to K B 2d	29. B to Q B 5 h	K to Q B sq
9. B to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d	30. P to K Kt 3d	P to K R 5th
10. Q to K 2d	B to Q 2d	31. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 8th (ch)
11. Castles	Q to her Kt 5th	32. K to his 3d	Kt takes K at P
12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 3d	33. K R to Kt sq	Kt to K B 4th (ch)
13. P to Q R 3d	Q to her R 4th	34. K to Q 2d	R takes K B P
14. B to Q 2d	Q to her Kt 3d	35. Kt to K 5th	B to K sq
15. Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt	36. Kt to K Kt 6 h	B takes Kt
16. B to K Kt 8th	P to Q B sq	37. R takes B	K to B 2d
17. Kt to K B 3d	Castles	38. P to K R 5th	Kt to K 8 5h
18. B to K 3d (b)	Q to her R 4th	39. R to K 8th	P to K 4th
19. Kt to K Kt 2d	Q Kt to K 4th	40. K to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th
20. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B (ch)	41. R to K Kt 6th	P to K h 5h (ch)
21. Q takes Kt	P to Q 4th	42. K to K 2d	P to Q 8th
22. B to Q 2d	Q to her R 5th		

And after a few more moves White surrendered.

(a) White gave up the Pawn through some misconception of being enabled to gain an advantage in position.

(b) Two matches and countermarches of this functionary avail but very little. Delta had much better have prepared to throw forward his Pawns on the King's side.

(c) If he had taken the Rook, Black must have gained more than an equivalent. For instance:—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
27. P takes R	Q takes P (ch)	28 Q to Q 3d	Q takes B (ch), and has the better game

CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 761.—By ONICHON.

White: K at his B 3d, Rs at K 6th and Q Kt 5 h, B at K 8th, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q B 2d and 5th.

Black: K at Q K 5th, Rs at K R 2d and Q R 7th, B at Q B 2d, Kts at Q B 8th and Q R 3d; Ps at K K 5th, K B 5th, K 2d, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 762. By ONICHON.

White: K at Q 8th, B at K B 2d, Kt at K Kt 8th; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 2d and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 3d, Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 4th, Q 2d, and 6th.

White playing first, to mate in five moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. Beadon, the sitting magistrate of Hammersmith Police Court, and Mr. A. Taylor, the chief clerk, were for some time on Monday engaged in swearing in a number of volunteers to serve in the Royal Westminster Militia. The questions and answers were similar to those required when a recruit is sworn to serve in the army. The number of volunteers required for the Westminster district is 840, and it is only expected that they will be readily obtained without resorting to the ballot.

On Saturday last the colonels of the metropolitan militia regiments commenced recruiting, in order to raise the required number of men to complete their corps. In the city, Colonel Thompson has fixed his rendezvous at the Rose and Crown, Bunhill-row. At present recruits come somewhat slowly in, though bringers are rewarded with 5s., and it is thought that the ballot will be required.

CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.—About thirty young and able-bodied men were sworn in for the City of London Militia on Tuesday, at the Guildhall police-court. The total number required for this district is 600, and, from the facility with which volunteers are being obtained, it is anticipated it will not be necessary to put in operation the ballot. Of the number offering themselves for enlistment, only one was rejected, and that was because he was too drunk to be sworn.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—Great activity prevails at this establishment at the present time, and additional hands have been employed during the week, the orders for work received requiring to be completed immediately. In consequence of this, the engineers' department is to be given up and thrown into the Royal carriage department.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—We understand that some cases of severe punishment inflicted by elder cadets upon the younger cadets at Woolwich have recently taken place, and that a culprit has been placed in confinement. One youth's body is perfectly discoloured by the flagellation and kicks he received from his elder cadet.—*United Service Gazette.*

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—From a Parliamentary paper just published it appears that the number of troops employed in our colonial possessions during the year 1850, was: Officers, 1675, and men, 38,752, at a cost of £1,329,656. This is exclusive of artillery and engineers.

ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., is to be promoted to the rank of Commodore; Commander W. Crapin is to have the rank of Captain; and Mr. Soaife, recently promoted to the rank of Paymaster, is to be made Secretary to the Commodore.

DESERTION OF BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN TO THE UNITED STATES.—The *Ogdensburg* (U.S.) *Daily News* states that "eight British soldiers, consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and six men, forming an artillery company, and attached to that branch of the British service stationed at Quebec, appeared here yesterday, stating that they had been ordered to the fort at Prescott as a reinforcement, but passed over the river some miles above, before reaching Prescott or reporting themselves to the officer there in charge. They were fine looking young men, and sold or exchanged their uniforms, which can be seen in some houses about the town."

ISLE OF SKYE EMIGRANTS.—Her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, an old 74, but now mounting only 10 guns, has been commissioned at Chatham, by Commander Boynton (1841), for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Australia, under the auspices of the Treasury.

ANCHOR TRIALS.—An interesting experiment was made on Tuesday, on the open stretch-ground of the dockyard at Sheerness, in the presence of Commodore the Hon. Montagu Stopford, Captain-Superintendent C Hope, Captain Mundy (of the *London*, 900, Commander H. Bryce (of the *Monarch*, 84), Mr. Ayles, Master-Attendant, and several of the officers of the ships in port, for the purpose of ascertaining the casting properties of the several anchors. The whole of them, eight in number, were placed in a line on their stock end, and a 36-fathom length of chain was successively bent on to each, with cable and running gear attached to it. Upon this a party of marines have smart by until the anchors casted into being positions in the channel. The American anchor achieved a triumph, until it ever immediately the strain was applied. The distances dragged by each of the others before casting was very trifling. Ayles's was drawn 22 inches, which was the greatest of any. In this respect, therefore, there is comparatively little difference between them.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This noble vessel was spoken at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th ult., in lat. 42.37, long. 12, by the brig *Lisbon*, from Lisbon. The *Great Britain* was crowded with sail, and going at the rate of 13 knots an hour. An estimate of time and distance gives her, so far, about 10 knots an hour.

A MONSTER SHIP.—It is in contemplation by one of the most eminent and enterprising of our Liverpool merchants, to build an iron screw steamship of ten thousand tons burthen for the American trade. The auxiliary power is to be applied to only of a moderate character, and constructed chiefly with a view to overcoming the resistance in getting up the Mississippi. It was confidently stated that the head of one of the most eminent firms in the iron trade and engineering had consented to the undertaking.

SCHOOLS FOR SEAMEN.—Endeavours are now being made, under the patronage of a number of influential shipowners, and other benevolent persons, to establish in London, Liverpool, and the various large ports of the empire, similar to the gratuitous establishment of such adult seamen and boys as practiced to the sea as may unable to read and write, or do so only imperfectly. It is calculated that there are at all times upwards of 4000 adult sailors in the port of London, and about 1000 boys, not of well-conducted habits. Only one-half of this number have received but a very imperfect education many of them, indeed, no education at all. One school has already been opened in London, and it is intended speedily to establish three others in the metropolis. Several, also, will soon be opened in Liverpool, Glasgow, Portsmouth, &c. The hours of school are from six to eight o'clock P.M., for those who can attend by the pilot-masters and other boat-owners every evening; and from three to five in the afternoon for those who are waiting in port for engagements to go to sea. A note is taken of the name, place of birth, history, &c., of each pupil as he enters, when individual particulars will be published in the regular quarterly reports, thus affording an interesting contribution to an important branch of moral statistics.

A letter, signed "G. Smith," published in the *Journal des Débats*, denies, by order of the Duke of Brunswick, that there is any truth in the statement recently made by the *Owlopne Gazette*, that the Duke is about to abdicate his rights; and says that "the Sovereign Duke of Brunswick will never renounce his hereditary rights."

Catherine Willis died lately at Reading, aged 88 years. She was the last of a family of six, whose united ages amount to 540 years. Catherine Willis died in her 88th, her mother in her 90th, her father in his 94th, her sister in her 90th, and her father's sister in her 89th, and another sister in her 88th year.

On Saturday night last an aged woman, named Mary Lewis, of Blackburn, having gone upon the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, near Perry-bridge, with the intention, as it is supposed, of picking up coke, was killed by an excursion train, which passed over her, and separated her head from her body.

The *South Australian Register* of April 14 states that the deposits at the Adelaide Gold Assay Office on the previous day amounted to 14,297 ozs. 15 dwts. 22 grs.; which, at £3 11s. per oz., is worth £49,107 3s. 6d. Adding the total of previous deposits—namely, £158 478 17s. 6d.—this gives a total up to that day of £193,586 1s.

A few days ago a respectable woman, named Irving, residing at Heath, in the parish of Wexwood, near Wigton, was gored to death by a bull belonging to Mr. John Irving of the above-named place. The unfortunate woman was attacked by the animal in the middle of a field, and was unable to effect her escape.

The *Hereford Journal* states that last week, as some reapers were cutting a piece of wheat in a field at Hampton Water, in the parish of Dockdow, they found eighteen young and two old partridges quite dead, and which were supposed to have been killed by lightning, visible effects of the electric fluid being traced in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Austrian Government is endeavouring at present to give a greater extension to the steam navigation of the Danube. It has engaged in Belgium fifteen captains for its vessels, and they have already begun their departure for Linz, their place of destination. The Austrian steam service will extend from Vienna to the Black Sea.

On the 25th of August Mr. John Ussher, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. R. H. Bulwer, accompanied by the usual number of guides and porters, attempted to ascend Mont Blanc. However, after surmounting almost all the difficulties, and when within about ten minutes advance to the summit, they were obliged to leave the task, and return, in the village of Chamouni, in consequence of being suddenly overtaken by a dense fog, accompanied by most violent wind and hail.

An Archæological Society is about to be formed in Essex.

A congress of German shorthand writers has recently been held at Munich, the government lending for its sittings the concert room of the Odeon. M. Bettner, the Ministerial assessor acting as president, opened the proceedings by an address in favour of stenography and declared that the government was most ready to encourage the propagation of the art. M. Baumgartner, of Vienna, explained his system of taking down in writing instantaneously the notes of any musical piece played. The system, being tried, was found to answer perfectly.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN WESTWOOD PARK, DROITWICH.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

The subject of the prize plate, contested at Warwick during the past week, has been appropriated from an important event in the history of the county, namely, the indecisive battle of Edgehill, in its southern portion, fought on Sunday, October 23, 1642; and at which was drawn the first blood shed in the Civil War which followed the refusal of Charles I. assent to the Militia Bill. The incident chosen by the Artist is the King's discovery of his standard-bearer, Sir Edward Verner, slain upon the battle-field, between the foot of Edgehill and the town of Kineton

WARWICK RACE PLATE, 1852.—CHARLES I. DISCOVERING THE BODY OF HIS STANDARD-BEARER AT EDGEHILL

This characteristic group has been designed and modelled by E. Jeanrest, and executed in silver by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., of Regent-street. It is mounted upon an or-moulu pedestal, which bears richly enamelled shields, with the Royal insignia, &c. The weight of the group is about 370 ounces; size 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, and 2 feet 6 inches in height.

The three Englishmen who have engaged to steer their course down the Danube to Constantinople, reached Vienna the 29th ult. The voyagers hoisted the union jack on entering the Vienna canal.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the destructive thunder storm on Tuesday, the 17th ult., a magnificent Oak-tree in Westwood Park, near Droitwich, in the county of Worcester, was shivered and torn out of the ground by a flash of lightning, in a very remarkable manner, as the riven tree, pictured by our Artist here, attests. The stem is sundered into five parts, four of which are torn completely out of the ground.

This is an interesting example of the extraordinary disruptive power of the electric fluid; and the Illustration is altogether a picturesque record of the phenomena of the storm.

Westwood Park is situated about a mile and a half from the Droitwich Railway Station. It is the seat of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The residence is a fine Elizabethan mansion, built somewhat in the style of Holland House, Middlesex. We shall take an early opportunity of Engraving the ancestral house at Westwood.

HEXHAM LADY-CHAPEL.

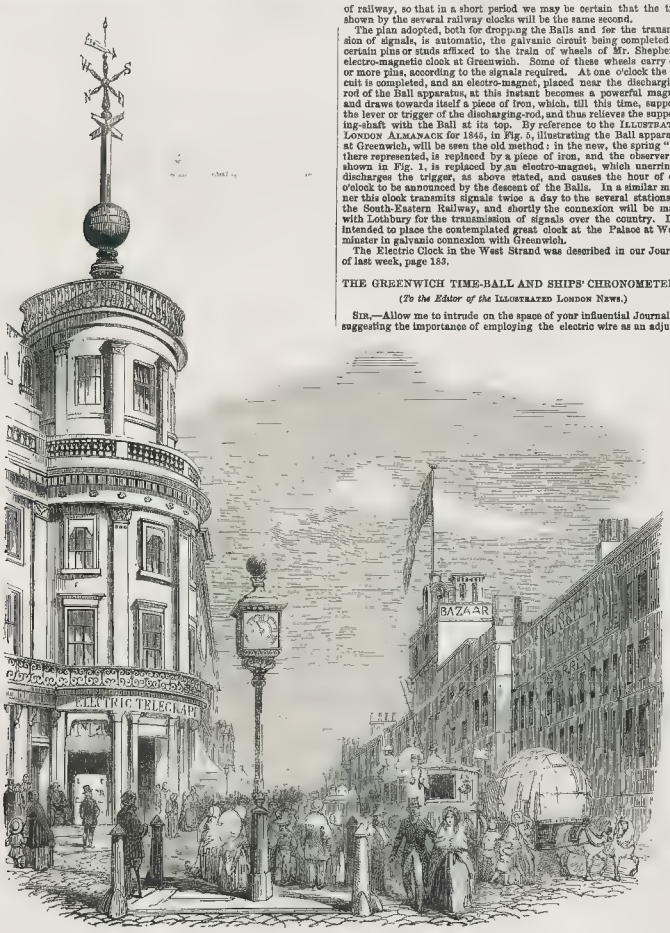
One of the most interesting excursions of the Archæological Institute, during their recent congress at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was the visit to Hexham, where the Archæologists alighted; and, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Turner, examined the remains of the Abbey Church and monastery, which were built after the Roman manner, by St Wilfrid, who flourished in the reign of Egfrid, Saxon King of Northumberland. Together, they constitute a fine example of a conventual establishment. Mr. Turner read a paper on the church; and, among many striking features, the crypt underneath attracted much interest, on account of its peculiar construction, and likewise from the extensive remains of Roman masonry imbedded in the walls, some of the stones bearing remarkable inscriptions; besides parts of cornices, mouldings, and other details of ornamental architecture, by which the site of a Roman station in this part has been inferred. The Lady-Chapel connected with the Abbey Church has long remained in partial obscurity through the erection of houses against it. These having been removed, its remains are revealed in a greatly shattered condition, caused in a great measure by the pressure of the low pitched roof, which has thrown the walls out of their perpendicular, and forced out parts of the mullions and tracery of the windows. The View annexed is given as the Chapel has appeared since the removal of the houses. The ruinous state of this portion of the sacred edifice has furnished grounds for a projected restoration, which, it is expected, will presently be carried out, under the able management of Mr. Dobson, architect.

THE ELECTRIC TIME-BALL.

The erection by the Electric Telegraph Company of a Time-Ball, to be automatically dropped daily in London, simultaneously with that at Greenwich, also dropped automatically, is the first step to the adoption of one time throughout the whole extent of this country. The convenience experienced by using one time at all railway stations to travellers is great, and little or no inconvenience would be felt in any places—even those situated in Cornwall and Devonshire, by the universal adoption of Greenwich time. We believe the South-Eastern Railway Company acted with great liberality in the first instance, by laying down wires, and giving facilities for the transmission of signals to other lines; and that the Electric Telegraph Company have, with the same generous feeling, taken steps for the general transmission of accurate time throughout the kingdom along the various lines

LADY-CHAPEL OF HEXHAM CHURCH, PROPOSED FOR RESTORATION.

THE NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, AT JERSEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ELECTRIC TIME-BALL AND CLOCK, WEST STRAND.

of railway, so that in a short period we may be certain that the time shown by the several railway clocks will be the same second.

The plan adopted, both for dropping the Balls and for the transmission of signals, is automatic, the galvanic circuit being completed by certain pins or studs affixed to the train of wheels of Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clock at Greenwich. Some of these wheels carry one or more pins, according to the signals required. At one o'clock the circuit is completed, and an electro-magnet, placed near the discharging-rod of the Ball apparatus, at this instant becomes a powerful magnet, and draws towards itself a piece of iron, which, till this time, supports the lever or trigger of the discharging-rod, and thus relieves the supporting-shaft with the Ball at its top. By reference to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1845, in Fig. 5, illustrating the Ball apparatus at Greenwich, will be seen the old method: in the new, the spring "P," there represented, is replaced by a piece of iron, and the observer, as shown in Fig. 1, is replaced by an electro-magnet, which unerringly discharges the trigger, as above stated, and causes the hour of one o'clock to be announced by the descent of the Balls. In a similar manner this clock transmits signals twice a day to the several stations on the South-Eastern Railway, and shortly the connexion will be made with Lothbury for the transmission of signals over the country. It is intended to place the contemplated great clock at the Palace at Westminster in galvanic connexion with Greenwich.

The Electric Clock in the West Strand was described in our Journal of last week, page 183.

THE GREENWICH TIME-BALL AND SHIPS' CHRONOMETERS.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Allow me to intrude on the space of your influential Journal by suggesting the importance of employing the electric wire as an adjunct to the present time-ball, which has some serious inconveniences. In the first place, it necessitates a clear atmosphere, which in the vicinity of London is seldom obtainable; and, in the second place, requires personal out-door observation, whereas with the electric wire and the discharge of a piece of ordnance, the time might be known through the medium of sound. And the same method might be adopted at all our ports. A piece of ordnance has already been discharged at Dover by an electric communication with Greenwich, with the greatest precision An allowance for the travelling of sound would be a simple matter.

Z. Y. X.

THE LATE JOSEPH W. ALLEN, LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

MR. JOSEPH ALLEN, whose sudden decease, on Thursday, the 29th ult. has caused so painful an impression, not only in artistic circles, but generally, was a landscape painter of repute, and with a marked style of his own. He was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born at Paradise-row, Lambeth, in the year 1802. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and there acquired enough Latin and Greek to make those languages familiar to him. On leaving St. Paul's he assumed his father's

THE LATE J. W. ALLEN.

avocation as an usher at a school at Taunton; but the employment proved unsuitable to this then clever and vivacious young man; and his talent for drawing and painting having early developed itself, he returned to London, determined to launch into the artistic world on his own account, and at once became dependent on his brush. Unknown and unconnected, he had great difficulties to master, which he delighted to recount to his friends after he had obtained repute and position. He did not disdain to paint a blind; and used to say he did not think his most finished landscape ever produced so much fervent admiration as his imitation of a Venetian blind during this period of his probation; a specimen of this early demonstration of his ability may be seen in a coffee-shop at Mile-end. His deep and earnest love of his art soon carried him beyond this condition: his little fresh, green, and true bits of English nature began to attract the attention of the connoisseurs; and the late Colonel Ansley, Lord Northwick, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Procter, and other men who judge for themselves, sought for these firstlings of his pallet. This was followed by the attention of the picture-dealers, so that the young artist found himself gradually obtaining a name. To live, however, it was necessary to paint hard, and he became for a time an *attaché* of a well-known picture-dealer. Here Allen acquired that knowledge of the old masters, and of the pecuniary value of pictures, for which he was remarkable; subsequent sales having often verified his accuracy of valuation in an extraordinary manner.

The talents of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts having almost made theatrical scene-painting a new art, and Allen having married, he for a time devoted himself to this branch of the profession, and became asso-

ciated with that eccentric genius Charles Tomkins; and also, for a time, with Mr Stanfield. During Madame Vestris's first lesseeship of the Olympic Theatre, Allen painted most of the scenery; and as the fair lessee is remarkable for her excellent taste, Allen's talent was no doubt exemplified in this new field.

The natural bent of Allen's genius, however, was to pastoral landscapes; and he loved to give the homely scenes, the rustic cottages, the wimpling brooks, and all the characteristics that are peculiar to our land and climate; he therefore returned entirely to oil painting. As he proceeded, his talents rapidly manifested themselves, and he became noted as the best painter of a distance. His "Vale of Clwd," exhibited about ten years since, created a considerable sensation; and it certainly imparted to the beholder the dreamy, soothing, and enchanting feeling which the looking on a long line of country and a magnificent distance ever affords the genuine lover of nature. This picture was purchased by an Art Union prize holder for three hundred pounds: and Allen received it in smaller dimensions twice for other liberal purchasers. His "Leith Hill," in the following Exhibition, was almost equally successful, and produced like results. Allen henceforth painted two or three large pictures every year, and became, as we have said, celebrated for the extreme delicacy and yet force with which he rendered his distances. It was, however, not only in this quality he excelled; the details of his pictures were true, and his lines generally beautiful and effective, and his skies are very greatly admired.

Allen took, as is well known, an active part in establishing "The Society of British Artists," and attached himself to it with a devotion which was perhaps more praiseworthy than prudent; refusing, latterly, to exhibit anywhere else in London. His works have, undoubtedly, joined with others, very greatly tended to the Suffolk-street Gallery the repute it possesses for landscape-painting. He was also Professor of Drawing at the City of London School from its foundation; and the liberal contribution to the fund raising for his family, made by the committee and the masters is the best testimonial of the estimation he was there held in.

Allen has left a widow and family of eight children to mourn his premature loss; and look to their father's friends and associates to rescue them from the miseries of extreme poverty. We are happy to hear that the unavoidable appeal to the public has been generously responded to; and that it is hoped a sufficient sum will be raised to place the widow in a way of bringing up and putting out the six younger children, who are solely dependent upon her. Less than a thousand pounds will, however, scarcely accomplish this desirable result.

The immediate cause of Mr. Allen's death was disease in the centre of his heart, for which he had been some time under treatment of an eminent physician, to whom he had been introduced by his excellent and distinguished friend Mr. Cooper.

It is understood that there will be a collected exhibition of our lamented landscape-painter's works. The accompanying Portrait of him a very characteristic likeness—is from a drawing in the possession of his friend, Mr. Charles Marshall.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE, JERSEY.

THE natural advantages of the north side of the island of Jersey, for a naval station had often been recognised before the construction of a Harbour of Refuge near to this point was finally determined on. The north-east side, at St. Catherine's Bay, has, however, been preferred from its being naturally protected from the prevalent south-west winds by the high hills that surround it. The harbour works were commenced in 1847, the plan intended being to extend two arms from the projecting headlands on each side of the bay, leaving only an entrance for ships facing the east; the northern arm to be half-a-mile in extent from the shore, and the southern, one mile. The works at the south arm were suspended in 1849, since which time, the north arm has been carried on more vigorously; about 800 men being employed daily throughout the year. The northern arm is now 820 yards from the shore, and will be completed in about two years' time. The space proposed to be inclosed for the harbour will be about 120 acres to low water mark; the average depth at low water spring tides being 28 feet, and at high water 63 feet, with good anchorage ground.

The foundation of the breakwater is formed of large and small stone, thrown from a height into the sea, from a projecting timber staging; this is allowed to remain until the mass of stone has consolidated the mass, when the upright walls which form the quay are commenced from the level of low water; they are formed of large blocks of stone, from ten to fifteen tons in weight, procured from the quarries adjoining to the breakwater. A contrivance for conveying and adding stone, hard and durable, and admirably adapted for the work. The quarrying is conducted on a very large scale, holes being bored into the rock 60 to 80 feet deep. One blast in 1849 brought down thirty thousand tons of stone, to effect which 9 cwts. of gunpowder were used. The faces of the quarries are more than a hundred feet in height, which gives the approaches an imposing effect. A large point of rock at the north arm, is being entirely separated from the adjourning hills, on which it is proposed to erect strong fortifications. The harbour, when completed, will be of great service to the boats employed in the oyster fisheries, which extend the whole distance between this island and the French coast, the shortest distance between the two being only fifteen miles.

THE OPERATION OF THE "TICKET OF LEAVE SYSTEM" IN AUSTRALIA.—The evil effect's of transportation, especially under the tick t of leave system, upon the social life of the Australian colonies are demonstratively illustrated by various items of news which reach us from time to time from that dis ant quarter, but by none are they indicated with greater clearness than by the last accounts from Victoria, where we find that a woman named Louisa Ferris, who was transported for entering a policeman's house at Bristol, having cleared herself in an exemplary manner while in gaol at Van Diemen's Land, obtained a ticket of leave and almost immediately, afterwards cut another man's throat at Melbourne. She has been tried and sentenced to death. Again, the three principa's in the robbery of £30,000 worth of gold dust from the ship *Nelson* in Melbourne Harbour, were notorious London bank, wire-pulling thieves and swellmobsmen, who having been transported, were, on the r arrival in the colony, at the expense of the public, immediately liberated by means of a "ticket of leave," and, as might be anticipated, had commenced their new theiv nefarious pursuits. Their names are John James, *alias* Johnson, James Morgan, and James Duncan. They, too, have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to death, but remained (the newspaper from which we have voted a sufficient police force for the protection of the banking, and of the property which may be placed in the same. All foreign goods will be exhibited without previous payment of the duties. The association undertakes to pay the freight and insurance outwards and homewards, between the port of exportation in Europe and New York, as well as the duties incurrence while in the Exhibition Building, on all articles sent through the agency of the Association, excepting on such of them as shall be sold or withdrawn from the Exhibition, the freight and insurance advanced on which will be repayable to the association. It has been decided by the Directors that the exclusive right to the various departments of the Exhibition shall be awarded under the superintendence of capable and eminent persons.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The Turin correspondence of the *Gazette de Savoie* refers to a great scheme of submarine telegraphic extension. The lines at Charing-cross, as our readers know, are already connected with the French lines to Lyons, whence the corresponding wires will soon enable them to reach, by way of Chambery, Turin, and Genoa the Mediterranean. From this latter point it is proposed that the Sardinian Government should lay down a line to Spezia, whence the Submarine Company would carry it under water to the Ilots island of Gorgona and across it, and then again under water to Bastia. The French Government, if this scheme be realised, will then take up the work, carrying the line to Corsica, whence a great gutta percha tube will be laid to Cagliari, in Italy. From the latter place to the African coast is supposed to be a practicable distance; and Sig. Bonelli, whose plans are the above are describing, proposes, when that shore is reached, to make Tunis a great telegraphic station, whence lines would carry the electric fluid to Algiers, Tripoli, Barbary, and Egypt, and another system to Tripolis, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez.

THE PRINCESS WASA.—The *Lloyd* of Vienna states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Wasa has been postponed, but will take place. The only difference will be, says the journal, that the proclamation of the Empire will precede the marriage. According to the *Lloyd* the postponement arises from the advice given by physicians to the father of the lady, to insist upon delay, as her growth is not fully matured; and from the fact of her mother having to undergo a surgical operation, and requiring the presence of her daughter. The *Lloyd* assures its readers that it has been received to convoke the [illegible] on the question of the [illegible] of the year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Doncaster, save Sherborne, is the only racing town mentioned in the catalogue of events to come off next week. The programme, to use a vulgar phrase, is "stunning" to look at, but is not likely to realise all that its plethoric appearance would justify us in anticipating. Thus, the St. Leger will assuredly be contested by a small field; so will the Champagne: and most of the other events are likely to suffer in a similar way from the succession of important meetings that commenced at Goodwood and closed at Warwick. Sherborne is simply a case of "discursus," and united only by Yeovil.

We have only two regattas, and both in the north: the first, on Monday, at Newcastle; and the other, on Wednesday, at Lochlomond.

The cricketers, like the squatic fraternity, are superbusying the end of their lather, their gatherings amounting to five only in number, with a proportionate diminution of interest. On Monday, there will be an All England match at Newcastle; on Tuesday, a Zingari contest with the Scottish gentry at Perth; and on Thursday, matches at Glasgow, Preston, and Esher.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The only outlay of any amount was on the two favourites for the St. Leger, their partisans being pretty equally balanced in number and zeal; at ins close, anything above 3 to 1 would have been taken about either. Closing averages:—

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Even on The Reliver	5 to 2 agst Vindex	10 to 1 agst The Friar
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
4 to 1 agst Knight of the Garter	6 to 1 agst Scarecrow	10 to 1 agst Lerryween
	6 to 1 — Alonzo	12 to 1 — The Twin
	ST. LEGER	
3 to 1 agst Stockwell	4 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke	9 to 1 agst Harbinger
3 to 1 — Songstress	7 to 1 — Trousseau	

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

MATCH, 200 sovs.—Chaffwax (Flatman), 1. Start (Marlow), 2.
THE RACING STAKES.—Ellar (Ashmall), 1. B g by Idas (Wells), 2.
THE GUY PRODUCE STAKES.—Glenlice (Flatman) walked over.
THE LEAMINGTON STAKES.—Lady Evelyn (Flatman), 1. Hirenta (Harding), 2.
THE CASTLE PARK STAKES.—Pastrycook (Denman), 1. Eliza (Whitehouse), 2.
THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Caliboo (Flatman), 1. Maid (Charlton), 2.
THE FOAL STAKES.—Prince Rupert (J. Dockeray), 1. Br c by Gilbert Gurney, 2.
THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.—Bordeaux (Mr. C. L. Fox), 1. Forester (Owner), 2

WEDNESDAY

THE SELLING STAKES.—b. g. by Idas (Wells), 1. Isabella (Charlton), 2.
THE BOROUGH HANDICAP.—Corybantes (Charlton), 1. Romeo (Crouch), 2.
THE AVON STAKES.—Charley (Charlton), 1. Cintra (Hughes), 2.
THE WARWICK CUP.—Pedestrian (Flatman), 1. Little Harry (A. Cowley), 2
THE WARWICK CUP.—Agis (Captain Little), 1. Clothworker, 2
THE COUNTY STAKES.—Gladiola (Ashmall), 1. Paddy Bird (Bates), 2.
THE TOWN PLATE.—Warwick (Treen), 1. Ephesus (A. Day), 2.
THE SCURRY HANDICAP.—Fitzwilliam (Hibbins), 1. Bordeaux (Marlow), 2.
THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES.—Hirenta (a groom) walked over.

CURRAGH RACES, COUNTY KILDARE.—TUESDAY.

The September race meeting at the Curragh commenced to-day, and was very numerously and fashionably attended.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—The Light of the Harem (L. Mahon), 1. Lalage (G. Harrison), 2.
THE ANGLESEY STAKES.—The Deformed (W. Magee), 1. The Light of the Harem (M.Ler), 2.
THE SCURRY CORINTHIANS.—Sister to Batterway (Mr. W. Kennedy), 1. Cockerow (Major Bell), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

STEWARDS' STAKES.—Twig (Gibbons), 1. Colt by Bashful (J. Doyle), 2.
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE Warhawk (Foley), 1. Lancaster (J. Doyle), 2.
HALFWAY AND TENT CLUB HANDICAP.—Dhe-an-Dhurras (Doyle), 1. Honest Tom (D. Doyle), 2.
WELLINGTON STAKES.—Warhawk (Foley) walked over.
SHARAVOGUE STAKES.—Helena (E. Keegan), 1. Colt by Mickey Free (Lynch), 2

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news from the Cape, stating that the position of affairs was much the same as when the previous mail had been despatched, added to the heavy shipments of specie, gave the impression that the Australian and Turkish loans, and the prospect of a decline in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, have rendered the Consol Market less active. It is tolerably evident, from the great extension of our foreign trade, and the increased demand upon the Bank for gold to invest in various new securities, such as steam navigation and mining companies, bank shares and foreign, together with the increasing wants of the country for gold, that the effect on accumulation of bullion in our coffers as was at one time anticipated. The great efforts now making by our manufacturers to spread their wealth and labour in the most profitable markets favour this impression. With the large shipment nearly £800,000 has been forwarded from London to various quarters; whilst the imports, this week, have amounted to about £200,000, chiefly from New York and Mexico. The whole of the silver arrived by the West India Mail has been sold for shipment to Calcutta. The export trade of the United Kingdom, as shown by the Board of Trade returns, is still in a flourishing state. During the month ending the 31st of July, the value of the exported was £6,589,168; and during the seven months ending as above, it was £40,138,560, against £40 512,056 in 1851, and £37,808,074 in 1850

The whole of the Bank movements are favourable to this country. It is, therefore, most probable that we shall continue to receive remittances in gold from New York, Paris, and Hamburg for some time. News has reached us from Vienna, to the effect that the Austrian Government is anxiously about to be negotiated; but it is proposed to raise the whole amount in Austria within twelve months from the present date. It is stated that the objects of the loan are to repay the late Government debt due to the Bank, to withdraw a portion of the depreciated paper currency, to meet the deficiency in the revenue, and to assist in the construction of rail roads. The French Government have, it appears, repaid another 25,000 000f to the Bank of France, borrowed in December last, and reduced the rate of interest on Treasury bonds. In future it will be as follows. On Bonds, at from four to five months' date, 1½ per cent. interest per annum; on Bonds, at from five to six months' date, 2 per cent.; on Bonds, at one year, 3 per cent. The abundance of money in Paris seems to justify this step.

A notice has been posted in the Stock Exchange for a new Crystal Palace Company in Paris. The capital is £630,000, but a small proportion only will be reserved for England

The dealings in the new Turkish Loan have been very large, at from 5¼ to 9 premium. The first instalment has already been paid, and the semi-annual coupons, at which each bond will receive the high premium, or bonus, of £2.0 per cent, are a considerable inducement to speculation. On account of the Mexican dividends, £72,000 dollars have arrived; yet Messrs. Barings have not yet been repaid the whole of the 800,000 dollars advanced by them to meet the dividends of the January last: the deficiency is about 80 000 dollars. Generally speaking, Foreign Bonds have commanded rather more attention, and the quotations have ranged unusually. On Thursday Austrian Scrip was done at 5¼ to 5¾ prem.; Brazilian small, 104¾; Danish Five per Cents, 101¾; Ecuador Bonds, 4¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Peruvian, Deferred, 65¾ to 66; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½ to 39¾; ditto, small, 40¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93½ ¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 49¾; Spanish Passive, 5¼; Spanish Certificates, 9¾ per Cents, 7¾ and ¾ premium; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 43; and Dutch Four per Cents, 99. Obihan Three per Cents have been marked 74. Russian Five per Cents, 118 to 119; and Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¾.

Scarcely any change took place in the value of Consols either on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, the leading quotation for the Three per Cents, Money and Time, being 100¾ ¾. On Thursday, owing to several rather heavy sales of Stock having been effected, prices rapidly fluctuated, the Three per Cents having been officially quoted at 99¾ ¾ ¾. The Three per Cents Reduced were 100¾ ¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 104¾ to 104¾. Consols for the next Account, closed at par. Bank Stock was 227, 229, and 227. Long Annuities sold at 6 15-16 ⅞. India Bonds, £1000, were done at 87s., Exchequer Bills, March, 73s.; June, 71s; Provincial of Ireland, 40; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of London, 17.

Dock Shares have been somewhat on the advance. Commercial have marked 109; East and West India, 166½ to 167; Southampton, 84; and Victoria Dock, 4¼ premium.

Steam-boat Shares have commanded rather more money. Australian Royal Mail 4; General Screw, 2¼; General Steam Navigation, 7¾ to 8; London and Edinburgh, 105; London and North-Western, 121¾; London and South-Western, 93¾ ex div.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39¾; Midland, 77¾ ex div.; North British, 30; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47¾; Scottish Central, 78¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 70¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 19¾; South Devon, 20 ex div.; South Eastern, 73¾; South Wales, 8¾; Vale of Neath, 8¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; Ditto, Extensions, 12 ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Cydesdale Junction, 52½ ex div.; East Lancolnshire Guarantee, Six per Cent., 151; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 32¾; Leeds and Bradford, 107¾ ex d.v.; Northern and Eas ern, Five per Cent., 64 ex div.; Great Valley, Six per Cent., 80¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10) 10¼; Cork and Bandon, 1¼; Eastern Union, Scrip (6 per cent), 17¾; East Lancashire, Quarter Shares (6 per cent), 9¾; Great Northern, Scrip (6 per cent), 13¾ ex div; Great Western (Used at 6 per cent), 108¾; North British, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6¾; Waterford and Kilkenny (6 per cent), 7¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (6 per cent), 103 ex div.; Ditto, Six per Cent., 80¾.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 7¾; Grand Junction of France, 5¼; Great Western of Canada, Shares, 5¾; Luxembourg (Canal), 1¾; Paris and Rouen, 34¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 37¾; and Sambre and Meuse, 7¾.

Mines have been in very moderate request. On Thursday, Aqua Fria were 1¾; British Australian Gold, 3¾; St. John del Rey, 39¾; Coplego, 3¾; Great Polgooth, 4¾; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Ulamo, 1¾; and Wheal Buller, 1¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—During the closing of the transfer books, the Bank will make advances upon Stock at the rate of 1¾ per cent. per annum. The Consol Market has ruled steady to-day, and prices have been slightly on the advance. The Three per Cents have marked 99¾ ¾ to 100; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been tolerably firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—This week's arrival of English wheat coastwise has amounted to 2416 quarters, almost wholly from Kent and Kent and in very moderate condition. For both up-to-day the receipts by land and sea-carriage were very limited; hence the lower examples of both red and white were small. The few old qual ties on offer were most y disposed of at full prices. Fine runners, however, were much neglected, and the inferior red sold as low as 32s per quarter. For forward delivery no transactions took place. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come in, the trade has been a very dull one, and low qual ties were offering on some but under terms. Flooding cargoes commanded very little attention; from the limited supply of fine samples, quite as much money was obtained. Barley and shelling were unmarked very little notice, yet importers refused to accept lower rates. We had a slow sale for malt, at Monday's quotations. The arrivals were small—chiefly from Denmark—of foreign, 21,960 quarters. A fair average business was transacted in them at previous currencies. Beans and peas were dull at less than last week's rates.

ARRIVALS.—Eng.ish: wheat, 2416; barley, 460; oats, 1620; flour, 1,-13 sacks, 1050 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 23,663; barley, 1530; oats, 32 980; flour, 420 sacks 3296 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 46s; ditto, white, 34s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 30s to 44s; ditto, white, 34s to 46s; rye, 27s to 29s; grinding barley, 22s to 27s; chevaling ditto, 28s to 32s; malting ditto 29s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 53s; brown ditto, 40s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 31s; ditto, old, 31s to 34s; grey peas, 24s to 34s; maple, 31s to 35s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 32s to 35s per quarter. Town made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s per 280 lb.

Foreign.—American flour, 19s to 23s per barrel; French, 20s to 26s, per sack.

Seeds.—The general demand is in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower.

Linseed, English sowing, 50s to 52s.; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s; hempseed, 33s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Winter Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £5 10s.; Baltic, foreign, £7 to £7 15s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 6s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 40s to 48s per quarter. English clover seed, new, 60s to 70s; white ditto, 65s to 68s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 9d; barley, 32s 3d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 31s 3d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 34s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 8d; barley, 37s 4d; oats, 20s; rye, 30s; beans, 34s; peas 33s 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 5s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Public sales of about 20,000 packages have been held this week The biddings have ruled steady, at full rates. Privately, only a moderate business is doing, yet prices are supported Common sound congou is quoted at from 8d to 9d per lb. Up to Saturday last only wea and not 20,163 lbs. against 27,791,209 lbs in 1851.

Sugar.—Our market is firm and prices have advanced 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 37s to 38s; ditto, fine to good, 33s 6d to 36s 6d; low ditto, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; fine yellow Mauritius, 35s to 36s 6d, good white Benares, 36s 6d to 37s 6d, grocery Madras, 37s 6d to 38s; Havana, 32s to 37s; refined, active at 43s 6d for new, and 42s for old.

Provisions.—Irish butter has advanced 4s to 5s per cwt. Carlow, 76s to 79s; Cork, 75s; Limerick, 76s to 77s; English sa'es, 80s to 84s for fine weekly Friesland, 80s to 82s for middling, 67s to 78s for Devon per cwt, and 8s to 9s, per dozen lb, for fresh. Bacon supports former rates. Waterford, landed, 57s to 62s. Hamburg steaks, 54s to 56s per cwt. Lard scarce

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at from 39s 9d to 39s 6d for old, and 38s 9d for new. To-day sellers for forward delivery are asking 40s per cwt. Town tallow, 35s to 35s 6d per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8 lbs. The shipments from St Petersburg are only 15,818 casks, against 31,000 in 1851.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 29s 6d to 30s on the spot, and 29s for forward delivery. All other oils are dull. Rape, pale, £34; brown, £33.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s; clover ditto, £4 to £5 5s; and straw, £1 13s to £2 2s per load.

Potatoes.—Inferior rates as follows:—Regents, 50s to 100s; Shaws, 87s to 95s, Inferior kinds, 40s to 60s per ton. The supplies come in very freely.

Hops.—(Friday.)—Several parcels of new hops have arrived this week from Sussex and Kent, and are to be seen in Borough. Selected parcels have sold at from 47 to to 49; low and middling, 42 to 45. So per cwt. Picking is now becoming general, and the duty is still called £240,000 in yearling and hops next to nothing is do. g, and the quotations are decidedly lower.

ARRIVALS.—Per Ireland, from Malta, 19 bags Cotton; Hector, Bona, 14s; Holsburn, 3d, Hesse, Leith, 14s; Eden Main, 14s 9d; Hector, Bona, 15s 9d; Haswell, 16s; Stewart's, 15s 9d; Hesse, Leith, 14s; Eden Main, 14s 9d.

Smithfield (Friday).—The show of beasts on to-day's market was but moderate as to number, but the quality of sheep was fully as fine as last week's. Prime beasts were supported, the primest realising nearly 4s per 8lb. Although the supply of sheep was not large, the demand was dull, and prices were 2s lower than last week, at all the above quotations. The best old lambs were worth 6d per 8lb. Calves came freely to hand, but the veal trade was dull, at 4s per 8lb. Pigs were rather more plentiful than of late, but we have no advance to notice in prices. Much cows moved off a sowy, at from £16 to £20 each, including their calves.

Per 8 lb to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime large oxen, 4s to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; large calves, 4s to 4s 4d; small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 19s to 24s each; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 19s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 800; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 19,860; calves, 482, pigs, 340.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand rules steady, at our quotations.

Per 8 lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s; small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; veal 3s 6d to 3s 10d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; lamb, 6s 2d to 6s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Tremenheere to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gold. 17th: Lieutenant D. L Cuthbert to be Captain, vice Thwaytes. Lieutenant K. Lewin to be Lieutenant, vice Cuthbert. 49th: Ensign H. Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins. 59th: Lieutenant-Colonel F Mainwaring to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Trevor. 63d: Ensign V Bowyer to be Lieutenant, vice Lumsden. 97th: Assistant Surgeon B W Bawtree, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Dundas. 84th: Ensign P Clute to be Lieutenant, vice Macbean; Ensign S Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Cleasby.

LANTACHED.—Lieutenant W H T Patterson to be Captain.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W CRABTREE and S SHEPHERD, of Bradford, iron-founders

J POWELL, of Wednesbury-place-North-Kensington, builder

S WARNER, of Blackheath, plasterer. H N BREWER, of Deptford, 85, Normandsey-wall, and 9, Bush-terrace-roads-New-cross, brush-maker and block-maker and tobacconist. J FOWLER, of the firm of Fowler and Weekley-open-Fore-street, builder D SPARKS, of Cirencester, gloucestershire, surgeon

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G PHILP, of Fife, miller.

A GRAHAM, of Springburn, grocer. J M'NICOL, Dumbarton, carrier. A RESUNT of Glasgow, merchant.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

D LANSLEY, Bath, livery-stable keeper.

BANKRUPTS

S L PRATT, New Bond-street, upholsterer. J HARPER, Gloucester, victualler. A MEYER, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, merchant. C DAVEY, Brixton Surrey, draper. J LEE, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J and D FIM, Elgin, boot makers.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst, the lady Dixie Lauder, of a son.—On the 1st instant, the Lady Mary Hood, of a daughter.—On the 6th inst, the lady Caroline Garnier of a daughter.—On the 1st inst, the wife of the Rev. Montagu Haggerston Beaufort, of Mendlesham Glebe, county of Suffolk, Ireland, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst, Lady Bracksenbury, Skendelby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, of a son.—At the West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire, on Thursday, the 9th inst. the wife of Egerton Leigh, esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th July at St Paul's, Wynpoorie, N W P, East Indies, by the Rev. P. Kellner, George Jackson Christie, Esq, B C S, to Mary Caroline Anna, eldest daughter of Charles Mallet, Esq, B C S.—On the 25th of July, at Fredericktown, New Brunswick, Reginald Corbett, Esq, Lieutenant 84th Regiment, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of the Hon Ludwell Parker, Master of the Rolls of that province.—On the 2d inst, Charles Garner, son of the late Sir Henry Ibbetson, of Chesterfield, House, to Caroline Augusta, second daughter of the Rev. W Davy, of Heath Hall Dotterel, and niece of Lieut General Sir William Gomm, G C B, K C H, of Trevargo-house, Cornwall.—On the 7th inst, at St Charles, eldest son of the Hon Baron Dimsdale, of Camden-place-east, Hertz, to Jemima Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir James Lindsay, C B.—On the 4th ult, at Lanzirvi le (by the Rev Purser to Curnick, Vicar of Hemingford Grey, in the county of Huntingdon, assisted by the Rev William Robinson Incumbent) Ludvig J Grön, Esq, of Copenhagen, to Ada, youngest dau. hter of Turgeon Penn Hall, late Rev. of William Penn, county of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

At Bromford Hall Suffolk, Lady Middleton, wife of Sir W Middleton, Bart, of Shrubland Park, in the 56th year of her age.—On the 2d instant Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon Gedde, late in command of the 36th regiment, on the 4th instant, at Witham Rectory, the Rev. William Wellston Tyrn, M A, aged 43 by thirty-six years view of that parish On the 23 instant, Mr. Gibbs, wife of I W Bonsquet, Esq, and only daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, aged thirty seven.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET, under the management of MR. CHARLES KEAN.—This Theatre will OPEN for the season on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th of SEPTEMBER, when will be performed a New Petite Comedy, called THE PRIMA DONNA; after which, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Fabien and Louis dei Franchi, MR. CHARLES KEAN. To conclude with the farce called ICELAND for an OLIVER.—The Box Office will open on Thursday next.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.—Open every Evening with Equestrian Performances.—The most decided hit ever accomplished is by MR STOKES and his two American Wonders, Mdlle. ELLA, truly named the wonder of the day for her daring leaps over banners nine feet wide; then YOUNG LEON in his wonderful vaulting act, flying over nine at a fast pace, on the bare back of his horse. Likewise the BROTHERS LEIGHTON on the Perche, the most surprising performance ever beheld, and their curious summersaults on the French vaulting act, a style of talent with a purpose, in conjunction with the numerous Artists engaged, making the evening's entertainments one of the greatest variety ever heard of in any public building.—Doors open at Half past Six, commence at Seven. Half-price at Half-past Eight.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The TYROLESE SINGERS.—Farewell Engagement.—It is respectfully announced that the TYROLESE SINGERS (Helene Rainer, Rieser, Vier-Reine and Mdlle. Marie) will make their last appearance this SIX EVENING and TWO MORNING CONCERTS during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY EVENING next, SEPT. 13, being their last entertainments in London before re-filling some provincial engagements, and previously to their departure for the Elder Thal, in the Tyrol. Between the first and second parts of the entertainment, Vier-Reine will execute compositions on the exquisite musical instrument the "Zither," which has universally excited the greatest admiration.—Treasbar at half past 8, morning at half-past 2. Tickets and seats may be obtained at MR MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

STRAND THEATRE.—Manager, MR DUMBOLTON.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, and every evening during the week—First appearance of MR. BAPTIST PANORMO, the celebrated Pianist; and first appearance of LUCY LONG, who will perform her celebrated Dance, in Character; together with the AFRICAN OPERA TROUPE, introducing new Songs, Duets, Choruses, Comic Sayings, &c. For particulars, see bills of the day.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Dioramas, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL and SPAIN, concluding with the "BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily, at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. S. PROUT, from his sketches made upon the Spot, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 220, Regent-street (next the Polytechnic), and will be found a novelty to the Public.—Plymouth Sound Madeira.—Cape of Good Hope.—South Sea Whale Fishing.—Melbourne.—Geelong. The Road to the Diggings.—Mount Alexander.—Sydney.—The Blue Mountains.—Summer-hill Creek.—Encampment of Gold Diggers.—Mr. Hobbs's Concert Room, Melbourne, &c. Reserved Seats, 1s. Gallery, 6d. At Two and Eight o'Clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES: By J. H. PEPPER, Esq. on the Australian Gold Diggings. By Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Patent Electrotype Gas Fire; and on the Mode of Preserving Fresh Provisions By Mr Cryer, on Mortell's Patent Needles. By Geroge Buckland, Esq. on Music, with Vocal Illustrations assisted by Miss Blanche Younge, R.A. of Music. Dissolving Views, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

THE COMMITTEE of the SPITALFIELDS SCHOOL of DESIGN, which is open to all—ornate pens worthy a knowledge of art, will open on TUESDAY OCTOBER 5th, 1852, a private CLASS for LADIES. The course of instruction will comprise Drawing and Painting from the Figure, Flesh, Flowers, Landscape, &c. &c. A number of the best and most excellent will be selected. This class will be under the superintendence of an efficient master. Terms One Guinea per Quarter, payable in advance. Prospectuses may be obtained of the Secretary at the Institution, 37, Christ-church, Spitalfields.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE. [illegible] TRIAL.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 9th day of September, it was resolved to offer a PRIZE of FIFTY GUINEAS, and the sum of £50 for the SECOND BEST ESSAY, showing the operation of the Corn-Laws, and the Anti-Corn-Law Trade Policy upon the Moral, Social, and Commercial, and the Political Interests of the United Kingdom. The Essays are to be sent in addressed to GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Chairman of Council, on or before the 1st of December, 1852. A letter should accompany each Essay, giving the name and address of the writer, which will remain unopened till the award is made. The successful Essays are to be the property of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League.

By order of the Council,
GEORGH WILSON, Chairman.

Newhall's Buildings, Manchester, Aug. 30th, 1852.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—for direct appointments to H. M.'s and the H.E.I.C. Service, the Universities, Military Academies, and the Addiscombe. "The system at Hanwell College appears peculiarly fortunate. We have had no [illegible] five instances of success, which so many months (without one fail [illegible] and we have no reason to know that the vacancy filled are inferior to those [illegible] Extract from Letter of [illegible] Hanwell has been saved for the benefit of the Students by the [illegible] Committee.—Prospectuses may be had of the Bursar, Rev. Dr. Pinnock, Hanwell College, near Ealing, Middlesex.

SCARBOROUGH, Queen of British Watering Places.—To those who contemplate visiting this far-famed spot, a handsomely-engraved, this influential, Pocket Guide, with Plan of the Town for the use of visitors, is forwarded on receipt of Two postage-stamps addressed to MR. Bigg, Crown Hotel; or, Mr. Thackray, Gentleman-coffee Scarborough.

NICE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a VILLA, [illegible] the sea, and [illegible] Also, an APARTMENT in the [illegible] with every accommodation for a small family.—Apply to A. BELL, Landsea, Long Ish ground, near Dover.

TO INVALIDS and OTHERS.—The UNDERCLIFF, VENTNOR and ROSE BURCH ISLE of WIGHT. Families residing throughout the year in the genial climate of the Undercliff will find it their interest to [illegible] Mr. Hedges, Auctioneer, Ventnor, I.W., from whom he is particularly [illegible] Rose, Cottage and suite of Apartments may be had, free [illegible]

THE ISLE of MAN, Six Hours' Sail by first-class steamers from Liverpool, Seven from Dublin, and Twelve from Glasgow. Sea-bathing in the district known as a WATERING-PLACE and PERMANENT RESIDENCE for Families.—Apply for Sea bathing; no portion of her Majesty's dominions being more healthful, beautiful in its scenery, or more free from taxation.—Letter holiday harbour-dues, turnpikes, poor rates, nor assessed taxes, the visitor as well as the owner enjoys the benefit. No stamp duty on a conveyance rates than a sovereign. A branch of the Island, containing [illegible] Apply to the Secretary of the Town's Commission, Douglas, Isle of Man.

LIVERPOOL WHITE STAR LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY.

Red Rover, 1,000 tons	Melbourne	Sept. 15	
Shamrock, 900	Melbourne	Oct. 10	
Diamond, 1,000	Melbourne and Sydney	To follow	
Planet, 1,000	Sydney	To follow	

The above ships are all first-class, sailing under the British flag and [illegible] Every one has experienced surgeon. Apply to Pilgrim-street and Wilson, 7, Commercial-buildings, Liverpool; or, to Gibson, Linton, and Co., 9, Great St Helen's, City.

AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE of IRON SCREW STEAMERS.—For SYDNEY, calling at the Cape of Good Hope: King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip. The splendid steam-ship "MELBOURNE," 800 tons, 350-horse power, JAMES ARTHUR DOX Commander, will be despatched from London on the 25th September, and from Plymouth on the 27th of September to load in the East India Dock. These steamers have most magnificent and spacious saloons for the accommodation of passengers, and their [illegible] Apply

STATUETTE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

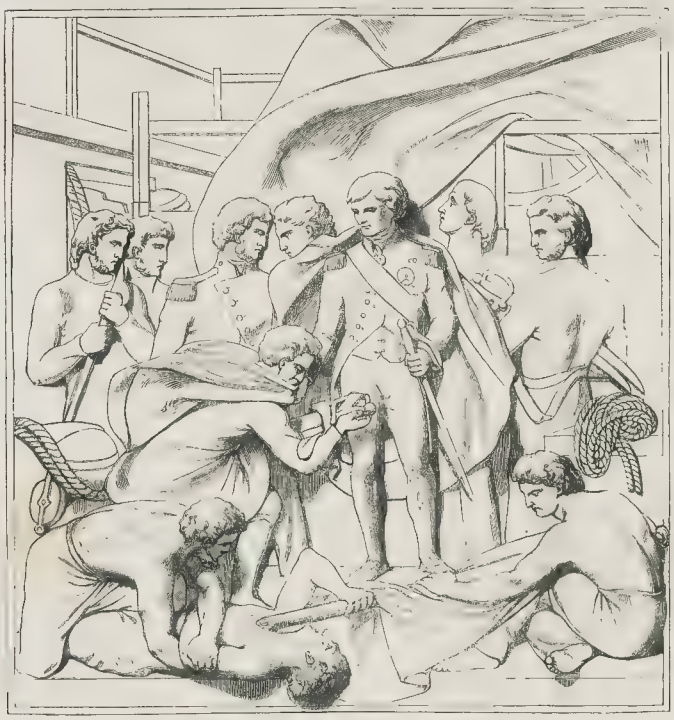
THE model of this very interesting statuette of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, from life, by Alfred Crowquill, was shown at the *soirée* given by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at the close of last session. The likeness of the great original, and the unstudied life-like position of the figure, were the subject of general admiration throughout the evening; and we are happy to find its high character has been appreciated by one of our leading art-manufacturers.

The statuette has been beautifully executed, in parian, by Messrs. Samuel Alcock and Co., of Burslem. "The Duke" is represented as seen seated in the House of Lords; and in addition to the merits we have mentioned above, the dignified expression of the features is very characteristic. The work will, undoubtedly, become very popular.

THE NELSON COLUMN.

AT length, we have the satisfaction to illustrate the completing bas-relief of the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar-square; namely, that which fills the western panel of the pedestal, facing Pall-mall. The design was commenced by Mr. Watson, after whose early death, the subject was completed by Mr. Woodington. It is an impressive scene from the Battle of St. Vincent, at which Nelson gave orders for boarding the *San Joseph* from the *San Nicolas*. The rest shall be told in Southey's words:—

It was done in an instant, he himself leading the way, and exclaiming, "Westminster Abbey or victory!" Berry assisted him into the main chains; and at that moment a Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said they surrendered. It was not long before he was on the quarter deck, where the Spanish captain presented to him his sword, and told him the admiral was below, dying of his wounds. There, on the quarter deck of an enemy's first-rate, he received the swords of the officers; giving them, as they were delivered, one by one, to William Fearney, one of his old *Agamemnon's*, who, with the utmost coolness, put them under his arm; "bundling them up," in the lively expression of Collingwood, "with as much composure as he would have made a faggot, though twenty-two sail of their line were still within gunshot." One of his sailors came up, and, with an Englishman's feeling, took him by the hand, saying, he might not soon have such another place to do it in, and he was heartily glad to see him there. Twenty-four of the *Captain's* men were killed, and fifty-six wounded—a fourth part of the loss sustained by the whole squadron falling upon this ship. Nelson received only a few bruises.



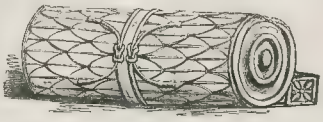
BAS-RELIEF OF THE NELSON COLUMN.—NELSON RECEIVING THE OFFICERS' SWORDS AFTER THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT.

The details of the casting we repeat from our Journal of the 21st ult., the weight of the relievo is about four tons; height, 14 feet; breadth, 13 feet 7 inches; and it was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore and Co., Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane.

THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON.

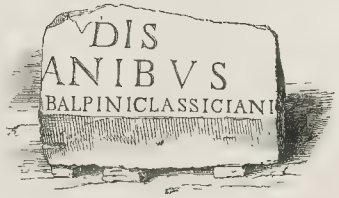
One of the finest fragments of the wall built by the Roman colonists of Britain around their Londinium exists to this day upon Tower-hill; it is 30 feet high, and extends over a considerable length of ground at the back of Trinity-square. It was given up by the Corporation, some few years since, to be pulled down; but, owing to the interposition of the Woods and Forests, the relic has been respited to the present day; and now has arisen a fresh anxiety as to its preservation. In the almost entire absence of any other remains of the great wall which once surrounded the city, it is well worth preserving: the upper part is probably not older than the time of Henry III., but the lower is Roman work. For upwards of two months past, excavations for foundations of buildings have been making close to this fragment, and have revealed some of the original Roman masonry, which had been concealed by houses and other buildings. It was in excellent preservation, the facing stones quite perfect, and the rows of red tiles (such as are usually found in Roman walls) remained to the extent of two or three layers. Close to this portion of the wall, and piled up to a considerable height, was a mass of cut and sculptured stones, which at some remote period had formed part of one or more buildings of magnitude such as abounded in Roman London. Some of these had been foundation-stones, others had been portions of cornices, pilasters and columns, and one was the half of a millstone in Andernach lava. The most attractive of these stones has been deposited in the British Museum. It originally formed part of a composition of very elegant design; it is five feet in length, and at one end is sculptured to represent a roll of foliage, bound round in the middle by a band and strings. The other stones have been carried off to be used, it is feared, for building materials, like many similar remains found in the city in past years. The want of opportunities for their proper examination is to be lamented, as one of the larger flat slabs (upwards of five feet in length) is inscribed with letters, some of which are nine inches in length; they belong to a sepulchral inscription, of which only three lines (two of them incomplete) remain. It is extremely probable that at least other portions of the inscription are upon some of the stones found with this inscribed one, but, as they are now carried away from Tower-hill, there is but little hope of their being examined.

REMAINS OF THE ROMAN WALL ON TOWER HILL.



SCULPTURED END OF ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS, FOUND ON TOWER HILL.

The wall has shared a better fate, and has been enclosed. We have



INSCRIBED ROMAN STONE, FOUND ON TOWER HILL.

engraved it; with one of the fragments, part of a sarcophagus; and the incised stone, the letters on which were found by one of the workmen accidentally tapping it with his foot while eating his dinner. The size of this stone is 5 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 2 in. thick.

GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT.—*The Constitutionnel* announces a railway project, which, if carried out, will be of great social as well as political importance. It is a scheme for connecting the three capitals—Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid, by means of a system of iron ways. The three Governments, described as vividly interested in the idea, have engaged to favour by all the means at their disposal the formation of companies willing to execute the works, and to guarantee, so far as each is concerned, the fulfilment of all the conditions stipulated for in the convention. The line is to run from Paris to Madrid, and from Madrid to Lisbon. This will be good news to the hosts of summer tourists whose vacation is confined to a few weeks, and to whom the south-west of Europe has hitherto been a sealed book. With such a road as is here announced, the Alhambra will soon become as well known as St. Mark's—the bull-fights of Madrid as the horse-races of the Corso.

DANISH ARCHÆOLOGY.—On August 26th was held the usual quarterly meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians. The Vice-President, Privy Councillor Wegener, exhibited drawings of three stone monuments at Thisted, in Jutland, one of which was a rune stone hitherto little known. Carls Säve, Lector in Archæology in the University of Upsala, afterwards read a sketch of some of the most remarkable antiquities in the Swedish island of Gotland, which is a perfect mine for the antiquary. It has nearly 100 ancient churches, most of them in excellent preservation, and abounding in magnificent sculpture, and all the rich forms exhibited by the architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 579.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MUSIC.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HEREFORD, Friday.

The 129th Festival of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, will be completed this morning by the performance of Handel's "Messiah;" and the week's enjoyment will be terminated by an event which, although not immediately connected with the musical gathering, is a very appropriate and graceful finale, namely, the presentation of medals, awarded by the Royal Commissioners to the exhibitors of the county of Hereford and the officers of the Hereford Local Committee, at the Shire Hall, this afternoon.

The week's selection of music reflects credit on the taste of the conductor, Mr. Townshend Smith. The executants, vocal and instrumental, although limited in number, were, on the whole judiciously chosen; but, if the truth be told, it cannot be stated that the performances have exhibited that amount of precision and perfection which the advanced state of musical knowledge exacts. Upon this subject, however, we shall have more to say hereafter. In the meantime it is scarcely necessary to repeat the arguments brought forward on former occasions, to prove that if progress be not made in the Triennial Festivals, they must expire The fact is patent to everybody of the slightest discernment.

There have been four morning performances at the Cathedral, and three evening concerts at the Shire Hall. The general rehearsal took place on Monday morning and evening. The festival was opened on Tuesday, as usual, with Divine service, in the Cathedral. The orchestra and congregation were placed in the noble nave, a temporary screen of canvass separating the former from the choir. The orchestra was under the western arch of the tower; the organ, being under the low arch on the side, was invisible—the player, Mr. Atkins, of Gloucester, obtaining his view of the conductor in a mirror. The leader of the band is Mr. H. Blagrove: amongst the instrumentalists were Cooper, Dando, Willy, Watkins, A. Mellon, J. Loder, Cusins, Patey, Seymour, Hill, Trust, Weslake, R. Blagrove, Lucas, Hamilton, Mr. Phillips, Calkin, Howell, Flower, Severn, Pratten, E. Card, Nicholson, Williams, Baumann, Godfrey, C. and T. Harper, Irwin, Jarrett, Rae, the Smithies, Healy, Andre, Chipp, &c. The mayor and municipal authorities entered in state at seven o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Lord Bishop, the Dean, with the Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the Ven. Archdeacon L. Freer, B.D., the Archdeacon of Salop, the Dean of St. Asaph, the Canons, Rev. Messrs. Morgan, Huntingford, Musgrave, the Proiector, the Rev. W. E. Evans, the Prebendaries, Vicars, and minor Canons entered the nave in procession

There are many visitors to the Triennial Festivals who regard the first morning's impressions at the cathedral service as the deepest and most earnest of the entire meeting. The time, the place, and the associations are eminently calculated to give effect to the sublimely devotional strains selected for the service; and on this occasion the sensations were not less thrilling. The glorious flood of sunlight, thrown on the nave, with its massive pillars and its semicircular arches, and illuminating the lofty groined roof, with its quaint archæological devices in blue, white, and gold, warmed every heart during the singing of the Old Hundredth psalm, ascribed to Martin Luther, and prepared the mind for the impressive service. The Rev. J. Goss intoned the liturgy; the Rev. Canon Huntingford read the first lesson, and the Ven. Archdeacon Freer the second. The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L., preached an excellent sermon, his text being the first verse of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, "Therefore, seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not." The musical gleanings were the beautiful pieces, responses, and chant by Tallis; Mr. Townshend Smith's chant for the Psalms; Handel's "Te Deum" (Destitego) and "Gloria Patri;" P. Humphrey's "Jubilate:" Mr. Townshend Smith's anthem, "Behold, God is mighty," after the Third Collect; Mendelssohn's fine psalm 95, "O come let us worship," before the sermon; and Dr. Croft's chorus, "Cry aloud and shout," at the conclusion. Mrs Enderson, Miss Williams, Messrs. Hobbs, H. Barnby, and Phillips, sang the solos in the "Te Deum" artistically; and Messrs. T. Harper and Irwin executed the trumpet passages admirably. The new anthem of the conductor is nicely constructed, and if not marked with individuality, contains some musicianlike writing. The quartet sung by Mrs. Enderson, Miss Williams, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips, is well voiced: the chorale had also some good points, especially in the instrumentation. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Sims Reeves, who did not reach Hereford until Tuesday night, owing to a severe cold, Mr. Sims Reeves sang at sight very clever the tenor solo in Mr. Smith's anthem and in Mendelssohn's Psalm. The service was over about half past two o'clock, and the ladies then held the doors for the collection, which amounted to £151 1s. 2d, besides two donations afterwards of £10 each. In 1849 the amount was £237. It is anticipated that this morning's collection will, however, bring up the amount for the charity to about the same as at the last meeting. As regards the pecuniary receipts it is not safe to trouble you with the daily items until the festival is over; but the stewards, I fear, will have to make up a large deficiency. The weather, which began so auspiciously on Monday and Tuesday, changed on Wednesday, and this unfavourably always affects the festivals.

Of the general execution of Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's cantata, "God thou art great," Beethoven's Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus and Benedictus, from his first Mass in C; and Mr. Sims Reeves' energetic singing of Handel's "Sound an alarm," (re-demanded by the Bishop of Hereford) from "Judas Maccabæus," being Wednesday's programme; and of the interpretation of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Paul," introduced for the first time at Hereford; and of Spohr's "Last Judgment," forming the long programme of Thursday, it will be unnecessary to write at any length. The characteristics of these cathedral readings are well known, and the principal singers, of course, suffer more or less from the unsteadiness of the directing *bâton*. The pieces most familiar to the executants go off themselves, either by tradition or imitation; in the unfamiliar and intricate parts it is either rugged or straggling, and perhaps a *sauve qui peut*. Mr. Townshend Smith, who, it must be mentioned to his honour, seems full of artistic aspirations for the success of these meetings, and who has taken special pains in the selection of classic materials, must not be blamed for the shortcomings. He has followed in the wake of his predecessors in taking a post for which a life's experience, and a daily use of the *bâton* are the essential requirements. It cannot be borne in mind, that it has not been the invariable custom at these meetings for the local organist to be the conductor.

At the evening concerts in the Shire Hall, Mozart's "Zauberflöte" and Weber's "Oberon" were the overtures in the first programme of Tuesday; Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Mr. A. Mellon's clever overture in A minor, were in Wednesday's scheme; and at the third and last concert, Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, and Rossini's "William Tell" were the orchestral displays. The full pieces have been the splendid March Chorus and Quartett from Weber's "Euryanthe," the charming *finale* from Sir H. R. Bishop's opera of the "Mamac," "Home! there's a storm;" the picturesque "Chorus, March, and Dance at Arms," from Spohr's "Jessonda;" Willye's quaint madrigal, "Lady Pride, cease," Macfarren's clever madrigal, "Maidens, never go a wooing," from "Charles II.," and the National Anthem of Dr. John Bull who was organist, by the way, of Hereford Cathedral. Mr. Townshend Smith must be complimented on the selections, in such selections as the above, evincing as they do, that he does not look upon music in an exclusive and narrow-minded view. Another highly interesting feature in the concerts has been the singing of the Glee and Madrigal Union.—Mrs. Enderson, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips. The Herefordshire amateurs were certainly not up to the mark in appreciating the exquisite ensemble in these noble specimens of the English glee school. Of the individual displays of the chief *artistes*, the London minstrels will require no information in detail, singing as they did their favourite *morceaux*, rendered so familiar to popular ears by the past season. To notice the magnificent voice of Mdme. Clara Novello, would be to repeat the eulogies bestowed on her during the Birmingham meeting. She stands all schools, oratorio, or oratorio, scena or song, ballad or bravura, and her voice will tell its powerful tale, whenever she is heard. For nice taste and delicate feeling Mrs. Enderson, especially in two songs by Sterndale Bennett, claims observation. Miss Williams has sustained singly the contralto honours with marked success. She always wins an *encore* in Land's ballad, "The slave girl's love," the popularity of which, without meaning any disrespect to the clever composer and charming singer, must be ascribed, not only to her very deep notes, but also to the run just now making on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Sims Reeves has taken higher ground at the last two festivals than on any previous occasion. He is acquiring the true singer's art—delicacy, sentiment, and refinement. Lockey has been *hors de combat*, owing to his severe cold; and Herr Formès, after his Birmingham labours, has been roughing it here, prior to his Norwich labours.

The Dean and Chapter have politely thrown open the portals of the cathedral, during the afternoons of the festival, to enable visitors to view the memorials to the late Dean, the Very Rev. John Merewether, D. D.; and to Joseph Bailey, Esq., the M.P. for the county for nine years. The Dean's memorial occupies five windows in the east end of Lady Chapel. The active part he took in the restoration of the cathedral is well known. He is buried at the north-west angle of the Ladye Chapel. The Bailey memorial is on the altar screen, erected at the eastern end of the choir, across the great Norman arch. The sentinel panel is not yet placed. These memorials, by Mr. J. Cottingham, have attracted much attention.

The stewards of the Festival, who undertake its financial responsibilities, are the Bishop, Lord Sudeley, Anderson Freer, D. P. Price, Esq; Panton Corbett, Esq.; W. M. Kyrle, Esq; the Rev. W. T. N. Peneyre, M.A., and T. Evans, Esq. The attendance of the local nobility and gentry has not been so great as in former years. The railroad from Ross and Gloucester will be opened next autumn, and by the time of the next festival, in 1855, there will be three railroads to Hereford: an important difference will then be made in the receipts. Many persons, however, will regret the loss of the ride over the Malvern Hill, through smiling orchards and rich hop grounds. Some visitors have come from London and Dublin, amongst whom is Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P. for Wicklow, with his family.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington reached here early on Wednesday, but it was only on the arrival of the London papers in the afternoon the inhabitants could be persuaded that the news was too true. A more universal expression of sorrow was never witnessed. The cathedral bell tolled after the morning's performance, and yesterday (Thursday), prior to the commencement of the oratorio "Paul," the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Townshend Smith, played the Dead March in "Saul," the entire company standing up, evidently deeply moved.

In the list of general company at the Festival just handed to us are the names of Lord and Lady Rathven, Lord W. Graham, Lord Hereford, Lord Bateman, Sir Robert and Lady Price, Sir G. and Lady Lambert, Lady Emily Foley; King King, Esq., M.P.; Captain Hanbury, M.P.; Sir Walters Cornewall, M.P.; T. Booker, Esq., M.P.; Quintin Dick, Esq., M.P.; E. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P.; and Miss Hume, H. Arkwright, Esq.; Lady and Miss Cornewall; Rev. Archer Clive; D. Bertha, Esq., &c. The only absentees amongst the stewards were P. Corbett, Esq., and W. A. Kyrle, Esq.

The full attendances yesterday, and the expected influx for the "Messiah," it is anticipated, will produce an average amount of receipts for the meeting.

The Bishop of Hereford has just issued an address on the subject of the restoration of the Cathedral. It is stated that more than £20,000 has been already expended, this sum having been chiefly contributed within the county. The Bishop adds that about £10,000 more would go far towards the completion of the work, and about £5000 might effect the separation of the choir, so that it could be used for divine service. An appeal is therefore made, in which every archæologist in the country must feel deeply interested, as well as every churchman, fully to restore one of the oldest of European sacred edifices. Divine service since March the 1st, 1850, has been performed in the nave, and not in its proper place in the choir.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Monday.

The general committee met on Saturday at the Town-hall; Lord Leigh, the President, in the chair. Votes of thanks were specially passed to the noble Lord and Lady Leigh, to the Vice-Presidents, to J. P. Ledsam, Esq., the chairman of the committee; to J. O. Mason, Esq., the orchestral steward; to Michael Costa, Esq., the conductor; to Mr. Stimpson, the organist and chorus master to the Birmingham Society of Exeter-hall; and to the various officials connected with the recent meeting. The ball at the Town-hall on Friday night produced only £277 12s., but the total receipts have been the large sum of £11,832 12s. 2d. In 1849 the amount was £10,393. In 1837 it was £11,900, in 1840 £11,613, and in 1846 £11,638. It is confidently anticipated that the balance for the General Hospital will be one of the most favourable net receipts ever known, as the expenditure has been kept under, by judicious arrangements at the festival. The largest take of the morning performances was that of the "Messiah," £762 4s. 11d.; and yet upwards of 200 persons were turned from the doors. On the "Elijah" day the sum was £2504 0s. 7d. The "Creation," "Christus," &c., realised £1,241; and "Samson" £1725 18s. 4d. For the three concerts the sums were—£439 7s the first, £869 the second, and £1001 9s. the last. The sale of books insured £364. Amongst the donations were—Lord Leigh, 100 guineas; T. Corfield, Esq., £100; Earl Aylesford, £50; Madame Viardot and Mdlle. Zerr, £20 each; Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formès, 50 guineas each; Miss Williams, 10 guineas; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey, five guineas each; the Sacred Harmonic Society, besides the loan of music, £10.

A few words on the performance of "Elijah" will complete our record of this truly memorable meeting. The playing of the overture and the Dead March (quite as fine as that of *Saul*), the clever singing of the florid tenor, and "Why does the God of Israel sleep," by Sims Reeves, the pathetic rendering of the "Lord, O God of Israel," by Miss Dolby; the spirited delivery of the "Honour and Arms," by Formès; the grand interpretation of the lament "Ye Sons of Israel," by Viardot (re-demanded); the brilliant and powerful vocalisation of Clara Novello in "Let the bright Seraphim," with Mr. Harper's superb trumpet obligato; and the wondrous precision and fire with which the choruses performed their functions, rendered this execution of "Samson" not less interesting, and certainly quite as triumphant as that of "Elijah" and the "Messiah." At the close of the oratorio, after the National Anthem had been sung, the burst of cheering from all sides, for Costa, lasted for some minutes, and never was honour more richly merited. He has been the Atlas of the festival, and his artistic and moral influence was never more triumphantly developed.

The Theatre Royal was opened on Saturday night by Mr. Simpson, who had provided a *finale* of the musical week, by the engagement of Tamberlik and Mdme. Castellan for the last act of "Lucia," and Grisi, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Mario, F. Lablache, Susini, Polonini, and Galvani, for "Lucrezia Borgia." Mr. Frank Mori was the conductor. The house was quite filled.

Mdme. Castellan leaves for Lisbon at the end of the week. Tamberlik, Polonini, and Mario shortly depart for St. Petersburgh; for which capital Lablache is due *via* Stettin. Mdme. Clara Novello will start for Madrid after the Hereford Festival.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The Monster Balloon, the largest that ever ascended in this country, made its first trip on Monday last, under the pilotage of Monsieur Poitevin, from the above Gardens. About thirty persons were in the car and on the boop, with Madame Poitevin and her parachute attached, as well as a large quantity of ballast. The ascent and descent of Madame was admirably arranged, and thus effected: When the balloon had reached an altitude of about half a mile, the aëronaut suddenly let off a large quantity of gas, which causing the balloon rapidly to descend, the parachute was suddenly spread and descended most gracefully, without the least oscillation, and safely landed the fair voyager on Clapham-common. Mdme. Poitevin was hailed with rapturous plaudits on her safe return to Cremorne; as was the omnibus party, some two hours after, on their return from Kent.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This great national establishment is in future to be carried on by an association of united capitalists; in its foremost ranks are men distinguished for their patronage of the arts and knowledge of business. The trustees are the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Frederick Mildred, of the great banking firm of Masterman and Co., and Benjamin Oliveira, M.P. The subscribed capital is £200 000, with an available ready money capital of £70,000. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. No person (says the *Chronicle*) has yet been officially named as the future director; but if great experience, indefatigable attention to business, courteous manners, and general popularity with the frequenters of the opera, constitute valid claims to the office, we imagine we shall not be far wrong in anticipating that the choice of the committee will fall on Mr. Lumley.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday the burlesque of "Midas" was revived. Mr. Farren himself performed *Midas*, and with precision and point little inferior to his best days. Mr. Compton was a capital *Pan*; and Miss Gordon, as *Apollo*, justified the good opinion we have already expressed of her, both as an actress and a vocalist.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince President has set out on his long tour to the South. His more immediate friends had vainly endeavoured to persuade him, previous to his departure, to lessen the great extent of the circuit which he purposes making through the southern provinces, as they are apprehensive, in the present state of his health, which is by no means strong, of injurious effects resulting from the great fatigue and exposure which he must necessarily undergo in so protracted an excursion. He persisted, however, in adhering to the programme of the route as originally laid down, and as given by us last week. On Tuesday, the day of his departure, he left St. Cloud at a quarter past twelve in an open caleche and four, with postillions. He was in the uniform of a general officer, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour and two or three other decorations. His uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, was by his side, and opposite them sat two aides-de-camp. The carriage was escorted by two bodies of officers—one, of cuirassiers, preceding it; and the other, of carbineers, following it. Each party had the colonel at its head, and all the officers rode with drawn swords. A squadron of carbineers followed at some distance. Louis Napoleon passed down the Champs Elysées, crossed the Place de la Concorde, and then proceeded along the quays to the terminus of the Orleans Railway. There were not many persons collected on his passage, and the cry generally raised was that of "*Vive Napoleon!*" The outside of the terminus was fitted up with masts, ornamented with tricoloured flags, and bearing escutcheons with an eagle on each. The interior was also ornamented in an analogous manner. About half-past twelve, General Magnan, General de Lawoestine, Colonel Isnard, head of the staff, Count de Newerkerque; the Ministers, in full official costume; M. Baroche; a great number of Councillors of State, and of Senators; the Prefect of Police, and a vast crowd of functionaries of every grade, arrived. A great crowd was assembled outside, and the windows in the neighbourhood were filled with well-dressed persons. At one o'clock the drums of the gendarmerie mobile, on duty at the terminus, beat a salute, and in a few minutes after the Prince drove up, and was most warmly received with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and, occasionally, of "*Vive Napoleon!*" The generals and great functionaries present then pressed forward to receive the head of the State, and immediately after the Prince proceeded to take his place in the train. Sixteen persons were admitted into the railway carriage prepared for the departure, and amongst them were M. Fortoul, the Minister of Public Instruction, and M. de Maupas, the Minister of Police, who are to be in attendance on Louis Napoleon during the first part of his journey. There were also General de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, who is to accompany him throughout his tour; General Roguet, General de Goyon, Colonel Fleury, Colonel Edgard Ney, M. Mocquart, his *chef du cabinet*, and Dr. Conneau. The train was put in motion at 20 minutes past one for Bourges. The Prince's household left by a train at eleven o'clock, and at the same time were despatched twelve new carriages, intended for the President's use during his tour.

The arrival of the President at Bourges took place at six o'clock in the evening. He was received at the station by the Prefect of the Cher, the Mayor of the city, and all the municipal and departmental authorities, both civil and military. The President made his entry into the town on horseback, accompanied by the Ministers of Police, and was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff. The streets were lined with National Guards, soldiers of the line, and artillery, and the houses were decorated with flags, and brilliantly illuminated; the balconies being crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, who, waving handkerchiefs, joined in the general acclamations which united Louis Napoleon as he rode along. The Hôtel Dieu and the Convent of the Sisters of Charity were especially noticed for their elegant decorations. Over the gate of the latter was placed the inscription, "To Louis Napoleon, the Saviour of Family, the Protector of Religion." The Prince acknowledged with marked affability the salutations of the nuns, who were drawn up in front of their establishment. On his carriage arrived, amidst the pealing of bells and the enthusiastic greetings of the multitude, at half-past six, at the cathedral, when the Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, the Vicars-General, the Chapter of the Cathedral, and a vast throng of clergy, dressed in full canonicals, were in waiting to receive the President. The Archbishop descended the steps before the grand entrance to meet Louis Napoleon, and having presented him with incense and holy water, gave expression to the sentiments of devotedness, gratitude, and profound respect with the clergy and the people certain for the Prince. Louis Napoleon, in reply, briefly expressed the gratification which his reception afforded him, adding that he was convinced that the wishes addressed to Heaven by the clergy, on his behalf, at the commencement of his journey, must lead to a good termination. He then entered the church, and advanced between a double row of clergy to the choir, where he knelt while the *Domine Salvum fac* was chanted, at the close of which he left the cathedral and proceeded to the Archiepiscopal palace, where he passed the night. At the dinner which took place at half-past seven o'clock, all the officials and people of local distinction, including clergy, military, and laity were present, and during the night the town was the scene of the most festive enjoyments—balls, theatrical exhibitions, &c.

The only Minister who is to accompany the President of the Republic throughout the whole of his journey is General de St. Arnaud, the army being to occupy a prominent part in the pageant in each town. The other Ministers will be in attendance on Louis Napoleon in the following manner:—M. de Maupas, Minister of Police, as far as Moulins; M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, from Moulins to Lyons; M. Ducos, Minister of Marine, at Toulon and Rochefort; and M. Magne, Minister of Public Works, will meet the Prince at Angoulême, to inaugurate the railway with him. M. Fould, Minister of State, is not to leave Paris.

The organisation of the Ministry of State has been modified, in order to reduce the expenses of that department of the public serv ce.

The architects of the Crystal Palace in the Champs-Elysées on Monday took possession of the ground destined for that building, and commenced marking it out for the extensive works which are to be constructed.

The sides of the great sewer, which is being constructed in the Rue de Rivoli, fell in on Tuesday evening on seven men, five of whom were got out more or less injured, but two are lost.

The *Echo de l'Aveyron* has received a second warning for publishing an article on the *fête* of the 15th August, which was considered to contain personal and insulting insinuations against the Government.

The Minister of General Police has issued a decree expelling M. Chavoix, a member of the late Legislative Assembly, from the French territory. M. Chavoix had been previously expelled from the French territory by the decree of the 9th of January last, but was subsequently permitted to remain in France.

The linen merchants of Lille addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of that town, praying its influence with the Government to obtain the commencement of the treaty with Belgium of 1845, the interruption of relations with that country having proved of serious injury to the memorialists.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree opening an extraordinary credit of 1,860,930f., for completing the line of electric telegraphic communication throughout France.

An order has been issued by the Mayor of Chatellerault, forbidding all keepers of coffee-houses and wine-shops from admitting youths under sixteen years of age, except they are accompanied by a relative.

SICILY.—THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Sicily, which, some two years back, was so frequently mentioned in our columns as the theatre of political outbreaks, has again, by occurrences out of the ordinary course of events, begun to afford materials for the journalist. On the present occasion, however, the convulsions to be noticed are not political, but physical. The celebrated volcano, Mount Etna, which has now so long kept its internal fires dormant, has, within the last three or four weeks, resumed a most fearful activity, which at the present moment threatens desolation to one of the most fertile and beautiful districts on the globe. We have represented the scene presented by the mountain in the Illustrations, at page 212 of the present Number.

The latest accounts from the spot state that, on the 3rd of August, the broad stream of lava which issued from the mountain had arrived within a very short distance of the village of Zaffarana, and that the strong heat which it emitted was most sensibly experienced in the village. The manner in which the fearful torrent advanced was most singular. It moved on slowly, without interruption; the most advanced wave shot up at the slightest obstacle it met in its path, dispersing rivulets to all sides; the mass circled round them, grew smooth again,

and proceeded. A continued crashing and bursting was to be heard, as of glass in the fire, no other sound, and in the meanwhile immense damage was done. Every now and then a stoppage denoted that the stream had encountered a large obstacle, or water.

By day all this great mass had a reddish grey aspect, with something glassy and polished. It is impossible to describe its appearance by night. The stream of living fire, the clouds of cinders and sulphurous vapours, baffled description. It was horribly sublime. The river of lava, as the eruption proceeds, has become a species of coating above the surrounding lands, and as it grows cold, fresh sheets of fire spread over it.

The misery and losses occasioned to the unhappy region are incalculable; for the southern bed, through which streams of lava are now pouring, is the most fertile and best cultivated portion of the whole island. Vineyards, every species of fruit and vegetable production, houses, farms, &c., are all destroyed by the eruption. It is more than 300 years since lava flowed from Mount Etna in the direction of Zaffarana. Much damage is also occasioned by the cinders and burning sand poured forth from the crater, beneath the Monti di Cassone and the Valle del Bue. The volcano continued, at the latest accounts, throwing up forth such flames of fire as to illuminate the whole country distinctly as far as Catania (distant 14 miles), like a gigantic lighthouse.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 4th inst. would lead to the inference that the Fisheries dispute was in effect completely settled. Congress has been adjourned, much business that remained to be dispatched having been postponed. On the 30th ult., the day previous to adjournment, the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the purchase and fitting up of vessels intended for the exploration of Behring's Straits, the China Seas, Straits of Gasper, and Java Sea.

The "Order of the Lone Star," whose general purpose and object is declared to be "to extend the area of freedom," and whose immediate aim at present appears to be "to annex Cuba" to the United States, has openly commenced operations in New York. On Saturday, the 28th ult., a meeting of the "Empire division, No. 1" of the order was held in that city, when Dr. John V. Wren, special agent of the order, from New Orleans, was presented with a magnificent diamond star, the emblem of the order, and with some gold ornamental appendages. Fervent speeches were made on the occasion, and "Spanish tyranny in Cuba" much talked of. It is hinted that a revolution may be expected in Cuba early in November, the latest accounts from which island (dated the 29th ult.) state that the prisons there are all full, and that fresh arrests were made every day. In the capital (Havannah) the Government authorities had succeeded in seizing the press of a revolutionary journal, which was printed in secret, and we called the *Voice of the People*. They had also arrested the publishers and sent them to prison; and, acting upon the information of a French creole, they despatched a force of 50 cavalry to a *café*, and surprised a party of 140 persons engaged in making ammunition and ball-cartridge.

A new treaty of commerce and navigation has been made with the Netherlands, giving to Dutch and American vessels reciprocally privileges similar to those enjoyed by the national vessels of either country.

From the Mississippi Valley and "the Far West" generally, we learn that the cholera was raging in different localities there, especially in Missouri and in Buffalo.

At Cincinnati much damage had been occasioned by a fire. Very destructive storms had occurred in the south. The lower part of Mobile was entirely submerged, buildings were blown down, vessels injured, and a great number of lives lost. The damage in that vicinity was estimated at 1,000,000 dols. The same storm had destroyed much property in various parts of the Union; at Memphis much corn and cotton were washed away. At Augusta, state of Georgia, the loss was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. The lighthouse on Ocracoke Island had been washed away, and the water had made a canal three quarters of a mile wide through Ship Island.

At Savannah the destruction of life and property had been very great; both bridges across the Savannah river had been carried away, together with all the canal bridges. There were four feet of water in the streets, and the mails had to be taken to the Post-office in canal boats.

From San Francisco we have advices to the 31st July. The news is not very important. The sheriff of Contra Costa county had been shot at and mortally wounded, while in the discharge of his duty, by a man named Hardy, who had leased a piece of land and refused to give up possession to the owner when the lease had expired. The outrage had caused great excitement at the place where it occurred, and it was feared Lynching would be resorted to.

2200 sheep had arrived at Woodland Ranch, twenty miles from the Sacramento, from the Salt Lake; they were upwards of twelve months on their journey, having left St. Joseph's in June, 1851.

The crops of grain and grass had sustained great injury from fire in the valley of the Upper Sacramento.

The gold miners were in general prevented working by the want of water.

From Mexico the news is deplorable. The insurrectionary movements were spreading to such an alarming extent, that it was anticipated an extra session of Congress would be called to devise means for their suppression, though what the said Congress can do, with an empty treasury, and no practical means at command, is more than can be divined.

THE RIVER PLATE.

By the advices, dated August 3rd, which have been received by the usual monthly mail steam communication from Buenos Ayres, we are informed of the demise of the Provisional Government which had been established by General Urquiza, on the banishment of Rosas, and which was to have conducted the administration until the congress of the Confederated Provinces that was to meet on the 31st of August had definitively organized a permanent form of Government. The cessation of the Provisional Government had been brought about by the resignation of its chief, Doctor Don Vicente Lopez. The retirement of Lopez, whose well-known ability, honesty of purpose, and enlightened views were universally recognised, was greatly regretted by the public. In his letter to Urquiza, upon retiring from office, Dr. Lopez says:—

> Wills and interests being ill-harmonised, and from the want of unity in the general views to arrive at those results to which freely I hoped to place the rudder of public interest in free deference to all social relations, my services must become a useless sacrifice on my part. My authority is already called in question, and such circumstances I am bound to facilitate frequently by place every step that may deign to exist in the matter as a definitive resolution which I have adopted, of separating myself from public life, returning to your house, collecting the authority which you conferred upon me, asserted in the name of the Treaty of San Nicolas (I see on the expiration of Lopez).

Urquiza replies by accepting the resignation with regret, and assuming the temporary direction of the province, as vested by a council, but only for the time necessary to reconstitute authority.

We are also apprised by these advices of the continuance in the provinces of San Juan and Santa Fe of the revolutionary movement against the Government appointments which had been made there by General Urquiza, in accordance with the dictatorial authority assumed by him as Provisional Director of the Confederated Provinces. The Provisional Government of San Juan had addressed a manifesto to the people, in which it announced the Governor, General Benavides, as a mere creature and tool of Rosas; and had, on the 6th of July, issued a formal fiat of deposition against him, charging him with every possible and imaginable crime, and prohibiting him from returning to the territory of the province for the term of one year, and even then not without a special and express sanction and permission of the authorities. General Urquiza's Government had replied to these proceedings in an energetic tone, in which he says:—"The Provisional Director cannot tolerate acts of this nature in the Confederation. They would undermine the basis of public order, and place its very existence in danger." Thus the matter rests for the present.

The financial difficulties of the Government were so great, that, on the 21st of July, it was obliged to have recourse to the very questionable proceeding of exacting from the Bank a forced loan of 10,000,000 dollars. The affair had created much dissatisfaction in commercial circles.

The new Council of State of Buenos Ayres was installed on the 26th of July, Don Nicolas Anchorena being appointed president, Don Salvador Maria Corail vice-president, and Dr. Edwards Lahitte secretary. These appointments are regarded as a proof of Urquiza's honest and patriotic views and intentions in assuming the supreme government for the present. Urquiza had also appointed Dr Pena Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty of peace, but having expressed a desire that the negotiations should be continued in Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian Cabinet consented, and Senor Limpo de Abren was shortly to proceed thither.

The long-agitated question of the independence of Paraguay has at last been decided. It was to be recognised on the 17th of July by the representative of the Confederation, and will be ratified in due course by the Provisional Director. The navigation of the Parana being conceded to Paraguay as an independent State, England may claim the same, on the principle of the "most favoured nation," consigned in the treaty with the Argentine Republic

At Rio de Janeiro, it was stated that the Argentine Confederacy having unconditionally acknowledged the independence of Paraguay, to obtain this object the whole of the territory claimed by the provinces had been ceded to the Confederacy. It was believed in Rio that the Anglo-French mission would be productive of no result Mr Schenk, the American Minister, who preceded the British and French envoys, Sir C Hotham and the Chevalier St. George, was told by General Urquiza that the question of the navigation of the rivers must first be settled with the Riverains, and even that object could not be effected until after the meeting of the Federal Congress. In all probability a similar answer would be given to the representatives of the two European Powers.

The Governors of the provinces of Salta and Jugay, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Cordoba had adhered to the compact of San Nicholas (mentioned above).

A note had been received from the Government of Tucuman, announcing the deposition of General Gutierrez, and the substitution of Don Manuel A. Espinosa, as governor and captain-general of the province. The Chamber of Representatives had expressed an unqualified approbation of the compact of San Nicholas, and passed a vote of thanks to General Urquiza for the invaluable services he has rendered the Republic.

The Oriental Republic have awarded a medal to General Urquiza, as an acknowledgment of his public services.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

On this subject a memorial to Sir J. G. Le Marchand, the Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied by a petition to her Majesty, has emanated from a very large and influential meeting, held at Halifax, in that colony, on the 2d inst., and the two documents have been forwarded to the Imperial Government in London. Both the memorial and the petition enter fully into the history of the present Fisheries dispute with the United States, and of the treaties referring to the subject; and then insist upon the necessity, for the interest of the British North American Colonies, of maintaining unimpaired the restrictions which are laid by existing treaties upon attempts of United States fishermen to exercise their avocations within the prohibited British colonial waters. They reject as valueless the offer of the American Government to grant to British fishermen the same liberty to fish on the United States coasts as they (the Americans) demand for themselves in British colonial waters. They conclude thus —

> "Your memorialists deprecate all negotiation—all compromise on the subject the Americans will not—probably they cannot—grant an equivalent for the privilege they seek: and the only security for the colonies is the entire maintenance of the present negotiations. Your memorialists most earnestly entreat your Majesty that the existing safety restrictions may be preserved in their integrity, and that your Majesty's power may be put forth to prevent their violation. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

A series of resolutions, conceived in the same uncompromising spirit as the petition to the Queen, and agreed to at the same meeting, are appended. The two last of these resolutions indicate forcibly the tone of public feeling in the colonies on this subject. They are as follows:—

> "Resolved—That the cession of the Aroostook territory, and the free navigation of the St. John, the right of registry in colonial ports, and the free admission of the productions of the United States into British America at revenue duties only, have been followed by no corresponding concession of the commercial interests.
>
> "Resolved—That while more than one-half of the sea coast of the Republic bounds states, whose labouring population cannot be trusted upon the sea —the coasts of British America include a frontage upon the ocean greater than the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States. The richest fisheries in the world [illegible] could it be—abounds at the most convenient points. Two millions of adventurous and industrious people already inhabit these provinces, by a few seasons' [illegible] would indeed deplore the sacrifice of their interests by opposing to the legions of their people—the full force of which has been twice put forth on British America within the memory of this generation; and, in a just cause, with the aid of the mother country, could be broken again."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA VIA THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

—The project which has been so long and anxiously desired, of traversing the vast Pacific Ocean by means of steam, is on the eve of being accomplished. The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Company, which has been recently incorporated by Royal charter, has entered into arrangements and formed contracts for the immediate construction of five first-class iron screw steam ships which are to ply across the Pacific from the Isthmus of Panama to Sidney in New South Wales, calling at the islands of Tahiti and New Zealand as intermediate stations. The vessels are to be of 1860 tons burden and 300-horse power; and as they are to be constructed of iron, it was considered more conducive to harmony of action for the ship and engines to be included in the same contract; accordingly, the builders of the ship will also manufacture the machinery. Mr. R. Napier, of Glasgow, is building two of the ships; Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, one; Messrs. Reid and Company, of Port Glasgow, one; and Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill and Company, of London, one. The first vessel is to be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be at once despatched to Sidney as a pioneer of the line, and thence to Panama, to Pacific station on Panama. The highest rate of speed possible has been fixed upon as a condition imposed on the contractors, and it is, therefore, expected that these vessels will provide for the most rapid and regular route to Australia. The communication each way is to be monthly, and the Australasian Company's steamers from Chagres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sidney will thus be reached in fifty to fifty-five days from Southampton.

POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—

A very important alteration has been made by the Congress of the United States in the postage charges on newspapers and other publications. An act has been passed which declares that on and after the 15th of the present month of September, newspapers, periodicals, and all printed matter not exceeding three ounces in weight, may be sent by post to any part of the United States for one cent, or about a halfpenny, each additional ounce to be charged one cent. If the postage be paid in advance quarterly or regularly, and at the office where the papers are mailed or at that where they are delivered, one-half of the above rates only to be charged; and the same in the case of newspapers not weighing more than one ounce and a half, when circulated within the county in which they are published. Packets of small newspapers published monthly or oftener, to be charged half a cent per ounce. All postages to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound, not weighing more than four pounds, to be charged one cent per ounce under 3000 miles; for greater distances, double that sum, provided they are prepaid; if not, the charge to be increased 50 per cent. A curious clause directs that "all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry." Permission is given by the new act to publishers of newspapers and periodicals to send to each other, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and also to send to each circulating subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of extra postage. These reductions and arrangements show an earnest desire on the part of the Legislature to afford every facility to the diffusion of information; but the penalties are wanting in uniformity and simplicity—points of imminent importance to the public as well as to the post-office. The spirit evinced in the promulgation of this act will doubtless soon remedy any defects that may be found to exist when it comes into practical operation; and its exhibition at the present moment augurs well for the progress of the movement now being made in this country towards a system of cheap and uniform international postage.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—

Advices from California, to the 16th of July, state that one of the most splendid specimens of gold ever seen in San Francisco had been dug at Viscita, Calaveras county, by Mr. William Wilson Dorman. It weighed upwards of 28 lbs., and, with the exception of a few specks of quartz, which can be removed with a knife, the mass was a solid mass of pure gold. This was found 60 feet below the surface, in a drift of nearly 30 feet from the main hole.

PATENT FUEL A FATAL CARGO.—

From Monte Video, South America, we have this week the intelligence of the loss of the *Anadiez*, of Liverpool, Captain William Morgan, loaded with patent fuel, for Coquimbo, her cargo. The crew, twenty in number, escaped in the long boat and the boat, burnt at sea in lat. 33.30 S., and long. 54 W., from spontaneous ignition of and were picked up by the packet *Anchi*, from the Falkland Islands, and landed at Monte Video.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

In the Insolvent Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Edgar George Papworth, the eminent artist, sought the protection of the Court, but was opposed by two creditors in person. The insolvent had been an unsuccessful competitor for the Peel monuments at Tamworth and Salford, and attributed his insolvency chiefly to the expenses incurred in preparing the models for competition. Mr. Commissioner Law adjourned the case till Nov. 6, for the production of some evidence. Bail was renewed.

AN UNFORTUNATE PLANTAGENET.—In the London Insolvent Court, on Monday, an insolvent, named George Henry de Strabolgie Neville Plantagenet Harrison, sought the benefit of the act, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors. His description was very voluminous, comprising residences in almost every quarter of the globe in South America as well as North America and Europe; had been general of the armies of Yucatan and Peru, lieutenant-general of the Danish army and the army of the Germanic Confederation. Upon being examined, he said he was baptised as George Henry Harrison, but had adopted the names of De Strabolgie Neville Plantagenet as being the direct representative of those families. He had been called Prince Plantagenet Harrison in Germany, and had received the Rank of marshal in Peru. He had received from 1847 about £1500 from friends, and had won at play about £1200 in the same period. He received in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 about £2000 as military pay.—Mr. Commissioner Law remarked, that the insolvency was attributed to the peaceful state of Europe (Laughter).—After some opposition, Mr. Commissioner Law ordered the insolvent to be discharged after eight calendar months from the date of the vesting order.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. Brougham, the nephew of Lord Brougham, has been appointed to act *pro tem.* as registrar in Mr. Commissioner Holroyd's Court. Mr. Brougham has for some years been registrar of the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—Under the improvements effected by the Suitors in Chancery Relief Act (15th and 16th Victoria, c. 87), it was decreed that the Accountant of the Court of Chancery from the 28th of October next shall be paid a salary of £2500, in lieu of "brokerage" hitherto received by him, in addition to the salary and allowance now made for books and stationery. The "brokerage" heretofore received by the Accountant-General is to be paid by him to the Suitors' Fee Fund.

BALLOONING.—THE ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The question as to whether persons taking up with them in balloon ascents animals suspended from the car of the balloon infringe the law thereby or not, has been the subject of two conflicting legal decisions this week. In both cases the charge was brought by Mr. Thomas, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against M. and Madame Poitevin, the aëronauts, and Mr. Simpson, the lessee of Cremorne Gardens, whence the ascents were made. The first case, in which the charge referred to the alleged cruelty having been inflicted on a heifer which had been attached to the balloon, was heard on Saturday last before the magistrates at Lord Petre's Petty Sessions; viz., Messrs. Davis (chairman), G. Fry, O. Musgrave, and M'Naughten; the balloon having made its ascent in the Upton district. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined £5 each; Mr. Simpson giving an undertaking that such exhibitions, in future, should not take place.—In the second case, which referred to the infliction upon of the alleged cruelty upon a pony, the defendants pleaded "not guilty," the charge having been heard at the Westminster police-court. The proceedings were very voluminous and the evidence conflicting; and Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, took time to consider his judgment, as noticed in this paper last week. On Monday last he gave it as his opinion that the law, whilst strongly condemning those exhibitions as discreditable, and cruelly exposing the animal intended to be made prominent, he was nevertheless decided of opinion that the acts charged against the defendants did not come within the meaning of the act of Parliament, the words of which are—"If any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, or torture any animal," that he could be liable to certain penalties; and he therefore came to the conclusion that the charges against the defendants must be dismissed.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Wednesday, before Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates, Thomas Russell, formerly a solicitor at Hammersmith, but now a prisoner confined in the debtors' side of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. Barnard, the proprietor of a stand at Epsom Races, which broke down at the Spring Meeting, 1850, and severely injured Mr. Page, a resident of Northfleet; he (the prisoner) falsely pretending that he was solicitor to the last-named party, and was instructed by him to settle the action brought against the proprietor of the stand by Mr. Ainsworth House or Caravans in Jermyn-street, Lord George Bentinck and other noblemen, which did not gain him a very enviable notoriety.

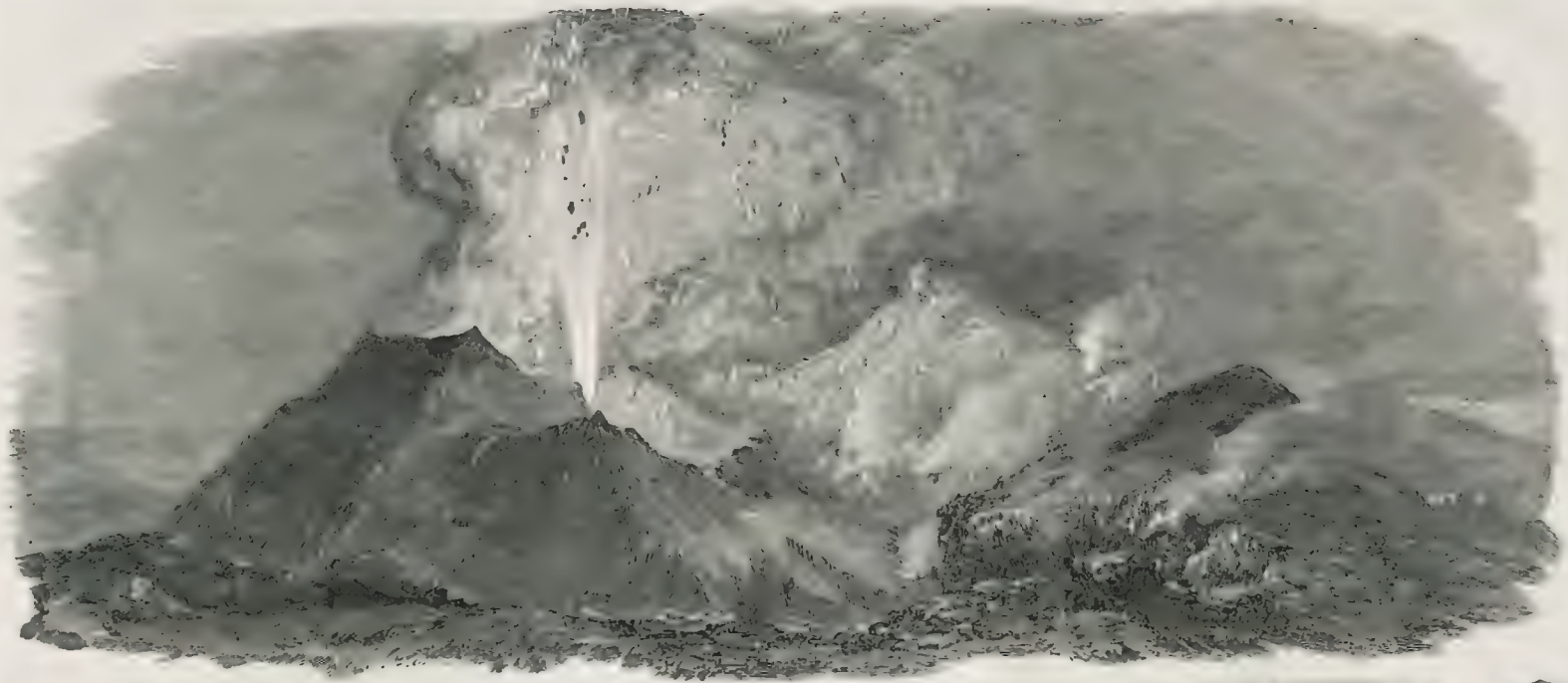
APPREHENSION OF A RAILWAY DEFAULTER.—Mr. Sutton, the station-master at the Porchester station on the London and Portsmouth Railway, and who was also proprietor of Porchester Castle and pleasure grounds, having effected the escape from the custody of the police of one who had arrested him at the instance of the directors of the South-Western Railway Company, on a charge of embezzling several large sums of money belonging to them, and received by him as their agent, was arrested in Cork, on Tuesday last, by an officer of the detective police.

A GAMEKEEPER CONVICTED OF POACHING.—At the magistrates' office, Hatton, Lewisham, gamekeeper at Fitzroy-park, was charged by George Sykes, gamekeeper of Sir John Lister Kaye, with trespassing upon Highworth Moor, with a gun, in pursuit of game, without leave. As it appeared he had been previously warned not to trespass upon those preserves, he was ordered to pay the full penalty of £2, with £1 4s. expenses. James Scholefield, of Longwood, labourer, who had been engaged in "driving" the game towards Sykes, was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 12s., with £1 4s. costs.

THE PERILS OF A SUCCESSFUL SUIT.—At Bow-street police-office, on Monday, Mr. Robert Laurence Walker, a gentlemanly-looking man, described as a farmer of Tewersham, near Cambridge, was charged upon a warrant with having addressed a hostile letter to Mr. David Mathews, late a clerk of Canterbury, "inviting him to fight a duel." The evidence adduced on the occasion disclosed these facts:—Both of the gentlemen had been paying their addresses to a certain young lady, who had been residing at the village of Kingston. Mr. Mathews, however, being the successful suitor, the parties came up to London with the view of a matrimonial alliance. On Saturday morning last the wedding was appointed to take place, and was suddenly put off in the latter in question, in which he was politely invited to communicate with the writer's "friend" in reference to an appeal to certain "instruments" by no means expressive of agreeable associations. An application was therefore made to Mr. Henry, the magistrate, who immediately issued his warrant, under which the rejected and benighted suitor was arrested and brought to the office. Mr. Mathews, who appeared much younger than the complainant, having pleaded guilty to the charge, was ordered by the magistrate to enter into his own recognizances in £150, and to find two sureties of £75 each, to keep the peace for six months to Mr. Mathews, and all other of her Majesty's subjects. This order having been immediately complied with, the defendant was discharged.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.—From the reports of the visiting justices of Hanwell and Colney-hatch Lunatic Asylum, some very interesting facts have been obtained, and afford ample matter for consideration and contemplation of the philanthropist. At the Hanwell Asylum during the year ending Michaelmas last, 1851, the admissions and [illegible] orders of the males being moral 69; physical 34; total 103. The causes of [illegible] being unascertained. For the females, the moral causes were 5, and physical 10. The moral causes in the males are thus enumerated:—Poverty, 5; domestic unhappiness, 2; disappointed affection, 3; grief, 3; disappointed hopes, 1; over study of religious subjects, 3; anxiety, 2; political excitement, 1; [illegible] Lon, 1; fright, 1; poverty, 2; grief, 1. On the female side—Disappointed affections principles as follow:—Church of England, males, 48; females, 56; Roman Catholic, males, 6; females, 4; not ascertained, males, 32; females, 23. [illegible] ages education the following results were obtained:—Write and cast accounts, 1; read, write, and cast accounts, 2; [illegible] read and write, males, 33; females, 41. At the Colney-hatch Asylum 41 [illegible] admitted in all others [illegible] the following causes of disorders:—Males, moral, 89; physical, 19; [illegible] females, moral, 9; physical, 14. In [illegible] causes of the malady were ascertained. Moral causes, 90; physical, [illegible] moral causes of the males are thus enumerated:—Domestic grief, 1; [illegible] persuse of wife, 7; dread of poverty, 7; want of employment, 6; [illegible] of friends, loss of property, &c., 12; loss of wife or children, 5; disappointed affection, 3; unhappiness at home, 1; erroneous views of religion, 3; sudden shocks, fright, &c., 29; jealousy, 3; pride, 3; over anxiety, 3; sudden loss of several cows, 1; resent for a theft, 1; suicide of a brother, 1; over excitement at the Great Exhibition, 1. On [illegible] the sudden stands thus:—Domestic misery, from domestic [illegible] [illegible] husband, children, parents, &c., 14; [illegible] [illegible] shock on information of sudden death of relatives, &c., [illegible] neglect, 6; through reading the trials of Mannings, &c., [illegible] [illegible] erroneous views of religion, 1; despondency on [illegible] long duration, 2; accidental possession of a daughter, 1; [illegible] fright, 14; loss of property, 3; over-indulgence of parents, 1; [illegible] [illegible] write, and cast accounts, 71; females, 27. read only, males, 63; females [illegible] education, male, 9; females, 3. Religion: Church of England, males, 24; females, 414: Roman Catholic, males, 35; females, 74; [illegible] females, 102: unknown, males, 3 [illegible]

TREATMENT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.—At a recent meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras [illegible] resolved to appoint a com[illegible] into the allegations made against [illegible] Robinson (the house-[illegible] of lunatics, in compliance with the application of that [illegible] It is in contemplation to erect a permanent [illegible]



ETNA IN ERUPTION.

In our Journal of the 4th instant we described the splendid Eruption of Etna, which commenced on the 20th ult. We now present our readers with a view of the phenomenon, with further details. The scene is stated to have been indescribably grand: heaven and earth presenting one magnificent glare of light—Etna above vomiting its sulphuric flames; the Colossi below belching forth its dense masses of smoke, lurid from the furnace below, the huge mountain pouring out prolonged moanings; without, the hurricane roaring in all its awful majesty. Within the crater forty small furnaces were burning awfully; these, as they reached Catania, seemed to amalgamate.

Another account, dated Catania, August 30, states:—"On the 20th and 21st of this month Etna began to give signs of unusual activity, which was followed by the opening of two new craters, below the original cup, and towards the east, near a spot known by the name of Pietra Mussora. The mountain commenced its labours on this occasion by throwing up clouds of small stones and ashes which curled about in the air and assumed a variety of forms owing to eccentric currents of wind, which appeared to proceed from the chasms of the mountain. Molten lava followed the eruption of ashes and stones; and from the newly-opened fiery mouths of the mountain a burning stream of liquid stone lit up the masses of smoke which towered and more than a thousand feet upwards, while the country around is frequently rocked. The lava flows in two distinct streams, one in the direction of Mascali and the other towards Zaffarana, burning up every tree and shrub within sixty yards on either side. The few dwellings scattered near either of the streams are deserted, and the direction of the destructive element is anxiously watched, as one stream threatens a valley rich with vegetation and the vine. As I now write, a sort of booming thunder rumbles in the bowels of the earth, a fiery vapour quivers about the clouds of smoke, from which a shower of ashes falls like rain, and is carried as far as the sea. The effect at night is very grand. The sky is illuminated by a red glare, and the immediate vicinity of the mountain is terrific."

It is worthy of note that the above eruption of Etna occurred on the same day as the shock of an earthquake was felt through most parts of Cornwall, and referred to at the time by the daily papers.

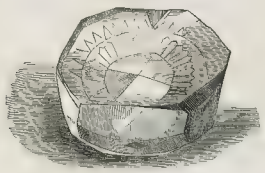
ETNA, FROM THE TARGOLA OF CATANIA.

ETNA, FROM NICOLOSI.

COORG HARVEST FESTIVAL, MADRAS.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.

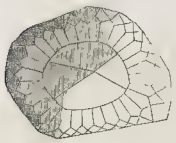
The descriptions by Eastern travellers of the magnitude, brilliancy, and beauty of this famous diamond, designated "The Mountain of Light," caused exaggerated notions to be entertained upon these points in the Western hemisphere, and when, denuded of ornament, it was placed before the eye in the Crystal Palace, the criticisms of the public, as may be well remembered, were by no means complimentary. The most competent judges, however, were unanimous in admitting that this apparent dulness was mainly owing to the peculiarities of its Oriental cutting; and immediately after the close of the Exhibition steps were taken to ascertain whether this could not be remedied by subjecting it to the process of re-cutting, upon the improved principles of modern art; and finally it was determined to submit it to this operation, and Messrs. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket, the Crown jewellers, received directions to that effect.



THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND, ORIGINAL STATE.

Of the commencement of the work by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and of the *modus operandi* by which it was to be effected, a notice appeared in this Journal of the 24th of July last.

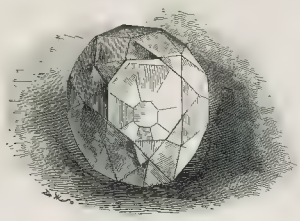
We have now to announce the successful completion of this work, under the superintendence of M. Guillaume Coster, a skilful lapidary, and the London partner of the firm M. E. Coster, at Amsterdam, by two cutters, Fedder and Voorzanger, from their establishment. The diamond has now assumed a new shape, that of an oval brilliant.



PLAN.

It is now reversed: what was the lower face is now the upper, and a part which was irregularly shaped, and was supposed not to be quite perfect, has been cut away.

The effect of the operation has been entirely to remove the apparent dulness of the stone, and to develop to a wonderful degree its surpassing clearness, brilliancy, and beauty. It has proved to be, without doubt, a gem of the finest water, and is now, perhaps, the most valuable diamond in the world. The two smaller diamonds, its accompanying pendants, have undergone a similar transformation, with a like gratifying result. The Koh-i-noor, it is understood, will form the centre ornament of a tiara or Royal diadem; and the smaller gems, it is supposed, will form portions of a collar of diamonds; but their exact appropriation is not yet determined.



THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND, RE-CUT.

The greatest diameter being now taken, through what was an oblique line gives, of course, a larger space.

COORG HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The presence of the ex-Rajah of Coorg and his daughter in London has, doubtless, awakened some curiosity as to the manners and appearance of the inhabitants of that beautiful portion of the Madras Presidency. We have, therefore, engraved the accompanying Sketch of a Coorg Festival, celebrated annually at the ripening of the harvest. It differs from an English harvest-home in that it precedes, instead of succeeding, the gathering in of the grain; in fact, no Coorg would think of putting his sickle into his fields until this Festival had been celebrated with all due ceremony. The dance, too, unlike our harvest-home, when lads and lasses meet in the merry ring, is performed solely by the men, the women remaining spectators of the sport. Seated beneath the spreading branches of some fine tree, they, with the elders and children, patiently wait till the setting of the sun permits them to partake of the harvest supper, at which there is no lack of good cheer; for the Coorgs, though Hindoos, have few Hindoo prejudices; and, like the mountaineers of some other countries, are fond of their "own mountain dew."

They invite the English strangers to witness their dances and games of agility, and when he visits their houses the women invariably come forward to make their salaam of welcome to the newly-arrived guest.

In the great respect paid to the elders of the tribes, and in several other observances, there is much patriarchal simplicity; we have shown in the foreground of the Sketch a young man greeting an elder.

Coorg is divided into districts called Naads, and the inhabitants o

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT BURY — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

each Nasd celebrate this Harvest Festival among themselves in some central spot, generally chosen for its smooth space and fine trees.

The dances generally commence with a slow measured step, each performer making many bows to his neighbour, and waving a shawl or handkerchief round his head; this is succeeded by another dance, performed in much quicker time; and the handkerchiefs are exchanged for a couple of sticks, which each man brandishes, first over his own head, and then clashes against his neighbours' weapons. The musicians are placed at a short distance; their instruments are colliery horns and tom-toms. To the dances succeed single combats with shield and stick.

STATUE TO PEEL AT BURY.

THE inhabitants of Bury have shown their appreciation of the merits of their celebrated townsman, the late Sir Robert Peel, by erecting, in the market-square of their town, a noble bronze statue, at the cost of £2500, which was publicly uncovered on Wednesday week, in the presence of a very crowded assembly. Among the more distinguished members who assisted on the occasion were Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., son, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester and Mr. Lawrence Peel, brothers of the lamented statesman; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., and a great number of the local gentry and leading inhabitants of Bury. Previous to the ceremony of the inauguration, a numerous company assembled at one o'clock, at Chamber Hall, about half a mile from Bury, the house in which the late Sir Robert Peel was born. It is now the residence of Mr. Edmund Hardman, who also owns the adjacent print works, a great portion of which were the property of the first Sir Robert Peel. It is a substantial double-fronted brick building, lying a little to the west of the East Lancashire Railway, and has long been a subject of curious interest to the traveller. The company were shown over the house by Mr. Hardman, who pointed out, among other things, the bed-room in which the late statesman first drew breath. About half past one o'clock a procession, headed by the band of the 6th Regiment, was formed upon the lawn, consisting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, three a-breast, followed by the Freemasons; and after them the Improvement Commissioners of Bury, the magistrates of the division, the committee, Mr. Baily, R.A. (the sculptor), and the subscribers by whose aid the monument was raised.

The procession arrived at the market-square shortly after two o'clock, the concourse present at the moment being little short of 20,000 persons. Immediately after the arrival of the procession, amidst the enlivening strains of the military band, which played "Rule Britannia," the chiming of bells, and the cheers of the vast multitude, the Statue was uncovered. The effigy is 10 feet high, and the attitude easy but commanding. The statesman is represented standing with his left hand resting on his side, the right hand slightly raised and extended, the chest well thrown out; and the uncovered head, though erect, is natural and life-like. The nature is that so generally worn by the late Baronet; and the sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., has succeeded in placing the open surtout in a manner exceedingly characteristic. The features are truthful and striking. The figure looks rather massive in regard to breadth, but it was very much admired and highly spoken of by those present who were best acquainted with Sir Robert Peel. The figure rests upon a piece of rockwork, also in bronze, 18 inches high, placed upon a massive square pedestal of Aberdeen grey granite, 12 feet high, and is surrounded by a handsome railing in bronze. In front of the pedestal is the word "Peel," with the family arms. The letters stand out prominently in granite, and similarly carved, on the back of the pedestal is the memorable quotation from Sir Robert's speech:—

> It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice.

On the other sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, one representing "Commerce," and the other "Navigation."

Mr E. Grundy, of the Wylde; Mr. O. Cunliffe, of the Bury Improvement Commissioners; and Mr. T. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, having briefly delivered some observations appropriate to the occasion, the boys of the Bury Grammar-school sang the National Anthem, and thus the ceremony of the inauguration closed.

The occasion was celebrated by a dinner at the Town-hall in the evening, at which Mr. Grundy, of the Wylde, presided, and on his left were the Very Rev. John Peel, D.D., Dean of Worcester; Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Mr. Bazley and Mr. R. Peel Willock; on the right were Mr. Joshua Knowles, Mr. T. Wrigley, Captain Hort, and Mr. Baily (the sculptor). The re were also present Mr. R. Ashton, Mr. J. R. Kay, Mr. T. Calrow, Mr. J. W. Sunswick, Mr. J. Lomax; Mr. E. Grundy, of Bridge hall; Mr. W. Grant, Mr. W. Openshaw, and Mr. Hardman. Letters of apology were read from the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Cobden, and other distinguished men.

The speeches and toasts were of the usual character on these occasions.

THE WOKING CEMETERY.

On Tuesday about 250 gentlemen, churchwardens, and overseers of London parishes proceeded to Woking-common, for the purpose of inspecting the ground about to be occupied by the Necropolis Company, under act of Parliament. The object of the visit was to enable the parochial authorities to decide for themselves, and report to the different parishes the nature of the accommodation provided by the company for the burial of the city dead.

The company has at Woking 2000 acres of land suitable for burial ground, which they will allot to parishes, so that each lot would be as much under the control of the parish as a churchyard is at present. Taking the annual metropolitan mortality of 60 persons to the 1000, it is computed that the company's ground would not be filled with one layer of bodies in 400 years. It is also estimated that bodies may be conveyed from London to the ground by the South-Western Railway, the funeral service be duly performed, and the mourners return to London, in two hours.

In the centre of a large portion of the ground an edifice will be erected, where the service of the Church of England will be performed. Wherever a parish may wish to have a burial ground distinct to itself, ground may be so secured, and thus the individuality of a parochial graveyard may be preserved. Spots will be appropriated where the various denominations of Christians may be interred with the forms and ceremonies which are most congenial to their own convictions. A portion will also be left wholly unconsecrated, for the use of those who object to any ministerial interference in the burial of their dead.

From a suitable depository at the Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway, the bodies will be periodically transmitted by trains to the reception station at Woking. The mourners, supplied with free tickets, will be conveyed in separate conveyances or carriages, the cost of the journey to and from Woking being fixed in the tariff of charges. Arrived at the private station of the Necropolis at Woking, the funeral train will be formed. Although ministers of religion will be present at the cemetery, the grounds will be open to all parish authorities or individuals who may wish to commit their own feelings on the attendance of the spiritual head of their particular parish or community. There is a clause in the act by which the churchwardens of the several parishes from which bodies are removed will receive a certain recompense for their services, while they will be relieved from the performance of their ministerial duty.

A cold collation having been provided, under a marquee, of which the party partook, a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that the Necropolis Company possessed a "national cemetery," admirably adapted for its purpose; and that the company, consequently, were entitled to the support of the public.

DEATH OF MR. PUGIN, THE ARCHITECT.—Mr. Pugin, the celebrated architect, whose name is identified with the revival of Gothic architecture in England, and the extension of the Roman Catholic religion in this country, died on Tuesday evening, at his residence on the West Cliff, Ramsgate, after a few hours' illness.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—"KILLING NO MURDER."—We find the following in the Richmond (United States) *Times*:—"A gentleman named Ball, overseer for Edward T. Taylor, finding it necessary to chastise a field hand for insolence or idleness, attempted to do so in the field, when the negro resisted, made fight, and being the stronger of the two, gave the overseer a very severe beating, and then betook himself to the woods. Mr. Ball, as soon as he could do so, mounted his horse, and proceeding to Mr. Taylor's residence, informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Taylor, in company with Ball, repaired to the negro field, to which the negro had returned, and demanded to know the cause of his conduct. The negro replied that Mr. Ball had ordered him to whip him, but that he would not submit to it. Mr. Taylor said he should, and ordered Mr Ball to give the negro the hands, directed Mr. Ball to take hold of him. Mr. Ball dismounted, and proceeding that the negro had drawn a knife, and Mr. Taylor, at the same instant springing from his horse, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, shot the negro dead at his feet." Upon this the Richmond *Republican* comments as above. Mr. Taylor knew what every man who has the misfortune to be a slave-owner should do—enforce obedience or kill them."

MAGNETIC BALLOON ASCENT.—Applications have, it is said, been made to the proprietors of the different public places of entertainment from which balloons usually take their departure, by an individual who wishes to make an ascent, unsupported by any car, but merely by a few feet below the ear, by magnetic attraction. The method by which he proposes to accomplish this feat is this: he possesses a magnet, the power of which is such as will sustain a weight of 150 lb.; this is to be hung by a line 50 feet below the car: round his body is fixed an iron zone, which on being brought near the magnet firmly attaches itself thereto.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 19.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
MONDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—New Post-office opened, 1829.
THURSDAY, 23.—Length of day 12h. 6m.
FRIDAY, 24.—Butler the poet died, 1680.
SATURDAY, 25.—Porson died, 1808.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 24, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 25	5 55	6 20	6 48	7 10	7 43	8 0	8 30	8 45	9 15	9 55	10 43	11 35	Night	Tide	0 30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER,

WITH

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

We have elsewhere fully recorded the circumstances attending the death of the Duke of Wellington—he, who but a few days ago was the greatest of living men, and who now, that he has submitted to the last universal law of humanity, leaves behind him a name and a fame as pure and as mighty as ever adorned the page of history, or dwelt upon the breath of tradition. We have nothing to add to that complete record of his military services, drawn up by one who was himself a soldier; but shall on some future and early occasion take the opportunity to narrate at greater length his useful career as a statesman. Amid the universal regret which his death has occasioned, the people of England may, and will, have the mournful satisfaction that the man whom they so honour in his death—and to whom, if permitted by the recorded wishes or directions of the illustrious dead, they will give a public funeral, such as was never before seen or imagined in any other country—was as much honoured and beloved in his life as it was possible for a man to be. Ingratitude is by no means a crime which may be charged against this nation. Those who gain great victories for the English people are always valued at their proper worth; and, if their character be pure, as the Duke's was, invariably receive the tribute of grateful affection. History records that years rolled on without allaying the general sorrow which ensued on the death of the Black Prince. In the Wars of the Roses, the Lancastrian watchword "Agincourt and Harry of Monmouth!" would always rally the wavering. "Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake" was a recollection which eventually restored his descendants to the throne. Sovereign and subjects gladly gave peerages, palaces, and pensions to Marlborough; but the same gifts and honours, and many more, however largely lavished upon the Duke of Wellington, seemed never to fill up the measure of public satisfaction. The people of England doated on his fame.

In political as in private life; in the greatest movements of the State, so often depending on his single course of action; in the minutest occurrences of his domestic life, so quaintly and agreeably methodical, the Duke was incessantly talked of and thought of. No great show of state ceremonial or state rejoicing was considered complete or satisfactory without the presence of the Duke. But it is needless to further urge a truth which all will readily admit; and it requires no prophetic powers to foresee that the British people will cherish the memory of this, their mightiest soldier.

Yet amid the regret of the nation—a regret which will long endure—we cannot join in the lamentations of those who consider the removal of the great Duke to be a national calamity that may injuriously affect the future course of events, either at home or abroad. The hero had done his work; and England at no period since his health and strength began to decline, was in a position to reflect that national work was to be done, with no man to do it. Time produces its own men. Events bring out their own heroes; and a combination of circumstances, similar to, or still more critical and remarkable than, those which raised up a Wellington in the hour of his country's need, will, under the favour of Heaven, it would be unwise to doubt, produce another man as honest and as serviceable as he was, to meet, like him, the same reward, the approval of a good conscience and the gratitude of his own and future generations.

In proportion as the time draws near for the opening of Parliament, the subject of the Property and Income-tax grows in importance. It is felt that on the continuance or discontinuance of that tax the fate of the Administration may be made to hang. We, in common with most of our contemporaries, have often pointed out the grievances of the present act; but we must say that the grievances are far more apparent than the remedy. The new system—suggested by Mr. Hume, and by some actuaries, who, finding, in their limited sphere of usefulness, no difficulty in discovering the relative value of a few hundred ages, imagine they can as easily calculate for the almost endless sources of incomes belonging to the whole kingdom—is not by any means so simple as it appears. Their plan, however sound in theory, might be found, in practice, to be surrounded with greater difficulties and hardships than those endured under the present act. The Corn Laws being defunct, past hope—or, rather, past fear—of revival, and the people having tasted the luxury of the cheap loaf, naturally look for the abolition of import duties upon other articles of consumption, such as tea and coffee; and it is becoming clear, if there is to be any revenue at all, that we must look to direct taxation as the source from which it is to flow. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that direct taxation should be justly imposed, and that it should not do violence to common sense and common honesty. Mr. Hume's plan and that of the actuaries, under which every source of a man's income is to be valued, is on one point even more objectionable than the present mode of levying the tax. If Schedule D, which only touches one source of income, that derived from trade &c., is stigmatised as inquisitorial, for compelling A to tell B—who is perhaps his next-door neighbour, and his rival in business—what he makes by his profession and trade, how much more inquisitorial will be the system which is to lay bare every source of income to the eyes of district officials? It is an extension of the evil in one direction, without any advantage in another; and we are convinced that, under its operation, evasion and fraud would be increased. Leaving out of consideration the complicated questions that have been raised as to the valuing of all incomes whatsoever, and whencesoever derived, the main point for the Government would be to satisfy the earners of income that the tax, as regards them, is fair and just, and subjects them to no unreasonable scrutiny or annoyance. There is no difficulty as regards the Property Tax; and we think that if the tax were continued at three per cent., as now, upon all realised property whatsoever, whether under the single line of £150 per annum or not, and reduced to two per cent. upon all incomes above £150 per annum, that the justice of the case would be satisfied, and that we should hear no more complaints from those persons now assessed under Schedule D. This arrangement would obviate a whole host of difficulties. The tax is not unpopular in itself. It is only unpopular because it is felt to be unfair to the hard-working man who earn precarious incomes. These very men would cheerfully pay it if the State would but recognise the difference between the transitory and the permanent; between the perishable salary and the annuity derived from funded or landed property. We know that the tax has advocates, who insist that income ought to pay exactly as much as realised property; and others, who go still further, and assert that income being the more perishable in times of peril, revolution, and invasion, ought to pay all the more heavily for the protection it enjoys from law and Government; but this course of reasoning is not popular. It is because we are in favour of the principle of that tax, as the best and fairest that can be levied, that we so earnestly desire it to be reconciled to the feelings of the people. The worst thing that could befall the country at the present time would be his abolition.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The Queen and the Prince Consort are enjoying the retirement of their Highland home, under the favourable circumstances of fine weather, of which her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family take every advantage. The Queen walked every morning in the grounds, and generally drives out during the day; the Prince Consort devoting himself to the sports of grouse-shooting and deer-stalking, the latter being generally preferred, owing to the wildness of the birds. On Wednesday night a gloom was thrown over the Court, on receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which, despatched to Edinburgh by electric telegraph, was forwarded thence to Balmoral by special messenger. It was fully expected that the Prince Consort would leave Balmoral on Thursday, for London, for the purpose of condoling with the members of the Duke's family, and consulting with them as to the arrangements for the funeral of this great and lamented man.

The Court Newsman thus chronicles the movements of the Queen and the Royal family during the past week:—

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, her Majesty drove to Gairn Shiel, the residence of Mr. and Lady Catherine Cavendish. The dinner party on the same evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and Lady Augusta Bruce.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, drove to Castletown to be present at the annual gathering of the Highlanders on Dee-side. The Royal party was received on the ground by the Farquharson, Duff, Clarkie, and Forbes Highlanders, fully equipped. Mr. Farquharson, of Inverceauld, and Mr. James Duff, of Carrenmuirle, conducted her Majesty to the terrace of Braemar Castle, Baroness in the usual Highland games were carried on with great spirit. The Royal party returned to Balmoral at six o'clock.

On Friday, the 10th instant, her Majesty and the Princess Royal drove to the forest, where his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out deer-stalking. In the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to a *ball à la Highlandaise* given, given at Carrienuirle Cottage, by Lady Agnes Duff, at which all the Highlanders of the Duff and Farquharson clans were present.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson. The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Seymour, the Earl of Derby, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, were the attendants in waiting.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty drove, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, to Invercauld House, and remained there during the afternoon. The Countess of Desart was in attendance on her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out deer-stalking. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were present at a ball given at Abergeldie by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the tenantry and servants on the estate.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Balloch Buie, accompanied by the Princess Royal. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, Lady Augusta Bruce, Mr. James Duff, Mr. Duff, and Lady Agnes Duff, and Mr. Brooke.

Archdeacon Tattam has arrived at Balmoral, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left Balmoral, and has been succeeded by the Earl of Derby, who remains in attendance upon her Majesty.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski, who have been on a visiting tour in the Highlands, returned to the embassy, in Grosvenor-square, at the close of last week.

Their Excellencies the Count and Countess de Lavradio and suite have left town for the Continent. Their Excellencies are expected to return to the Portuguese Legation in the course of a month.

His Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, left London last Sunday for Rotterdam, on leave of absence for a few weeks. His Excellency will resume his diplomatic functions in this country towards the end of next month.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and the Ladies Somerset have arrived at Troy House, from Lingcombe Park, Monmouthshire. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are at present staying with their Graces.

Lord Brougham entertained a large party of the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, at Brougham Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., to celebrate the coming of age of his nephew, Mr. Henry Brougham. The festivities closed with a ball and supper to the noble Baron's household.

The Hon Mrs. Norton passed through Inverness, last week, for Aberdeenshire, on her return from Dunrobin Castle.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Selina Denison, daughter of Lord Londesborough, died on the 11th inst., at Piccadilly-terrace, aged only fifteen.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Walmer Castle, which is now, and will be hereafter, celebrated as the place in which the illustrious Duke of Wellington expired, is situated on the south coast of England, within ten minutes' walk of Deal, a small port about five miles from Dover. The Duke of Wellington has for many years occupied this interesting place, in right of his office of Chief Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Castle, in former times, was well fortified, and has withstood the wear of ages without any perceptible marks of decay.

The interior of the Castle is fitted up in a remarkably plain manner, yet possessing every comfort. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Walmer, in 1842, her Majesty was so charmed with the simplicity of the place, that she begged to be allowed to extend her visit a week longer than she at first intended; and it may be remarked, that, when intimation was received that the Queen intended to honour the Duke with a visit, the only preparation made at Walmer Castle was to put out a plate-glass window, to enable her Majesty to have a better view of the sea. A stand for a time-piece was required for Prince Albert, and the Duke sent for the village carpenter, who made it of common deal wood, and it is now a fixture in the bed-room. Her Majesty is stated to have been much delighted at this simplicity of the Duke.

The furniture of the Castle, as already remarked, is plain throughout; and we are informed by a correspondent who visited the Castle a few months ago, that the Duke had only indulged his fancy in two ornaments—one a small ivory statuette of Napoleon, and the other, a common plaster cast of Jenny Lind: these, with some common engravings of former Wardens of the Castle, were the sole things in the shape of ornament throughout the Castle.

"The Duke (says the same correspondent) occupied only *one room*; this was his library, his study, and his bed-room. The bed consisted of a small iron bedstead, three feet wide, with a mattress only of about three inches thick, with a slight covering—no blankets. The Duke always removed his pillow, and took it as part of his luggage.

"The Duke's mode of living was simple. He was an early riser, and was generally out of doors before seven o'clock; he breakfasted at nine o'clock precisely, taking tea and bread and butter only, eating little, and generally abstaining from taking food between breakfast and dinner. He generally dined at seven o'clock. He then partook heartily of the best French dinner to be procured, seldom or never drinking anything except iced water. After dinner he usually withdrew to his room, and there remained until he retired to rest. During the Queen's visit the Duke frequently joined the party in the drawingroom, but scarcely ever remained more than an hour after dinner.

"In one part of Walmer Castle may be seen a room, not more than eight feet wide, with walls three feet thick. This was the room where the celebrated William Pitt used to meet Lord Nelson. In that room were planned the future victories and proceedings of the English fleet during the wars of the French Revolution.

"The Duke of Wellington regularly took up his abode in this interesting place in September, and resided in it two months every year. He was beloved by the population of the district, who were grateful for his invariable kindness and condescension."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The second edition of the *Morning Post* contains the following:—"We have just heard that the mortal remains of the late Duke will be removed from Walmer Castle to Apsley House to-morrow (Saturday). Mr. Holland, the undertaker, has left town with the leaden coffin. The Duke has left it in his will that his remains are to be at the disposal of his Sovereign.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A statement was published in the *Morning Chronicle* on Monday last, from which it would appear that a commercial treaty between the two countries, with a view to the mutual reduction of the tariffs of both, was on the point of being concluded. The statement was as follows:—

It has, we understand, been rumoured at St. Cloud during the past week, that M. de Persigny has settled, with the British Cabinet, the basis of a treaty of reciprocal Free-trade between England and France. It is stated that the principle of the arrangement on which the two Governments have agreed is, that all the commodities of each country shall be admitted into the other, on payment of a low duty, the highest impost levied by either on the productions of its neighbour not to exceed 15 per cent. It is added that the rate of postage between the two countries is to be reduced to seven sous, instead of sixteen, as at present.

In reference to this, the *Morning Herald*, which is regarded as the official organ of the Derby Cabinet, states that the announcement by its daily contemporary was "premature," thus leading to the inference that there were grounds for the original announcement. The *Chronicle* on Thursday, notices the apparent contradiction of the Ministerial organ, and reiterates its assertion that "the basis" of such a treaty "has been settled."

It should be observed, however, that the official organ of the French Government, the *Moniteur*, contradicts the announcement of the *Chronicle*.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived at Rome on the 4th instant. This visit of the British Ambassador to the Papal Court is mainly caused by the complicated Murray affair, to which Sir Henry Bulwer has all along been giving his active attention.

It is stated to be the intention of the London and North-Western Railway Company forthwith to increase the speed of one train daily between London and Birmingham, and *vice versâ*, so that the distance shall be performed in two hours. Engines adequate to the task have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. M'Connell, and are nearly ready for delivery. Before the end of the month it is expected that London may be reached in the brief space specified.

There are now six large first-class vessels lying at the quays of Bristol bound for Australia; and it is estimated that, in addition to 1695 passengers who have already left, the number of emigrants during the present year will be 4000. In addition to its own immediate district, a number of emigrants leave the port of Bristol from the Midland Counties, Devon, Cornwall, and South Wales.

As Mr. John Parcels, aged 45, late expositor of Burford's Panorama, was proceeding to his residence, Haverstock Hill, on Tuesday night, the shaft of a brewer's dray struck him on the head, knocking him down, when the wheels passed over his head, smashing it to a jelly.

A retired drayman, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Truman, Buxton, and Co., came from the country a few days ago, and presented £50 to the London Hospital, in token, he said, of his gratitude for the great kindness and attention he had received when an inmate of that institution thirty years ago. At the same time he gave £50 to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.

A little girl, 11 years of age, named Mary Davies, residing with her mother in Peel's-buildings, Mount Pleasant, while in the act of cleaning one of the windows, fell to the pavement beneath (30 feet). She sustained a compound fracture of the thigh and a concussion of the brain, from the effects of which she died soon afterwards.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bank of England.—A general court of the governor, directors, and proprietors of the Bank of England was held at twelve o'clock on Thursday, for the purpose of considering of a dividend, and also as a quarterly court, according to the charter; Thompson Hankey, jun., Esq., Governor of the Bank, in the chair. The Governor said:—"The net profits of the half-year ending on the 31st of August last have been £518,465, which, added to the rest remaining after the payment of the last half yearly dividend, would leave a sum of £3,340,535 available for a dividend; and the directors recommend to the court to declare a dividend of £3 10s. per cent., without any deduction on account of income-tax, leaving the rest at £3,031,180. I have, therefore, to propose that a dividend of 3½ per cent., free of income-tax, be declared."

Christ's Hospital.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. John L. A. Airey, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, one of the masters of Merchant Taylors' School; after which they will repair to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the "Benefits of the Royal Hospitals" will be delivered by four of the senior scholars, according to annual custom—in Latin, by E. A. Lloyd; in English, by H. D. Sweeting; in Greek, by Hackwater Stone; in French, by J. G. Saunders. Seven poems will next be recited by others of the senior scholars; viz.:—Latin Alcaics, on Naples, by Thomas Armfield; Latin Elegiacs, on "Alfred the Great," by Henry Ievers; Greek Iambics, translations from Shakspeare, by "Henry V.," by John Doran; Latin Sapphics on "Ulysses Redux," by J. M. McLean; Latin Hexameters, translation from Young's "Last Day," by Olaude Farry; Greek Sapphics, on "Diamedes Fluvius," by H. Ludlow; English poem on "Our Indian Empire," by C. W. P. P. Watts. Also, H. D. Sweeting will recite a prize composition in Latin Hexameters, for which there has been made to him the first award of a medal (to be transferred given annually) under the will of the late Rev. George Richards, D.D., a governor, and formerly an exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital.

The Learned Societies.—The Treasury having received a communication from the President of the Royal Society on the subject of the admission duty free of scientific publications, intended for learned institutions and individuals of eminent literary attainments in this country, as well as for the Smithsonian Institution in the United States of America, their Lordships have been pleased to approve of the institutions mentioned and included in a list enclosed in a letter of the President of the Royal Society, with the addition thereto of the Electrical Society, on the usual conditions; and their lordships have also approved of the proposed arrangements for the delivery of books duty-free to such individuals as may be nominated by the Royal Society for the enjoyment of that privilege; and also for the delivery duty-free of publications addressed from the Smithsonian Institution in the United States of America, and the observatories at Bombay, the Cape of Good Hope, Hobart Town, Madras, Toronto, and Trevandum, on Royal Society giving the requisite undertaking for their exportation for that purpose.

The Registration.—Revision of the Metropolitan Lists of Voters.—Mr. M'Christie, the barrister, who has been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice for the revision of the lists of voters for the city of London, in the return of members to Parliament, held his court in the Court of Common Pleas, at the Guildhall, for that purpose, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The different parishes, wards, &c., were taken in rotation alphabetically.—In the borough of Finsbury, Mr. John Fraser Macqueen is the revising barrister, and he also opened his court on Thursday, in the Lords Justices' Court, at Lincoln's-inn-fields.—In the county of Middlesex the revising barrister commenced holding his court on yesterday (Friday), at the Castle Inn, Brentford, at 11 A.M. On the 18th instant (this day) he will hold his court at the Black Dog, Bedford, at 11 A.M.; on Monday next, at 10 A.M., at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, for the parishes within the city of London.—On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the barrister will hold his court at the Lords Justices' Court, Westminster-hall, at 10 A.M. for Ealing-in-the and parishes within the city of Westminster; and so on, by rotation, taking the various townships, hamlets, parishes, &c., within the county of Middlesex.

The City of London Registration.—It is a singular fact, that on the present registration for the city of London, the right to vote has been objected to in the case of no fewer than 475 Freemen and Liverymen, while, on the other hand, only two persons have claimed to be placed on the registry.

Metropolitan Sewers Commission.—On Tuesday a special court was held at the Greek-street office, at which the following Commissioners were present: Richard Jebb, Esq. (chairman), Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Charles Pasley, Major Dawson, Laurence Redhead, Thomas Hawes, William Hoskings, and George S. Smith, Esqrs. After several communications had been read by the secretary, Mr. Woolrych, the commission agreed to a resolution for the advance of £20,000 from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, as a loan to the commission, for five years, at four per cent., to be secured by a mortgage on the several district rates.

The City Commissioners of Sewers.—On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled at Guildhall, after a vacation of six weeks.—Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The inspectors reported very favourably of the condition of most of the narrow and confined localities, of the general state of which they have been in the habit of complaining to that court. Numbers of the wretched tenements, against which the medical officer of health had reported, had been abandoned, and some had been completely removed by the active interposition of the authorities.

Balloon Night Ascent, with Fireworks.—On Tuesday last, Mr. H. Coxwell and three friends, viz. Mr. Chapman, of Fleet-street; Mr. H. Jones, Boar's Head, Cannon-street, City; and Mr. J. Dalton, jun., Blackheath, ascended in Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the Sylph, at nine o'clock, from the Pavilion Gardens, North Woolwich, and, after a very pleasant trip of sixty-five minutes, descended safely at Chadwell Heath, Essex.

Fire.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in one of the large warehouses, numbered 30, in London-wall, occupied conjointly by Messrs. Brown and Co., extensive dyrsalters; Messrs. Gubbins, Brothers, varnish manufacturers; Mr. Thomas Taro, carpet weaver; Messrs. Springfield and Co., silk merchants; and Messrs. Dobson and Co., ale and porter merchants, which was considerably injured, and the contents much damaged by fire and water. Only a portion of the property was insured.—About two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a fire suddenly broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. White, linendraper and silk mercer, and Mr. Balham, a private gentleman, at No. 6, Middlesex-street, Somer's Town. All the inmates escaped, with much difficulty, escaping one of Mr. Balham's children, a boy only three years and a half old, who unfortunately perished in the flames.

Fatal Accident on Board a Woolwich Steamer.—On Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, as the old Woolwich Company's steam vessel, the *Nimble*, was proceeding on her passage from Woolwich to Hungerford-market, and had arrived off Billingsgate, a fishing smack swung out of the tier at the fish-market, to proceed down the river, and a sudden gust of wind catching her main sail as the *Nimble* passed her stern, the boom swept over the steamer's deck, knocking the passengers down and striking the funnel, which fell amongst the passengers. The *Nimble* was instantly stopped, when it was found that three persons were lying crushed beneath the funnel. They were instantly extricated and removed without loss of time to Guy's Hospital, when it was found that one, named Jackson, residing at 30, Paris-street, Lambeth, was dead, and the two others severely injured.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, September 11 were—males, 749; females, 688; total, 1437. The deaths during the same period were—males, 491; females, 445: total, 936; which exhibits a further decline in mortality. There is an evident improvement in the health of the in ant population, who generally suffer so much from the summer epidemic. Last week smallpox was fatal in 10 cases, measles in only 4; the cases referred to typhus are 32. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera steadily decline; they were most fatal in the first week of August, when the deaths caused by the three diseases were collectively 241; their decrease since that week is shown by the following weekly numbers: 219, 228, 148, 120, and last week 101. On the other hand, scarlatina appears to be making some progress, and last week 58 children were its victims.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.789 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 60°7 deg., which is 1°4 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the north.

Death of the Centenarian, James Coleman, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—This very interesting old man departed this life, in full possession of his faculties, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, having attained the great age of 102 years 7 months.

The Recent Six-mile Bridge Riot.—Informations were on Monday sworn before Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., at the head police-office, Dublin, against Zachariah Wallace, proprietor of the *Anglo Celt*, Cavan newspaper, for a libel upon certain officers of the 31st Regiment, and the regiment generally. The libel states that they lost their feelings by cowardice, and now they were criminal. The informations were by Col. Stretton, Capt. Eager, and another officer of the corps. The usual proofs of proprietorship were given.

Telegraphing the St. Leger.—By means of wires taken up to the racecourse at Doncaster, the result of the run was communicated in five minutes to all the principal places in the kingdom for the, local papers and betting-houses.

Destructive Fire.—A fire, supposed to have originated in other than accidental means, broke out on Tuesday morning, in a large hay-rick in the farm-yard of Mr. John Hawke, at Darnall, a village about two miles from Sheffield. The flames soon communicated to the corn stacks adjoining, and, notwithstanding every exertion possible was made to stay their progress, they destroyed nineteen stacks of corn, containing in the aggregate about 1000 loads, the entire produce of seventy acres. The farm buildings were, however, preserved from damage. The loss is estimated at upwards of £1000, and Mr. Hawke is insured only to half that amount. The heat emitted by the burning stacks was most intense, and in an orchard which adjoined the stack-yard, the apples were baked as they hung on the trees.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Marquis of Douro arrived at Dover yesterday (Friday morning) at 5h. 35m. A.M., from Frankfort, by the Ostend boat. His Lordship, after partaking of some refreshment at the Ship hotel, proceeded to Walmer.

The Right Hon. William Beresford, the Secretary at War, according to precedent, performs the functions appertaining to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces until a successor to the Duke of Wellington shall be appointed.

It is stated that the Deputy-governor of Dover Castle, R. H. Jenkinson, Esq., will execute the functions of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports *pro tem.*

As a mark of respect to the late lamented Commander-in-Chief, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c., an order has been issued that the customary "tattoo," which is beaten at the different metropolitan barracks every night at ten o'clock, to warn the men to quarters, be dispensed with until further notice.

The following district order was on Thursday issued by the acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth garrison:—"Until further orders no music is to play in public, expect what may be absolutely necessary for the performance of duties."

City Registration.—Mr. M'Christie, the Revising Barrister for the City of London, sat in the City Common Pleas Court at ten on Friday morning, and disposed of a great number of objections. Mr. Acland, one of the agents, was fined in several sums varying from 10s. to £30.

Departure of Emigrants from St. Martin's Parish.—Yesterday (Friday) morning the *Topaz* steamer started from the Adelphi pier with 60 emigrants—viz. 30 men, 18 women, and 12 children—who had had their passage to Adelaide paid for by St. Martin's parish. On arriving at Gravesend they were immediately taken on board the *Calcutta*, which soon afterwards started for Port Adelaide.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Charles Bern, a carter to Mr. Jones, the market-gardener, of Ealing-lane, Brentford, while proceeding to Farringdon market yesterday (Friday) morning, with a load of vegetables, accidentally fell in front of his vehicle, the wheels of which passing over him, occasioned his death.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

By our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, we learn that the papers of that city, with the exception of the *Constitutionnel*, all speak with great propriety and good taste of the loss England has sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington.

The latest accounts received of the Prince President's tour, represent his reception at every place he visited as most enthusiastic. Shouts of "*Vive L'Empereur!*" and "*Vive Napoleon!*" greeted him on every side. At Nevers, where the Prince arrived after he had left Bourges, M. Charles Dupin presented to Louis Napoleon the General Council, which had unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the stability of the Government; M. Dupin adding that the whole population were then present to give that resolution an unmistakeable sanction. The Prince thanked the General Council for the kind expression of its wishes, and concluded by saying:—"When it is the general interest that is in question, I always endeavour to anticipate public opinion; but when it is an interest which appears to me to be personal, then I follow public opinion." The latter declaration has naturally produced considerable effect, as it is now considered certain that the restoration of the Empire is resolved upon. The *Liberté* of Arras has received a second warning for having published false news.

The Chambers of Commerce of Algiers are averse to the release of Abd-el-Kader, as they think it would prove highly injurious to the cause of order in that colony.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The subjoined intelligence has been received by electric telegraph, *viâ* Marseilles:—"Marseilles, Sept. 15. Half-past 9 P.M.—The East India Mail has arrived. Calcutta, Aug. 8; Bombay missing. Nothing important."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the destructive effects of the storm of Sunday, the 4th inst., which concentrated its violence over the county of Worcester. We engrave from the next page Our Views of the localities of the devastation, in the district of country watered by the Teme and tributary brooks, from Tenbury to its entry into the Severn. The loss of sheep stock in the vale of Teme has been lamentable. In one instance, a poor labourer, who had twenty sheep feeding on Powick Ham, lost nineteen head, and many other cases have occurred equally distressing. We are glad to hear that efforts are making by subscription for the relief of the more needy sufferers by the flood.

Nothing could exceed the miserable appearance of Powick Ham, and the scene altogether along the course of the Teme to the Severn. In the hedges numbers of dead sheep were to be seen caught by their fleeces in the bushes, while the owners were sorrowfully searching among the carcasses for their missing property; parties of rustics were busily engaged in rescuing cattle and horses from the spots amid the waste of waters on which they had happily found refuge during the horrors of the night.

The devastation was nowhere more fearful than at Bridges Stone Mill, the residence of Mrs. Dandsy, who, with her two daughters and son, and a female attendant, narrowly escaped with their lives. The house, which stands a short distance from the mill, and contiguous to the brook, received the full force of the flood, which stove in the greater portion of the wall on the west side, rushed through the apartments, and utmost immediately afterwards the wall at the opposite extremity gave way, so that a free passage was made for the water through the dwelling. A couple of huge poles, singularly enough, entered the apartments on the ground floor, and becoming fixed in transverse positions, they proved a firm support for the chimney stack, which was now the mainstay of the standing portion of the place. Nearly all the furniture was swept away; flag stones were forced up from the kitchen and carried to the meadow adjoining; the garden walls were levelled. The mill, from its position, did not sustain very serious injury, but the weir was carried away, and the bridge totally destroyed.

At the locality known in the third Illustration (Storridge) the only case of loss of human life took place: here, close to the stream, stood a stone-built house, two stories high, called "The Bower," inhabited by Sarah Draper, a widow, aged 87, and her son. Both were at home on Saturday night, and, according to the man's account, his mother had been refused to complete helplessness from fright at the storm. Seeing the impending danger from the upper window (for both had retreated upstairs on the first approach of the water), he called to his mother, who was then on her knees praying, to get upon the bed, to which he at last helped her. At this moment the whole building was hurled down with a tremendous crash, though faint in comparison with the din and roar of the waters rushing furiously past. The poor woman was first swept away, by the rapid current, the roof apparently falling upon her. The man floated 300 yards, and was twice unsuccessful in grasping at the projecting branches of the trees; but just as his strength was becoming exhausted, he was suddenly thrown on dry ground. The stones of the house were scattered over a great space, the whole of the goods being destroyed.

Houses and bridges were swept away; some orchards were totally destroyed, the trees being washed and wrenched out of the earth; great timber trees were laid prostrate, and their huge arms snapped or torn asunder. The water searching in about the bases of the banks brought huge landslips into the boiling torrent, and it is amazing to observe the distance that large masses of solid brickwork have been carried. Huge fragments of the parapets of the bridge, and masses of the garden walls at Hopton, the beautiful seat of A. S. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., were removed from their sites dozens of yards.

The stabling, outbuildings, &c., of Hopton, have been injured to a very serious extent. Receiving the full force of the rushing waters, the high wall on the west side of the mansion was instantly driven in, the flood covering the spacious garden, and rushing on to the house, the lower apartments of which were soon filled to the depth of three or four feet. The rent obtained by these means for the im-

THE INUNDATIONS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE INUNDATION AT POWICK HAM.

petuous torrent was however insufficient, and the archway and wall at the north end giving way, the large court-yard in the front, together with the stables, were inundated to the depth of upwards of four feet. At length the wall on the south side fell with a crash, and the water escaped into the road. One of Mr. Featherstonhaugh's tenants, Mr. Burraston, has lost three acres and a half of beans. Mr. James Essex lost several sheep, and had a narrow escape with about thirty fine cattle which had to swim for life, but fortunately succeeded in reaching an asylum from the raging waters in a cottager's garden.

RUINS OF BRIDGE'S STONE-MILL.

RUINS OF "THE BOWER."

THE FLOOD AT HOPTON COURT, THE SEAT OF A. S. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, ESQ.

H.M.S. "WINDSOR CASTLE."

THE Government, anxious to augment our naval forces, some time since issued instructions to the officers of the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke, to launch this leviathan line-of-battle ship, with screw propeller, 140 guns, with all possible despatch. Accordingly, the utmost exertion was made to complete this vessel by Tuesday, the 14th instant, the day officially fixed for the ceremony of the launching. The interest taken in the matter was very great. On Monday week the admissions to the Royal Dockyard numbered 500: carriage, horse, and foot passengers thronged the establishment throughout the day, with great interruption to the public service.

The novelty of the build of the *Windsor Castle*, having originally been constructed for 120 guns, then cut in two by a remarkable and unheard-of process, and lengthened in midships some 23 feet, and the application of the screw-propeller for the first time to so stupendous a war-vessel, have tended to render her an object of peculiar interest. Her midships lengthening was for the purpose of giving the necessary increase of displacement for the engines, boilers, coals, &c., and that abaft for the accommodation of the screw-propeller. The midship lengthening was performed by cutting the ship asunder at "dead dist," or the midship section, and launching the after half, weighing about 2000 tons, the distance of 23 feet. This was done on the 3d of February last, and occupied about seven hours, viz. 7 ft. 6 in.

Ditto of keel for tonnage, 201 ft. 11 1-3 in.
Extreme breadth, 60 ft.
Breadth for tonnage, 59 ft. 2 in.
Ditto, moulded, 58 ft. 4 in.
Depth in hold, 24 ft. 8 in.
Power of engines, 800 horse. Burthen in tons, 3759 4-94.
Estimated weight of hull, 2732 tons.
Ditto, when fully equipped for sea, 5571.
Number of guns, 140.

The comparative advantages of screw propulsion, as applied to this leviathan vessel, are thus explained in an admirable report by Lieutenant Labrousse, of the French navy:—

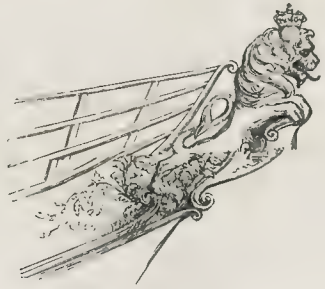


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE "WINDSOR CASTLE."

"The use of the screw as a means of propulsion, is far from diminishing a ship's sailing qualities: it is, on the contrary capable of adding to the certainties of navigation; and the advantages of its application to ships of the line become so incontestable, and so striking, even to persons not acquainted with steam navigation, that it seems useless to enumerate them. Let us imagine two ships together, one using the screw, and the other sails—what inequality will there not be between these two ships, one of which will be able to move about the other in all directions, with at least the common velocity of a ship (at the time and with the sails in action), without anything being able to alter her moving power, whilst the other can only move in certain directions by the help of sails, which are wholly exposed to the enemy's shot!"

The use of the screw for propelling vessels was first suggested, if not acted on, in France in 1730. The contrivance was that of M. Duquet, and its application was to draw vessels up a river against a current. In 1768, M. Panoton advocated the use of the *ptérophore* to move boats instead of the oar. The *ptérophore* being an instrument composed of a circumvolution of a helical blade about a cylinder, the radii in this blade being at right angles to the axis. In 1785, Joseph Bramah patented the screw, "for the purpose of rowing or forcing ships and other vessels in calm weather." This was followed by [illegible] for a propeller similar to a smoke-jack, to be placed under the rudder, and to be worked by a universal joint. In 1832 Mr. Bennet Woodcroft obtained a patent for a "revolving spiral paddle," and Captain Ericson and Mr. Francis Smith patented their mode in 1836. Since that time the progress of the introduction of the mode of screw propulsion has been rapid, and, as an auxiliary power, it now applied in numerous ships where speed is required.

In the Great Exhibition were shown sectional models (on the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot) of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Agamemnon*, *Impérieuse*, *Arrogant* (the first frigate built for auxiliary steam power, constructed in 1844, by the advice of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, then Secretary of the Admiralty), *Tribune*, *Cruizer*, *Archer*, and *Reynard*. These vessels are fitted with screw propellers, and so constructed that their engines, &c., do not interfere with their armament; and all that have been tried have proved themselves to be perfect men-of-war without the aid of steam-power, and have answered remarkably well when working under steam and sails combined.

The *Windsor Castle* will be the largest ship afloat in the whole world, and with the addition of her screw propeller, will form a floating battery of immense power. Her figure-head, which we have Engraved, is a noble piece of carving, containing upwards of 70 cubic feet of timber. It was brought to Pembroke Dockyard by the *Widgeon*, which vessel has superseded *Prospero*, a steam-tug, tender to *Saturn* guard-ship. H.M. steam-frigate *Simoom* has also arrived at Milford, with masts and rigging for the *Windsor Castle*.

THE LAUNCH.

On Tuesday afternoon this noble vessel, built from the designs of R. Abthell, Esq., master shipwright, the most powerful in armament, and the heaviest tonnaged ship afloat, was launched from one of the building slips of her Majesty's dockyard at Pembroke.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning conveyances of every description commenced swarming into Pater, the little town which surrounds the dockyard, and every description of passage-boat from Carmarthen, Tenby, Haverford-west, Milford, and other places, lent their aid in conveying to the scene some of the thousands who, throughout the day, thronged the neighbourhood of the dockyard.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the gates of the yard were thrown open to the public. Arrangements had been made inside the slip for accommodating the friends of the dockyard officers with seats placed in front and partly around the vessel; all parts of the docks and quays of the adjacent slips, wherever a sight of the launch could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, among whom were many in the picturesque dresses of the neighbouring towns and villages of South Wales.

At a few minutes past five the *Windsor Castle*, for by that name is she to be launched in the usual manner by Lady Pasley, the wife of the Superintendent of the Dockyard, the detaining dog-shore was knocked away, and the mighty man-of-war began to descend to the water; the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude at this time was indescribable, and the course of the vessel towards the water was slower than we remember to have seen it on similar occasions, adding greatly to the interest of the scene. When the vessel reached the end of the slip, and was fairly afloat, she lingered before the mouth of her late abode, giving every person within an excellent bow view of her tremendous proportions.

In the harbour, in front of the ship, lay her Majesty's ships *Simoom*, *Inflexible*, and *Dapperule*; the *Sidon* line-of-battle ship; and numerous yachts and smaller boats, gaily dressed with colours.

The *Windsor Castle* will be coppered in the course of a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWEDISH YACHT "SVERIGE" AT COWES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Some months ago an intimation was made to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron that this swedish schooner yacht might be expected to visit these waters during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta; and, consequently, the noble Commodore, the Earl of Wilton, and the members of the squadron caused the match for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, which, it had been originally fixed, should be sailed for only by yachts of the squadron, to be open to all foreign yachts. This alteration, in the event of the Swedish yacht arriving in time, would have afforded her the opportunity of testing her sailing qualities in comparison with those of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The yacht, it appears, could not be put ready in time to take advantage of the compliment, owing, as we learn, to the delay and difficulty in obtaining appropriate spar.

On Saturday afternoon last, however, the yacht arrived at the rendezvous at Cowes, after a splendid passage of four days, from Gottenburg, during which a speed of 13½ knots per hour was attained. At her departure it was intended to have kept company with a fair-sailing brig, in order to test her sailing qualities, but the superior speed of the yacht obliged the commander to part company.

In general appearance the hull much resembles the celebrated *America*, but we think she is handsomer about the stern, and more after the model of our own yachts. She has some very elegant gilded scroll-work for the arch-board, both which is the Royal Swedish and Norwegian arms. There is also scroll-work on her quarters, instead of quarter galleries or badges. She has considerable spring forward, which gives her bows a lofty appearance, and they are more flaring and lengthened than those of the *America*. She has a rakish stern, which is surrounded with a rail; and branching transom, on either side, in the place of main boards, are gilded scrolls, which improve her appearance. She is rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner: her lower masts and topmasts are in one, or rather snarled, and the hoops, consequently, are unsightly. We learned that her spars were only temporary, from the disappointment in obtaining others of more suitable dimensions; and that she has been hurriedly dispatched to this port, where she is to be fitted out after the manner of our own yachts. Her accommodations are also temporarily fitted up; they nevertheless present a good dance of space for accommodation and comfort. The height of her after-cabin, in mid-ship there are four berths, besides sofas, is about 6 feet; and of her main cabin, or saloon, which extends between the masts, from 7 to 8 feet.

In consequence of Captain Beckman proceeding to town shortly after his arrival in the yacht, we are prevented, as yet, furnishing full particulars of her dimensions, &c. We have, however, ascertained that she is about 111 feet o'er all, Swedish measurement, and about 25 feet in extreme breadth; with a draft of water of 12 feet aft and 7½ feet forward; and we should adjudge her to be about 200 tons (English O.M.) She is a very sightly yacht, and her build altogether does great credit to her constructor, Mr. Andersen, of Stockholm. She belongs to the Swedish Yacht Club, or Sailing Society, called the "Stockholms Segel Sal sceapp," whose royal patron or burgee also carried in the main (being white with a blue border, and S. S. S. in the centre, surmounted with the Royal crown). Her ensign is the Swedish Union flag, viz., swal ow-tailed. Blue ensign with yellow cross, and the Swedish and Norwegian flag in the upper quarter or canton of the flag; in the centre of the cross is the crown over a wreath. Her canvas is after the American plan, and also laces to the booms.

THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.

This event came off on Thursday and Friday se'nnight, and was honoured, as on former occasions, by the presence of the Sovereign.

The gathering took place, as has been the case for several years back, in the Castle-park.

The clans mustered early in the morning—the Fife men at Corrieny'sie, and the Inverca'd men at Mar Castle; the latter were the most numerous body. They carried two handsome white silk banners, emblazoned with the Inverca'd arms. The Fife retainers carried three silk banners, two with the Fife and one with the Erroll arms. Both parties were handsomely attired in dresses of the Duff and Invercald tartan respectively, with black velvet coats; and their appearance was order y and imposing.

The clans marched about one o'clock into Castleton, and soon after proceeded to the Castle, where, in the meantime, a very respectable company had assembled.

The games, which consisted mainly of the usual feats of strength, commenced immediately after two o'clock, and at three the Royal party drove in sight, and were greeted with a cordial burst of cheering. The Royal party consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal children, the Duchess of Kent, and accompanying them were the Earl of Malmesbury, the Countess of Desart, and Miss Seymour (as Ladies in Waiting), the Princess Hohenlohe, &c. Her Majesty was attired in a Victoria tartan dress, and black velvet polka trimmed with deep lace; she wore a satin scarf of the Victoria tartan, and a plaid to suit it drawn bonnet. Prince Albert wore a full Highland costume of Royal stewart tartan. The Royal children were also dressed in tartan. Her Majesty and suite sat on the terrace on two sofas of Farquharson tartan, under which was spread a carpet of the same pattern. Seats of crimson and other cloths were provided for the other visitors.

Her Majesty enjoyed the scene, particularly the dancing, much for about two hours, and left about five o'clock, returning to Balmoral, which was reached ten minutes before six.

A fine specimen of the rare and beautiful moth *Melopsilas Neriï*, was caught at Brighton, on the 11th inst., measuring 4¼ inches in expansion of wings, and body of 2¼ inches.

DEATH OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—This *Sidele* (Paris paper) communicates the following intelligence on this subject:—Several journals have stated that workmen are at present employe in taking a cast of the great Sphinx in the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre, for the purpose of having it reproduced in bronze, and placed at the four corners of the Pont des Arts. There is at present no truth in that statement. Casts are at present being taken, not only of the great Sphinx, but also of a certain number of the finest statues, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and French; the whole being destined to form part of a great exhibition to be formed in the New Crystal Palace near London. Last year the French Government made an application to the administration of the British Museum for leave to have casts taken of some Greek monuments there, which would have been useful to French artists. The board at once refused. This year the administration received the application made to it by the founders of the Crystal Palace. The English will now soon be enabled to admire the casts of the finest pieces of sculpture in the French museum."

DEATH OF MISS LAURA ADDISON.—Miss Laura Addison, the actress, who arrived a few months since in New York, died suddenly on the morning of the 2d inst. on board the steamer *Oregon*, on her passage from Albany to that city. The deceased had been to Niagara Falls for the benefit of her health.

A SERIOUS AND DANGEROUS MANUFACTORY OF FORGED PASSPORTS has been detected by the police of Prussia. An individual who took up his residence at a German seaport (not mentioned) had established a regular office for issuing false papers at the cheapest price—and this with great skill and success. When arrested, he had upwards of thirty false official seals in his possession, and his imitation of the signatures of police and diplomatic agents are said to have been perfect.

HOP GAMBLING.—The Central Office of Inland Revenue in Broad-street, having ascertained that it is the intension of private parties again to assertain the amount of duty before it reaches the office, intend to take such steps as will prevent a repetition of hop gambling, which was carried on to a great extent last season.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The two screw steam-frigates, *Dauntless*, Captain Halsted, and *Highflyer*, Captain Matson, ordered to be ready for sea at Sp'head, on Wednesday, will proceed at once to Jamaica, there to await the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies.

THE ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—The annual promotions of officers of the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, have been officially made, and include the Hon. Frederick Curzon, third son of Earl Howe, to the rank of commander; Viscount Gilford, eldest son of Earl Clanwilliam; and Lord Gilbert N. Grosvenor, second surviving son of the Marquis of Westminster, to the rank of lieutenant.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD F. FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.—Lieutenant-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, G.C.H., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, received a very handsome piece of silver candelabra from the inhabitants of Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon, as a testimonial of their esteem for his conduct during his command of the garrison and district. The presentation took place at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, by the Mayor, B. Bramble, Esq., in the presence of a large number of subscribers and other friends of his Lordship. The following inscription was on the base of the piece:—"Presented to Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., in the mayoralty of B. Bramble, Esq., as a testimonial from the borough of Portsmouth and vicinity, in grateful remembrance of the many local improvements effected in the borough during a five years' residence in this garrison as lieutenant-governor, and commander of the south western district; for his uniform support of the civil authority, and his urbanity and unostentatious charity." His Lordship (in a chair) thanked the mayor and subscribers for this mark of esteem; and at half-past four o'clock a drawing of a colossal being entered on Southsea Common in remembrance of his Lordship's connexion with the borough was also presented by the Mayor, who delivered an appropriate address on the occasion. His Lordship again returned thanks in a speech indicative of deep feeling.

LAUNCH OF A FIFTY-GUN STEAM-FRIGATE.—On Wednesday the *Imperieuse*, commenced November 23, 1850, was launched at Woolwich, in the presence of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and other naval officers, and named by Lady Walker. The following are the dimensions of the *Imperieuse*, which has the figure-head of an armed woman:—Length from it s fore part of the figure-head to the abside of taffrail, 245 feet; length between the perpendicular, 212 feet; length on the upper deck, 215 feet 7½ inches; length of the keel for tonnage, 160 feet 7½ inches; breadth, extreme, 50 feet 6½ inch, breadth for tonnage, 49 feet 6½ inches; breadth moulded, 48 feet 8½ inches; depth in hold, 16 feet 8½ inches. Burthen in tons, old measurement, 2,357.68 94; burthen in tons, new measurement, 1,692 80; burthen in tons of the engine-room, 544 73; register tonnage, 1,120 07. The *Imperieuse* was towed to Woolwich, to be fitted with her screw-propeller engines of 350-horse power, by Messrs. John Penn and Son.

THE ARSENAL VOLUNTEERS.—It is strongly rumoured that the men employed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, somewhere about 1500, will be armed and into a corps, to be called the Royal Arsenal Volunteers Corps, and the drill to be similar to the Rocket Brigade—an hour of an evening after the working hours, and the same rate of pay.

LAUNCH OF A SPANISH WAR STEAMER FOR THE DEFENCE OF CUBA.—On saturday morning last a splendid steam-ship, built by order of the Spanish government, and intended for the defence of Cuba, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. John Thompson, of Rotherhithe, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The vessel received the name of *El Princero*. In six weeks she will be ready for sea.

CONDEMNED STORES.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance, having made an official tour of inspection round the Channel islands to see the efficiency of the defences of the coast, have condemned nearly 100 guns as unfit for Government service, and ordered them to be sent by the *Queen*, cutter, to the Royal Arsenal as condemned stores, and to be replaced by new ones.

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—The amount of her Majesty's regular troops employed in the Colonies in 1847-8 was 1655 officers and 29 991 non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for pay was £1,404,854. In 1848-9 the amount was 1,728 officers and 30,402 non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for pay was £1 390,769; the same year there were 1673 officers and 28,782 non-commissioned officers and men; and the cost of pay was £1,329,606.

CLARKSON'S LIFE-BOAT.—A trial of Clarkson's life-boat took place at Dover, on Tuesday last, before Captain Hall, R.N., and Monbiaco Gore, Esq., which, as far as it went, was highly satisfactory. The boat was thrown from the pier into the sea, bottom upwards, and immediately righted itself, at the same time delivering the six of water; and in every subsequent trial proved its self-worthy.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF KEPPEL'S ACTION.—Mr. D. F. Ramsdelin, of Devonport, died on the 3d inst., aged 92: he was supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action. He was also at the celebrated relief of Gibraltar, at the capture of St. Eustatia and other West India islands, in the *Monarch*, which led the van in the memorable battle of the 12th of April, the French fleet off Plymouth, and in the *Royal George*, on the 29th May and 1st of June—for the 20th latter of which he had the medal with two bars.

THE KEYHAM DOCKS.—These works are proceeding towards completion very steadily. The lock basin has been excavated to the requisite depth, and is capable of receiving vessels at any time. It has been announced that the dock were to be formally opened during the present autumn, by his royal Highness Prince Albert, but no day has yet been fixed upon for the ceremonial.

POWDER MAGAZINE AT STONEHOUSE.—Some considerable anxiety has been occasioned among the inhabitants of Stonehouse, of late, on finding that a building, the erecting of which has just been completed on land adjoining the Marine Barracks, is to be used as, or is built for, a powder magazine. A memorial is in course of signature on the subject, and it will be presented in the proper quarter in a few days.

MILITIA.—The enrolment of volunteers for the new militia force appears, on the whole, to proceed satisfactorily, and except in some few districts, there are little or no obstacles entertained that a resort to the ballot will be necessary. In Manchester and its neighbourhood the number of volunteers has as yet fallen very short of that which is required.

The Queen has appointed Arthur Kennedy, Esq., now Governor of her Majesty's settlements on the river Gambia, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies. Her Majesty has also appointed Major Luke Smyth O'Connor to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's Settlements in the river Gambia and their dependencies.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—We are authorised to state, for the information of the public, that two ships of war have been sent by the Peruvian Government to defend the island of Lobos Afuera, and that a small military force has likewise been permanently stationed there. The whole of the Peruvian islands have been formally annexed to the adjacent provinces of the mainland, and placed under the control of the respective authorities, the Lobos islands being included in the number; and the vessels of any nation found with the Peruvian Government are now allowed to load guano at those islands, for which permission has already been already granted. By a late 213 of the new laws of commerce it is provided that vessels found with cargoes of guano on board, not having the necessary documents, shall be confiscated; and if, in addition, guano is found on board, the masters and crews shall be delivered over to the ordinary tribunals, and shall be tried as guilty of piracy, which law will doubtless be put in force in the event of the capture of any vessels loading guano at Lobos Afuera.

ADVICES FROM TAHITI, in the Pacific Ocean, to the middle of May, state that the English Protestant Ministers had been forbidden to preach until they had formally acknowledged the French Protectorate Government as their head, and promised to submit themselves to its decrees. The Rev. Mr. Crisholm, employed by the London Missionary Society, had been prohibited from preaching out of a certain district under pain of arrest and banishment. No native was allowed to preach without first obtaining the sanction or the Government.

AURIFEROUS EARTH is said to have been found in some boxes of Hobart Town (Van Diemen's Land) potatoes which were landed lately at San Francisco, in California; two ounces of "dust" were washed out from the imported diggings.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Monday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, a collision took place on the London and North-Western Railway, near Leighton station, between a down train and a pilot engine, by which the front of the engine of the down train was stove in. Happily, no injury was done to any person, with the exception of one gentleman, who had his face severely cut with the glass of a carriage-window, and a policeman, who was on the pilot engine, and who had one of his hands bruised.

SURREY AMATEUR DAHLIA COMPANY.—The annual exhibition of this society was held on Wednesday afternoon, in Camberwell Hall, Grove-lane, Camberwell, when, in addition to the society's prizes, three large silver cups, of the value of £5 5s. each, were awarded for dahlias, miscellaneous collections, and verbenas. Prizes were also awarded for fuchsias, bouquets, roses, cut flowers, &c.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—The official returns just issued show that in the month ending the 5th of August, 1852, the quantity of tea entered for home consumption was 2,616,761 lb.; in the period of 1851, 4,730,126 lb.; and in the month ended the 5th ult., 4,914,700 lb.

THE MUSK RAT OF THE EAST INDIES.—A gentleman named Campbell, residing at Edmonton, has lately brought over with him from the East Indies a singularly-formed animal, called and distinguished by the name of the "musk rat." He says that it is one of the most disgusting pests that is experienced in that country, for whatever it passes over or comes in contact with it imparts to the same a rancid musky odour, which is total rally disgusting. This vermin is very unseemly, being shaped like a shrew-mouse, but with as large as an English rat. The tail is quite nude of air, and its snout is like that of a pig.

CHURCH SERVICES, &c.

The chancel of Stradishah having been very much out of repair, Lady Harland, with liberality, has restored it at her own expense.

The Bishop of Limerick sean of Limerick have subscribed £20 each to repair the cathedral.

The Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Dr. Vidal, delivered his last discourse at Bow Church on Sunday preparatory to departure for his new mission. His Grace and his predecessor, Bishop Weeks, advocated the cause of the United Kingdom Benevolent Fee result was a handsome contribution at the close of the discourse.

It is stated that the Revarneford has recently transferred £5000 to Joshua Watson, Esq., H. Inglis, Bart., and Joseph Sewell, Esq., with directions for the such fund to be appropriated for the purposes of "The Society for the Employment of additional Curates in populous Places," preferences being given to applications of incumbents (*cæteris paribus*) whose stations within that part only of the diocese of Gloucester and Bris heretofore comprised the diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev. Robert Eden, S.A., vicar of North Walsham, Norfolk, and ch plain to the Lord Norwich, has been collated to the prebend and dignity of an Hereon in the cathedral church of Norwich, with a stall annexed. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

PREFERMENTS AND APPTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently be—*Canonry*: The Rev. J. H Pindar, to Wells Cathedral *Honorary Ch*e Rev. R. Eden, to the Cathedral Church of Norwich. *Chancellors* Rev. J. W. Trevor, rector of Llanbeulan, to be Chancellor of th of Bangor. *Rectories*: The Rev. R. Mann, to Long Whatton, Leics. the Rev. T. Clarkson, to Chillenden, Kent; the Rev. D. Whatmore, to Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, the Rev. T. P. Platten, to Chelsworth; the Rev. F. Cobb, to Kingsworthy, Hants. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Mer to Aldbourne, Wilts; the Rev. E. P. Cooper, to Daby Parva, Leics. The Rev. W. Harvey, M.A., to Warbling, Sussex. The Rev. Dirnold, M.A., F.R.A.S., has been elected chaplain at St Mary's Hospital, on.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following gymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and r'he Rev. Richard Stephens, vicar of Bakewe com Bedall, from a subscription, the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, on resigning the curacy of Burrow, inhabitants; the Rev. S. C. Mason, senior curate of Sherborne, from the tual children of the Sunday school; the Rev. J. Lukes, minister of St. Graham, from the Free Church congregation; the Rev. R. T. Paton the parishioners of Netherbury, the Rev. Samuel Sandberg, from ishioners of Knottingley; the Rev. F. Thompson, incumbent of St. Graham, from the Prince Albert Lodge of Odd Fellows in that city; the Rev. Wilson, curate of Swaffham Bulbeck, from the inhabitants, on his m; the Rev. W. C. L. Aslmall, from the parishioners of Oldbury, on his promotion; the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St Paipney, from his congregation, the Rev. W. G. Tucker, from the congref the church of St. Mary, Tullamore, in the diocese of Toronto.

VISIT OF ANOTHER AN BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Bishop of Mary's arrived in England, and has joined the Bishops of Western New York again at Leeds.

GAWSWORTH CHURCH.—) to assist in raising the funds necessary for the repair of Gawsworth, the Earl of Harrington last week threw open the gardens of Elvaston Castle, by which the sale of tickets, an expedient which realised £147 8s. afternoon the noble Earl entertained at dinner 150 of his Gawsworth to

NEW CHURCH AT MOULTON, HALIFAX.—A church, in the decorated style of architecture is immediately erected by voluntary subscription in the village of Moul. near Halifax. Mrs. Lancaster and Mrs Brooke, of Birks Hall, hanly presented an eligible site and £400 towards this object. Most of the principal church families in and about Halifax are to be found in the list of cors.

NORTH WALES THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—A movement is in contemplation by the clergy of disabled Church in the principality, which has for its object the establishm Theological College or Institution in North Wales. The want of sending to and forth young men duly qualified for the Welsh ministry has been felt, and never more than at the present juncture.

SALE OF THE OLD FRENCH AT INVERNESS.—It is stated that the purchase of this building has been completed by Ronald Munro Cumming, Esq., the African traveller, we believe, intended to be converted into a museum or depository for curiosities, &c., collected by Mr. Cumming in the course of his travels; the African deserts and wilds of Caffraria. The price agreed upon is said 100.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONINSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

Circulars have been issued bommittee of Privy Council for Education to the inspectors of National Schools ing them to aid, by every means in their power, the system proposed bDepartment of Practical Art for causing elementary drawing to become of national education. It is intended to teach the very simplest elementary principles in the schools willing to bear a small proportion of the nexpense, and then to admit the qualified scholars to study in a central g-school in every town. The importances of the new scheme thus set on ll be fully appreciated, when it is remembered that, until the public ign in such matters is removed, no extensive successful effort can be madise the standard of taste in design among our manufacturers.

The Department of Practica'so has taken up the subject. Having for some time past had numerous ations made to it to establish elementary drawing schools in throughout thry, the department has had the following questions appertaining to the proposed and recently issued :—

To enable the Board of Trade nsider, with reference to claims from other places, the application dated —— day of ——, from ——, for assistance in forming an elementary school, it is necessary that replies to the following loquiries be returned secretary of this department.

1. What public schools for sex already exist in ——— which make any charge whatever for instruct Underline those schools where drawing of any kind is taught.]

2. State the name of every in ——— the managers of which would be willing to accept the advantage tion from a drawing master appointed by the Board of Trade, who sgive in that school an hour's lesson publicly, at least once a week, to all tibers; for which instruction those managers would be willing to pay a sum not exceeding the sum of £5 a year.

3 Are the committee of ement of this proposed drawing school of opinion that they would be aform a class for teaching drawing to students occupying a ing or position derly than artizans, and who would pay at least one sh illing a week?

4. Are the committees of inment of opinion that they would be able to obtain subscribers, say of £1 pwards a year, who might have the privilege of presenting students to thposed school, to pay a lower fee than 6d. a week for the artizan class, anwer fee than is, for the general class?

5. Would the committees of ing school, if necessary for encouraging the teaching of the simplest elements of ng in the local public schools, be willing that every student under statems of age, before admittance to the proposed drawing-school, should be ref to possess the ability to draw the letters A Q S in fair outline, of the t of twelve inches?

Marlborough House, Pall-london, 1852. W. R. DYKEBELL, *Secretary.*

NEW GOVERNMENT INTORS OF SCHOOLS.—The Committee o. Council on Education have ated the following gentlemen to be her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:—The Rev. F. R. Meredith, M.A., rector of East Chalbrough, Somerset, and statistical. Henry Moseley, the Rev. Robert Little Kne, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary, Yalding, Kent; the Rev. John G. C. Fussell, M.A., incumbent of Chantrese Frome; the Rev. William Birley, M.A., incumbent of Chorley, near Manchr; and the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, M.A., vicar of Stanwix, Cumberlar

SUBTERRANEAN LINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND DOVER, IN CONNE WITH THE SUBMARINE CABLE.—In a few weeks we shall be supplied a ne line of electric communication, in connexion with the Continental telegraphetween Dover and the metropolis. It has been promoted by the European Tmph Company, and one of its peculiar merits is that it is being laid down c ties old coach road, through Deptford, Greenwich, Shooters-hill, Dartfordwesend, Strood, Rochester, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Canterbc &c., to Dover. Some 200 or 300 workmen are now actively employed day and night on the works. The copper wires, six in number, are encased in gutrchs; and about the middle of the route, constructed of kyanised timbr is laid in a trench dug in the road, a foot and a half wide, and six feet deep. The wires, by which the w ns are proved, are erected every mile. A mi e and a half is completed per day. According to present arrangements, the six wires to be apportioned—two to Paris, two to Brussels, and two for the Mediterran route. The telegraph is completed as far as Canterbury from Cornhill.

NEW PALACE AT BALLAL.—It has been determined to build a new palace for the Queen at moral, on the site between the river and the present castle, fronting the th, and is estimated to cost from £80,000 to £ 90,000. The architecture wn modern, and will combine the ornamental with the useful. A new bridge hse thrown across the Dee; and the public road which now leads through the st of Balochbine is to be shut up, and a better road provided along the south e of the river. The old palace is to be entirely removed. The new pa is already staked out.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway arrived at Basle on the 3d inst., having passed through Zurich, Schaffhausen, Interlachen, Lucerne, and Berne. Their Majesties received at Basle a visit from the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden. Their Majesties left on the 4th inst. for Mannheim, whence they are to proceed to visit King Louis of Bavaria at Wilhelmshöhe.

Mr. G. C. Glyn, who has been, since 1845, chairman of the board of directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, has resigned that office, in consequence of recent delicacy of health. He, however, has consented to act until his successor is appointed.

There were 10,205,787 eggs imported into this country in the month ending the 5th inst.

Among the passengers who embarked at Portsmouth last week, on board the *Devonshire* Indiaman, for conveyance to Calcutta, were Father Mathew, the noted teetotaller, and five other Roman Catholic priests. Their business in India is, it is reported, the foundation of a Romish see at Hyderabad.

Monday was the eve of the Jewish New Year 5613, which was kept strictly for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Two persons who had been residing at Cross-y-Ceilog, South Wales, were lately poisoned by eating some fungi of a highly deleterious character, which were mixed with mushrooms they had dressed for their supper.

The Scottish papers mention the recovery of Mr. Macaulay from his recent illness, and speak hopefully of his being able to meet the electors of Edinburgh at no dis ant day.

The official statistics of the French departments prove that the average duration of human life is from six to eight years longer in the districts which are the most advanced in respect to education. In the like manner the inhabitants are most healthy in those departments where agriculture is most improved, manufactures most extended, and commerce most active.

The very large quantity of 1100 tons weight of copper ore has been brought by a vessel from Adelaide, Australia, consigned to order.

On Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a boat containing four men in the employ respectively of Mr. Freeman and Mr. Tiddeman, wharfingers, of East street, Blackfriars, was capsized opposite Limehouse, and three of them were unfortunately drowned.

Some of the Madrid journals have for some time past been demanding the suppression of bull-fights. In opposition to them, a petition, praying the Queen to establish a school of tauromachia, has been signed by several thousand persons, and presented to her Majesty by the Duke de Veraguas.

The Danish war-steamer *Mercurd* is at present in Sunderland Dock, taking in wire-rope from Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, for the submarine telegraph to connect Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark.

It is understood that Mr. Page, the Government architect, contemplates the employment of electricity in lighting up the suspension bridge now in progress at Che sea—four elegant towers intended to receive the lamps appearing in the design.

The Order of the Black Eagle has been presented by the King of Prussia to the Duke of Cambridge.

A vessel just arrived from Galway has brought an entire cargo of marble, amounting to 150 tons weight, the produce of that part of the sister island; and another vessel arrived in the river on the same day from Arklow, brought 100 tons weight of pyrites, the produce of that district of Ireland.

A field of corn of seven acres was last week cut at Daisy Knoll Farm, near Middlesbro', belonging to Mr. Isaac Sharp, which yielded the large crop of 100 tons an acre.

There were between two and three hundred whales captured at Lerwick, in Scot and, last week, and the blubber sold at an average of thirteen pounds per ton.

The two last West India mail steamers have brought to England a large quantity of copper ore from the mines recently discovered in Jamaica.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 809,480 lbs.

The Cork Exhibition was brought to a close on Saturday last with a grand musical festival and promenade.

On Monday, a man named Pitman, aged 60, while conducting a water cart along the Hish-street, Stoke Newington, was thrown from his seat upon his head and killed on the spot.

A duel, with pistols, took place a few days ago in the Bois de Vincennes, near Paris, between two sub-officers, named Loubet and Ader. Loubet received a mortal adversary's ball in the region of the heart, and died instantaneously. Ader has been arrested.

A great scarcity of silver is felt in most parts of the country, and in consequence of the sums taken by emigrants, the demands on the part of some of the banks in the north have been larger than could be met by the supplies from the Mint.

Teignmouth, one of the ports on the line of the South Devon Railway, has been constituted by the Commissioners of the Customs an "independent port," with the same bonding privileges usually allowed to ports of corresponding amount of trade.

The Dudley Gallery of Pictures and Sculpture, containing the celebrated statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Power, also a Venus by Canova, is still open to the public (free), at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, without orders or cards, as Mondays. Visitors are only required to write their names in a book kept for that purpose.

The opening of the Liverpool exhibition of model paintings and sculpture took place on Tuesday.

Mr. David Rees of Cemenrig, in Wales, was on Saturday evening last struck dead by lightning, while standing with his grandson, a boy about seven years old, at his own door during the prevalence of an awful thunder storm. The child, who was also struck to the earth by the electric fluid, has since perfectly recovered.

The last advices from Central America state that the expedition of Force against the State of Ecuador was entirely broken up, the Chilian part of his forces having deserted, with the steamer *Reinstruador*. Some reports state that it was likely he would be taken prisoner, others again say that he will endeavour to renew his attempt.

On Tuesday morning Mr. William Millhard, formerly in the army, and lately residing at 45, Jan es-street, Manchester square, was found dead in bed by his servant, upon her going to call him. He retired to bed at eight o'clock the previous night in his usual good health.

On Monday morning Mrs. Hope Pritchard was found insensible in her apartments, 6, Northumberland-street, New-road, and expired before medical aid could arrive.

A dispatch was forwarded by electric telegraph from Vienna, at half-past two o'clock p m on Monday, and arrived in London at half-past five o'clock on the same day—two Vienna to London in three hours!

There is living at Waterford an old lady in her 112th year. She recent y received extreme unction, but unexpectedly rallied again, and recovered her usual health. Last year she went to London to see the Great Exhibition.

Mr. Cort Henry Marquard, late superintendent of the K division of police, while under medical treatment, swallowed by mistake on Sunday a wineglass full of an embrocation instead of his medicine, and died in a few hours afterwards.

Mr. Lowe, the new member for the borough of Kidderminster, was entertained by his constituents and friends at a public dinner on Tuesday evening last.

A few nights ago a young female was discovered under the dark arches of the Adelphi, in the last stage of illness and destitution. She was promptly conveyed to St. Martin's Workhouse, where she soon afterwards expired.

On Thursday morning a fire occurred at the Holborn Casino stores, which destroyed a large amount of property that was not insured.

Sheridan Knowles, the well-known dramatic author, was some time ago baptised by immersion by the Rev. Dr. Innes, of Edinburgh, and has since connected himself with the Baptist church in Bloomsbury.

On Wednesday evening, as George Barnwall, aged fifty, was painting the third-floor windows at 3, Montague-street, Montague-square, he fell into the street, the hel hs of thirty feet, fracturing his skull, and severely injuring his spine. There is not the faintest hope of his recovery.

Mary Rasbury, aged thirty-five years, who resided at No. 9, Shipcourt, Horseferry-road, Westminster, was burned to death on Wednesday morning, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire from a lighted candle with which she came in contact, while lighting her pipe, and in a state of intoxication.

Mr. Thompson, the Comedian, who had been one of the regular corps at the Manchester Theatre Royal, since the opening night of the new edifice, died suddenly from disease of the heart.

As some workmen were making excavations in Bath last Saturday, they discovered several massive stone coffins of extreme antiquity, containing rare coins, and bones, in some nearly the whole skeleton. The workmen, in their eagerness to discover more coins, unfortunately broke the coffins, but one or two still remain at some depth below the surface.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

W R. of Gla sow, G D An An ymous Subscriber, and others complain that My Dixon's last problem "like too in any of his former ones upon the same basis." In consequence They remark that Mr. Dixon may possibly be reflected in four moves if Black play for his first move K Kt to Q 4th; or even if, after playing the more Mr. D recommends of 1 Q Kt takes Kt, Black take the Q Pawn with his Kt

Eryeus.—You have not solved the difficulty we pointed out. Black plays 2 Q to R sq.

3 Q to K 8th and wins in the Mate?

Dunolinus Student.—Place the pieces in Paul Poquin's Problem thus:—*White:* K at K 8th, Q at Q B 2d, and Kt at Q 8th. *Black:* K at Q 5th; and then Mate in *two* moves.

D D M.—Your solution of No. 447 is not much more satisfactory than the author's own.

F R S.—The second edition of Jaenisch's work (Moscow, 1852) is the most valuable. The first edition of 1969 may be procured for a few shill ings on the Continent.

B W K W is referred in the *Jury number* of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

S W h. Hull.—The game sent to be examined and rep ried on next week. We shall be glad to know the day appointed for the assembly ing of the York shire Chess Association as soon as possible.

I W Liverpool.—A private communication has been forwarded.

Solutions of Problem No 449, by Q to P 1st.

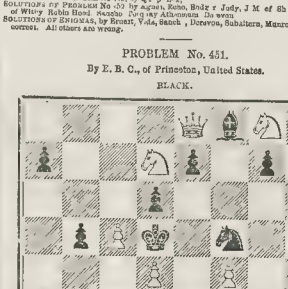
Solutions of Problem No 450 by Agnes, Echo, Bridg r Judy, J M of Sheffield, George Try Hoyle, a Constant Reader, Corydon, Corydon by Athenian Captive, and Ben.

Solutions of Enigmas, by Ernest, Viola, Sancho, Dorcvos, Subaltern, Mauro, Rev. W B, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 451.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following admirable little game was lately played between Mr. Buckle, an amateur of the first rank among European players, and Mr. Shulden, a rising celebrity from Germany.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to K B 4th	P takes P
2 Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18 R takes P	Q to her 2d
3 B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to K 8th (e)	Q Kt to K t sq
4 Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to K B 3d.	20. K Kt to K t 6th	R to K R 2d
5. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	21. P to Q R 5th	B to Q B 2d
6. Castles	P to K R 3d	22. P to Q B 3d	P takes P
7. Kt to K 3d	Kt to Q R 4th (b)	23. B takes P	P to K 4th
8. B to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 4th	24. R to K B 8th (f)	Q R to Q Kt sq
9. Kt to K Kt 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	25 Q to K Kt 4th (g)	Q to K 3d (h)
10. K to R sq	P to Q B 4th	26 Kt takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes Kt (i)
11. B to Q 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	27. R takes K P (k)	Q takes R (l)
12. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	28 Q to K R 3d (m)	Kt takes K P
13 B to Q B 4th (c)	Kt to K 2d	29. P takes Kt	Q takes P
14 Kt to K R 4th	B to K Kt 5th (d)	30. R to K sq	Q takes R
15. P to K B 3d	B to K 3d	31. R takes Q	
16. B takes B	P takes B	And White ultimately lost the game.	

(a) The present variation in the "Giuoco Piano" opening has not received much attention at the hands of the authors. It may be adopted, we believe, in perfect safety; and will be found to exhaustion, 4 *Kt to Q B 3d* pres ents an agreeable variety

(b) If played for the express purpose of taking the adverse King's Bishop, this move is unobj ectionable, but as W is does not exchange pieces, we are somewhat puzzled to account for he playing the P to such a loc ality.

(c) We do not see that Mr Buckle derives any more advantage from the Bishop being posted here than from his standing at Q B 3d, and if so, this move is considered "a lost time." If we mistake not, he might have played the Kt to K R 4th at once. For supposed mistake.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
13 Kt to K 4th	Kt takes K P (if)	14 B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B

(If he play the King to B sq or K 2d Black may check with his Kt at K Kt 6th, &c)

15 Q to R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq (best) 16 P takes Kt

And Black has much the vantage

(d) Quiet now!

(e) The attentive, the young player may be told, to take the Kt with his Rook for nothing, since it White capture his Rook in return, he would ha his Queen.

(f) The game now increases in anima tion move by move until it attains a climax of remarkable stirring and beauty

(g) The move can evidently be made with impuni v.

(h) Retiring into the Hon's mouth! He should rather have p'layed his Q to K B 8d, we believe

(i) If he had taken with the K Kt Pawn, Black would have captured the K's Pawn with his Rook, even still more effectively, as regards safety.

(k) Very well executed.

(l) This was a fatal error. He should have taken the Queen with his Kt, although, even in that case, Black would have had the better game.

(m) A most pity coup de repos, almost compelling White to immolate himself. After this, the game is hopeless.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. J. Donaldson ("Delta").

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE ("Delta.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Delta.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d.	17. P to Q Kt 3d	B to Q R 6th (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d.	18. K to R 2d	K R to K sq
3 B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	19. P takes Q P	P to Q 4th
4. P to K Kt	P to K Kt 3d	20. Q to K sq	P takes Kt
5. P to K R 4th	P takes Q P	21. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 3d
6. P to K B 4th (a)	Kt to K 2d	22. P to Q 5th	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
7. P to K R 5th	P to K Kt 4th	23. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 4th (d)
8. P to K R 6th	Q to her R 4th (ch)	24. B to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 6 h
9. B to Q 2d	Q to her Kt 3d	25. Q to Q 2d	B takes Q Kt P
10. K to Q B 2d	Kt to K B 4th	26. B takes B	Kt takes B
11 Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 3d	27. Kt to K 2d	Kt to Q 6th
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	28 Kt to Q B 3d	Q to Q 4 6th
13 B tak e Kt (b)	P takes B	29. K to R sq	P to Q B 4th
14 Q to K 2d (c)	P to K R 5th	30. Kt to K R 5th	P to K B 4th
15. Castles	P to Q Kt 3d	31. Kt to Q Kt sq	Q to Q R 4th
16. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 3d	32 R takes K B P	Q takes Q P

And White surrenders.

(a) White plays this opening in the most approved way, and obtains a capital attack; but, as we have before said, when resolving these odds, the drift may is not to gain an attack, but to maintain it; and it is on this account that so few players ever fairly surmount he Pawn and two moves

(b) The is not well judged, since it enables Black to carry his Queen across to the K side.

(c) Taking the Pawn would have been very perilous; but we should have proceeded even that risk to commence all attack.

(d) The winning move, play what White will.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 703.—Curious Problem, composed by the ingenious E. A. M. M., of India.

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q Kt 6th, B at Q R 3d, Kts at K 4th and Q B 5th; Pa at K 3d and Q 4th.

Black: K at his 2d, Rs at K Kt 3d and K B 2d, B at Q Kt 2d, Kt at K Kt sq, and Q at K 8th.

Whichever party plays first can mate his adversary in two moves, or compel his adversary to mate *him* in two moves.

No. 764.—By C M. Ingleby, Esq

White: K at his sq, Q at K Kt 4 h, B at K B 7th.

Black: K at K R 6th, Kt at K Kt 2d, and K B sq, B at Q 8th.

White to p ay, and mate in six moves

No. 765.—By a Cambridge Undergraduate.

White: K at his B 4th, Q at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 5th, Pa at K 2d and K Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BELFAST.—EXCURSION TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The meeting of the British Association having been brought to a conclusion on Wednesday week, the excursions to the objects of interest in the neighbourhood took place on the following day. The wonderful scenery at the Giant's Causeway, an Engraving of which we gave last week was the main object of attraction to the visitors. The Harbour Commissioners of Belfast having kindly placed at the disposal of the Association the *Stork* steam-vessel, about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen assembled on board at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and shortly after the vessel, gaily dressed in her colours, and saluted from the several vessels in the harbour, and from a battery on Queen's Island, proceeded on her way down the harbour to Portrush, the nearest port to the Causeway. The various points of interest along the road, including Carrickfergus and Chichester Castles; Garron Point, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry; the beautiful town of Glenarm; the bold and precipitous cliffs at Fairhead; the three distinct "moles," known as the Great, Middle, and Little Causeway, which lie near each other, and the extremities of which are lost in the sea. The number of basaltic pillars forming the three causeways has been estimated at 40,000, varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches. Each pillar or column is formed of several distinct joints, closely articulated into each other, the convex end of the one joint fitting accurately into the concave of the next. The greatest length of any of the pillars above the ground is in a range of columns which, from their peculiar form, has been called the "Giant's Loom," and the tallest of which is about 33 feet, and two feet in diameter. It is said that there is but one triangular pillar throughout the whole Causeway, but three of nine sides, comparatively few of four or eight, while the proportion of ninety-nine in a hundred have either five, six, or seven sides. Nearly every combination or range of these columns has received its particular name among the guides. There are, for instance, the Giant's Gateway, the Giant's Chair, the Giant's Theatre, the Giant's Organ, the Giant's Well, the Chimney Tops, the Giant's Fan, the King and his Nobles, &c. "Grace Staple's Cave" is a remarkable arrangement of columner pillars as regular as if placed together by the hand of the most skilful mason. It is very similar to some of the famous caves of Staffa.

Port Coon Cave, of which we gave a Sketch last week, was once, according to the legend, the residence of a giant hermit, who made a vow that he would never eat food brought him by mortal hands, and was fed in his rocky retreat by seals, which were kind enough to bring him food in their mouths every day with the utmost punctuality. Boats may be rowed in the cave to a considerable distance, and a bugle sounded in it produces the most extraordinary and delicious echoes.

In the course of the examination of the Causeway, Mr. MacAdam delivered an address upon the geological features of the district; after which Mr. Phillips, the secretary of the Association, pointed out the resemblance of the rocks at the Causeway to those which are found in countries where there are existing volcanoes, and also mentioned the possibility that the trap formations might be portions of lava streams that had come down from a considerable distance. He gave a very ingenious explanation of the convex and concave extremities of the basaltic joints, and alluded to the experiments of Mr. Gregory Watt, in the fusion of masses of basalt, and their subsequent cooling, under pressure, which enabled him (Mr. Watt) to obtain results which accounted for the formation of columns like those found at the Causeway.

Shortly after five o'clock the party embarked on their return to Belfast, where they arrived at about half-past twelve at night.

A Princely Horticulturist.—The splendid country palace, extensive gardens, and unique collection of plants of the various *castes* tribes, belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Joseph of Salm Reifferscheid Dyck, at Dyck, near Neuss, is as well known throughout the Rhenish provinces (of Prussia) as the Prince is himself well known to the learned, and especially to the botanical, world. On the 6th instant the palace and vicinity were the scene of unusual festivity. The whole neighbourhood assembled at daybreak the 79th birthday of this amiable, liberal in every sense of the word, and distinguished Prince, who, although so far advanced in years, is still full of mental and bodily vigour, and gives every promise of living to complete his valuable and really-illuminated botanical work, the "Hortus Salmicusis," which is already far advanced, and in print at Cologne.

MAJORITY OF THE EARL OF DALKEITH.—CELEBRATION AT SANQUHAR.

Thursday week, the 9th inst., being the day on which the heir to the Dukedom of Buccleuch attained his majority, the tenantry and population on the vast estates of that house celebrated the occasion with great festivity. Every hamlet, village, and town situated within the property of the Duke of Buccleuch joined in manifestations of public rejoicing. At Dalkeith, the principal seat of his Grace, about ninety gentlemen dined; and there were largely-attended dinners at Melrose, Selkirk, and Hawick. The ancient burgh of Sanquhar was also prominent in the festivities, for which funds were raised by the Town Council.

Here it was a day of universal jubilee. A procession was formed, headed by the Provost, three Bailies, and Town Clerk abreast; succeeded four deep by the members of the Town Council; then a new flag unfurled waved beautifully in the breeze, representing a buck caught by the antlers in a thicket, with the words "In favour of the Earl of Dalkeith, the hopeful son of a worthy stock;" next, the members of the inhabitants' committee, the fencers and small cattle tenants, the 6th incorporated trades; the carpet-weavers employed by the Sanquhar Carpet Company, all wearing aprons of their own manufacture, and preceded by a flag of the same; the general public, a second band of music, the Society of Oddfellows in their costume, and closed by the Society (old and young) of Teetotallers.

Provost Williamson having addressed the assembly, the command "march" was given, and the procession moved towards the town; the two bands striking up their liveliest airs, and parading down the High-street to the old fort or castle, where they passed underneath the principal arch of the ruins which once formed the main entrance from the front approach; and within the precincts of this ancient stronghold, where Royalty has feasted and slept, and which has been taken and re-taken more than once by powerful contending factions—within these now peaceful precincts, green with turf, and pastured by sheep, Mr. Orr, parochial schoolmaster, requested the assembly to unite with him in three lusty cheers for the Duke of Buccleuch; which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. On the southmost and loftiest summit of the old walls was elevated a long pole, to the top of which was attached a large crimson flag. Along the line of High-street, also, a number of beautiful flags were displayed. The procession then made a long *détour*, and beneath a succession of beautiful arches returned by the old road to Queensberry-square, where Mr. M'Queen, Town Clerk, called for three cheers before parting, in honour of the younger members of the Buccleuch family—a call which was responded to with promptitude and earnestness. Upon the proposition of Bailie Kay, three cheers were given for our most gracious Queen. The Harmonic Society sang the Queen's Anthem, which was also played by the two bands.

The rejoicings in the evening consisted of two dinners, attended by 100 and by 50 gentlemen respectively; a ball, a splendid display of fireworks, and an illumination.

Sanquhar is an old historical town. It is situated in the very centre of the beautiful valley of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire. The first mention we have of it is in the middle of the ninth century (849). Its castle, now a ruin, was built by Edgar, the son of Dunegal, chieftain of Strath, about six hundred years ago. Many a curious incident is connected with this feudal structure. It was one of the important strongholds in the time of Edward I., who, in 1296, had all the castles from Carlisle to Ayr in his possession. It was rescued by William, the brave knight of Douglasdale, when the whole garrison was put to the sword. It came into the possession of Crighton, who married the heiress of Ross, of Ryehill, in the immediate neighbourhood. King James VI., on his re-

OPENING OF THE MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY.—THE TERMINUS AT LOSSIEMOUTH.

turn to England, after a tour through Scotland, as Spotiswood, the historian, informs us, lodged in this castle on the last day of July, 1617, when great festivities were observed in its halls. This King erected the town into a royal burgh, which, from time immemorial, had been a burgh of barony. Thirteen years after this the barony of Sanquhar came into the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig. The Marquis of Queensberry lived in the stronghold before he built the princely mansion of Drumlanrig. The edifice is now in ruins, but the crumbling walls exhibit the former strength of the structure. "Crighton Peel," as it is called, is still the pride of the inhabitants, who frequently convene there on occasion of any of their great festivals; and truly, a greater and finer assemblage was rarely ever held in the place than that which met there on the 9th inst.

OPENING OF THE MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY.

THIS new line of railway, which connects Elgin closely with the Moray Firth, was opened for passenger traffic with great ceremony, on the 10th ult., which was a grand gala day in Elgin and Lossiemouth, and throughout the lower part of the county. At an early hour two bands of music, the SIX INCORPORATED TRADES, with their banners, the Directors of the Morayshire Railway, the magistrates and town-council, and a great number of the inhabitants walked in procession to the Railway Station, where a large triumphal arch had been erected. Among those who joined the Directors of the Railway in the procession and on the platform at the station, were Mr. Isaac Forsyth; Mr. James Grant, of London; Mr. Munro, of London; Mr. Warren, of London, &c. There were also a number of ladies on the platform, who took their seats by the first train.

The signal for starting having been given, the steam was applied, and off dashed the first regular passenger train on the Morayshire Railway, amid the huzzas of the assembled thousands. The time occupied between Elgin and Lossiemouth was fourteen minutes. The reception here mouth was cordial and enthusiastic; every house in Lossiemouth and Branderburgh had its banners waving, and from the mast of every boat and ship in the harbour colours were streaming. The south and east brow of the Coulart-hill was one mass of living beings; and, from the elevation, no less than from the bold appearance of the hill at this point, the effect was truly picturesque.

Captain Brunton, of the preventive service (with his men from Burghead and Lossiemouth, in full uniform), were stationed at the northern point of the old harbour, and as the first train drew up at the station-house, they fired a *feu de joie*. Some cannon, belonging to Colonel Brander, of Pitgaveny, placed on the brow of the hill, announced the arrival and departure of the first few trains. A grand triumphal arch was erected over the railway and near the station; and the station-house was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and surmounted with flags.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Station at Lossiemouth, sketched from the old harbour.

As train after train arrived at Lossiemouth, the people scampered off, singly or in parties, as their taste dictated. A great point of attraction was the sands on the eastern side of the Lossie, where a series of games and races came off between twelve and four o'clock. The Directors of the Railway were received at the Lossiemouth Station by the Directors of the Stotfield Harbour Company, who invited them to partake of wine and cake with them at Branderburgh. On the top of the Coulart Hill, and almost overlooking the station, the Railway Company had a marquee erected, with seats for about 40 or 50; and between two and three

CELEBRATION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE EARL OF DALKEITH, AT SANQUHAR.

o'clock, the Directors, with a number of ladies and other friends there partook of an elegant *déjeûner*. Dr. Manson presided, and a number of toasts in connexion with the great event of the day were drunk.

We learn from the Company's statement that the average cost of this line of railway has been little more than £5000 per mile; and but for the opposition, the cost would not have been much above £4000. The average cost of of English railways made up to this year, according to the *Times*, is £28 290; of Irish railways, £16,693; and of Scotch railways, £30,731 per mile. The average cost of all the lines in Great Britain and Ireland, is £35,448. The Mornyshire is thus constructed at a little more than a seventh part of the average cost of all the railways made in this country up till this year.

The permanent way of the Morayshire is laid with the patent fish joints. The engines are light six-wheeled tank engines on Mr. Samuel's system, and from his design, and have been made by Messrs. Neilson and Co., of Glasgow. The carriages are built of teak wood, and are similar to those in use on the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, and have been built by Messrs. Marshall and Co., of Birmingham.

The contractors were Messrs. Thomas Hutchings and Co.; the sub-contractor, Mr. Parker. The contractor's engineer was Mr. Simmons; the Company's engineer, Mr. Samuel, of London.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SIMPSON.

IT will be recollected that at the recent election for High Wycombe, Mr. Simpson, of Hammersmith, obtained a very large amount of sympathy

THE SIMPSON TESTIMONIAL.

from the working-classes of the borough, but failed in securing his return. In testimony, however, of Mr. Simpson's exertions, a fund was opened for presenting him with a silver vase, by the subscriptions of the non-electors; and, a sufficient sum being raised, the plate was purchased, and presented, at a public demonstration, on August 9th, at High Wycombe, in an orchard lent for the occasion by the Mayor. The vase, which we have engraved, bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Wm. Simpson, Esq., of Bradmore House, Hammersmith, by the non-electors of High Wycombe, at a public meeting, held on August 9th, 1852, as a tribute of respect for his unflinching zeal and energy as a candidate for a seat in the present Parliament, and as the advocate of those great constitutional principles which are for the benefit of all classes, and which are so dear to the hearts of every Englishman.

THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE, 1852.

THE prize still conventionally known as "the Doncaster Cup," which was run for on Thursday last, consists of a spirited episode from the memorable Battle of Flodden, A.D 1513, wherein John the sixth Lord Lumley is in fierce encounter with the Earls of Montrose and Crawford, both of whom were slain, with many other of the Scottish nobility. In the group, each figure is distinguished by the coronet, crest, and other heraldic devices proper to the noble personages; while the costume is that of the richly-decorated period of Henry VIII. On the base, in alto relievo, are panels showing a continuation of the battle from Sir W. Scott's "Marmion:—"

With that, straight up the hill there rode
Two horsemen drenched in gore,
And in their arms a helpless load,
A wounded knight, they bore.
His hand still strained the broken brand,
His arms were smeared with blood and sand;
Dragg'd from among the horses' feet,
With dinted shield and helmet beat,
The falcon crest and plumage gone—
Can this be haughty Marmion?—
Canto vi., v. 28.

On the reverse side are the names of the race and winner; and at either end, the names of the stewards.

We have only to add that Mr. Brown's clever group has been ably executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill.

THE DONCASTER RACE-PLATE, 1852.—CONFLICT AT FLODDEN FIELD.

SEVRES AND OTHER PORCELAINS AT THE EXHIBITION OF ART MANUFACTURES.

WE this week engrave a view of the group of ornamental pottery which forms one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition of Art Manufactures now on view at Marlborough House, under the department of Practical Art. This collection has been made for the use of the students of the special class for instruction in the principles and actual practice of painting on porcelain, which is about to be opened under the superintendence of Mr. Simpson, a gentleman who has for some years been employed by the Queen to make copies of paintings in enamel, and who originally came from the Potteries. The principal feature in the group consists of some of the finest specimens of Sèvres porcelain, which her Majesty has graciously allowed to be removed from Buckingham Palace to the museum, where they will remain for the instruction and guidance of students, until the return of the Court in the ensuing spring.

The specimens were originally brought to this country by George IV., who, it is said, spared no expense in order to obtain the finest works of ceramic art which had adorned the halls of Versailles prior to the first revolution. In the collection are to be seen several vases which at the present time would fetch at public sale above £1000 each. This, at first sight, may seem a large sum to give for such articles; but the price will seem less unreasonable when it is considered that in each of the specimens there will be found united the highest triumphs of chymistry, the most exquisite skill of the modeller, and the finest achievements of the painter. Following the example of her Majesty, Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Minton, Mr. Webb, Mr. Farrar, and other collectors, have generously permitted the department to make selections from their cabinets; so that the student who desires to trace the excellence of past ages in the art of pottery has an opportunity now presented to him which has never before occurred. Although the French porcelain necessarily occupies the first place, there are also included in the present exhibition some noble examples of Dutch earthenware, obtained from the collection of M. De Huyvetter, of Ghent, which would be well entitled to form a part of any historical museum of manufactures.

SEVRES CHINA FROM THE MUSEUM OF ART MANUFACTURES, AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE GAME-LAWS.—The following circular has been addressed to the tenantry on the Netherby estate:—"Sir James Graham, mindful, has pleasure in notifying to his tenantry that they have his permission to hunt and kill hares and rabbits on their several and respective farms, between the hours of sunrise and sunset—the time for killing hares being limited to the usual period, from the 27th of September to the 27th of February. Neither guns nor snares to be used. This permission will be continued from this present date until further notice. During its continuance Sir James Graham begs to express a confident hope that such a concession on his part will induce all his tenants, by themselves and their servants, to preserve the winged game on their respective farms to the utmost of their power, for the amusement of himself, his family, and friends. He begs also that they will cordially co-operate with him in putting down the baneful practice of poaching; and would suggest that every tenant, acting up to the up rit of the obligation contained in his agreement, should, when suspicion fix servants, make it a condition that any unfaithfulness discovered on their part, in respect to the preservation of game, be considered sufficient ground for immediate dismissal."

ROYAL BUCKS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the members and subscribers of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday, at the Swan and Castle Inn, Buckingham. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to have been present, but the secretary of the society received a letter from the right honorable gentleman, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend, as he was so overwhelmed with business in preparatory to the approaching session of Parliament, that he could not spare a moment either for pleasure or recreation. The right honorable gentleman concluded a eulogy for the Bucks Agricultural Association by subscribing £5 5s. Mr. R. Little Mayor of Buckingham, occupied the chair, and the attendance of members was very numerous. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and drunk, the rewards in favour of the success for competitors in the ploughing matches, &c.

THE CROPS.—The harvest may now, generally speaking, be considered completed, and, taken altogether, proves highly satisfactory. Notwithstanding that a large quantity has been carried in bad condition, the late rain is said to have improved the quality of the Lent corn, and, where time was given to cut, the former rain did not do the amount of damage which was once supposed.

MR. HORSMAN'S TESTIMONIAL.—The *late* honourable member for Cockermouth's friends have decided that the testimonial to be presented to him shall be a candelabrum, after a design submitted to them by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, of London. It will consist of three female figures, representing Justice, benevolence, and commerce. The cost will be 120 guineas.

UNIFORMITY OF TIME IN THE PROVINCES.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Bristol, held on Tuesday, it was resolved, by a majority of 27 to 5, that, in order to obviate the many inconveniences resulting from the want of uniformity in the time kept by the public clocks and the railways, Greenwich time be kept by all the clocks under the management of the council, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the persons in charge of the various other public and private clocks. In the course of the observations the mover of the resolution remarked that he understood the municipal bodies of Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport, were waiting the result of the meeting at Bristol previously to their deciding on the course they would pursue.

THE ESTATE OF CRANSTOUN, ARGYLESHIRE.—This fine property, with its beautiful and romantic seat, Cranstoun Castle, and the interesting associations of Scarbs and Garvellachs, have lately been purchased by Mr. N. Macrae, land agent, Inveraray, for R. C. T. Glasgow, Esq., Yorkshire, and his lady—relations of Mrs. Campbell, Kilravock Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow's good works in Ireland during the famine are widely known.

THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME.—The inquiry directed by the Court of Chancery under the Act of Parliament for winding up and closing of the estates of this company, terminated on Tuesday at Richmond, when, so far as regards the first estate located under the title of O'Connorville. The proceedings were directed to the purpose of fixing the future rents to be paid by the allottees in possession, who have had established, the tribunals, and with the view not of assessing the aggregate value of the estate for the purpose of sale, but in order to be able to fix the amount of rent to be paid by each allottee. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Woolthorpe, surveyor, for Mr. Goodchap, the official manager, assisted by Mr. Roskrugh, assistant to Mr. Mr. J. Tucker, its solicitor, were upon the principle defined by the Act to Parliament, which directs that the allottees shall be entitled to their respective allotments, subject to the payment to the company and their assigns of a perpetual fee-farm rent charge for the allotment, to be fixed by the official manager, and calculated according to the annual value of the allotment for occupation at the time of fixing the rent. Proceeds of this principle the two-acre allotments were valued at a rent of £6 12s.; the three-acre allotments at £9 8s.; and the four-acre allotments at £12 4s. to £11 10s. The valuations made by Mr. Roche and Mr. Caffell, on behalf of the allottees were respectively £4 15s. for the two-acre allotments; £6 12s. for the three-acre allotments; and £8 4s. to £9 2s. for the four-acre allotments. After the examination of some of the allottees on the spot, and considerable discussion, the official manager announced the future rents payable at the end of the first year, which were fixed at the rents of the valuers. The next question of "back rent" was then raised, that is to say rent not paid by the present occupiers somewhat in advance, amounting almost to a remission of rent in several cases, were made.

MRS. CHISHOLM IN IRELAND.—On Monday Mrs. Caroline Chisholm proceeded from Limerick to Tower-hill, at Queenstown, near Cork, for the purpose of receiving emigrants and others, some a voice to the emigrants about voyage and on landing in Australia. The meeting was numerously attended, as by great numbers assembled to witness the proceedings.

AFRICAN COTTON.—Mr. T. Boothman, secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently received, through a gentleman connected with the cotton trade of London, a specimen of cotton grown on a plantation at Winnebash, Gold Coast, West Africa. Accompanying the sample was a memorandum to the effect that the grower had 30 000 plants in bearing and lost, in addition, 10,000 by the drought. Coast, West Africa. Accompanying the sample was a memorandum to the effect that the grower had 30 000 plants in bearing and lost, in addition, 10,000 by the drought. The sample has been inspected by Mr. T. Bazley, president of the Chamber, who considers it of a good and useful kind, and worth in the market 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

THE MAILS FROM THE SOUTH.—A Carlisle paper says, that on the last of October there will be a great acce eration of the mail trains; that which leaves London at 8 45 P.M., and now comes in, or ought to come in, at Carlisle at 5 A.M., will arrive at 6; and the mail which leaves at the same hour in the morning is to be due here at six in the evening. The alteration is design ed to benefit the towns in the north, principally Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident happened on board the Peninsular packet *Iberia*, a few hours before she arrived at Southampton, on Sunday night. An elderly man, belonging to the steamship Great Britain, was found lying dead in the fore part of the vessel, entangled in a crank that is near the ground, and it literally tore the foot off, and with it carried away sinews enough to extend the length, that ran up the leg. He had just gone to the fore part of the vessel when he was picked up dead in dock. As soon as possible he was conveyed to the South Hants Infirmary, but it is feared that he cannot survive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

No less than eleven meetings are crammed into the racing fixtures for next week, including three of very considerable interest, viz. Eglinton Park, Manchester, and Bedford. The arrangements stand as follows:—Monday—Tewkesbury, Redditch Cheadle and Walsall. Tuesday—Ledbury, Oxford, and Bedford. Wednesday—Eglinton Park, Leicester, and Liverpool Hunt. Thursday—Manchester.

The only Aquatic fixtures of any importance are the Chester Regatta, on Tuesday, and the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club match from Brackwall to Gravesend and back, on Wednesday.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.—An All England match at Kelso, and matches at the Bric stock Ground and Kennington Oval; Tuesday, an All England match in Scotland (place not named); and Friday, a match at Broughton, Yorkshire.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES.—Alfred the Great (Charlton), 1. Dividend (Webb), 2

The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—Hungerford (Hiett), 1. Alonzo (W. Sharpe) 2.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Viudex (J. Marson), 1. Orinoco (Bartholomew), 2. MATCH, 80. —Lady of the Grave (Simpson), 1. Orpheus (Gunton) 2.

The STAND PLATE.—Morning Star (Abdale), 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard (Hiett), 2.

The SELLING STAKES.—Priam the Third (Carrol), 1. Cyclops, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

MATCH; 200 sovs.—Pelion (F. Bullock), 1. Cut, by Don John (Charlton), 2.

The DON. LEGER.—Stockwell (N rman), 1. Harbinger (Fi tcam), 2.

The NURSERY STAKES.—Umbriel (F. Butler), 1. Wheatwood (Flatman), 2.

Her MAJESTY'S PLATE.—Cambeo (Flatman), 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard (J. Marson), 2.

The DONCASTER PLATE.—Truth (Templeman), 1. Sabra (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Lambton, 1. B. f. by Melbourne, 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 sovs each.—Charity, 1. Jaquenetta, 2.

The SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Bianello, 1. Phantom, 2.

The EGLINTON STAKES.—Pelion, 1. Longbow, 2.

The FOAL STAKES.—Stockwell walked over.

FRIDAY.

The DON STAKES.—Hobbie Noble, 1. Harbinger, 2.

NURSERY STAKES.—Cymbeline, 1. Ada, 2.

The PARK HILL STAKES.—Burgoo-the-Wise, 1. Sally, 2.

The CUP.—Templeman, 1. Sir Hildebrand, 2.

The DONCASTER STAKES.—Lambton, 1. Alfred the Great, 2.

TOWN PLATE.—Lenny Wells, 1. Ap, 2

THE LATE JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, ESQ.

The funeral of this gentleman took place on Thursday, the 9th inst, at North Marston, Bucks, the body having been unostentatiously removed from his residence, No. 9, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on the day preceding. The coffin was of oak, with solid handsome brass furniture, and inscribed, "John Camden Neild, Esq. Died 30th August, 1852, aged 72 years."

As several erroneous statements respecting the ci aracter and place of interment of the late Mr. Neild have appeared, it is right to mention, that although of most penurious habits, and always insisting upon the enforcement of what was legally his due, Mr. Neild was never known to degrade himself beneath the character of a gentleman.

Mr. John Camden Neild was born on the 31 of May, 1780; was a barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and for many years a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. He was of very retired habits, and it is believed that he only received visitors on matters of business; the principal object, and, indeed, the only apparent occupation of his life, being the interest of the vast wealth left to him as sole heir by his father. He continued his support to the various charitable institutions to which his father had subscribed in his life time, and was not backward in responding to appeals made to him on behalf of local charities connected with the schools and other institutions in the parishes in which he resided, or where his estates were situated.

The only sister of Mr. Neild died in infancy, and his only brother died unmarried, leaving the subject of our present notice the only descendant and heir at law of James Neild, Esq., of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, who was a most benevolent man, and co-operated with the late Mr. Howard, of Lotham, in establishing the Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts. Mr. John Camden Neild thus became the possessor of an ample fortune. He held, in addition to a large funded property, extensive landed estates, principally in Buckinghamshire, and likewise in the neighbourhood of Romney Marsh and Ashford, in Kent. The value of his property thus amassed is variously estimated, but probably it is not much short of £800 000. We understand that the whole of this accumulated wealth has been bequeathed by Mr. Neild's will to his only son, Henry Harper Neild, Esq., of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, who was a most benevolent man, and co-operated with the late Mr. Howard, of Lotham, in establishing the Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts. Mr. John Camden Neild thus became the possessor of an ample fortune. He held, in addition to a large funded property, extensive landed estates, principally in Buckinghamshire, and likewise in the neighbourhood of Romney Marsh and Ashford, in Kent. The value of his property thus amassed is variously estimated, but probably it is not much short of £800 000. We understand that the whole of this accumulated wealth has been bequeathed by Mr. Neild's will to his only son, Henry Harper Neild, Esq. His finished pictures he bequeathes to the trustees of the National Gallery, and, with the exception of two large ones, the whole are to be placed in one or more rooms, to be called "Turner's Gallery," and if no rooms are to be set apart or erected for such purpose within a specified time, which, by a subsequent codicil, he has extended from three to ten years—the pictures, in the meantime remaining in his late residence, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, are then to be sold; and, in such event, he leaves, from the sale thereof, to the Royal Academy, £1000; and to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, the Foundling Hospital, and the London Orphan Fund, £500 each. The legacies and annuities are of small amount, with the exception of two large ones, the one in memory of St. Paul's Cathedral, at an expense of £1000. The residue of his property, real and personal, to be converted into funded property, and employed in the erection of a building to be called "Turner's Gallery," for the maintenance and support of decayed male artists of English birth.

The will of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker has been proved by Archibald Smith, Esq., one of the executors. The whole of his property, real and personal, he has bequeathed to the trustees under his marriage settlement for the benefit of his widow and children. His late residence in Russell-square is in his own handwriting, bears date 16th Nov., 1851, and is very closely written on a sheet of note paper, occupying the entire four sides, and witnessed by his butler and footman.

The will of the late Mr. Neild, which has lately caused so much excitement, on account of its having left the bulk of his large property to her Majesty, is likely to be disputed, two caveats having been entered on behalf of the next of kin against the proof of the will—it is supposed on the ground of insanity.

The will of John Squire, Esq., banker, Pall-mall, was proved under £60,000 personalty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great demand which has continued for some time past for both gold and silver coin to ship to Australia in return for bullion, the heavy exports to China and the Continent, and the large advances made by the Bank of England, as well as by private bankers, to the commercial body, added to the limited purchases, loubers, almost generally, have become rather shy of stock. As might, therefore, be anticipated, prices of securities have sown a retrograding, notwithstanding that our foreign advices, almost without exception, are favourable. It is understood that the corpo ation has decided upon making some modification in the terms upon which advances will in future be made, and the existing aspect of affairs appears to warrant the expectation of a return of any funds now with any peculiar wealth upon our merchants. The immense metallic resources of the Bank, and the heavy stock of bullion in Paris—upwards of £24,000,000 sterling—are great and important features in the commercial era.

The imports of bullion have been confined to about £120,000, chiefly in gold, from New York. From that port numerous parcels have yet to arrive, as we learn the several heavy shipments have been made from San Francisco to England and New York. It must, therefore, be observed that a large portion of the arrivals from the United States has been the result of success in the gold fields, and not of any actual line of trade existing between the countries; nevertheless, it is evide t that the demand for British-manufactured goods abroad is very extensive, as the whole of the foreign exchanges continue favourable to this country, and some f t ese have shown a material improvement of late. Most of the silver lately received here has been disposed of for India.

The transfer books of the Three per Cents Reduced, the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and the Long Annuities are closed for the Dividends. During their closing the Bank of England will make advances upon stock, at a rate of ¼ per cent. per annum. On Monday the Three per Cents, Money, were done at 109¾, and for the account 109¾; the price declined to 109 per on the two following days. On Thursday recently any business was done, and the Three per Cents for immediate transfer were 99¾ ; and 99¾ 100 for the next Account. The unfunded debt has rather lower. India Bonds, under £1000, were 85s. premium. A transaction took place in Bank Stock for the Account, at £224, Exchequer Bills (Small) were 71s., and June, 70s. 67s. premium. These continue very low as regards the result of the increasing amounts which continue to find their way into other channels. The rates of discount are—First class bills are done at 2½ to 3½; second class, 3½ to 4; and other kinds, 4½ to 5 per cent. per annum. Advances prices, the demand is rapidly increasing. Money on "call" is worth only 1½ per cent.

Although the transactions in the Foreign House have been comparatively small, the general quotations have been fairly supported. Messrs. Baring and Co have advertised the payment of the interest upon the Chilian Loans at the Stock Exchange, also upon the Brazilian Bonds. The medium which the new Turk six Loan has been sought out has given general satisfaction; hence large operations have taken place in it at from 10 to 11 premium. It is asserted that the interest on the Turkish Government will receive material assistance from it; whilst it is evident that Turkey need not be involved in a much better position than hitherto. Doubtless, extensive economical reforms will be effected, and a check given to usurious practices. On Thursday, the Six per Cent. Turkish Loan had fallen to 5⅞. Buenos Ayres were at 103¾ to 104; Danish Five per Cents, 105; Grenada Deferred, 22½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾; Portuguese, for the Account, 66; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½; Russian Five per Cents, 1.84 ex div; Spanish Five per Cents, 46½; Ditto, New Deferred, 23½; Ditto, for the Account, 23¾; Ditto, Passive, 6; Ditto, Two and a Half per Cents, 8½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½.

In the railway shares have ruled very firm, and prices have continued high. British North American have marked 58 57½; Colonial, 16 16½; London Chartered Bank of Australia (£2 10s paid), 4¾ ⅝ 2 ½; London and County, 24¾; London and Westminster, 23¾; Union of Australia, 50¾ ½; Ditto, New, 6; Union of London 16¾ 17. Shares in the new English, Scottish, and Australian Bank have touched 1¾ prem.

Dock shares have supported previous rates. Commercial have sold at 105; East and West India, 168¾ 167; London, 1.9; St. Katharine, 80½; Southampton, 84½; Victoria (£3 paid), 6¾.

In Steamboat Shares little has been doing. Australian Royal Mail have been done at 4. General Screw, 50; London and Edinburgh, 1¾; London Oriental, 8; ditto, New, 3¾; Royal Mail, 78¾; and North of Europe, 3-16 premium.

There has been less activity in the Market for Railway Shares, the prices of which have shown a tendency to decline. The last week's receipts were £237,754, or at the rate of £9 9 r mile. Income from the 1st July to the present time amounts to £2 270,668; for the corresponding period of 1851 to £3,414 811; and for the same period in 1850, £2 867 345, showing a decrease, as compared with 1851, of £146,146; and an increase, compared with 1850, of £241 3.7. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 42; Chester and Holyhead, 9½; Eastern Union, Class A, 7¾ ; Ditto, B and C, 6½; Lancashire, 102; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85½; Ditto, Half B, 41; Ditto, Half B, 41⅝; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85½; Leeds Northern, 85½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 121½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; London and South-Western, 91; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 16; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 59; Midland, 77¾; Norfolk, 43¾; North British, 30¾; North Staffordshire, 12¾; Scrarborough and Birmingham, 7½; South-Eastern, 72¾; South Wales, 40; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 58; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 57; Ditto, Ex'ensions, 11⅝; York and North Midland, 45½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire Guaranteed Six per Cent, 159½; Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent, 68; Wear Valley, 30½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, Four per Cent Stock, 106½; Caledonian, £5 0, 102; East Union Scrip, 5 8 per Cent, 17½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 128; Great Western, Four per Cent Half per Cent, 108½; Consolidated

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET, under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY SEPTEMBER 20, will be performed the Prima Donna of THE PRIMA DONNA, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, and A RO LA CHASSE on GLIVER. Tuesday, 21 the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver Wednesday 22, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver Thursday, 23, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver Friday, 24, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver. Saturday, 25, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W Batty.—Crowded Houses to witness the performances of the American Equestrians, Mr. and Mrs. Young Leon Also the Brothers Sebright on a Perch; likewise Mr Alfred Gomez and the talented Family who appear every evening There will be an entire change of Scene in the Circle. Doors open at Half-past six. Commence at Seven. Half-price, Half past Eight. Box-office Eleven till Four daily.

TYROLESE SINGERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE LAST WEEK.—EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS.—It is respectfully announced that the celebrated TYROLESE SINGERS will give SIX NEW and TWO MORNING CONCERTS during the present week previous to visiting their last performance in London before their departure for the Tyrol. Between the parts Vivi-Rohm will execute compositions on the exquisite national instrument the "Zither" To commence.—Evening, at half past Eight morning at half past Two. Tickets and seats may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

STRAND THEATRE.—Manager, J. A. DUMBOLTON.—EXTRA ATTRACTION on MONDAY, September 20th, and during the Week. On Monday, September 20, and Friday, September 24 at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; and on Saturday, September 4, at the Assembly Rooms, Swindon. Begin at 8 Tickets, 3s, 2s. and 1s.

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IN AID of the FUNDS of the PRINCIPAL CHARITIES to the COUNTY of NORFOLK and CITY of NORWICH, on the 21st, 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of SEPTEMBER next, in St. Andrew's Hall.

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THE GENERAL IRON SCREW COLLIER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors have this day, in pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, MADE a CALL of £1 PER SHARE, and that the same is payable, on or before TUESDAY, the 5th OCTOBER, at Messrs MASTERMAN and Co's, Bankers, 84 Nicholas-lane, by order of the Board,

ROBERT JOHN CLARK, Secretary.

75, Cornhill, London, 14th Sept, 1852.

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TO AMATEUR PIGEON FANCIERS.—THE PHILOPERISTERON SOCIETY commence their Meetings for the season, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th OCTOBER, on which occasion Amateur Fanciers are invited, and can obtain Cards of Admission on them, application by letter to the Secretary, addressed as under.

GUY'S.—1852-3.—THE MEDICAL SESSION will commence on the 1st of OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by ALFRED S TAYLOR, M.D, F.R.S. on FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, at 2 o'clock.

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(Signed) WALTER BUDDY DAVENELL, Secretary.

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THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly Admirably newly-invented, very small, powerful Watkins's-patent Field Telescope, which will show at one minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be less visible for Yachting, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 35 inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of as much use for Watering-house, Gardens, Military purposes, and Marine Service.

[illegible] powerful, small, new [illegible] Telescope, [illegible] from all other [illegible] Telescopes, [illegible] and [illegible] which, in fact, [illegible] the shadow [illegible] the [illegible] Telescope, [illegible] and [illegible] Telescope, [illegible] and [illegible] Telescope, [illegible] and

"IN THE CLOUDS;"

OR,

SOME ACCOUNT OF A BALLOON TRIP WITH MR. GREEN.

BY HENRY MAYHEW.

I AM naturally a coward constitutionally and habitually timid—I do not hesitate to confess it. The literary temperament and sedentary pursuits are, I believe, seldom associated with physical courage. Fear, or the ideal presence of prospective injury, is necessarily an act of the imagination; and the sense of danger, therefore, closely connected with a sense of the beautiful and the esthetic faculties in general. Your human bull-dogs are mostly deficient in mental refinement, and perhaps if there be a class of characters more fanciful than the rest of the world, they are those who are said to belong to the "*fancy*." My creed is that all imaginative men are cowards; and that I am one I have at least moral courage and honesty enough to acknowledge.

Then why go up in a balloon?

Yes, why? These are times when men's principles of action are sure to be canvassed; so, to prevent the imputation of any false motives, I will make a clean breast of it, and confess that it was merely "idle curiosity," as the world calls it, that took me into the air.

I had seen the great metropolis under almost every aspect. I had dived into holes and corners hidden from the honest and well-to-do-portion of the cockney community. I had visited Jacob's Island (the plague spot) in the height of the cholera, when, to inhale the very air of the place was almost to breathe the breath of death. I had sought out the haunts of beggars and thieves, and passed hours communing with them as to their histories, habits, natures, and impulses. I had seen the world of London below the surface, as it were, and I had a craving to contemplate it far above it—to behold the immense mass of vice and avarice and cunning, of noble aspirations and humble heroism, blent into one black spot; to take, as it were, an angel's view of that huge city where, perhaps, there is more virtue and more iniquity, more wealth and more want huddled together in one vast heap than in any other part of the earth; to look down upon the strange, incongruous clump of palaces and workhouses, of factory chimneys and church steeples, of banks and prisons, of docks and hospitals, of parks and squares, of courts and alleys—to look down upon these as the birds of the air look down upon them, and see the whole dwindle into a heap of rubbish on the green sward, a human ant-hill, as it were; to hear the hubbub of the restless sea of life below, and hear it like the ocean in a shell, whispering to you of the incessant struggles and chafings of the distant tide—to swing in the air far above all the petty jealousies and heart-burnings, and small ambitions and vain parades, and feel for once tranquil as a babe in a cot—that you were hardly of the earth earthy; and to find, as you drank in the pure thin air above you, the blood dancing and tingling joyously through your veins, and your whole spirit becoming etherealised as Jacob-like, you mounted the aërial ladder, and beheld the world beneath you fade and fade from your sight like a mirage in the desert; to feel yourself really, as you had ideally in your dreams, floating through the endless realms of space, sailing among the stars free as "the lark at heaven's gate;" and to enjoy for a brief half-hour at least a foretaste of that elysian destiny which is the hope of all. To see, to think, and to feel thus was surely worth some little risk, and this it was that led me to peril my bones in the car of a balloon.

It is true that the aërial bulls and gones of late had taken nearly all poetry from the skies, reducing the ancient myths to the mere stage trickeries of an ethereal Astley's; true that the depraved rage for excitement—that species of mental dram-drinking which ever demands some brutal stimulant—had given a most vulgar, prosaic character to a voyage which, when stripped of its peril, is perhaps one of the purest and most dignified delights that the mind is capable of enjoying; still, quickened with a love of my own art, and heedless of any silly imputations of rivalry with quadrupeds and mountebanks, I gladly availed myself of a seat in the car which Mr. Green had set aside for me.

At about a quarter to seven o'clock, six of us and the "veteran aëronaut" took our places in the large deep wicker buck-basket of a car attached to the Royal Nassau Balloon, while two gentlemen were seated immediately above our heads, with their backs resting against the netting and their legs stretched across the hoop to which the cords of the net-work are fastened, and from which depends the car. There were altogether nine of us—a complete set of human pins for the air to play at skittles with—and the majority, myself above the number, no sylphs in weight. Above us reeled the great gas-bag like a monster peg-top, and all around the car were groups of men holding to the sides of the basket, while the huge iron weights were handed out and replaced by large squabby bags of sand.

In the course of about ten minutes all the arrangements for starting were complete; the grapnel, looking like a bundle of large iron fish-hooks, welded together, was hanging over the side of the car. The guide-rope, longer than St. Paul's is high, and done up in a can vas bag, with only the end hanging out, was dangling beside the grapnel, and we were raised some fifty feet in the air to try the ascensive power of the machine that was to bear us through the clouds. Then, having been duly dragged down, the signal was at length given to fire the cannons, and Mr. Green loosening the only rope that bound us to the Gardens, we shot into the air—or rather the earth seemed to sink suddenly down, as if the spot of ground, with all the spectators on it, and on which we ourselves had been lately standing, had been constructed on the same principle as the Adelphi stage, and admitted of being lowered at a moment's notice. The last thing that I remember to have seen distinctly was the flash of the guns, and instantaneously there appeared a multitude of upturned faces in the Gardens below, the greater part with their mouths wide open, and a *chevaux de frise* of hands extended above them, all signalling farewell to us. Then, as we swept rapidly above the trees, I could see the roadway immediately outside the Gardens, stuck all over with rows of tiny people, looking like so many black pins on a cushion, and the hubbub of the voices below was like the sound of a distant school let loose.

And here began that peculiar panoramic effect which is the distinguishing feature of a view from a balloon, and which arises from the utter absence of all sense of motion in the machine itself. The earth appeared literally to consist of a long series of scenes, which were being continually drawn along under you, as if it were a diorama beheld flat upon the ground, and gave one almost the notion that the world was an endless landscape stretched upon rollers, which some invisible sprites were revolving for your especial enjoyment.

Then, as we struck towards the fields of Surrey, and I looked over the edge of the car in which I was standing, holding on tight to the thick rope descending from the hoop above, and with the rim of the wicker work reaching up to my breast, the sight was the most exquisite delight I ever experienced. The houses below looked like the tiny wooden things out of

DESCENT OF MR. GREEN'S BALLOON, ON FIRBRIGHT COMMON, NEAR GUILDFORD.

a child's box of toys, and the streets like ruts. To peer straight down gave you an awful sense of the height to which the balloon had already risen, and yet there was no idea of danger, for the mind was too much occupied with the grandeur and novelty of the scene all around to feel the least alarm. As the balloon kept on ascending, the lines of buildings grew smaller and smaller, till in a few minutes the projections seemed very much like the prominences on the little coloured plaster models of countries. Then we could see the gas lights along the different lines of road start into light one after another all over the earth, and presently the ground seemed to be covered with little miniature illumination lamps, such as may be seen resting on the grass at the edge of the gravel walks in suburban gardens of amusement. The river we could see winding far away, undulating, as it streamed along, like a man-of-war's pennant, and glittering here and there in the dusk like grey steel. All round the horizon were thick slate-coloured clouds, edged with the orange of the departed sun; and with the tops of these we seemed to be on a level. So deep was the dusk in the distance, that it was difficult to tell where the earth ended and the sky began; and in trying to make out the objects afar off, it seemed to be as if you were looking through so much crape. The roads below were now like narrow light-brown ribbons, and the bridges across the Thames almost like planks; while the tiny black barges, as they floated up the river, appeared no bigger than insects. The large green fields had dwindled down to about the size of kettle-holders, and the hedges were like strips of *chenille*.

When we were about a mile above the ground some of us threw pieces of paper into the grey air, and these, as we rose and left them below, fluttered about like butterflies as they fell. Then some of the more noisy of the crew struck a song; while I heard a dyspeptic gentleman immediately behind me, as I was kneeling down (for there was but one seat), and stretching my head over the side of the car, contemplating the world of wonder below, confess to feeling a little nervous, saying that he was a man of natural moral courage, but his body overcame it as he was subject to fits of indigestion and as a preventive to extreme nervousness had taken nothing but vegetables for dinner that day. And I must confess myself that, poised up high in the air, as we were, with but a few slender cords to support us, I could not help thinking of the awful havoc there would be if the swigs of the wicker car were to break and the bottom to give way.

On what sharp church steeple thought I should I be spitted, and as I looked down the beauty of the scene once more took all sense of fear from my mind, for the earth now appeared concave with the height, and seemed like a huge black bowl—as if it were the sky of the nether regions. The lights of the villages scattered over the scene, were like clusters of glow-worms, from the midst of which you could here and there distinguish the crimson speck of some railway lamp.

"There, I've thrown over a letter, directed to my house," said one of the passengers, "telling 'em we're all safe up here"—and as I stretched over the car I saw the little white fluttering thing go zigzagging down the air, while we still mounted the sky.

Then some of the passengers, who had supplied themselves with an extraordinary stock of courage previous to starting, by means of sundry bottles of "sparkling champagne," which had the effect of making them more noisy than agreeable in such a situation, must needs begin quarrelling with a rose-water Captain in the hoop, as to whether they belonged to the "Snobocracy" or the "Nobocracy," and at one time their words were literally so high that could the pair have got to close quarters the dispute would certainly have assumed a more serious character, for jammed tight together as we were in the car, the least attempt at violence would certainly have ended in discharging the whole human cargo into the railway station below. But as it was, it certainly did appear most ludicrous that two rational beings must choose that place of all others for engaging in some paltry squabble as to the vulgar division of the human family into "Nobs" and "Snobs."

Silence, however, was soon restored by Mr. Green reminding the disputants that we were descending at a rapid rate, and it was time they began to look out for their safety.

The dyspeptic passenger, who during the dispute had evidently been suffering from another attack of nervousness, was at length terrified beyond human endurance by the gentleman who was rather the worse for champagne indulging in even warmer language than he had yet given vent to.

"For mercy sake don't swear up here, my good man," shivered out the poor invalid, "Wait till you get down below, if you must swear. We are always in the hands of Providence; but up here, it strikes me, that our lives are literally hanging by a thread."

The collapsing of the bottom part of the balloon to which Mr. Green here drew our attention as evidence of the rate at which we were descending, soon restored order, and made us anxiously attend to the directions of the aëronaut. We could now hear the sounds of "Ah bal-loon" again rising from the ground and following in our wake, telling us that at the small villages on our way the people were anxiously looking for our descent. A bag of sand was presented to each of the passengers to let fall at a given signal, while Green himself stood with the grapnel ready to loose immediately he came to a fitting spot. Presently the signal for the descent of the ballast was given, and as it dropped it was curious to watch it fall; the earth had seemed almost at our feet as the car swept over the fields, but so long was the heavy bag in getting to the ground that, as the eye watched it fall and fall, the mind was filled with amazement at the height the balloon still was in the air. Suddenly the sound as of a gun announced that the bag had struck the soil, and then we were told all to sit low down in the car and hold fast; scarcely had we obeyed the orders given than the car was suddenly and fiercely jerked half round, and all within it thrown one on top of another; immediately after this, bump went the bottom of the car on the ground giving us so violent a shake that it seemed as if every limb in the body had been simultaneously dislocated. Now the balloon pitched on to its side, and lay on the ground struggling with the wind, and rolling about, heaving like a huge whale in the agonies of death.

"For heaven's sake hold fast," shouted Mr. Green, as we were dashed up and down in the car, all rolling one on the other, with each fresh lurch of the giant machine stretched on the ground before us, and from which we could hear the gas roaring from the valve, like the blast to a furnace.

"Sit still, all of you, I say!" roared our pilot, as he saw some one endeavouring to leave the car.

Again we were pitched right on end, and the bottom of the car shifted into a ditch, the water of which bubbled up through the wicker work of the car, and I, unlucky wight, who was seated in that part to which the concussions were mostly confined, soon began to feel that I was quietly sitting in a pool of water.

To move, however, was evidently to peril not only one's own life, but that of all the other passengers, but still no one came to us, for we had fallen in a swamp, which we afterwards found out was Firbright-common, situate some half-dozen miles from Guildford.

Presently, however, to our great delight, some hundred drab-smocked countrymen appeared, almost as if by magic, aroun i the edges of the car; for some little time they were afraid to touch, but at last they got a firm hold of it, and we were one after another extricated from our seats.

To tell the remainder of the adventure would be tame and dull: suffice it, after some two hours' labour, the aërial machine, car, grapnels, and all, was rolled and packed up in a cart, and thus transported, an hour after midnight, to Guildford; the voyagers journeying to the same town in a tilted cart, delighted with their trip, and listening to the many curious adventures of the veteran aëronaut who had successfully pilot-d them and some hundred others through the air; and who, no that the responsibility of their lives rested no longer in his hands, seemed a thoroughly different man: before he was taciturn, and almost irritable when spoken to: and now he was garrulous, and delighting all with his intelligence, his enterprise, his enthusiasm, and his courtesy. Indeed, long shall we all remember the pleasant night we passed with the old ethereal pilot on his 500th ascent with the Royal Nassau Balloon.

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LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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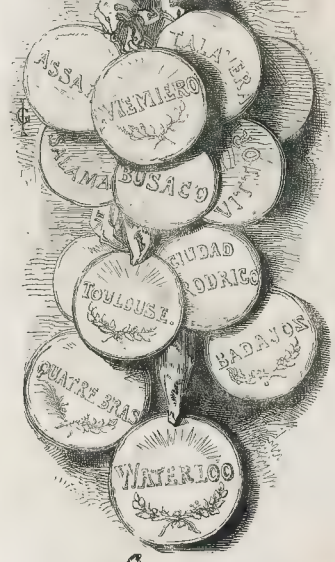

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE Duke of Wellington is dead. The great soldier, the wise statesman, the able administrator, the profound thinker, is no more. We cannot but call the event, which has deprived the country of the living presence of so illustrious a man, a national calamity. Yet the star of his usefulness had culminated and fallen; and his death, when he was full of years and of honour, is an event that was yearly, if not daily expected. It will excite no poignant sorrow, because it was natural and timely, but it will call forth that manly and general sympathy which death always demands, especially in the case of individuals so great and so good as he was. Nor will the influence of the event or the sympathy of the multitude be confined to his own country. Throughout Europe, Asia, and America, the news will fall amid the universal condolence of grateful nations.

Since the time when English history became emancipated from mere tradition, and since the influence of the past began to be sensibly felt and understood in the great events of the present, there never arose in this realm a man who conferred so many services on his country as Arthur Duke of Wellington. His fame is entirely pure. There is not a dark spot upon it. As a soldier and a conqueror the annals of no period and of no country can show a reputation more brilliant or deeds so unselfish, as well as so grand and so beneficial, as his were from his youth to his maturity, and from his maturity to his venerable old age. If Alexander were a greater soldier, which is doubtful, he was not such a patriot or friend to humanity. The sword of Wellington was never drawn to enslave, but to liberate. He was never the oppressor, but always the friend of the nations amongst whom he appeared, and to him, under Providence, we mainly owe our present position at the very head and front of the freedom, the enterprise, the glory, and the civilisation of the world. Whatever we are we might not have been, had that one man been less brave and less virtuous than he was. If Cæsar, Timour, Genghis, Charles of Sweden, or Napoleon gained victories as great—considered as mere battles—they never gained any so great, considered in the purity of their motives or the benign influence which they exercised upon the fortunes of mankind. Those mighty combatants, Wellington and Napoleon, though human, seemed super-human. Their stupendous struggle has no parallel in ancient or modern history. All other persons and events of our time have been dwarfed by comparison with these two and their deeds. When Napoleon fell, and Wellington conquered, the world had time to breathe, and to be at rest. The result has been, up to the time at which he died, thirty-seven years of international peace, worth more for the real progress of humanity than any two or three centuries in the history of the world.

Yet it was not simply as a soldier, great as he was, that the Duke

BATTLE OF ASSAYE.

of Wellington rendered such infinite service to his country. He was a high-minded, disinterested, and honest statesman, and possessed in a remarkable degree a clear, sound, sagacious, and straightforward intellect. No subterfuges escaped his penetration; no sophistry could stand against his sturdy common-sense. As a politician these qualities were of inestimable value to himself and to Great Britain. Though he had his political predilections he never became the slave of prejudice. Open to conviction, he always knew how to yield when resistance would have been unwise or perilous; and more than once, in a crisis of his country's history, his submission to overpowering truth and necessity was almost as brilliant a victory in the public cause as Waterloo itself.

What he himself said of Sir Robert Peel, his great friend and ally in political life, might be said with even more justice and emphasis of himself. His great and paramount characteristic was his love of truth. He had as keen a perception of it in men and things, as an ardent love of it. "TRUTH and DUTY," "DUTY and TRUTH." These were his guiding stars throughout the whole of his career. They shone in his face, they illuminated his mind, and they made his actions what they were—lucid and intelligible to all men, and as unmistakeable in the purity of their aim and object as in their origin and inspiration. And with this solid intellect he never took liberties. Its massiveness prevented even himself from trifling with it. No man ever suspected him of insincerity and double-dealing; and even at that unhappy time, when popular clamour was raised against him, and when he, "father of the nation," as he might have been considered, was obliged to barricade his windows against the assaults of an ungrateful people who owed their liberties to his integrity and his courage, no one ever dreamed of accusing him of want of political principle or of personal honesty. It was because the temporarily excited mob believed him to be so honest, that they were embittered against him. But all this was evanescent. The English are a just people. They go wrong at times, but they invariably come right again; and if they have one characteristic more strongly developed than another, it is their love of fair play. It was the peculiar privilege of the Duke of Wellington, as we think it was the peculiar honour of the English people, that the ebullitions of political ill-feeling during the time of the Reform excitement so speedily wore themselves out, and, that the longer the warrior lived, the more popular he became, even [illegible] sound as if the mob, struck with remorse that it had, in a moment of blindness, aimed a blow, or launched a insult word against the almost sacred head of their defender, endeavoured to make amends for the angry injustice of a day by the love and admiration of all future time. For the last six or seven years of his honoured and honourable life, his public appearances were public ovations; and he was as affectionately loved, and as sincerely respected, by the humblest street-boy as by any whom he met in his daily walks, as he was by the noble-hearted few with whom he associated in public, in welfare in private and domestic life.

WALMER, Wednesday Evening.

THE sudden decease of [illegible]ace the Duke of Wellington took place yesterday afternoon, [illegible] a quarter past three o'clock. It was on Monday morning that the noble Duke last took open-air exercise by walking out in the environs of the Castle. Up to the morning of Tuesday his Grace's health continued to all appearance in its usual satisfactory state, considering his advanced age. The Duke retired to rest on Monday night quite well, and in his customary good spirits. It is believed that he passed a comfortable night. At all events, he did not summon his attendant to wait upon him. On Tuesday morning his valet called him, as usual, between six and seven o'clock, but his Grace did not rise to dress; and after the lapse of about an hour, the valet's attention was aroused by a sound resembling faint moanings issuing from his master's chamber. He thereupon went into his Grace's room, when the Duke, who had not left his bed, inquired if his apothecary (Mr. Hulke, of Deal) lived near, and directed that that gentleman should be sent for, as he (the Duke) wished to see him. This was the first intimation received by any member of the household that his Grace felt indisposed. The intelligence was immediately communicated to Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, who occupied adjacent apartments in the Castle, and they at once proceeded to his Grace's chamber, where they remained with him constantly until he breathed his last. In the meantime a groom had been despatched for Mr. Hulke, who arrived at about half-past eight or a quarter to nine. Mr. Hulke found his Grace suffering from an epileptic fit of a rather violent character, somewhat similar to the attack which the Duke experienced several years ago; and no serious apprehensions were at this time entertained as to his safety. Mr. Hulke, therefore, left the Castle for the purpose of preparing some medicines to administer to his Grace, in the hope that they would afford him effectual relief; but, during his absence, the noble Duke grew worse, and it was necessary to send for Dr. Macarthur, of Walmer, his regular medical attendant. Mr. Hulke and his son (who also belongs to the medical profession) speedily returned, when an emetic was administered to the noble patient, but unfortunately without any good result. The Duke's condition gradually became more dangerous; he was seized by a second convulsive fit of greater violence than the first; and the alarm of his son and daughter-in-law, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, painfully increased. At this critical emergency a messenger was despatched to the telegraph office at the Deal railway station, for the purpose of immediately summoning Dr. Hume from London to his Grace's assistance. In case Dr. Hume should be absent from town, the message specified that Dr. Ferguson should be next applied to; but, unfortunately, it so happened that both of these eminent physicians were in Scotland when the message reached their residences. This failure having been reported to the noble inmates of the Castle, Lord Clanwilliam (Captain of Deal Castle) recommended that Dr. Williams, of London, should be summoned to Walmer. Dr. Williams was accordingly telegraphed for from Deal; and set off to the South-Eastern railway station at London-bridge, to take the train. He did not reach Deal, however, in time for his services to be of any avail. The noble Duke's state became gradually more perilous; and he suffered a third attack, still more severe than the preceding ones. When the members of his family and his medical attendants spoke to him, he appeared to be conscious that they were addressing him, and attempted to articulate a reply. His answers, however, were not distinct enough to be intelligible; but, indeed, not a syllable that he uttered from the moment when he received his apothecary to be sent for, could be understood. About three o'clock he had a fourth and final attack, of redoubled intensity, which rendered him perfectly insensible, and ultimately carried him off at the hour above stated.

The painful intelligence was immediately transmitted by submarine telegraph to his Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Douro, who is now staying with his family in Germany. It is believed that the noble Marquis is at Frankfort, since the last communication received from him was dated from that place. Until his arrival nothing will be decided respecting the interment of the remains of his illustrious and lamented father; but there can be little doubt that they will, in the first instance, be removed to Apsley House.

The noble Duke had, on the day of his death, an appointment to meet the Countess of Westmoreland at Dover, on her return to Vienna, for the purpose of seeing her on board the packet which was to take her across the Straits to the Continent; but information was conveyed to the Countess at an early hour that illness would prevent his Grace from fulfilling his engagement. The Countess received the intelligence with great concern, and drove over last evening from Dover to Walmer, to ascertain the nature of the noble Duke's ailment, when she learned the sad intelligence that his Grace was no more.

The quiet village of Walmer, and also the adjacent town of Deal, have experienced a most painful sensation at the melancholy event. Yesterday all the shops in both places were partially closed; and the flags at every public building, at Deal Castle, and at various other elevated points, were lowered half-mast high in token of reverence for the memory of the departed. At Dover, likewise, the mournful tidings excited similar manifestations; and from the Castle Keep, from the Admiralty station, the Harbour-house, the Pilot-house, &c., the union-jack drooped, half-struck, as a symbol of public woe.

Seldom has there been witnessed in London such a feeling of regret, save on the death of a Sovereign, as was evinced when the news was circulated that the illustrious Duke was no more. Ships and vessels of all nations, from the large Indiaman or trader to the small coaster or collier, all dropped their colours half-mast high. From the pier-heads of St. Katharine's, London, East and West India Docks, the flags were also dropped, as well as from the numerous large factories and other establishments on the banks of the Thames. The large fleet of steamers belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company were amongst the first to drop their colours from the fore, main, and mizen; and ere the morning had far advanced, scarcely a craft was seen going up or down without displaying the emblem of mourning.

At the Trinity House, on the death of the Master of this Honourable Corporation being communicated to the Elder Brethren, they at once directed the usual partial closing of the establishments on Tower-hill and Deptford, and the hoisting of the colours half-mast high at the Trinity-stores, at Blackwall, and other parts of the coast. A similar mark of respect was exhibited at the different light-houses and ships as soon as the intelligence reached them.

The different offices of the Tower garrison and *dépôt* were partially closed on the intelligence being received of the death of his Grace, who for some years had held the important office of Constable of the Tower of London. The bell of St. Peter ad Vincula, the church of the fortress, was tolled at intervals during the day.

Throughout the provinces the same sensation was produced. At Liverpool and Manchester the tidings caused a general feeling of depression. The flags on the various public buildings were lowered, and the shutters of many of the shops closed, in testimony of respect to the late Duke.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 114, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

whose accumulated honours sink before the single designation "Wellington."

The illustrious Duke was fourth son (an elder brother of his own name had died in infancy) of Garrett, second Baron and first Earl of Mornington, by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon. Some doubt has arisen as to the actual place of the Duke's birth, but it now seems certain that he was born in St. Andrew's parish, in Dublin, at the Earl of Mornington's residence, Mornington House, No. 114, Grafton-street, now the Royal Irish Academy, opposite the Provost's dwelling, Trinity College. Mr. Montgomery Martin states that the fact was so told him by the Duke's brother, the late Marquis Wellesley. Another received opinion assigns the honour to the now crumbling ruins of a venerable p[illegible]le, Dangan Castle, in Meath, the home of the Duke's childhood.*

The date of the birth of Wellington has also been the subject of misapprehension, even on the part of the late Colonel Gurwood, the editor of his Grace's "Despatches." In the registry of St. Peter's parish, Dublin, the entry of his Grace's baptism has been lately found, which proves him to be a day, if not more, older than he is thought to have been. The entry is:—

"1769. April 30.—Arthur, son of the Right Hon. Earl and Countess of Mornington. Baptised."

And immediately beneath is the attesting signature of "Isaac Mann, Archdeacon." Dr. Mann was consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1772, and occupied that see until his death, in 1789.

The paternal ancestors of the Duke of Wellington were the Colleys, of Castle Carbery, founded in Ireland by Walter Cowley, Solicitor-General of Ireland in 1537, whose elder son and heir, Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, was a Captain in the army of Queen Elizabeth, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, the Lord Chancellor, and had two sons, Sir George Colley, of Edanderry, and Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, Seneschal of the King's County, and Constable of the Fort of Philipstown. From Sir Henry, the Duke of Wellington was sixth, in a direct line. His Grace was not in any way descended from the Wesleys. The name of Wesley was first adopted by his grandfather, Richard Colley, Esq. (afterwards first Lord Mornington), in 1728, on succeeding, by bequest, to the estates of Garrett Wesley, Esq., of Dangan, M.P. for Meath, whose mother was a Colley. As "Arthur Wesley," the Duke obtained his first commission; and it was not until 1797 that the spelling of the name was changed to Wellesley by the late Lord Wellesley, on his Lordship being created a Marquis.

The father of the Duke of Wellington, as just stated, was Garrett, first Earl of Mornington. This nobleman married, 6th of February, 1759, Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur, Viscount Dungannon, and died on the 22d of May, 1781, at Kensington, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter, viz. Richard, second Earl of Mornington, since Marquis Wellesley, who died the 26th September, 1842; William, successor to his brother as third Earl of Mornington, who died in 1845 (leaving a son, William, now Earl of Mornington, and head of the family); Arthur, Duke of Wellington; Gerald Valerian, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, who died October 24, 1848; Henry, Lord Cowley, who died the 27th of

* Dangan Castle is situated within two miles of the village of Summerhill

DANGAN CASTLE, COUNTY MEATH, THE RESIDENCE OF THE MORNINGTON FAMILY.

MEMOIR
OF
THE LIFE AND MILITARY SERVICES
OF
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

To compress within limited bounds the story of a life filled with incidents, and associated intimately with the closing scenes of the greatest political drama enacted within a century, is certainly a difficult undertaking. Unlike commonplace biographies, where a few startling events have marked an ordinary existence with additional interest, that of the illustrious subject of this memoir would demand far more space than even our columns can afford, to follow, from its first dawning to the zenith of its glory, the unequalled career of the Soldier-Statesman.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Wellington, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset; Viscount Wellington, of Wellington, and of Talavera; Baron Douro, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of the first class, in Spain; Duke of Victoria; Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; a Knight of the Garter; a Privy Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; a Field Marshal in the services of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, and the Netherlands; Captain-General in Spain; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; G.C.B.; G.C.H.; Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain; of the Black Eagle in Prussia; of the Tower and Sword in Portugal; of the Sword in Sweden; of St. Andrew, in Russia; of Maria-Theresa, in Austria; of the Elephant of Denmark; and of many minor orders. Constable of the Tower, and of Dover Castle; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, and of the Tower Hamlets; Ranger of St. James's, the Green, and Hyde Parks; Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Asylum; Vice-President of the Scottish, Naval and Military Academy; Master of the Trinity House; a Governor of King's College, and of the Charterhouse; a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum; and a D.C.L.—such were the names, and such the titles of one in the parish of Larracor (memorable from its recollections of Swift), and is distant seventeen miles from Dublin, in a north-west direction. A ruin itself, it stands in the centre of a once fruitful but now deserted demesne, that has been completely "cleared" by the woodman's axe. Close [illegible]nd is the basin of a drained lake. Of the castle the mere shell is standing, in a portion of which a straw-thatched peasant's hut has been erected. Dangan was evidently a fortress of the Fitz Eustaces, Lords Portlester, and was probably founded early in the fourteenth century by one of that family. From them it passed to the Earls of Kildare, and from them, through the Plunkets (Lords Killeen) to the Wesleys or Parleys, whose name of Wesley devolved on the ancestors of the illustrious warrior, our present theme. The Marquis Wellesley sold Dangan to Colonel Burrowes, by whom it was leased to Mr. Roger O'Connor (father of Feargus O'Connor), during whose tenancy the whole house was dismantled by conflagration. No attempt has been made to rebuild or restore it.

April, 1847; and Anne, married, first, to the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and, secondly, to Charles Culling Smith, Esq.: she died the 16th December, 1844.

The Duke's father was poor—and, on his death, the Earl of Mornington's estates were found to be heavily encumbered. His eldest son, the late Marquis Wellesley, correctly appreciating the value of his excellent mother, confided the management of the property to her care, and at once assumed the payment of his father's debts—an act, on his part, most honourable, because it was entirely discretionary.

"Between the illustrious brothers of the house of Mornington, had any speculator on the future career of both, how erroneous would have been the conclusions! At his first school, Wellesley gave certain promises of a distinguished manhood; Wellington did not; and yet how easily can this be reconciled! The taste and fancy that afterwards produced the senator, were germane to the classic forms of Eton; while those mental properties which alone can constitute the soldier, like metal in a mine, lay dormant until time betrayed the ore, and circumstances elicited its brilliancy.

"That Wellington, beyond a fair and creditable proficiency, exhibited no marked superiority at Angiers, is acknowledged; while Napoleon, his contemporary, at Brienne, displayed martial propensities, in everything connected with his studies or his sports."

On the 7th of March, 1787, Arthur Wellesley obtained his first commission, being gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 73rd Regiment; and, on the 24th of the following December, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 76th. In the succeeding month, he exchanged into the 41st; and, on the 25th of June, was appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons. On the 30th of June, 1791, he was promoted to a Company in the 58th Foot; and, on the 31st of October, 1792, obtained a troop in the 18th Light Dragoons.

At the general election, which occurred during the summer of 1790, Captain Wellesley was returned to the Irish Parliament for Trim, a borough whose patronage belonged to the house of Mornington. His personal exterior must have been very different from what those who have only seen him in his after life would imagine. Sir Jonah Barrington describes him as "ruddy-faced and juvenile in appearance;" adding, "that he was popular among the young men of his age and station;" and, alluding to his parliamentary *début*, he observes, "his address was unpolished; he spoke occasionally, and never with success; and evinced no promise of that unparalleled celebrity which afterwards he reached."

Soon after he had obtained a seat in Parliament, Captain Wellesley was placed as *aide-de-camp* upon the staff of the Earl of Westmoreland, the Viceroy of Ireland; and his professional career was also steadily progressive.

At this period the war of the Revolution was raging, and the Republican armies had been increased to nearly half a million of men. The extraordinary success which attended these raw and undisciplined levies roused the energies of Britain, and compelled her to prepare herself for a contest on which, not only her liberties, but her existence as an empire, were dependent.

The best means to interrupt this victorious march of Democratic power and principle on the Continent, the British Government decided would be by creating a political re-action in France itself, and, by a powerful demonstration from abroad, re kindle the smouldering flame of Royalty, which it was believed existed extensively, although it still continued dormant. To effect this object, a landing on the coast of Brittany was proposed, an expedition promptly fitted out, and the Earl of Moira appointed to the chief command.

Among other regiments that received orders of readiness for the coast of France, the 33rd was included. "Ardent as Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley was for an opportunity of meeting an enemy in the field, and that too in the command of a battalion, one cause alloyed his satisfaction, and occasioned him painful uneasiness. His circumstances were embarrassed—he wanted means to discharge his debts, and he determined not to quit the country and leave unsatisfied creditors. It is true, that his parliamentary privilege secured him from personal annoyance; but to have obligations he was unable to discharge, to one of his sensitive feelings, was intolerable. One course only was left, and without hesitation he adopted it. He called upon a gentleman with whom he had extensive dealings—Mr. Thomas Dillon—enumerated his debts, stated his inability to pay them, and proposed to allocate the whole of his disposable income for their discharge, so that they might be liquidated by degrees. The honourable proposition was accepted, and a power of attorney left with Mr. Dillon, that gentleman accepting a trust which he continued to hold until the last shilling of Colonel Wellesley's liabilities was discharged. Adversity tests principles severely. A man exempted from financial inconveniences can only conjecture how far his firmness would have enabled him to overcome, with scanty resources, a large amount of pecuniary embarrassment. Yet, he who was indebted to a tradesman for assistance, and by a rigid limitation of his personal expenses was enabled to pay off his debts, lived to be possessor of a princely income after, by the integrity of his name alone, supporting an army in the field, when his military chest was almost left without a guinea."

The intended descent on Brittany, however, was abandoned—the Duke of York's unsuccessful operations in the Netherlands obliging the Government to change the destination of the expedition; and, instead of proceeding direct to the coast of France, the troops were landed at Ostend.

The history of that unfortunate campaign we must pass over, and confine ourselves merely to the first affairs, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley had an opportunity afforded him, of displaying his ability in command of a battalion.

In an intended attack on the Republican army, immediately after clearing the village of Schyndel, the mounted pickets of the enemy were observed, drawn up upon a plain of considerable extent, skirted by a thick grove of fir trees. The English Dragoons advanced to drive them in, supported by two regiments of Guards, with the 33rd and 44th; the 12th and 42nd being held by Abercrombie in reserve. The French Hussars retired leisurely, and the British as boldly advanced, until the opening of a numerous artillery, which the Republicans had masked within the fir-wood, betrayed the immediate presence of the enemy in force, and, of course, rendered it necessary on the part of the assailants to fall back on their reserves. At first, the regressive movement was steadily effected; but, as the ground became more difficult, and the road narrowed, the light cavalry got mobbed with a household battalion, and the whole were thrown into confusion. The French Hussars advanced to charge, and, for a minute, the situation of the embarrassed troops was most alarming. Perceiving the disorder, Colonel Wellesley deployed the 33rd into line, immediately in rear of the household troops: opening his centre files, he permitted the broken cavalry to retire, and then closing up his ranks, occupied the road, and held the enemy in check. The French advanced with their usual confidence, and the 33rd, reserving their fire, waited coolly until the enemy were forming for a charge. At that moment the regiment received their Colonel's command, and delivered a close and searching volley, that fell with murderous effect into the crowded ranks of the Republicans; and the rapid and well-directed fusilade which was kept up, completed the enemy's repulse. In turn, the French were obliged to fall back in confusion; and the English retreat was accomplished without any further molestation, excepting a slight cannonade, that, from its distance, was ineffective.

Again, when the Republicans advanced suddenly on Meteren—held as an advanced post by the 33rd Regiment, a squadron of Hussars, and a couple of guns Colonel Wellesley highly distinguished himself.

Obliged to fall back for support upon the British lines, the impetuosity with which the Republicans came on, at first, bore down all opposition, and, for a moment, they obtained possession of the guns; but the remainder of the 33rd coming opportunely to his assistance, Colonel Wellesley was enabled to charge into the village, repulse the enemy, and retake the cannon; and, although pressed closely by the Infantry, and threatened by the Hussars, he succeeded, with trifling loss, in retiring upon the post of Geldermalsen, where, with the 42nd and 78th Highlanders, the 33rd maintained themselves, although efforts were repeatedly made by the Republicans, with fresh troops, to carry the place. Night ended the combat, and the French abandoned the attack, after sustaining a severe repulse from a force in every arm their inferior.

We have noticed at some length the first affairs in which Colonel Wellesley's talents were called into action. The school of war generally imposes a rough ordeal on the soldier, and the career of "the Great Captain of the Age" commenced under circumstances anything but encouraging to the military aspirant. The campaign in the Low Countries was marked by continued disasters—in the steps of the raw levies of the Republic, victory appeared to tread, and the military character of Britain had reached its lowest point.

In this season of defeat, could Wellesley have imagined that, in the zenith of their fame, it was reserved for him to stay that career of conquest, and win from the victors of an hundred fields, the laurels they had so profusely gathered? Such, however, was the case; and the commander of the worn-out rear guard in Holland, was destined to direct the closing charge at Waterloo!

"Between Napoleon and Wellington many circumstances of early life are strongly coincident: their birth in the same year—their education at the same schools—and the commencement of their military career—were nearly contemporaneous. The influence which each had on the fortunes of each other would be a curious speculation. What might have been the present state of Europe, had Napoleon perished a nameless man, in tracing out his first battery at Toulon, or Wellington as ignobly died, the leader of a broken host, among the swamps and dykes of Holland!"

After the army had returned to England, and the 33rd had been rendered fit for service, an order was issued for the regiment to embark for the West Indies; subsequently its destination was changed; and in the April of 1796, the 33rd sailed for India, and, after a stop at the Cape of Good Hope, reached Calcutta early in the following February.

That Colonel Wellesley commenced his Indian career under most favourable auspices, may be inferred from his brother (Lord Mornington) having been selected to the Chief Government. The appointment was a proud but a dangerous distinction, for there never was a period in the history of Britain when her salvation rested so entirely on the firmness and sound judgment of her Executive. Embroiled with half the Continent—still writhing under the loss of America—anarchy spreading rapidly abroad—sedition working busily at home—her colonies everywhere endangered; all these, in themselves, sufficiently alarming, sank before one mightier dread; and that was occasioned by the precarious situation in which her eastern dominions were placed. Tippoo Sultaun was endeavouring to influence Zemaun Schaw to make a diversion on the northern frontier of the English territory, and pressing the Mahratta Powers to join the league, and make common cause against the British. Scindiah was notoriously devoted to the French; and, of course, the Court of Deeoua was unfriendly. The Rajah of Berar was more than suspected of disaffection; and Holkar, if not a declared enemy, could not be regarded as a friend. But, although that the British interests in India were threatened on many points, the great cause of alarm centred in the Capital of Mysore. The Sultaun was a deadly and a dangerous enemy. Taught from a child to detest the English, he seemed to have inherited, with the Musnud, his father's hatred of the British name. The war which Hyder had commenced, Tippoo continued, until, deprived of foreign assistance by the Treaty of Paris, he was obliged to accept terms which he had formerly declined—but the splendid success that attended the invasion of the Mysore, in 1792, while it reduced his resources one-half, confirmed him in an undying antipathy to the conquerors.

The Sultaun continued to pursue his usual duplicity in negotiation with the Governor General, while at the same moment he was actually in correspondence with Buonaparte at Cairo. But his designs had been long since penetrated. The season, in which operations in the Mysore country should commence, had already set in. No reply whatever had been vouchsafed to the last letter of Lord Mornington, and as the reduction of Seringapatam had been determined upon, the failure of Lord Cornwallis in 1791, from the sudden rising of the Cauvery, induced the Governor General to take a decisive step, and issue a declaration of war. This was accordingly done, on the 22nd of February, 1799.

On the advance of the grand army towards his capital, Tippoo Sultaun endeavoured to impede the progress of the invaders, and on the 6th of April, made an unexpected attack on an advanced brigade at Sadaseer, but was severely repulsed.

Near Mallavilly, on the 27th of March, the Mysore army were discovered in position—an action ensued—and Tippoo was again defeated. On this occasion the 33rd regiment behaved with its usual gallantry. Among the Mysore troops the Kerim Cutcheris, the Sultaun's favourite cushoon, was particularly distinguished. Coming boldly forward, and advancing in excellent order, it halted in front of the 33rd, and coolly delivered its fire. The volley was returned with effect, and Colonel Wellesley's regiment lowered their bayonets and advanced. This imposing movement European troops have rarely withstood—Asiatic never. The Mussulmans wavered broke, and turned, while Floyd's cavalry dashed into their disordered ranks, and accomplished with the sabre what the bayonet would have inevitably effected.

On the evening of the 1st of April, the allied army halted within four leagues of Seringapatam, the Sultaun falling back upon the fortress, and contenting himself with annoying the pickets with musketry and rockets, from broken ground on which he had formed a strong line of posts in front of the city. The annoyance was severely felt, and it was deemed advisable to dislodge the enemy from the enclosures.

The command of the troops was given to Colonel Wellesley; and the 33rd and 2nd Bengal regiments, with the 19th and two battalions of sepoys, under Colonel Shaw, assembled at nightfall, and advanced, the one against the tope, and the other to seize the aqueduct and ruined village. Both these services were partially achieved; Colonel Shaw carried and held the village, and Colonel Wellesley forced the enclosure of the tope. The enemy, anticipating the attack, had, however, strengthened their posts, and immediately opened a tremendous fire of musketry and rockets. The night was extremely dark; and the interior of the tope everywhere intersected with canals for irrigating the betel plants, confused the assailants, and in the deep obscurity rendered any advance impracticable. No alternative was left but to retire the troops, and remove them out of fire. Unfortunately, twelve of the grenadier company of the 33rd lost their way, and were made prisoners; and Colonel Wellesley, who was far advanced in the tope, was struck on the knee by a spent ball, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy, having wandered for several hours in the darkness before he could regain the camp.

We allude to this affair the more particularly, because the true causes of the attack not having proved successful, were neither fully understood nor fairly represented. The failure at Sultaun-pet, however, has the useful result; for it decided—had any doubt existed—the time on which the assault upon the city should be given. Had Seringapatam being assailed at night, it would, in all human probability, have turned out a sanguinary failure—and the reduction of Asseerghur, and the storm of Bhurtpoor proved afterwards how desperately an Indian fortress can be defended.

The next morning the attack was renewed in broad daylight, and on this occasion Colonel Wellesley was successful, and the enemy were deforced, with loss. A few days afterwards Seringapatam was carried by assault, its truculent master perishing, as he so well deserved, in the *melée*, among a crowd of slaughtered Mussulmans.

We may remark, *en passant*, that the capital of Mysore fell through the stupid folly of Asiatic pride. Tippoo's eternal phrase was, "Who shall take Seringapatam?" "Obstinate to all advice, he took no means to construct interior defences; and, had he been counselled by Meer Ghoffar and his French engineers, and showed himself less a fatalist, and more a soldier, removed his scaffolding, and retrenched the breach, the assault upon the city, on the 4th, could never have succeeded, and the reduction of Seringapatam would have cost more blood than Badajos, Rodrigo, or San Sebastian."

PARTITION OF THE CONQUERED DISTRICT.—COMMAND IN THE MYSORE.

After the capture of the city, a Commission, of which Colonel Wellesley was a member, was nominated by the Governor-General, to partition the conquered districts among the allies, according to a pre-existing treaty, and appoint a successor to the vacant Musnud. With the inauguration of the youthful Rajah, the labours of the Commission terminated, and Colonel Wellesley resumed the command in the Mysore, to which he had been officially gazetted, on the 11th of September, 1799.

Here, the conciliatory system adopted towards the vanquished gradually removed the prejudices and dislike they had at first evinced towards the conquerors. Colonel Wellesley's active superintendence, discernment, impartiality, and decision, in the arduous and important duties of the civil, as well as the military administration of his command, were such as to have fully warranted his brother's judicious selection, and deserved and obtained the gratitude of the conquered people.

The Mysore, with the exception of the eastern districts, had been generally pacified, and all bore the semblance of returning tranquillity, when, suddenly, the quiet of the country was interrupted, and the romantic appearance of a singular individual caused an alarm, as serious as it had been unexpected.

On the capture of Seringapatam, several prisoners were found in the dungeons of Tippoo Sultaun—a brother of his own amongst the number—and they were at once liberated, without any inquiry being made as to the causes of their incarceration. One of the captives thus delivered from a hopeless bondage—for such, dependant on a tyrant's caprice, has commonly proved—was a Mahratta trooper, called Dhoondiah Waugh. He was a nameless man, one who had entered the service of Hyder, deserted at his death, became a freebooter, committed sundry depredations in the Mysore, was fool enough to listen to the false promises of Tippoo, returned, was employed, suspected, imprisoned, made a Mussulman, and then left to perish in irons and a dungeon, by the greater ruffian of the twain. At the capture of the fortress, his fetters were stricken off, and Dhoondiah lost no time in leaving the capital of the Mysore "many a coss behind him."

In a disbanded army there were many spirits like himself, and Dhoondiah Waugh found no difficulty in recruiting a numerous troop. He had already gained a robber reputation—generally a first step in Eastern history to the foundation of a throne. Dhoondiah was a bold and dangerous adventurer; cruel, sordid, crafty, with great personal courage, and some little military skill. In a very short time the number of his banditti had increased to an extent that rendered this daring marauder more to be dreaded than despised.

DHOONDIAH WAUGH.

Among the first of the freebooter's exploits, was an incursion into the Bednore Province, from which he levied heavy contributions and accompanied robbery by every species of savage cruelty. Dhoondiah Waugh, who had elevated himself to the throne under the unpretending title of "King of the Two Worlds," in a brief space made himself master of several towns and hill forts, while crowds of disbanded soldiers flocked to the standard of the daring adventurer. At last it became imperative on the British Commander to crush "The King," and Colonels Stevenson and Dalrymple marched in pursuit of him on the 21st of July.

The expedition was successful, and a part of the marauders were overtaken and cut to pieces. Dhoondiah with difficulty escaped, and crossing the Mahratta frontier, which the English generals respected, the freebooter calculated on being permitted to remain in security there. But here he was assailed by Gookhah, a commander of the Peshwah; his followers dispersed, his guns, elephants, and bullocks captured; himself escaping by flight to the mountains, attended by a handful of banditti. Of what had afterwards befallen the defeated monarch, nothing for a time was known, and the general belief was, that the King of Two Worlds, had taken his departure to a third one.

Nearly a year elapsed—the Mysore was tolerably quiet, and, anxious to achieve its pacification, Colonel Wellesley declined an overture made him by his brother, of taking a joint command of an expedition preparing to attack the Dutch possessions in Batavia. At this period the Mysore was startled by the sudden intelligence that Dhoondiah Waugh had re-appeared in strength more formidable than ever, and in conduct and design, even more audacious than before he had been defeated on the Tumboodra.

It was full time for the Commander-in-chief of the Mysore to turn his serious attention to the marauder, for one of his intended operations was to surprise Colonel Wellesley while hunting. His old antagonist, Gookiah, had attacked him, and been defeated; and Dhoondiah, every hour, was becoming more formidable. Accordingly, preparations were made to "kill and not scotch the snake," and, with a sufficient force, Colonel Wellesley proceeded to arrest the career of an adventurer, which, if suffered to proceed unchecked, might prove dangerous to a country but partially tranquillized, like the Mysore provinces.

Passing over the successful operations by which Dhoondiah's camp was surprised, and all that it contained taken, by the allied Cavalry, we shall come to the final affair which closed the history of this daring brigand, and the career of two Worlds without a successor. A letter addressed to Major Munro, by Colonel Wellesley, details the particulars; and the light and sketchy style then adopted by the Great Captain, forms a striking contrast to the terse and laconic character of his correspondence in after life The letter is dated—

"Camp at Yenulpurry, Sept. 11, 1800.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I gained a complete victory yesterday, in an action with Doondiah's army, in which he was killed. His body was recognised, and was brought into camp on a gun attached to the 19th Dragoons. After I had crossed the Malpoorba, it appeared to me very clear that if I pressed upon the King of the Two Worlds with my whole force, on the northern side of the Doaub, his Majesty would either cross the Toombudra with the aid of the Petan chiefs, and would then enter Mysore, or he would return in Savanore, and play the devil with my peaceable communications. I therefore determined, at all events, to prevent his Majesty from putting those designs into execution; and I marched with my army into Kaungherry. I sent Stevenson towards Deodroog, and along the Kistna, to prevent him sending guns and baggage to his ally, the Rajah of Soorapoor; and I pushed forward the whole of the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry in one body between Stevenson's corps and mine.

"I marched from Kaungherry on the 8th, left my infantry at Nowly, and proceeded on with the cavalry only; and I arrived here on the 9th, the infantry at Chinnoor about fifteen miles in my rear.

"The King of the World broke up on the 9th from Malgherry, about 25 miles on this side of the Raichoor, and proceeded towards the Kistna; but he saw Colonel Stevenson's camp, returned immediately, and encamped on that evening about nine miles from hence, between this place and Burmoor. I had early intelligence of his situation, but the night was so bad and my horses so fatigued that I could not move. After a most anxious night I marched in the morning, and met the King of the World with his army, about 500 horse, at a village near Canahgull, about six miles from hence. He had not known of my being so near him in the night—had thought that I was at Chinnoor, and was marching to the westward, with the intention of passing between the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry and me. He drew up, however, in a very strong position as soon as he perceived me; and the victorious army stood for some time with apparent firmness. I charged them with the 19th and 25th Dragoons, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry, and drove them before me till they dispersed, and were scattered over the face of the country. I then returned and attacked the Royal camp, and got possession of elephants, camels, baggage, &c. &c., which were still upon the ground. The Mogul and Mahratta cavalry came up about eleven o'clock, and they have been employed ever since in the pursuit and destruction of the scattered fragments of the victorious army.

"Thus has ended this warfare; and I shall commence my march in a day or two towards my own country. An honest Killadar of Chinnoor had written to the King of the World by a regular tappal, established for the purpose of giving him intelligence, that I was to be at Nowly on tue 8th, and at Chinnoor on the 9th. His Majesty was misled by this information, and was nearer me than he expected. The honest Killadare did all he could to detain me at Chinnoor, but I was not to be prevailed upon to stop, and even went so far as to threaten to hang a great man sent to show me a good road to a different place. My own and the Mahratta cavalry afterwards prevented any communication between his Majesty and the Killadar."

A circumstance most creditable to the humanity of the victor deserves to be recorded. When the baggage of the freebooter was overtaken, a beautiful boy of four years old was found and brought to Colonel Wellesley's tent. His name was Sukbuth Khan, and he proved to be the favourite son of Doondiah. Not only did Colonel Wellesley afford his protection to the orphan, but, on leaving the East for Europe, he deposited a large sum of lmoney with Colonel Symmonds to defray the expenses of his future maintenance and education. Sulabuth grew up a handsome and intelligent youth, was placed in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, and there he continued till his death.

APPOINTMENT AT TRINCOMALEE.

In the meanwhile, the attempt on the Dutch possessions was abandoned; and Colonel Wellesley was appointed to a new appointment at Trincomalee, from which place, however, he removed the troops to Bombay. The Governor General pressed his brother to accept a command under Sir David

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

Baird, of the army directed to reach Egypt through the Desert; but fever prevented him from accompanying the expedition, and subsequently he was re-appointed to the Government of the Mysore.

It is said that Colonel Wellesley painfully regretted the untoward event which prevented him from accompanying the Egyptian expedition. When he did, the page of destiny was closed; and he little dreamed of that brilliant career which lay immediately before him. The tranquillity of the East was overclouded again—a formidable hostility to British interests had been gaining strength among the Mahrattas, and India was once more hurrying to the customary termination of Oriental diplomacy—an appeal to the sword.

INVASION OF THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The progress of Indian intrigue, which led to subsequent hostilities, must be hastily passed. Lord Mornington decided on invading the Mahratta country and on the 26th of April, 1803, Colonel Wellesley had been gazetted a Major-General, and was appointed by Lord Mornington to the command of a division, which was intended to form an advanced corps to the army of Madras, then on its march towards the banks of the Toombuddra.

By extraordinary exertions, General Wellesley reached Poonah. On the 13th of May, the Peshwah entered the capital, and it was hoped that Scindiah would return quietly to his own country. This hope was vain; Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, who were together in the field, made a menacing movement towards the frontier of our ally, the Nizam. Information was also received of a secret and active correspondence between Scindiah and Holkar; and it was privately known that a league hostile to the British was on the eve of being concluded.

Scindiah, having been required to retire behind the Nerbudda, and separate his troops from those of the Rajah of Berar, evaded the demand, under the usual pleas used in Eastern diplomacy. General Wellesley, who only waited the conclusion of the negotiation, on learning that the envoy, Colonel Collins, had quitted Scindiah's camp, instantly took the offensive, and advanced upon Ahmednuggur.

This fortress is one of the strongest in India, built of solid stone and chunam, surrounded by a deep dry ditch, with large circular bastions at short intervals, and armed with three or four guns in casemated embrasures, with a terrace above, and loop holes for musketry. The bastions are usually lofty; the curtains short and low, with loop-holes in their narrow ramparts for musketry. The guns (some sixty pieces) upon the bastions were numerous, ranging in their calibre from twelves to fifty-twos; but the casemates were too confined to allow their being effectively employed. The glacis was so abrupt as to cover nearly thirty feet of the walls, affording shelter for an enemy, if they could only get close to the place.

This formidable place of arms was carried by assault in the most gallant style imaginable—and on the 12th, the surrender of the fort followed that of the city. The reduction of such a place was certainly a most gallant exploit, and "Gookiah, a Mahratta chief, residing in our camp," says Colonel Nichols, "with a body of horse, wrote thus to his friends at Poonah—'These English are a strange people, and their General a wonderful man. They came here in the morning, looked at the Pettah walls, walked over it, killed all the garrison, and returned to breakfast! What can withstand them?'"

General Wellesley continued his operations. On the 26th he was reinforced by the first battalion of the 10th regiment under Major Dallas, who had escorted safely from Bellary, two thousand bullocks loaded with supplies, with three lacs of pagodas, for the use of the army. The march had been made in nineteen days without a halt; and the opportune arrival of the convoy enabled the English Genera to continue his advance towards Aurungabad, which place he entered without opposition on the 29th.

Scindiah, on finding that Aurungabad had fallen made a movement, as

SPANISH GUERILLAS.

THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ.

PASSAGE OF THE DOURO.

if to threaten Hyderabad; and, for the double purpose of protecting that city and securing large convoys on their route to join his army, General Wellesley, by marching on the eastern bank of the Godavery, effected these important objects. Colonel Stevenson was also actively employed. He carried the fort of Jaulna by assault; and, by a night attack, dispersed a considerable body of the enemy. Hitherto the confederated chiefs had only hung upon the flanks of the English, with an immense cavalry force, supported by an inconsiderable body of matchlock men; but now they were joined by sixteen battalions of regular infantry, and a train of artillery, amounting nearly to one hundred guns; the whole *corps d' armée*, at a moderate computation, exceeding fifty thousand fighting men.

The confederates had encamped at Boherdun, and it was determined that the corps under General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson should make a combined attack upon them without delay. Two routes, running east and west, led through the hill country between Budnapoor and Jalna; and as the defiles were narrow and difficult, it was arranged that Stevenson should move by the western, and Wellesley by the eastern line, and then, with united forces, fall upon Scindiah and his confederates.

BATTLE OF ASSAYE.

The position of the allied chiefs extended from Boherdun to the village of Assaye, having the Kaitna in their front; and, from the steepness of its banks, that river was impassable to carriages, except at the fords of Peepulgaon and Warsoor. Nothing could be more picturesque than the appearance of the Marhatta camp—nothing more imposing than the multitudinous force, drawn up in order of battle. "The sight was enough to appal the stoutest heart." Thirty thousand horse, in one magnificent mass, crowded the right; a dense array of infantry, powerfully supported by artillery, formed the centre and the left; the gunners were beside their pieces, and a hundred pieces of cannon in front of the line, stood ready to vomit forth death upon the assailants. Wellesley paused for a moment, impressed, but not daunted, by the sight. His whole force, as Colonel Stevenson had not come up, did not exceed eight thousand men, of whom sixteen hundred were cavalry; the effective native British were not above fifteen hundred and he had only seventeen pieces o cannon.

On a rapid *reconnaissance*, General Wellesley, with excellent judgment, changed his design of attacking the right of the Mahratta army, and determined to fall on its left, which was entirely composed of infantry. The decision was correct. Scindiah's left was formed on a flat peninsula, between the Kaitna and the Juah—the surface was inconsiderable—the enormous cavalry masses had no room to act; and, moving by his left, the English General forded the river at Peepulgaon and deployed his infantry, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery.

"The order of battle being thus skilfully changed, the infantry of Scindiah was compelled to present a new front—and they done so with greater ease than was expected. The line they now formed reached with its right up to the Kaitna, and its left rested upon the village of Assaye, on the Juah. The front now presented by the enemy was one vast battery, especially towards the left—so numerous and weighty were the guns, and so thickly were they disposed near the village. The fire was rapid, furious, and terrible in execution; the British guns, few in number, opened as the line advanced but were almost on the instant silenced. Their gunners dropped fast, and the cattle fell killed or lacerated beside them. With the fierceness of the struggle, and the fearfulness of the hazard, the undaunted spirit of the General rose. He at once abandoned the guns, and directed an advance with the bayonet. With the main body, he soon forced and drove the enemy's right, possessing himself of their guns by a resolute charge."

To support this daring movement, the 74th Regiment pressed orward, crossing a space of ground swept like a glacis by the fire of the Mahratta cannon. and although this weak battalion lost men by twenties, still its forward movement was continued; and, though the line was severed in many places by showers of grape, it never receded a single inch, but still maintained its ground.

Perceiving its disorder, a cloud of Mahratta horsemen stole round the enclosures of Assaye unperceived, and charged furiously into ranks already half destroyed. The moment was most critical. The Mussulman sabres were crossing the bayonets of the 74th, and "feeble and few, but fearless still," that gallant regiment was desperately resisting. "Colonel Maxwell, who had watched the progress of the fight, saw that the moment for action had arrived. The word was given—the British cavalry charged home. Down went the Mahrattas in hundreds, beneath the fiery assault of the brave 19th, and their gallant supporters, the Sepoys; while, unchecked by a tremendous storm of grape and musketry, Maxwell pressed his advantage, and cut through Scindiah's left. The 74th and the Light Infantry rallied, reformed, pushed boldly on, and the second line coming forward to their support, completed the disorder of the enemy, and prevented any effective attempt to renew a battle, the doubtful result of which, was thus in a few minutes decided by the promptitude of that well directed charge."

Any subsequent attempts to retrieve the battle by Scindiah were unavailing. The 78th, which had been kept in hand, stormed the village; and Maxwell's cavalry, whohad re formed their ranks, dashed through the broken infantry of the Mahrattas, while it was endeavouring to form on a fresh column; and the whole, reduced to a mingled mob of all arms, were hurried in wild confusion from the field. "Never was a rout more complete. The sun, at noon, had shone on a proud array of fifty thousand men, drawn up in perfect order; he set upon a broken host, flying in dispersed bodies from a field on which the whole *matériel* of an army had been abandoned."

It has been asserted that General Wellesley was blameable in hazarding an action with such enormous force, and without the assistance of the remainder of his troops, who were advancing under Colonel Stevenson; but, everything considered, the course he adopted, bold as it may appear, presented the best chances of proving ultimately successful. General Wellesley was deceived by his Hircarrahs; and, instead of the enemy being twelve miles distant at Boherdun, by the extension of their line eastward, they were within six miles of him at Assaye. It was only, and when in the presence of the enemy, that the mistake in his information was discovered; and had he then attempted to retire upon Naulliah, he must have fallen back exposed to the cavalry, and thus sustained a considerable loss, besides endangering his baggage, which was but weakly guarded. It is true that, when relative numbers are considered, Wellesley, becoming assailant at Assaye, looks like an act of temerity difficult to justify; but, situated as he was, "the most audacious course was, in such circumstances, the most prudent;" and if the report of the prisoners could be believed, an engagement

WATERLOO.—THE CHATEAU OF HOUGOMONT.

was inevitable, for Scindiah had determined on attacking, when he earned that Stevenson had been detached, and that, consequently, he should have but half his enemies to encounter.

LAKE'S VICTORIES.

The success of the British arms was not at this time confined to the Deccan. Lord Lake's brilliant campaign in the north of India, annihilated the French power on the Jumna, and crushed the influence Scindiah had acquired over the native princes, and which he had both inclination and ability to have turned to mischievous account. The brilliant succession of Lake's victories would require a history for themselves—the defeat of Perron —the storm of Allighur—the capture of Delhi and Agra—and the crowning triumph at Laswarree, formed an uninterrupted tide of conquest, which seldom has marked the good fortune of an individual. In Cuttack, Colonel Harcourt was eminently successful; while Colonel Woodington, with the Bombay army, added Gujerat to the British possessions in the Indies.

While these fortunate operations were in progress elsewhere, Wellesley had detached Stevenson's division to harass the scattered *debris* of the once magnificent army of Scindiah, and reduce the fortresses of Burhampoor and Asseeghur. On the 8th October, 1803, Wellesley moved his army in the direction of Aurungabad; but intelligence which he received at Phoolmurry, determined him to move down the Ghaut, and unite with Stevenson, who had reduced the fortresses against which he had been detached.

Believing that Scindiah had been so severely defeated, that, for a time, he would be rendered incapable of taking a formidable attitude in the field, General Wellesley selected the Rajah of Berar as the object he should strike at.

Having clearly ascertained that the Rajah's route tended to the banks of the Godavery, Wellesley pushed his corps through the Adjuntee Ghaut, and marching in a southerly direction, soon found himself in the vicinity of his enemy. An attack upon an enormous convoy advancing towards the British army, was gallantly repulsed by the native escort who protected it; and an armistice with Scindiah enabled the British General to turn his undivided attention to the Rajah of Berar.

BATTLE OF ARGAUM.

The Mahratta chief, however, had never intended to observe the conditions which were to lead to a suspension of arms, but continued in close communication with his ally—the Rajah. Wellesley, united with Stevenson, instantly decided on attacking both. On reaching Partenley, the Mahrattas had decamped; and a mass of cavalry, forming their rear-guard, was observed moving over the high ground beyond the village of Sersooley. The proud story of Argaum is best told in the words of the victor —

"The troops had marched to a very great distance on a very hot day, and I therefore did not think it proper to pursue them; but, shortly after our arrival here, bodies of horse appeared in our front, with which the Mysore cavalry and skirmished a part of the day; and, when I went out to push forward the pickets of the infantry to support the Mysore cavalry, and to take up the ground of our encampment, I could perceive distinctly a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regularly drawn up on the plains of Argaum, immediately in front of that village, and about six miles from this place, at which I intended to encamp.

'Although late in the day, I immediately determined to attack this army. Accordingly I marched on in one column, the British cavalry leading in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line; covering the rear and left by the Mogul and Mysore cavalry.

"The enemy's infantry and guns were on the left. Scindiah's army, consisting of one very heavy body of cavalry, was on the right, having on its right a body of Pindarries and other light troops. Their line extended above five miles, having in their rear the village and extensive gardens and enclosures of Argaum; and in their front a plain, which, however, was much cut up by watercourses, &c.

"I formed the army in two lines; the infantry in the first, and the cavalry in the second, and supporting the right; and the Mogul and Mysore cavalry the left, nearly parallel to that of the enemy's left. Some little time elapsed before the lines could be formed, owing to a part of the infantry of my division which led the column having got into confusion. When formed, the whole advanced in the greatest order; the 74th and 78th Regiments were attacked by a large body (supposed to be the Persians) and all these were destroyed. Scindiah's cavalry charged the 1st battalion 6th Regiment, which was on the left of our line, and were repulsed, and their whole line retired in disorder before our troops, leaving in our hands thirty eight pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition.

"The British cavalry then pursued them for several miles, destroyed great numbers, and took many elephants and camels, and much baggage. The Mogul and Mysore cavalry also pursued the fugitives, and did them great mischief. Some of the latter are still following them; and I have sent out this morning all of the Mysore, Mogul, and Mahratta cavalry, in order to secure as many advantages from this victory as can be gained, and complete the enemy's confusion.

"For the reason stated in the commencement of this letter, the action did not commence till late in the day; and, unfortunately, sufficient daylight did not remain to do all that I could have wished; but the cavalry continued their pursuit by moonlight, and all the troops were under arms till a late hour in the night."

This splendid success was followed by the capture of Gawilghur by storm, a place hitherto considered to be impregnable. Among the slain, were Beny Sing and the Killidar of the place. The former, had fought with all the desperation of a man resolved to die; and it was said, that several of the assailants had fallen by his hand. Having determined not to survive the capture of the fortress, Beny Sing issued orders that his wives and daughters should be immolated, and thus preserved from the humiliation of captivity. The Rajpoots, to whom the revolting duty was intrusted, from unskilfulness, or probably from a better cause, executed the task of murder but indifferently. Of the devoted victims three only were found dead; while the remainder had escaped unhurt, or received slight wounds, from which they subsequently recovered. From the conqueror they experienced a different treatment from that which they had been taught to expect. General Wellesley visited them himself, and ordered that every attention should be paid to those unfortunate women which their rank and distinction required.

Added to the decisive defeats of Assaye and Argaum, the capture of a fortress hitherto believed invulnerable, convinced the native princes that the sword would not avail, and that amicable terms must be renewed with the British Government. In two days, a treaty highly favourable to the victors was concluded with the Rajah of Berar—Scindiah's submission followed—and General Wellesley received from the Governor General and Court of Directors, the most flattering testimonials of their approbation.

RETIREMENT FROM THE COMMAND.

The rest of General Wellesley's Eastern career was marked with activity and intelligence, in following out the advantages which the gallantry of the Anglo-Indian armies had obtained. The inhabitants of Calcutta presented him with a sword—and a dispatch, received from the Colonial Office, while it announced General Lake's elevation to a peerage, intimated that his conqueror's brilliant services had been duly appreciated by his King. The letter, in alluding to General Wellesley, announces, that in consideration also, of the eminent and brilliant services of Major General Wellesley, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the insignia of the most honourable Order of the Bath should be transmitted to that officer, and that he may immediately evince his sense of Major-General Wellesley's merits and services, his Majesty has further directed that he shall be created an extra Knight Companion of that order, and that his creation and investiture shall not wait for a succession to a regular vacancy therein.

At this period, General Wellesley signified a wish to retire from his command in the Mysore. Disliked by the Peshwah, and occasionally annoyed by Government restrictions, he found that he could not comfortably carry out the measures which he wished. "Whether from these causes, or that he was prompted to return to Europe by that hidden law which so often makes the temporary vexations of men, selected by Providence for special purposes, the means of turning them into their appointed theatre, he felt the influence of that mysterious yearning, which, even in the midst of honours and power, prompts the destined actors in great events to pant for higher glories."

On the determination of General Wellesley being made known, many public bodies addressed him; and his old companions in arms, thus conveyed their flattering testimonial of admiration and respect.

"The officers who served with the division of the army under your immediate command in the Deccan, are desirous of presenting you a pledge of their respect and esteem; and, to express the high idea they have of the gallantry and enterprise that so eminently distinguish you, they request your acceptance of a golden vase, of the value of 2000 guineas, on which it is proposed to record the principal event that was decisive of the campaign in the Deccan.

"In conveying to you this mark of their esteem, they sincerely add their wishes for your future welfare and prosperity; and their hopes, that when the public claims on your talent allow you repose, this vase may give pleasure to your social habits, in bringing to your remembrance events that add so much to your renown."

On the 9th of March, General Wellesley issued a farewell address to the troops he had so honourably and fortunately commanded, and on the 18th, embarked on board the *Trident* man-of-war, and looked his last upon the scene of his earlier triumphs.

"In reviewing General Wellesley's Indian career, strong evidence will be found to prove how much the actions of military commanders are obnoxious to misrepresentation, and how little their most brilliant efforts are appreciated or understood. At Seringapatam, the night attacks upon the Sultaunpet were set forth under Wellesley as a defeat, and under Baird as an achievement, and yet, in point of fact, no analogy existed between them. To enter an undefended post is an exploit on which no soldier plumes himself; and, on the night of the 4th of May, the whole position did not contain a matchlock. On the 5th, the entire chain of posts, tope and aquaduct, village and enclosures, all were crowded with the Sultaun's best troops; and in the dense darkness an attack failed, which in daylight proved successful. Regarding the battle of Assaye, still more absurd remarks were hazarded; and the victor was accused of rashness in risking an engagement, when the most brilliant consequences resulted from its successful issue. Never were conclusions more fallacious than in asserting that Wellesley's attack at Assaye was a hasty or incautious experiment. It was a daring but a deliberate effort, for no alternative was left. Deceived by false intelligence, and once fairly in presence of the enemy, retreat was vain, and quick decision and iron nerve alone saved General Wellesley in this alarming exigency.

"To family influence, Wellington's earlier success has been mainly attributed; and none will deny that the patronage of his gifted brother first opened to the young soldier that arduous path which ultimately led to fame and fortune; but who shall assert that the outbreakings of a master-mind were not discernible from the first moment when he received an independent command; and that, in an affair which was little more than the destruction of a brigand, the same system of quick but cautious movement, the seizure of momentary advantage in attack, were not as clearly demonstrated in the suppression of the robber horde as when he defeated his scientific opponent at Salamanca, or, by beautiful combinations, achieved his triumph at Vittoria? To compare events like these may appear preposterous; but let it be remembered, that intuitive ability and military tact may be as fully exhibited in bringing off a picket when endangered as in conducting the retreat of a division.

"In Wellesley's earlier success, two circumstances connected with them strike us as being most remarkable; the enormous masses of organised men over whom his triumphs were achieved, and the scanty means with which these brilliant victories were effected. Small as the latter were, in examining the proportionate strength of his armies, his British soldiers did not exceed a fourth of the whole; and with his native troops—Mussulman opposed to Mussulman—Scindiah was routed at Assaye, and Gawilghur, esteemed hitherto impregnable, carried by assault."

RETURN TO ENGLAND.—MARRIAGE.

On his return to England, Major-General Wellesley obtained a command under Lord Cathcart, in an expedition intended for the Continent. The news of Austerlitz, however, induced the British Government to abandon all idea of creating any important diversion, and the fleet and army were recalled.

His next appointment was the command of the Sussex district; and on the death of Lord Cornwallis, the 33rd Regiment was given General Wellesley, he having been its Lieutenant Colonel for nearly thirteen years.

Shortly before he obtained his regiment, the Major-General was returned to Parliament for the borough of Rye. On the 10th of April, 1806, he married Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael, second Earl of Longford. Two sons were the issue of this marriage—Arthur, Marquis of Douro, born the 3rd of February, 1807, in Harley-street, London; and Charles, born at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, near Dublin, 16th of January, 1808. Both entered the army at an early age, and both have attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP IN IRELAND.

In 1807, the Portland Administration came into power, and the Duke of Richmond succeeded the Duke of Bedford in the Irish Lieutenancy. The important situation of Chief Secretary having been offered to Sir Arthur Wellesley, he accepted it conditionally—that it should not impede nor interfere with his military promotions or pursuits; and, repairing immediately to Dublin Castle, he undertook the duties of his laborious and responsible appointment. Although the enactment of the Insurrection Bill conferred upon the Irish Secretary extraordinary powers, he appears to have used them with extreme moderation; and even his political opponents admitted, that his acts were generally distinguished by impartiality and good sense.

EXPEDITION TO DENMARK.

The treaty of Tilsit occasioned in England additional apprehension. It was determined that the navy of Denmark should not be added to the enormous resources of Napoleon; and, with immense dispatch and profound secrecy, the means were completed for obtaining its possession. A powerful fleet, accompanied by an army of 20,000 men, were got ready for service; the former commanded by Admiral Gambier, the latter by Lord Cathcart.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, who held the second command, on the landing of the army, was detached with a corps to disperse the Danish regular troops and militia, which had assembled in force at the village of Kioge. This service he effected with little loss, although a severe one was inflicted on the enemy. Many of the Danes were killed; 60 officers and 1100 men were taken prisoners; and ten pieces of cannon, and a quantity of small arms, were found upon the field.

The result of the expedition was that a fine fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops, and many smaller vessels, were brought away. The ships were laden with masts, spars, and cordage, besides which ninety transports were filled with naval stores; and, of five vessels on the stocks, two were taken to pieces and brought to England, and the remainder destroyed.

As every anecdote connected with the Iron Duke has interest, we may mention the following:—Lord Rosslyn had brought with him a favourite mare, which he rode occasionally during the operations in Zealand. At the time she proved in foal, and, after her safe return to England, a colt was the produce. The colt was named "Copenhagen," and that horse carried the Duke of Wellington throughout the glorious day of Waterloo. Full of honour and of years "Copenhagen" died in 1835, at Strathfieldsaye.

RESUMPTION OF THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

On his return Sir Arthur received the thanks of both houses, and resumed his Irish Secretaryship. In Ireland then, as it is to day, it would be impossible to please both parties, and, while some approved and others condemned the measures he introduced, on one point all bore honourable testimony—and that was to the zealous and impartial manner with which the official matters under his control were carried out.

EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.—BATTLE OF ROLIEA.

But now the grand epoch was opening in his history. A large expedition, collected at Cork, had been intended, as report went, to act against the South American possessions of Spain but a more glorious scene was destined for its action. It was intended to operate on the Peninsula—and Wellesley was happily selected to command it.

On the evening of the 9th of April, 1808, the embarkation was completed; on the 12th, the fleet weighed anchor, and, on the 20th, Sir Arthur Wellesley reached Corunna, in the *Crocodile* frigate, and, after a conference with the Gallician authorities, proceeded to Oporto. There, on a consultation with the authorities, a landing in the Mondego was decided on, and, between the 1st and 5th of August, it was successfully accomplished.

The junction of General Spencer's corps—a landing effected on a difficult coast with great casualties—and the intelligence that two divisions were preparing at Ramsgate and Harwich, to strengthen the army destined for service in the Peninsula, were circumstances that omened well; still the satisfaction that Sir Arthur felt must have been considerably abated, by an announcement that Sir Hew Dalrymple was nominated to the chief command, and Sir Harry Burrard to the second. It was further intimated, that the ill planned expedition to the Baltic, under Sir John Moore, which had recently returned to England, had received orders of readiness for Portugal. Thus, three officers might be immediately expected in the country, all of whom were of superior rank to himself. But, as he was strongly enjoined to strike an immediate blow, if possible, and had the strongest discretionary powers as to the nature of the operations he should adopt, private feeling yielded at once to public principle, and the campaign in the Peninsula opened as it closed—in victory!

On learning that a British army had actually made a landing, Junot, who commanded in Portugal, determined to check the progress of the invaders. Laborde was detached from Lisbon, and Loison from Estremos, to unite at Leyria; while Junot remained to watch the capital, and prevent the insurrectionary movements which were dreaded.

But Wellesley's advance prevented the intended junction. Laborde fell back from Batalha to Roliça: and on that sweet spot, the first trial of strength between the conquerors of Europe and the deliverers of the Peninsula, took place, on the 17th August, 1808.

After describing the advance from Obidos, Sir Arthur Wellesley details the result of the first conflict on a soil, which, to British soldiers, will ever bring the proudest recollections:—

"Major General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position; at the same moment Brigadier General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right, the Portuguese in a village upon his left, and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity, and the greatest celerity; and, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss on the plain.

"It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up.

"Brigadier General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right; and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well as to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

"The Portuguese infantry were ordered up a pass on the right of the whole. The light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, and the 5th Regiment, moved up a pass next on the right, and the 29th Regiment, supported by the 9th Regiment, under Brigadier General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82nd Regiments passes on the left

"These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th Regiments. These Regiments attacked with the utmost impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attack were to be made on their flanks.

"The defence of the enemy was desperate; and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion. The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th Regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left; and they were afterwards supported by the 5th Regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right, and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees.

"The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th Regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army, in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry; and secondly to the difficulty of bringing up to the passes of the mountains with celerity a sufficient number of troops and of cannon to support those who had at first ascended The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great, and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable; and he took them up with his usual ability, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe that, although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 9th, 29th, 5th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and flank companies of Major General Hill's brigade; being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy. Their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendations."

There is no reminiscence of the Peninsula which the soldier recalls with more pride than the small but brilliant action of Roliça. It is true that the scale was limited, and that the mighty masses with which after battle-fields were crowded might be wanting for effect, but nothing could be more perfect than Wellesley's attack—nothing more scientific than Laborde's resistance. Other circumstances add to the interest of this affair. It was the first trial of the hero of Assaye opposed to European troops; and these also, troops that, with no absurd pretension, had claimed the title of invincible.

The day after the action, the arrival of General Anstruther, with a brigade from England, was announced, and, on the 20th, another reinforcement landed, under the command of General Acland. Thus strengthened, Sir Arthur had decided to march direct on Mafra, and turn the French position at Torres Vedras; but, unhappily, Sir Harry Burrard superseded him in the command of an enthusiastic army, whose onward march of victory was instantly arrested under the most unmilitary excuses. It was in vain, that Wellesley pointed out to his Fabian successor the impossibility of remaining quiet—because, if they did not advance to attack the enemy, the enemy would assuredly advance and attack them. It was in vain, that he represented the great advantage which the arrival of Sir John Moore landing in the Mondego, and cutting off Junot's retreat. Sir Harry was not to be convinced. He remained obdurate to every argument employed to induce him to adopt the offensive; and Wellesley returned to his camp, convinced "that the military incapacity of his superior officer would, when it paralysed early success, as it did that of Roliça, entail upon the expedition ulterior disaster and disgrace. It was otherwise decreed; and the decision of an enemy, wrested the laurel from Wellesley's brow, of which the timidity of a feeble-minded colleague would have robbed him."

BATTLE OF VIMIERA.

Junot, on being informed that Laborde had been defeated, hurried from Lisbon, and assumed the command. By a singular coincidence of circumstances, he found his own situation precisely similar to his rival's. Delay would involve ruin; he must strike at once, he had not provisions for a second day; and he had reason to apprehend that the arrival of every courier would convey the intelligence that Lisbon was in arms. With prompt decision, he determined to assail the invading army; and, after a long night-march, on the morning of the 21st of August, he halted a league from the English pickets.

In relative strength, the rival armies were nearly equal. Junot had three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and twenty-three guns. In the first arm, Wellesley was stronger, weaker in the second, and in artillery pretty equal. The French Marshal hurried his preparations to attack—and at ten o'clock the action of Vimiero commenced. An extract from the official report made by the successful General will best detail the result of this glorious affair —

"The enemy first appeared about eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry, on our left, upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Acland and his brigade, and Brigadier General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major General Ferguson's brigade in the first line, Brigadier General Nightingale's in the second, and Brigadier-General Bowes and Acland's in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the val ey which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates there heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On the last mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom, near Vimiera, were; osted, in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Crawfurd's brigade.

"The troops of the advanced guard, on the heights to the southward and eastward of the town, were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army; in addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; and on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the Riflemen, close to the 50th Regiment, and they were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The second battalion, 43rd Regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera, a part of that corps having been ordered into the churchyard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of this position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th Regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the second battalion of the 52nd; which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on the advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier General Acland's brigade, in its advance to its position on the heights on the left; and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

"At length, after a most desperate contes', the enemy was driven back in confusion from the attack, with the loss of several pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by a detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers that this detachment suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

"Nearly at the same time, the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 70th, and 71st Regiments, and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82nd, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line, by the 91th Regiment, and by Brigadier General Crawfurd's brigade and the Portuguese troops in two lines, advanced along the heights on the left. In the advance of Major General Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 97th Regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley, to the heights, when they halted, faced about, and fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke d'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat; and has lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer has been wounded (Brenier) and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken

Roliça and Vimiero gave glorious promises of the boundless gallantry of British soldiers, which future and greater fields confirmed. At the former, Lake died in the centre pass, at the head of his noble regiment (the 29th), Colonel Taylor (20th Light Dragoons) was shot through the heart, charging an overwhelming mass of French cavalry; and in humbler individuals the same enthusiastic gallantry was extensively displayed. The grenadier piper of the 71st, when brought to the ground with a broken leg, seated himself on a knapsack, and played the regiment into action. "I can na gang wi' ye, lads," exclaimed the gallant Highlander, "but de'il tak my saul, if ye shall want music!"

Like the victory at Roliça, that of Vimiero was robbed of its glorious results by the arrival of another imbecile commander—Sir Hew Dalrymple. Instead of pushing success, already gallantly obtained, to a glorious termination, and obliging the French army to submit to an unconditional surrender, Sir Hew and Sir Harry—"both slang names," as Cobbett said—entered into negotiations, which concluded in the Convention of Cintra.

RETURN TO ENGLAND.

On the completion of this infamous treaty—of which the victor of Roliça and Vimiero heartily disapproved—Sir Arthur threw up his command, and returned to England.

In the military history of Britain, the next epoch that followed was Sir John Moore's invasion of Spain, and subsequent retreat upon Corunna. The results of this ill advised operation unfortunate as it was, from its commencement to its close—had well nigh proved fatal to the liberties of the Peninsula, by extinguishing the martial spirit of England. Still, to keep the battle at a distance, appeared the best policy of the British Cabinet, while the folly of employing old school commanders was made manifest by the Court of Inquiry, to whose consideration the Convention of Cintra had been referred. After its conclusion, Sir Arthur Wellesley received the thanks of both houses for his conduct at Vimiero, and re assumed his duties as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

After Sir John Moore had crossed the frontier on his disastrous expedition, the command in Portugal devolved upon Sir John Cradock. When the evacuation had been actually decided upon, the unexpected rupture between Austria and France induced the English Ministry to reconsider the policy of withdrawing the army. Sir Arthur Wellesley was privately consulted by Lord Castlereagh; and an able memorandum he returned on the defence of Portugal, confirmed the wavering opinions of the English Ministry, and led to the adoption of that policy, which restored freedom to the Continent, and sealed the ruin of Napoleon.

The grand principle in Sir Arthur's *projet* was to raise the Portuguese military establishment to 30,000 regular troops and 40,000 militia; that this army should be assisted with money and *matériel*, and commanded exclusively by British officers. The obstacle to the plan was supposed to lie in the pride or jealousy of the Portuguese; but, fortunately for Europe, on this occasion the good sense of the Government prevailed, and overtures were made to Great Britain, which, on her part, were liberally accepted. By these arrangements the Portuguese army was taken in o English pay, placed under English officers, organised, and, on the same system, subjected to the same regulations, and in every respect made, for the time being, an integral portion of the British army. The chief command of the Portuguese army was of course to be vested in a British officer. Sir Arthur Wellesley declined it, and General Beresford eventually was appointed to a trust, which through out the subsequent campaigns, he executed with admirable good sense and admitted talent.

SECOND APPEARANCE AND COMMAND IN THE PENINSULA.

While Cradock was reinforced from England, and Beresford was actively engaged in organising the native army, Sir Arthur Wellesley was nominated Commander-in-Chief, and, with increased powers, he was, at this eventful crisis, despatched to the Peninsula. Having resigned his secretaryship in Ireland, and vacated his seat in Parliament, Sir Arthur embarked on board the *Surveillante* with his staff, left Portsmouth on the 16th of April, and, after a dangerous but quick passage, anchored in the Tagus, on the 22nd.

After an enthusiastic reception at Lisbon, Sir Arthur instantly applied himself to prepare the army for active operations; and having ascertained that the armies of Soult and Victor were too widely separated to permit of any unity of operations, Sir Arthur Wellesley decided on attacking the Duke of Dalmatia without delay; and, if successful in the north, to return rapidly to the Tagus, and, in conjunction with Cuesta's corps, fall subsequently upon Victor.

We must here remark, that full of interest as the minor operations which ended in the most glorious results of the Peninsular campaigns occasionally proved, of necessity, we must pass them over for want of space, and confine ourselves to the more star ling scenes of the mighty drama then enacting. For the proceedings of the Spanish armies—the history of the reign of usurpation—the details of the Iron Duke's foreign and home diplomacy—a reference must be made to military annalists. Our object shall be confined to placing the proud events which marked the career of the Great Captain of the Age succinctly before the reader, and giving in rapid review the greater occurrences which rendered the name of Wellington immortal.

PASSAGE OF THE DOURO.

With the Allied Commander, to plan and execute were synonymous. The army was speedily in march towards the Douro, and the initial movements gave happy promise of success. Unchecked by any opposition the enemy offered to his advance, on the morning of the 19th, the Allies reached Villa Nova, and the whole were ready for action.

But no general, and he victorious, was more painfully situated than Sir Arthur Wellesley. A river, deep, rapid, and three hundred yards across, rolled its dank waters in his front; a bold and vigorous enemy lay beyond it; no means of transportation were provided, and on the instant passage of that formidable stream more than success depended: for not only the enemy might elude his attack, but an isolated corps was endangered.—"Soult might retire unmolested into Galicia if he pleased, or by attacking Beresford singly, overpower him by superior force, and enter Beira. Danger often stimulates bravery to startling, but successful, enterprises; and in this emergency, Wellesley decided on as bold an effort as modern warfare parallels—the crossing of the Douro."

From the heights, which concealed his own troops, Sir Arthur Wellesley commanded an uninterrupted view of the country for miles around—and the Vallonga road at once fixed his attention.

Dust rose in thick clouds—baggage could be seen occasionally—and the march of Soult's column was readily detected. Directly opposite, and on the heights of Serra, a building of great extent encircled by a wall which surrounded aconsiderable area, was discovered.

The Seminary was particularly strong. It had but one entrance, and that communicated with the Vallonga road, and was secured by an iron gate. Could this edifice be occupied, Wellesley might open a passage for his army but where were means to be obtained by which troops could be thrown across the stream, and the seizure of that building effected? A barrier, to all appearance impassable, was unfortunately interposed. When no hope presents itself the most ardent spirit will yield. Before Wellesley rolled the Douro, and "Alexander the Great might have turned from it without shame!"

There is an air of romance in the means by which this singular difficulty was surmounted. Colonel Waters had been despatched, on what appeared a forlorn hope, of finding some means of transport. Fortune unexpectedly befriended him: a barber of Oporto had eluded the vigilance of Soult's patrols, and paddled his skiff across the river. Him the Colonel found in company with the Prior of Amarante; and the latter, having volunteered his services, the barber consented to assist, and with these unmilitary associates Waters crossed the stream, and in half an hour returned, unperceived, with several large barges.

The passage of the Douro, a fit pendent to the daring of Wellesley, at Assaye, is thus detailed in an extract from the victor's despatch —

"The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Seuva Convent, at Villa Nova; and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

"The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieutenant-General Paget, on the opposite side of the river. They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained till supported successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major General Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion of detachments belonging to Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade.

"Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major General Hill.

"Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression; and, at last, Major-General Murray having appeared on the enemy's left flank, on his march from Avintas, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the ferry between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon their right with the Brigade of Guards and the 29th regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amarante leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.

From the Douro, which had witnessed his opening success, Wellesley advanced towards the Tagus, intending to co-operate with Cuesta's army, which occupied the banks of that river. The object was a united attack on Victor. Unfortunately, however, no unanimity in views or objects existed between the British and Spanish Commanders. "Whilst Cuesta desired, above all things, that the armies of the two nations should be united—that they should fight side by side, and follow up to the utmost any advantage which they might obtain, Sir Arthur Wellesley was guided by other motives, and restricted his designs to a narrower, but a much safer and surer field."

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

After Cuesta's obstinacy had nearly proved fatal to the Allied army, on Joseph Buonaparte's advance, Wellesley took a position to receive battle at Talavera.

The town stands on the northern bank of the Tagus, the houses reaching down to the water's edge. The Allied armies were drawn up in line—the British on the left, extending from the town nearly to the Sierra de Gata, its extreme flank occupying a bold height near Alatuza de Segusella, having in its front a difficult ravine, and on its flank a deep valley—while to the Spaniards the right was assigned. Their battalions were stationed among olive groves, with walls and fences interspersed, and an embankment, running along the road, that formed an excellent breast-work, and rendered their position nearly unassailable. It was necessary to secure the point of junction, where the British right touched Cuesta's left; and, to effect this, ten guns were placed in battery on the summit of a bold knoll, with an English division to protect them, and a strong cavalry corps in reserve.

Talavera was rather a succession of sanguinary combats than what is termed a general action. The divisions of Lapisse and Ruffin crossed the Alberche, and advanced so rapidly on the Casa de Salinas, that the English General, who was at the moment in the house, had scarcely time allowed to enable him to mount and ride off. Victor, animated by the success of his first operation, followed Donkin with Villate's division, and the whole of his light cavalry and guns—while the Fourth Corps and French Reserve, which were directed against the right, sent their cavalry forward, to induce the Spaniards to unmask their line of battle.

On the advance of the French cavalry, after delivering a general volley, upwards of 10,000 of the Spaniards broke, and ran off the field. "The panic spread, and the French would fain have charged; but Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was at hand, immediately flanked the main road with some English squadrons. The ditches on the other side rendered the country impracticable, and the fire of musketry being renewed by those Spaniards who remained, the enemy lost some men, and, finally, retreated in disorder."

A night attack was made against the ridge upon the left, which Victor considered the key of the English position—and the sudden assault of superior numbers was at first successful, the British left was turned, and the height crowned by the enemy. General Hill, who had advanced to Donkin's assistance with the 48th Regiment, mistook the French for British stragglers, and rode hastily into their ranks. His brigade-major was shot dead, and his own horse seized by a grenadier: but the general shook him off, galloped down the hill, placed himself at the head of the 29th, led that regiment up the heights, and gallantly re tored the battle.

It was at this time so dark, that the blaze of musketry alone displayed the forms of the assailants. The leading company of the 29th poured in a volley when close to the bayonets of the enemy—and the glorious cheer of the British infantry accompanied the charge which succeeded. The rest of the regiment arrived in quick succession, and forming on the summit in close column, speedily drove everything before it. The enemy was pursued down the hill, abandoning the level ground on its top, thickly strewed with dead bodies or wounded men. No second attempt was for some time made to carry this most important point, and the 29th remained in possession of the ground, lying on their arms in the midst of fallen enemies

Soon after day-break the battle was renewed—Two heavy columns of chosen troops, the grenadiers of Lapisse's division, were formed in front of the height in question. "The formation was marked by a furious cannonade, under cover of which the columns pressed forward; and desperate and numerous were the efforts which they made to render themselves masters of the summit; but nothing could exceed the gallantry and steadiness of the brave men who opposed them. The brigades of General Tilson and R. Stewart were here, they permitted the enemy again and again to arrive within a few paces of the ridge, and then drove them back in admirable style with the bayonet, till, disheartened by so many repulses, they at last retreated altogether, leaving the ground covered with their dead.

"The fighting, which had continued without intermission from day-light, had produced an enormous loss of life; and, at nine o'clock, by a sort of tacit consent, each party ceased hostilities. The day was oppressively hot, a small stream flowed through the centre of the battle ground, and the soldiers of both armies hurried to the rivulet to obtain water. The men approached each other fearlessly, threw down their caps and muskets, chatted to each other like old acquaintances, and exchanged their canteens and wine-flasks. All asperity of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would have appeared more like an allied force, than men hot from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to recommence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for the time existed; the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded, who lay intermixed upon the hard-contested field; and, to the honour of both be it told, that each endeavoured to extricate the common sufferers, and remove their unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction. Suddenly the bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms; many of the rival soldiery shook hands, and parted with expressions of mutual esteem, and, in ten minutes afterwards, they were again at the bayonet's point."

The assault upon the British centre, by Sebastiani's corps, renewed the battle, and added another to the French repulses. "The English regiments, pushing the French skirmishers aside, met the advancing column with loud shouts, and, breaking in on their front, and lapping their flanks with fire, gave them no respite, and pushed them back with a terrible carnage." Ten guns were taken; but, as General Campbell prudently forbore pursuit, the French rallied on their supports, and made a show of attacking again. Vain attempt! The British artillery and musketry played furiously upon the masses, and, a Spanish regiment of cavalry charging on their flank at the same time, the whole retired in disorder, and the victory was secured in that quarter.

Such incident added to the horrors of a battle-field. From the heat of the weather, the fallen leaves were parched like tinder, and the grass was rank and dry. Near the end of the engagement, both were ignited by the blaze of some cartridge papers, and the whole surface of the ground was presently covered with a sheet of fire. Those of the disabled who lay on the outskirts of the field, managed to crawl away, or were carried off by their more fortunate companions, who had escape l unhurt; but, unhappily, many gallant sufferers, with "mediciable wounds," perished in the flames, before it was possible to extricate them."

The most gallant and unsuccessful occurrence of the day, was a movement made by Anson's brigade; and, in attempting to charge French infantry formed behind a hidden ravine, the 23rd Light Dragoons were almost annihilated.

With a furious assault on the English Guards, the French efforts at Talavera ended—they came on with imposing steadiness, and they were bloodily repulsed.

At six o'clock the battle terminated. The French, covered by a tremendous fire of artillery, retired to their own position, leaving seventeen guns in the possession of the victors. The marvel is, that any trophy could be won. The English, worn out by fatigue, and literally starving, with now scarcely 14,000 men embattled, were incapable of further exertion; while their useless allies, though fresh and unharmaged, dared not to be employed, as they were not even to be trusted when behind banks and breastworks, and were utterly unequal to attempt the simplest evolutions.

The losses at Talavera were enormous. The British casualties amounted to 5423; the French to 7389. This amount is taken from the returns of Jourdan and Lamele; but it is generally asserted and believed that the French had 10,000 *hors de combat*.

The junction of the light troops, which had been despatched from England to reinforce the army in Spain, was effected under circumstances so highly distinctive of the chivalrous regiments which composed it, that we cannot pass it over. By an unparalleled exertion, the Light Brigade, consisting of the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th (Rifles), arrived on the 27th upon the battle-ground, and immediately took outpost duty. The regiments, after a march of twenty miles, were bivouacked for the night, when intelligence reached their commanding officer that Sir Arthur Wellesley was on the eve of a battle. After a short halt, the brigade got under arms, with a fixed determination to share the glory of the coming field. As they advanced, Spanish fugitives, hurrying off in crowds, informed them that the struggle was already ended, that the English army was totally defeated, and Sir Arthur Wellesley killed. "Indignant at this shameful scene, the troops hastened rather than slackened the impetuosity of their pace; and, leaving only seventeen stragglers behind, in twenty-six hours they accomplished a march of sixty-two English miles. To estimate this extraordinary effort made by these splendid regiments, it should be recollected that it was executed in heavy marching order, over a country where water was scarce, and under a burning sun. As a march, none on military record has exceeded it."

Whatever good consequences might have arisen from the victory of Talavera were speedily neutralised by the infamous conduct of the Spanish authorities. Starvation actually reigned in the British cantonments; sickness ensued; and the troops became so enfeebled that they could scarcely accomplish an ordinary march. To prevent his camp from becoming a mighty hospital, it must be instantly moved from the insalubrious neighbourhood of the Guadiana; and, in five marches, the army fell back upon the Portuguese frontier, and Badajoz was made head-quarters.

We have described Lord Wellington's habits when in the field, and we will follow him now into a period of inaction, but not of repose to him.

The duties of his bureau were manifold and laborious; and the few hours he could snatch from the confinement an extensive correspondence required were devoted to field sports, or consumed in visiting his hospitals. Early in October, he set out for Lisbon; and the object of that journey engrossed the undivided attention of the army. The general belief was, that its final departure from the Peninsula was an event not distant; and, indeed, all circumstances tended to strengthen this opinion. The melancholy state to which sickness had reduced the English battalions; the proven worthlessness of their Spanish allies, the astounding success which had attended the arms of Napoleon, and placed the ascendancy of France upon a pinnacle of strength it had never reached before, while his union with "a daughter of the Cæsars" to all appearance had established its solidity; all these things denoted that the abandonment of Portugal was an inevitable event, and that an army, brave and successful in every previous trial, must of necessity yield to a power no longer to be opposed, and decline farther contest with a nation "emerged victorious from eighteen years of warfare."

THE LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS.

But these conjectures were erroneous. To hold the country, and not

WATERLOO.—"UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"

abandon it, was the object of his visit to the capital of Portugal; to plan the lines of Torres Vedras had been the object of his journey; and the ability that designed these extensive defences was only equalled by the promptness with which they were executed. If the architect of St. Paul's trusted for immortality to his works, Wellington might have safely rested a soldier's fame on his.

The line taken up by Lord Wellington to defend the Portuguese frontier formed the segment of a circle, of which the convex part was opposed to the quarter from whence the invasion was expected. Guards, Celerico Pinhel, and the west bank of the Coa, were its four main points; the Coa, with its tributary streams, flowing in front of the line along the greater part of its extent.

Ney had already invested Rodrigo, when Massena, on the 24th of June, took command of the grand army of Portugal. On the 25th, the French commenced breaching; and on the 11th of July, when the counterscarp was blown in, and the columns of assault were forming to carry a breach, over which carriages might have driven safely, the old Governor, Herasti, hoisted the white flag, and surrendered a fortress he had so admirably defended.

The fall of Rodrigo was followed by the action on the Coa, between the Light Division, under Craufurd, and a strong corps commanded by Soult. It was an affair most injudiciously brought on, as no results could justify the risk to which the division was unnecessarily exposed—and a more brilliant affair was never more idly nor unprofitably hazarded.

The siege of Almeida followed; and accident reduced a place in twenty-four hours which should have held out as many days. An unlucky shell exploded the grand magazine, destroyed the whole town, and made a breach in the place; blew all the guns, excepting three, into the ditch; destroyed the ammunition, excepting ten or twelve barrels of powder; and killed or wounded the greater part of the artillerymen.

The crisis of the campaign came on; Massena moved forward on Vesen, and Wellington retired by the left bank of the Mondego. Leaving Craufurd's division and the cavalry on the Crez, at Martagoa, the English General retired behind the Alva. Massena's intention to move direct on Lisbon was now apparent; and Wellington fell back, and took a position at Busaco.

BATTLES OF BUSACO AND BAROSSA.

On the 27th of September, Massena assailed the position of the Allied General. The French attack was made in five columns, and on two distinct points, about a league apart from each other. Regnier, with two columns, mounted the mill at Antonio de Cantara; and Ney, with three, in front of the Convent of Busaco. "Regnier had less difficulties to overcome, as the face of the Sierra by which he advanced was more practicable; and, favoured by the mist, his skirmishers were mingled with the light troops of the third division almost as soon as the pickets had discovered that the enemy were in motion. The Allies resisted vigorously, and the British artillery swept the face of the Sierra with a destructive storm of grape; but the French pressed forward, forced the right of the division back, threw a Portuguese regiment into disorder, and gained the crest of the ridge between Picton's and Leith's divisions. The enemy instantly endeavoured to secure the height they had won with their advanced battalions, and, with the remainder of the corps, pressed rapidly along the ridge of the hill. But in front, volleys of musketry checked them; their flank was torn by the fire of the British guns; while the 45th and 88th came forward with the bayonet, and, charging furiously, drove all before them, and forced the shattered column down the hill, 'the dead and dying strewing the way, even to the bottom of the valley.'"

The attempts on every part of the position were equally desperate, and equally unsuccessful. Scarcely a gleam of momentary promise had attended the efforts of the French—and the obstinacy with which they were continued, only added to the slaughter of the assailants. The losses were, consequently, disproportionate: while that of the Allies did not amount to 1300 *hors de combat*, the French casualties, on a moderate estimate, exceeded 5000.

The roar of battle ended; and, beyond now and then a dropping shot, Busaco was undisturbed, and nothing indicated the recent conflict but the melancholy tokens which mark "a foughten field." In front of the Light Division, the hill was thickly covered with the dead and dying; and permission was granted by Craufurd for the French to remove their wounded. That interval, honourable to the humanity of civilised warfare, was charitably employed on both sides; and French and English intermingled with perfect confidence and good humour, each seeking and taking off their wounded men, and occasionally offering a mutual assistance.

The victory of Busaco was never for a moment doubtful. All had been ably conceived—all was happily executed and, in the words of a staff offi-

WATERLOO.—"THE OLD GUARD NEVER SURRENDERS."

cer, "there was something exhilarating to a degree in the whole day of Busaco. As it advanced, a bright sun shone on the armies; no event had occurred to counteract the full tide of success attending the defensive warfare adopted by L.. Wellington; strength of position, with great firmness of purpose, had enabled the allies to repel very serious attacks with comparatively trifling loss; and the glacis of the mountain-barrier on which they stood was heaped with bodies of the enemy."

An immediate retreat upon the Lines of Lisbon succeeded; and there Wellington had justly calculated that, intact and unassailable, he should starve his opponent out. The result proved that his conclusion was correct. Massena, after lying six weeks in front of an impregnable position, was obliged to retire from before the Lines, and cross the Spanish frontier.

Two occurrences subsequently marked the progress of the campaign. The total defeat of Mendizabel's Spanish army under the walls of Badajoz, and Graham's superb action at Barosa—one of the noblest triumphs in Peninsular exploits.

Badajoz unfortunately fell; and to La Pena's villanous misconduct at Barosa, Jose de Imaz' treachery placed Spanish dependence below trust. With the last, the anecdote connected with his infamy is interesting, and we shall give it.

Rafael Menacho, a gallant old man, was Governor of Badajoz when Soult invested the city. In the personal direction of a sortie, to prevent the covered way from being crowned by the French, the brave Governor was killed by a cannon shot; and, unfortunately, a mercenary poltroon succeeded him. Never was a garrison more defensible. Of provisions and ammunition Imaz had an ample supply, and his garrison comprised 8500 effective men. The besiegers were sadly reduced by sickness and fatigue; the breach was impracticable, and the telegraph at Elvas informed him that Massena was in full retreat, and Wellington advancing to raise the siege—an assurance confirmed by a private letter, which a confidential messenger succeeded in delivering. "Imaz read the letter, and instantly surrendered; handing over, at the same moment, the intelligence thus obtained to the enemy."

"But national pride required that some honourable token of respect should be offered by the enemy, as an attestation of his bravery; and Imaz demanded and obtained permission that his grenadiers should defile through the breach. Alas! that *fête* was more difficult than he had imagined. The fracture in the escape was found too small, and Imaz was obliged to enlarge the opening himself. Not a French soldier would assist; they all stood looking on in silent contempt, while, with Spanish stateliness and in all the pomp of full-blown ignominy, the Governor of Badajoz marched out 9000 men, in the presence of a besieging force which did not much exceed the number of his own garrison!"

The fall of Badajoz concluded Soult's brilliant operations, and he resumed the siege of Cadiz. In fifty six days, the French Marshal had taken more prisoners than exceeded the effective strength of his whole corps, when he marched from Seville to commence his operations. He had placed 10,000 more *hors de combat*, reduced four fortresses, and obtained the mastery of Estremadura. "Yet, great and daring and successful as his operations had been, the principal object of his expedition was frustrated; for Massena was in retreat, and Lord Wellington's admirable combinations had palsied the hand of the conqueror."

The details of Massena's beautiful retreat from Portugal would be too tedious for a hurried memoir of his able opponent. Never did French generals exhibit greater daring and ability—and never did a pursuing commander test it more severely. The splendid affair at Sabugal wound up these gallant passages of arms; and also established what in military history had been held heretical before, namely—that infantry in line could withstand and repel the *colonne serre*, which won half the battles of the Revolution.

"We have given," says Lord Wellington, "the French a handsome dressing, and I think they will not say again that we are not a manœuvring army. We may not manœuvre so beautifully as they do, but I do not desire better sport than to meet one of their columns *en masse* with our lines. The poor 2nd corps, received a terrible beating from the 43rd and 52nd on the 3rd."

The severe repulse at Sabugal cost the French upwards of 1200 men. Regnier retreated on Rendo. On the 4th, Massena retired on Ciudad Rodrigo; and on the 5th, his rear-guard crossed the Spanish frontier, leaving Portugal without an invader.

The losses which Massena sustained in his unfortunate campaign may be faithfully collected from official data. When he entered Portugal, his army mustered 65,000 effective men; Drouet joined him, at Santarem, with 12,000; and, during his retreat, 9,000 troops of all arms reinforced him. Belmas, in the *Journal des Sieges*, says, that on re-entering Spain he could but muster 35,000 effectives, 2,000 cavalry only were in serviceable condition, and his artillery was reduced to 12 guns.

A rash, but most gallant encounter at Campo Mayor, was followed by a very brilliant cavalry affair at Usagre. Wellington determined to invest Badajoz; while Massena, to protect that fortress and relieve Almeida, advanced with an army, re-organised and reinforced, from Salamanca.

Wellington's effective strength was only 32,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 42 guns; while Massena mustered 45,000 men, of whom 5,000 were splendid horsemen. Disproportioned as the strength of the respective armies was, the Allied General determined to risk a battle, rather than allow Almeida to be relieved, and with this intention took up ground on a table land between the Duas Casas and the Turones.

FUENTES D'ONORO.

The centre of the Allied position was in front of Alameda, the left flank

[illegible] AT HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS [illegible]

resting on Fort Conception, and the right in the village of Fuentes d'Onoro; and it had this advantage, that "the French General could not, with any prudence, venture to march, by his own right, against Almeida, lest the Allies, crossing the ravine at the villages of Alameda and Fuentes d'Onoro, should fall on his flank, and drive him into the Agueda. Hence, to cover the blockade, which was maintained by Pack's Portuguese, and an English regiment, it was sufficient to leave the 6th Division near Fort Conception, and the 6th Division opposite Alameda. The 1st and 3rd were then concentrated on a gentle rise, about a cannon-shot behind Fuentes d'Onoro, where the steppe of land which the army occupied turned back, and ended on the Turon, becoming rocky and difficult as it approached the river."

On the 2nd of May, the French army moved from Badajoz, and crossed the Azava, while the Light Division, leisurely retiring, crossed the Dos Casas, and occupied Fuentes d'Onoro.

This lovely village had been alternately possessed by the Allies and the enemy; and, by a very singular good fortune, it had hitherto been respected by both. "It stands in a valley, on the left bank of the Dos Casas with rising grounds on either side. The road to Cuidad Rodrigo passes through the hamlet, and a morass extends on that side, until it is bounded by a thick wood; while, on the other, the ground undulates considerably, and the surface is rocky and uneven. There were many stone inclosures in Fuentes, which would yield good protection to the infantry that might be engaged in its defence; and the heights behind afforded a rallying point for troops, if forced from the lower village, and also a means of feeding them with reinforcements from the divisions posted in their rear. The upper part of the village stands upon the edge of the ravine, which rises boldly from the channel of the Dos Casas, and the old chapel and a few houses which crowned the height, were, from a situation of difficult approach, particularly defensible."

In giving a summary of the battle which ensued, it is necessary to remark, that in every arm Wellington was weaker than his assailant—in cavalry he was frightfully inferior; and, although the outline of the position was good, still it was most dangerous, as, had occasion required the Allied army to fall back, the narrow bridge at Castello Bom, was the only passage across the Coa by which artillery could be retired.

The assault on Fuentes d'Onoro was furiously made, and it was as fiercely repelled. Oppressed by a heavy cannonade, the lower village was gradually abandoned to the enemy, but the chapel and craggy eminence above it were desperately maintained. Loison redoubled his efforts; Wellington reinforced his hard-pressed battalions; and when night fell, the lower houses of Fuentes remained in possession of the French, and the upper village was occupied by British regiments.

Massena, on the 4th, determined to carry the opposite flank of the position, drove the Guerilla cavalry over the Turon, stormed the village of Poco Velho, and established his cavalry on the grand plateau of the position. In their weak state the British horsemen offered a most gallant, but unavailing, resistance, and, overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to fall back upon the infantry for protection. This appeared the crisis of the day—the certain opening to victory—and the mass of French cavalry instantly pressed forward.

With other troops a bloody defeat must have ensued; but at this fearful moment their own gallantry and discipline saved the British soldiers. Although surprised by the sudden rush of the Cuirassiers, the Chasseurs Britanniques threw themselves behind a broken fence, and maintained a rolling fire that fell upon the assailants with murderous effect, and checked the onward career of the enemy. At one place, however, the fury of the fight seemed for a time to centre. "A great commotion was observed amongst the French squadrons; men and officers closed in confusion towards one point, where a thick dust was rising, and where loud cries, the sparkling of sword blades, and flashes of pistols indicated some extraordinary occurrence. Suddenly the multitude was violently agitated, an English shout arose, the mass was rent asunder, and Norman Ramsay burst forth at the head of his battery, his horses breathing fire, and stretching like greyhounds along the plain, his guns bounding like things of no weight, and the mounted gunners in close and compact order protecting the rear."

Never was the fortune of a field more critically circumstanced. The Allied right was turned, the divisions separated, and a fresh formation indispensable. It was an operation which only a master of the art of war would venture to adopt, and British soldiers have nerve to execute. To retire troops across a level plain, the outer flank having a surface of four miles to traverse, surrounded by heavy masses of French cavalry, flushed with the full assurance of approaching victory, and waiting one false movement to fall on, was certainly a daring resolution.

Slowly, and in perfect order, the squares of the 1st, 7th, and light divisions retired for many miles, "flanked on either side by the terrible Cuirassiers of Montorun, flushed with the recent glories of Wazram, and pressed in rear, by the columns and batteries of Ney's corps, which had broken the Russian army at Friedland. In vain their thundering squadrons swept round these serried bands, and the light of the British bayonets was, for a time, lost in the blaze of the French cuirasses; from every throng the unbroken squares still emerged, pursuing their steady way amidst a terrific fire, and the 7th division successfully accomplished its long semi-circular sweeps, crossed the Turon, and took up its ground between that stream and the Coa; the centre of the army soon gained the ridge of heights for which it was destined; while the left, with invincible firmness, still made good the crags and the Chapel of Fuentes d'Onoro." When the whole had taken up their ground, Massena recalled from the prospect of attacking such an enemy, as he had now combatted, posted as they were in dense masses on a ridge not two miles in length, and covered on either flank by a steep ravine; and confining himself to a cannonade along its front, redoubled his efforts on the left, where he sent the whole division of Count D'Erlon against the village of Fuentes d'Onoro.

The contests for possession of this disputed hamlet were sustained, repeated, and most sanguinary. The French artillery poured an incessant shower of shot and shells upon the devoted village; and, under the crushing fire of their guns, the enemy's battalions advanced only to be repelled. At last, determined to carry the place, Count D'Erlon ordered a final effort to be made. "Preceded by a cloud of Voltigeurs, a heavy column advanced up a street heaped with 'the dying and the dead;' and, unchecked by a well-directed fusilade, the enemy crowned the chapel ridge, and announced, with loud cheers, that Fuentes was at last their own. This triumph was a short one. Colonel Mackinnon directed the British battalions to advance, and gallantly that order was obeyed. Supported by the 71st and 79th, Colonel Wallace led his own regiment on, and his brief address—'Let them, Highty-Eighth' was answered with the soul stirring huzza with which an Irish regiment rushes to the onset. The Imperial Guard waited and received the charge; bayonet crossed bayonet, and the combatants fought hand to hand. But it was the struggle of a moment, and the best soldiers of France gave way before the Connaught Rangers. In the awful shock, many were impaled and lifted fairly from the ground; while broken, trodden down, and slaughtered, the routed enemy were forced in wild disorder by the Irish and Highland soldiers through the same street by which, in all the confidence of approaching victory, they had so recently and gallantly advanced."

The losses sustained on both sides were severe. The allied returns placed theirs at 1800, *hors de combat*, and, undoubtedly, the French casualties more than doubled that amount.

Of Wellington's generalship at Fuentes, it will be only necessary to say that it was a fine display of military genius, united to the daring which iron nerve only could resort to. Massena's was a tissue of mistakes. "He wasted his strength upon the village of Fuentes d'Onoro; and with the key of the position in his possession, he allowed this advantage to remain profitless, when, through Poza Velho he could have poured his whole force upon the plateau, and overwhelmed the British right wing by mere numbers. To indirect cause his failure has been ascribed. He had been superseded by Marmont; and, no unusual circumstance, his Generals of Division were quarrelling among themselves. The Imperial Guard did not charge at his order. Junot did not second him cordially; Loison neglected his instructions. Drouet sought to spare his own divisions in the fight; and Reguier remained perfectly inactive. Thus, the machinery of battle, being shaken, would not work. Whatever the cause might be, the movements of the French Marshal throughout the 5th, were marked by irregularity and delay; and his attacks upon opposite flanks, which, to ensure success, should have been simultaneous, were made with a considerable interval between them. In short, Massena's genius seemed asleep, and none could have imagined that the victor of Aspern, was he who failed so signally at Fuentes d'Onoro."

On the evening of his unsuccessful attack on Fuentes, Massena withdrew the 6th corps from before the village, and both armies bivouacked where they stood in action. On the 7th, he continued in front of the army he had assailed in vain, and, on the 8th, he retired by the road leading to Rodrigo.

With that unblushing assurance, however, for which the French Marshals had been remarkable, defeat was tortured into conquest, and Massena did not hesitate to call Fuentes D'Onoro a victory. But the falsity was self-apparent the avowed object for which the battle had been fought was unattained—he failed in succouring the beleaguered city, and Almeida was left to its fate. At this period an untoward event occurred. Brennier, the Governor of Almeida, succeeded in destroying the works of the fortress, and carrying off his garrison.

SIEGE OF BADAJOZ.

Early in May, Badajoz was invested by Marshal Beresford, Wellington having gone to Elvas. The siege was interrupted by Soult, and the sanguinary battle of Albuera resulted. That was the bloodiest transaction in Peninsular history—commencing at nine o'clock it closed at two—and of 6500 British soldiers on the battle ground 4407 were placed *hors de combat!*

Almost all the field officers were killed or wounded. Houghton died cheering his men on; and Myers and Duckworth, at the heads of their respective regiments. Stewart, Cole, Inglis, Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkeshaw, were wounded. Few regiments could muster, in the evening, a third of the number with which they went into action; and the loss sustained by the 57th—known afterwards by the *undying* name of the "die-hards"—stands without a parallel. Its strength, when led into fire, was about five hundred and seventy bayonets; and its casualties, at two o'clock, were twenty-three officers, and above four hundred rank and file.

On Soult's retreat the siege of Badajoz was resumed. On the 3rd of June the allied batteries commenced breaching. On the 6th San Christoval was assaulted without success. On the 9th a second trial failed, and, on the 10th, the siege was raised.

On the French advance the allies crossed the Guadiana on the 17th, and, on the 19th, the French convoys reached Badajoz in safety, and the fortress was abundantly relieved. Wellington took a position on the Caya: a battle was expected; but, after a month's delay in Estremadura, the French Marshals separated, Marmont marching northward, and Soult retiring on Seville.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.

The recession of the French armies produced an immediate change in the position of the allies; and Lord Wellington, leaving Hill in the Alentejo in observation of Girard, changed his head quarters from the Quinta de St. Joaõ to Portalegre, and, subsequently, to Fuents Guinaldo. The occupation of the line of St. Coa was highly desirable: it placed the posts and villages in the more immediate vicinity of Cuidad Rodrigo in the possession of the allied commanders, and thus cut off all casual supplies from a fortress already straitened by the Guerillas of Julian Sanches, and separated from its covering army by a space of fifty miles. In fact, Rodrigo was the object a which Lord Wellington had secretly aimed, and measures had been taken to get up a powerful siege train from Lisbon, and forward all necessary arrangements for the immediate reduction of a fortress, which he justly considered, in a military point of view, to be invaluable.

Unable to besiege, Wellington closely blockaded the fortress; and his presence on the Coa paralysed the operations of the French Marshals, who were deterred from undertaking any distant operations by the threatening attitude the allied General had assumed. The introduction of a convoy and supplies was necessary to enable the place to hold out; and to escort it, a grand union of the corps of Marmont, Souham, and Dorsenne, was decided on.

This junction of the French corps produced a magnificent army. Their total strength was over sixty thousand men, of which the cavalry might be reckoned at nearly seven thousand, and the artillery comprised one hundred and ten guns. A finer army, for its numbers, was never ranged beneath the Eagles of Napoleon; for all the reinforcements were veteran soldiers, and of these, a large proportion had been detached from the Imperial Guard.

Aware of the intentions, but not well informed as to the amount of force the French Marshal was bringing against him, Lord Wellington concentrated his divisions to prevent it, and the subsequent operations produced the affairs of El Bodon and Aldea da Ponte, on the 25th and 27th of September. After retiring the third division from the former, one of the finest and boldest operations on military record, Wellington, to save his light division, ventured and achieved a more daring exploit, than that when he crossed the Katua, at Assaye, by boldly taking a position in front of Marmont with 13,000 infantry and 2500 horsemen on the heights of Fuente Guinaldo.

For the un-professional reader to understand the amount of nerve such a determination would require, he must keep in recollection that Marmont had 50,000 men in hand, and that the allied divisions were widely separated. The left wing of the army was ten miles from Guinaldo, at Nava d'Aver, the 5th division, twelve miles off at Payo, and the light troops, still a league more distant, at Cespidosa.

"Early in the morning, a singular and formidable spectacle was presented to the isolated divisions resting on the crest of El Guinaldo. The French cavalry which had bivouacked in the woods, after escorting, rather than assailing, the third division on its retreat, appeared first in compact array, as if waiting for the signal to push on. By-and-by, nine battalions of infantry, attended by a proportionate quantity of artillery, made their appearance, and formed into columns, lines, echelons, and squares. Towards noon, twelve battalions of the Imperial Guard came upon the ground in one solid mass; and as each soldier was decked out with feathers and shoulder-knots of a bloody hue, their appearance was certainly imposing in no ordinary degree. The solid column, however, soon deployed into columns of battalions—a movement which was executed with a degree of quickness and accuracy quite admirable; and then, after having performed several other evolutions with equal precision, the guards piled their arms, and prepared to bivouac. Next came another division of infantry in rear of the guards, and then a fresh column of cavalry, till it was computed that the enemy had collected on this single point, a force of not less than 25,000 men. Nor did the muster cease to go on, as long as daylight lasted. To the very latest moment, we could observe men, horses, guns, carriages, tumbrils, and ammunition waggons, flocking into the encampment; as if it were the design of the French General to bring his whole disposable force to bear against the position of Fuente Guinaldo." We have been particular in noticing the position in which Lord Wellington was placed, as it is characteristic of the impassive determination which evinced on many trying occasions, obtained for the conqueror of Napoleon, the title of "the Iron Duke."

While Marmont was amusing himself with this singular review, Lord Wellington looked on with the calmness of an ordinary spectator. Scarcely a third of the Allied army was within his reach, and 50,000 troops, some of them hitherto unconquered, with 110 pieces of artillery, manœuvring barely out of cannon range. "It was at this moment that a Spanish General, remarkable for his zeal and gallantry, and a great favourite of Wellington's, observed to him—'Why it is enough to put any man in a fever.' 'I have done, according to the very best of my judgment, all that can be done,' said Wellington, 'therefore I care not either for the enemy in front, or for any thing which they may say at home.'"

The military talents of Lord Wellington had been duly appreciated by the French; and his bold stand at Guinaldo, and masterly retreat upon the Coa, elicited their warmest admiration. In the conduct of these critical operations, the Allied General was personally present, and frequently—and as his staff thought, imprudently—exposed himself to fire. On one occasion he narrowly escaped from being taken prisoner, having been deceived by the perplexing similarity of the dresses worn by the Allied and French light cavalry.

The vicinity of the Guadiana, where the cantonments of the Allies were taken up, proved fatally insalubrious, and in a short time 16,000 men were in hospital. Yet this dull season was not passed without occasional excitement. Julian Sanchez carried off the Governor of Rodrigo, and the whole of the cattle intended to supply the garrison; and the French Commissariat afforded thus a welcome supply in the Allied cantonments.

The surprise of Girard, at Arroyo de Molinos, was accomplished by Sir Rowland Hill, on the morning of the 28th of October. This was a very brilliant affair; and Wellington's report bore honourable testimony to the success of his able lieutenant.

"The ultimate consequences," he writes, "of these operations I need not point out to your lordship. Their immediate result is the capture of one general of cavalry (Brun), one colonel of cavalry (the Prince d'Aremberg), one lieutenant colonel (*Chêf D'Etat Major*), one aide-de-camp of General Girard, two lieutenant-colonels, one *commissaire de guerre*, thirty captains and inferior officers, and upwards of 100 men, already sent off under an escort to Portalegre; the whole of the enemy's artillery, baggage, and commissariat stores magazines of corn, which he had collected at Caceres and Merida, and the contribution of money which he had exacted from the former town, besides the total dispersion of General Girard's corps."

The defence of Tarifa, succeeded the surprise at Arroyo de Molinos, and in point of dashing gallantry these affairs might be contrasted. With an open breach, sixty feet wide, the besieged stood the assault. It was repulsed; and Laval, despairing of success, buried part of his siege artillery, abandoned the remainder, and retreated.

The siege of Cuidad Rodrigo immediately followed the gallant defence of Tarifa. On the 8th of January, the Light Division forded the river at La Caridad, and formed the investment; and the engineers' stores were brought across the Agueda by the bridge, and parked 800 yards from the fortress. At eight o'clock the same evening, the redoubt upon the upper Teson was carried by assault. On the 11th, the approaches were advanced, and batteries constructed. On the 14th, the garrison sallied, and damaged the works; and on the 19th, Wellington, finding that Marmont was concentrating to relieve the fortress, made a bold departure from the rules of science, and determined to storm the place without waiting to blow in the counterscarp.

The assault was intrusted to the 3rd and Light Divisions; and, as the Cathedral clock struck "seven," the attempt was made, and, after a fearful trial, it proved successful.

On learning that Rodrigo was besieged, Marmont had hastily concentrated the troops previously in cantonments; but, as the intelligence had only reached him on the 15th at Valladolid, it was the 25th before he was in a condition that would warrant him in disturbing the investment. At Salamanca, the French corps had united on the 25th, forming a grand army of 45,000 men, but they were still four marches from the fortress, which six days before had fallen. The junction of 5000 men, detached from Hill's corps, rendered Lord Wellington strong enough to abide a trial, if Marmont should move forward to the Agueda, on learning that Rodrigo had been carried; but the French Marshal retired again to Valladolid, his troops exhausted by forced marches, and himself unable to comprehend what ulterior objects his dangerous opponent might have in view.

Badajoz was Wellington's next object, and although limited in time and means, he determined to reduce it. Convoys had reached the city; but in shells and powder the fortress was indifferently supplied. Wellington was worse prepared to carry out a scientific siege, than Phillipon to withstand one. He had no mortars—his engineers were few and inexperienced—the weather was unfavourable—the equinox at hand—and the French armies uniting to relieve the place, but still he determined to attempt it.

Lord Wellington's plan of attack was originally confined to the storming of the bastions, and the carrying of the castle by escalade. The breach of La Trinadada was to be assaulted by the fourth division, under Major-General Colville, and that of Santa Maria, by the light, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard; while the third division were ordered to assail the Castle. The ravelin of San Rogue was also to be attempted by detachments of covering parties from the trenches; and to distract the attention of the garrison, a false alarm was to be made against the Pardalevas. The breach in the curtain induced Lord Wellington to enlarge his plan of attack, and, on the 6th, a memorandum was addressed to Major-General Colville to allot a portion of the advance of the fourth division, to storm the breach in the curtain between the bastions Santa Maria and La Trinidad. Further, the garrisons being hourly improving their defensive expedients, Lieutenant General Leith was directed to employ a brigade of the fifth division to escalade the bastion of St. Vincente, or the curtain and flank between it and the bridge over the Guadiana, and to be prepared to support this brigade with the remainder of his division.

Of that glorious assault we cannot even pretend to give a summary, but it is a singular circumstance, perhaps without a parallel in the history of sieges, that an army with a powerful artillery, after twenty days open trenches, and having formed three good practicable breaches in the body of a place, should, at the moment of giving the assault, employ two divisions on other points to escalade the defences which were entire, and that each of these escalades should be crowned with complete success, whilst their efforts against the breaches were attended with utter discomfiture.

From the day of the investment, by French returns, of 4742 men. About 1200 were rendered *hors de combat* during the siege, and 3500 were made prisoners. The five French battalions in Badajoz had no eagles; but the colours of the garrison, with those of the regiment of Hesse Darmstadt, were taken, and transmitted by Lord Wellington to the Prince Regent.

The loss of the victors was most severe; for, in the siege and storm, nearly 5000 men were killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 43rd, and Major O'Hare, of the 95th, died sword in hand in the breaches; and five generals, namely, Picton, Colville, Kempt, Walker, and Bowes, were wounded.

That the attacks upon the breaches should fail may be collected from a simple statement. "When the columns arrived before them in the morning, no enemy to oppose, and with daylight to direct their entrance, time was required to remove the numerous obstacles which presented themselves, before a descent into the town was possible. Veiled in darkness, and desperately defended, who could surmount those formidable barriers and live?"

When Lord Wellington resumed his operations, and chose the northern provinces for the scene, his first object was to sever the corps of Soult and Marmont, and interrupt their communications.

Below Arzobispo the bridges of the Tagus had been broken; and the passage of the river was maintained by means of pontoons and boats, thrown across the stream of Almarez by the French Marshals, after its noble bridge had been destroyed. A post of such importance had not been neglected; and on both banks of the river strong works had been erected for its defence. On the left bank, a well constructed tête-dupont was overlooked by Fort Napoleon, a redoubt, having an interior intrenchment, and loop holed tower, and with nine heavy guns, and a garrison of four hundred men.

Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Guadiana on the 12th of May, having misled the French Generals in his vicinity by movements which would infer a very different design to what he was bent on; and, by a most laborious march through mountains hitherto considered impassable for troops, reached Mirabete, and, after storming the forts, and blowing up the magazines—the guns were thrown into the Tagus—the palisades, barriers, stores of timber and of tools, the pontoons and their carriages, were consumed by fire, and the works utterly effaced and destroyed.

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

On the 19th of June, Lord Wellington crossed the Agueda, and, on the 16th, bivouacked on the banks of the Tormes, behind which the French had retired. On the 17th he entered Salamanca, and, while the 6th division besieged the forts erected by Marmont to command the city, the remainder of the allied army halted on the heights of San Christoval.

When the forts were severally pressed by the besiegers, Marmont, having reinforced his army, advanced to relieve the invested garrisons, and some skirmishing took place on the 21st and 22d. On the 27th the forts surrendered, and, failing in the object of his expedition, on the same night Marmont retreated

The enthusiastic welcome which Wellington received in Salamanca, did not prevent him from resuming active operations. Marmont was again in the field; and during the 19th and 20th, each army continued in each other's presence, and nothing could be more imposing, as a military spectacle, than the march, in parallel lines, of ninety thousand men, anxious mutually to fall on, and waiting for the first false movement as the signal of attack.

For three days, and on both sides, the manœuvring was perfect. Every hour was expected to witness the collision of the rival armies; both were burning for a battle; but neither would give a chance away. At two in

the afternoon Marmont made an attempt to outflank the allied right by extension of his left. It was a fatal movement, and "Wellington fixed it with the stroke of a thunder bolt."

Did space permit, we would detail at large the progress of a battle on which, as it has been justly remarked, Wellington might have safely rested his claim for immortality. The opening of the fight was interesting—the close was picturesque—and we shall give both.

"No conflict had been so long desired, and none more unexpectedly brought on. The baggage of the Allied army was moving towards the Rodrigo road; the commissariat had already retired; evening was coming fast; and still no note of preparation indicated that the storm of battle was about to burst. Marmont, fearing that his cautious opponent would avoid a contest by retreating, hurried his own dispositions to force a battle, and Bromley's division, with his light cavalry and fifty guns, was put in rapid march. The centre columns were denouching from the forest, and Lord Wellington's corresponding movement was to be Marmont's signal to fall on. Suddenly, the inactive masses, which hitherto had been resting on the English heights, assumed a threatening attitude. Was it a feint? A few minutes removed that doubt—the Allied brigades closed up rapidly on each other—and the third division, in four columns, rushed down the hill, and he who would have been the assailant was assailed."

When the day was irretrievably lost, Marmont's gallantry saved the French army from destruction. His flank was turned, for the third division was moving round his left, while his assailants, with increasing numbers, were pressing him hard in front; and, although the fire of the French artillery was rapid and well directed, it could not arrest the British advance, and the sixth division, with a brigade of the fourth, mounted the hill with fearless intrepidity. Darkness had fallen, but in a stream of fire the movements of the combatants could be traced. "On the side of the British a sheet of flame was seen, sometimes advancing with an even front, sometimes pricking forth in spear heads, now falling back in waving lines, and anon darting upwards in one vast pyramid, the apex of which often approached, yet never gained, the actual summit of the mountain; but the French musketry, rapid as lightning, sparkled along the brow of the height with unvarying fullness, and with what destructive effects the dark gaps and changing shapes of the adverse fire showed too plainly. Yet, when Pakenham had again turned the enemy's left, and Foy's division had glided into the forest, Marmont's task was completed, the effulgent crest of the ridge became black and silent, and the whole French army vanished, as it were, in the darkness."

The escape of the beaten divisions by the ford at Alba de Tormes—the gallant affair at La Serna—the passage of the Guadarama mountains—and the entrance of the Allies into Madrid, followed the victory of Salamanca. So far the success of Lord Wellington was triumphant—but the game of war is most uncertain. The Allied General advanced from the capital besieged Burgos—failed, through want of means to turn field to—and, after a splendid retreat, took his old position on the heights of San Christoval.

Both armies needed repose, and the losses on both sides were enormous. During the brief space of twelve days, 20,000 men were rendered *hors de combat*. By the returns the French had one field marshal and seven general officers, the allies one field marshal and four generals, killed and wounded. Three partial actions and a battle were fought the French marching two hundred miles, and the Allies one hundred and sixty. Of trophies, the French lost many; the Allies none.

BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

After measures had been employed successfully by Lord Wellington to produce a military reform, and render the Allies more efficient than before, in the April of 1813, he found himself in a condition to take the field, and open his last and most brilliant campaign. In a sweeping summary, the mutual operations, which ended in the total defeat of the armies of the south, the centre, and of Portugal, must be dismissed. The execution was in keeping with the design, and a finer military conception was never carried out.

Aware that the defences of the Douro had been strengthened, he determined to avoid the danger and delay which would be required in forcing them; and by a fine combination of the Anglo-Portuguese army with that of Galicia, he gained the northern bank of the river, taking in reverse the line of defensive posts on the Douro, and opening to attack the whole right flank of the French army, whose scattered corps were too loosely cantoned to admit of rapid concentration. Thus seventy thousand Portuguese and British, eight thousand Spaniards from Estremadura, and twelve thousand Galicians—that is to say, ninety thousand fighting men, would be suddenly placed on a new front, and, marching abreast against the surprised and separated masses of the enemy, would drive them refluent to the Pyrenees.

We pass over the skirmish at Aldea Lengua—the passage of the Esla and the Carrion—the affairs at Morales, Baniel, and San Millan, until the retreating armies of the intrusive King took a position in front of Vittoria. The ground was selected by Marshal Jourdan to receive battle on—it was strong generally, but its fault was that it was too extensive.

In numerical strength, the advantage was with Lord Wellington; in military composition, it remained with Joseph Buonaparte. Deducting the sixth division left at Medina del Pombar, the allies had 60,000 Anglo Portuguese, with 20,000 Spanish troops upon the field. Of this force 10,000 were cavalry; and the artillery had 90 pieces of cannon The French were inferior by 10,000; but in cavalry, they were stronger; and in artillery, superior by sixty pieces.

The passage of the Zadorra by its different bridges—the beautiful accuracy with which the movements were simultaneously executed—the sparkling of glittering masses in brilliant sunshine—the roar of cannon—the deafening fusilade—succeeded by the total *devout*—all afforded a *coup d'œil* never to be forgotten.

The results of this splendid victory, were the total disorganization of the united armies of France—the loss of its *materiel*, artillery, and baggage—the whole plunder and effects of camp and court alike—a Marshal's baton, and the colours of the 100th Regiment.

The general results of the operations consequent on the victory of Vittoria, a summary will best describe. In six weeks, and with scarcely 100,000 men, Lord Wellington marched six hundred miles, passed six great rivers, gained one decisive battle, invested two fortresses, and after driving 120,000 veteran troops from Spain, "stood on the summit of the Pyrenees a recognised conqueror."

BATTLES OF THE PYRENEES.—SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.—THE BIDASSOA.

Following up his success, Lord Wellington invested San Sebastian, and blockaded Pamplona. An attempt to storm the former fortress was repulsed, while the blockade of the latter eventually produced its surrender. Soult, who, after Joseph's defeat at Vittoria, had been sent from Germany to supersede him, now took the command of the French armies, as *Lieutenant de l'Empereur*; and, after addressing the beaten soldiery in singularly bad taste, and in language that proved fatally unprophetic, he hastened to relieve the beleaguered fortresses, and the result was, "the battles of the Pyrenees."

The summary of these splendid actions may be easily given. For nine days the armies had been in each other's presence, and in severe operations and desperate fighting, these days were unexampled. The allied casualties exceeded seven thousand men—and the French, doubling that number by some estimates, and trebling it according to others, might be taken at a mean, and safely set down at fifteen thousand. This was, in a military view, a serious calamity; but, in a moral one, it was still greater. The Spaniards had already gained a reputation for efficiency at Vittoria, and in the combats of the Pyrenees it was gallantly sustained The Portuguese had long since been accounted "worthy to stand side by side with a British regiment," and they vindicated that character most gloriously. With the English, a superiority over every other Continental army was established—for, assaulting or assailed, they had proved themselves unconquerable. Well might Wellington afterwards declare, that, "with the army which had crossed the Pyrenees, he could do anything, or go anywhere."

In return for the *baton* of Marshal Jourdan, that of England had been sent Lord Wellington by the Prince Regent; and immediately after his victories in the Pyrenees, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Blues. The fall of St. Sebastian, by assault, occurred on the 31st August; the Castle capitulated on the 10th of September. On the 7th of October the Bidassoa was passed; and on the 31st Pamplona surrendered.

NIVELLE.—ORTHEZ.

The next operation of Lord Wellington was to carry the fortified position of the Nivelle. The severity of the weather delayed the attempt; but on the 10th a beautiful morning opened on a glorious day, and "ninety thousand combatants of all arms and ranks, above seventy four thousand being Anglo-Portuguese, descended to the battle, and with them went ninety five pieces of artillery, which, under the command of Colonel Dickson, were all with inconceivable vigour and activity thrown into action."

Never were Lord Wellington's dispositions more fortunate in conception and effect. Before daybreak, columns were within pistol-shot of the works they were to assault, and the enemy were ignorant that any force was in their front more formidable than the ordinary pickets. The darkness gave place to morning. Three guns pealed from the mountain heights of Achubia; and, before their smoke had cleared away, the columns of attack issued from their concealment, and the battles of the Nivelle commenced. The result ended in the deforcement of the French—the capture of fifty-one pieces of artillery and 1400 prisoners.

On the 13th of December, after a series of affairs which had extended from the 9th, the passage of the Nive was accomplished.

The battles of the Nive, like those of the Pyrenees, were obstinate and sanguinary, and the losses sustained were consequently heavy. The French fought better than when defending their position on the Nivelle; and Soult who was never wanting in ability, never displayed more than on this occasion. The often repeated effort cost him his best troops, and forced upon him the mortifying conviction that, brave as they were and admirably disciplined, they were, nevertheless, inferior to their opponents—for all circumstances here had been in his favour. The points of attack were at his own choice; and, whenever he attacked, he brought into the field a greatly superior force; yet everywhere he had been defeated.

Winter intervened, and the state of the weather and the roads for a time arrested hostilities. During that interval, Soult received large reinforcements, and took a position equally adapted for aggression or defence. His wings were well advanced; but their respective flanks were safely rested, and each upon a fortress; while, in the centre, the command of the Adour and Gave de Pau enabled the French Marshal to concentrate there in force, thus giving him a mass of troops in hand, ready for an offensive movement when any opportunity might occur; while, from his lateral communications, he could repel a flank attack with celerity and effect.

To force this position, affairs from the 14th to the 17th of February occurred, all in favour of the Allies. Soult, on hearing that his left was seriously endangered, marched rapidly on Sauveterre. The Allied posts were in the meantime established on the left of the Gave d'Oleron, from Sauveterre to its junction with the Gave de Pau, and Lord Wellington's bold and brilliant operations followed in quick succession, and the brilliant field of Orthez resulted.

We pass over, for want of space, the entrance of the Adour by the British flotilla, the passage of the river, and the investment of Bayonne.

Orthez was one of the most decisive defeats that Soult had ever yet received; and accident alone prevented its results from being ruinous. Had the cavalry been enabled to get forward with more celerity, a large portion of the French infantry must have been unavoidably cut off. To another circumstance, also, the comparatively low amount of the French casualties may be attributed. A defeat, complete as that of Orthez, would have most probably entailed upon the vanquished army a terrible disaster, had not Lord Wellington been prevented from following up his success, and pressing his advantages by personal direction. At the very moment when the confusion in the enemy's ranks was increasing, a spent shot struck the pommel of his sword, and caused a painful contusion. Lord Wellington with difficulty kept his saddle, and an intersected country, which otherwise he would have crossed at speed, was, therefore, slowly traversed. Had he been allowed to urge it on, the pursuit would have been ardently and successfully continued, but it ceased at Sault de Navailles—and night closed upon the victors and the vanquished.

The losses on both sides were heavy, but that of the French was enormous; with six guns, their casualties, according to different statements, ranged from 5000 to 10,000 men.

BATTLE OF TOULOUSE.

The splendid action of Aire, fought and won by Hill, succeeded. That at Tarbes was equally fortunate. Operations followed rapidly, and the victory of Toulouse crowned the story of this campaign.

This battle requires some notice, as the French have modestly laid claim to it as a victory. When night ended the conflict, how stood the issue of the day? Three sides of the city were shut up, and the place was literally under the guns of the allied divisions—St. Cyprien might be ruined in an hour—and, therefore, while reiterating his entreaties that Suchet should advance, Soult added a belief that he could not hold his positions, and observed, "that it was not improbable but he should be forced to fight a passage from the city." On the night of the 11th, he abandoned Toulouse, and made a forced march of two and-twenty miles to Villefranche—leaving two generals, six teen hundred disabled men, immense magazines, and eight pieces of artillery to the conquerors.

An old school General observed, "Another victory will ruin me!" Soult had the advantage—for a second in his case was unnecessary.

The sortie at Bayonne—an affair infinitely disgraceful to Thouvenot, who commanded—involved a wanton loss of life, when Napoleon had actually abdicated. Soult presently sent in his adherence to the Bourbons; Ferdinand was returned to the Spaniards; the French garrisons evacuated the few fortresses they held; and after a general armistice peace was concluded, and Lord Wellington went Ambassador to Paris.

On the 10th of June, 1814, the Duke of Wellington rejoined the headquarters at Bordeaux; and, in a final order, took leave of the most glorious army that ever Britain embattled on a field—sacred be the memory of—THE OLD PENINSULARS!

RETURN TO ENGLAND.

In England Wellington's reception was enthusiastic, and on the 28th of June, in ducal dignity, he entered the House of Peers:—

"Shortly after three o'clock, the Lord-Chancellor having taken his seat, the Duke of Wellington was introduced, supported by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, in military uniform, and in their ducal robes. Being arrived in the body of the house, the Duke made the usual obeisance to the Lord-Chancellor, and showed his patent and right of summons: these noblemen then approached the table, where his Grace's various patents, as Baron and Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and lastly as Duke, were each read by the clerks. The oaths were then administered, and the Test Rolls were signed by him. He then, accompanied by his noble supporters, took his seat on the duke's bench, and saluted the house in the usual manner, by rising, taking off his hat, and bowing respectfully. On this interesting occasion, the Duchess of Wellington and the Countess of Mornington were present, and the honours conferred upon a conqueror were witnessed by those to whom he was most endeared—a mother and a wife."

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

After making, in the autumn, a military survey of the Netherlands, and reporting to Lord Bathurst its capabilities of defence, early in the February of 1815, the Duke of Wellington proceeded to Vienna, to replace Lord Castlereagh at the Congress, which had been sitting since the preceding October and, when there, intelligence reached the assembled diplomatists that one of the most unexpected events in history had occurred—Napoleon's escape from Elba. A declaration was instantly signed by the Austrian, Spanish, French, British, Portuguese, Prussian, Russian, and Swedish Plenipotentiaries, declaring the ex-Emperor without the pale of civil and social relations, and Austria, Prussia, and Russia placed their armies at the disposal of the King of France. On the 28th of March, Wellington was named Generalissimo in the Netherlands; and, on the 5th of April, he reached Brussels, and assumed the chief command.

CAMPAIGN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

How formidable the re-appearance of Napoleon was considered, may be collected from the extent of means employed to crush him for the second time. Murat had armed, evidently to co operate with his brother in-law, Napoleon. To hold the Neapolitan army a check a corps of 150,000 Austrian troops was made available. Two hundred thousand Austrian, Bavarian, and Confederated Germans were ordered to collect upon the Upper Rhine—an equal number of Prussian, British, and Hanoverian were to occupy Flanders—the whole to be supported by a grand reserve of 200,000 Russians—and thus more than 700,000 men would promptly be in active operation.

The events of "the Hundred Days" belong to history, and we pass them. Before daylight, on the 12th of June, Napoleon quitted the capital, and, on the 14th, joined the army collected on the frontier. Ere sunrise next morning he was dressed, and at dawn he was on horseback. His *corps d'armée* were already in march—the Prussian outposts driven in—and a last campaign began, which three days virtually concluded.

The opening events are easily condensed. While Napoleon with his right and centre was attacking the front of the Prussian position, Grouchy manœuvred by the Namur road upon its flank, and simultaneously, the 1st and 2nd Corps, with four cavalry divisions, were turned against the British positions. When Blucher, on the evening of the 15th, had been defeated at Charleroi, the advanced corps of the Prince of Orange had also been driven back from Frasnes—but a fresh brigade was promptly moved up—and before the morning of the 16th, the greater portion of the ground had been recovered.

The Fifth (British) Division, after a twenty miles march, reached the scene of action at two o'clock, when the day was all but hopeless. Ney, perceiving the reinforcement, pushed every arm into action, and scarcely permitted the British regiments to deploy from the road. But his efforts were unsuccessful; and, to use Foy's words, applied to the infantry at Waterloo, "the battalions seemed rooted to the ground." The result, a quotation from a popular work, will best describe:—

"The men were falling by hundreds—death was busy everywhere—but not a cheek blanched, and not a foot receded! The courage of these undaunted soldiers needed no incitement; but, on the contrary, the efforts of their officers were constantly required to restrain the burning ardour that would, if unrepressed, have led to ruinous results. Maddened to see their ranks thinned by renewed assaults, which they were merely suffered to repel, they panted for the hour of action. The hot blood of Erin was boiling for revenge; and even the cool endurance of the Scotch began to yield and a murmur was sometimes heard of, 'Why are we not led forward?'

"At this juncture, the division of Guards, under General Maitland, arrived from Enghien, and after a march of fifteen hours, without anything to eat or drink, they gallantly advanced to the charge, and in half an hour completely cleared the wood. Though they became masters of the Bois de Bossu, they found difficulty in emerging from its shelter. As often as they attempted to come out, a tremendous fire of round and grape-shot was opened by the French batteries, followed by a charge of cavalry. When they retired, and the enemy endeavoured to penetrate the wood, they were received in turn with a steady and well directed volley of musketry, which compelled them also to return. These alternate attacks continued for nearly three hours. At one time, the enemy was furiously encountered by a square of Black Brunswickers, while the British, rapidly lining the ditches, kept up a most destructive fire; but the loss was very severe, and the men found great difficulty in forming line again. The undismayed gallantry of the Guards was the more remarkable, as they were composed chiefly of young soldiers, and volunteers from the militia, who had never been in action. Some of these noble fellows were so overcome with fatigue, that when they entered the wood they sank down, and had only sufficient strength to cheer their comrades to the onset. The carnage was dreadful—the conflict obstinately maintained on either side—the French, from their superiority in cavalry and artillery, committing a slaughter, which was well repaid by the terrible fire of the British musketry.

"Evening was now closing in—the attacks of the enemy became fewer and feebler; a brigade of heavy cavalry and horse artillery came up; and, worn out by the sanguinary struggle of six long hours, the assailants ceased their attack, and the 5th Division, with the 3rd, and the Guards took up a position for the night on the ground their unbounded heroism had held through this bloody day.

"Ney fell back upon the road to Frasnes. The moon rose angrily—still a few cannon shot were heard after daylight had departed; but gradually they ceased. The fires were lighted, and such miserable provisions as could be procured, were furnished to the harassed soldiery; and while strong pickets were posted in the front and flanks, the remnant of the British, and their brave allies, piled arms, and stretched themselves on the battle-field."

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

On the 17th, Wellington ably retreated through Genappe, and on the 18th, morning dawned, after a tempestuous night, on the British divisions and their allies in position upon the slope of *Waterloo*.

At a quarter to eleven, the French second corps advanced in close columns against Hougoumont, and the battle commenced. The efforts were repeated to carry this important post, only to be bloodily repulsed and the resistance of the Guards was heroic. At last, despairing of success, the French artillery opened with shells upon the house—the old tower of Hougomont was quickly in a blaze—the fire reached the chapel, and many of the wounded, both assailants and defenders, there perished miserably. But still, though the flames raged above, shells burst around, and shot ploughed through the shattered walls and windows, the Guards nobly held the place, and Hougomont remained untaken.

The left centre of the position was next furiously assailed, and as gallantly defended. Drouet, after driving off a Belgian brigade, pressed forward with all the assurance of success. But a lion was in the path—for Picton was there. The fifth division delivered a rolling volley, that annihilated the head of the French columns. Their leader thundered "Charge!" a bullet perforated his forehead—he dropped from his horse a dead man; but on went his glorious division with levelled bayonets, and the French columns were pushed down the slope with heavy loss.

A Brigade of Cuirassiers and Lancers advanced against the flank of the British Infantry; but Lord Anglesey was ready to receive it. The Second Heavy Brigade were launched against the enemy, and the Royals, Greys, and Enniskilleners, charged with a vigour and effect that bore down every opposition. In vain mailed Cuirassier and formidable Lancer met these splendid horsemen. They were overwhelmed, and the French Infantry, already broken and disorganised by the 5th division, fell in hundreds beneath the swords of the English Dragoons. The eagles of the 45th and 105th regiments, and upwards of two thousand prisoners, were the trophies of this brilliant exploit.

To carry on a description of the field, would be to detail a continued series of fierce attack, most bloodily repelled. Hougomont alone cost Napoleon 6000 men; and when evening set upon his routed army, the burning ruins were still in possession of its gallant defenders.

One solitary success attended the efforts of the Emperor, and he obtained temporary possession of the farm-house of La Haye Sainte. Its defence had been intrusted to Colonel Baring, with a detachment of the German Legion amounting to about three hundred men, subsequently reinforced by two hundred more. The attack begun at one o'clock, and continued above two hours. Several guns were brought to bear upon the house—but the conflict was chiefly maintained by massy columns of infantry, who advanced with such fury, that they actually grasped at the rifles of the besieged as they projected through the loop holes. Four successive attempts were thus made, and three times the assailants were gallantly beaten off. Twice the enemy succeeded in setting fire to a barn or out-house, contiguous to the main building—but both times it was fortunately extinguished. The numbers of the garrison, at length, began to diminish—many were either killed or wounded—and at the same time their ammunition was failing. It became impossible to supply the one, or reinforce the other, for there was no practicable communication with the rest of the army. The men, reduced to five cartridges each, were enjoined to be not only sparing of their fire, but to aim well. A fourth attack was now made, by two columns, stronger than either of the preceding, and the enemy soon perceived that the garrison could not return a shot. Emboldened by this discovery, they instantly rushed forward, and burst open one of the doors; but a desperate resistance was still made with the sword-bayonet, through the windows and embrasures. They then ascended the walls and roof, whence they securely fired down upon their adversaries. This unequal

WATERLOO.—CHARGE OF THE FRENCH CUIRASSIERS.

conflict could not long continue, and after an heroic defence the post was surrendered.

As evening advanced, on both sides anxiety increased. The constant wasting of his noble battalions alarmed Wellington—for to every human effort a limit must be assigned; while Napoleon began to believe that Soult's estimate of British endurance was correct, and that the squares might be annihilated but not deforced. At last, the welcome sound of distant artillery was heard in the direction of St. Lambert, and a staff officer reported that the head of the Prussian column was already in the Bois de Paris. Advised, therefore, that his gallant ally would presently come into action, the Duke made fresh preparations to repel what he properly anticipated would be the last and the most desperate effort of his opponent.

The Prussians debouched rapidly from the wood of Frichermont. To check them, half Napoleon's right wing was thrown back *en potence*; while a last grand effort was made to dislodge infantry which, as Foy happily remarked, seemed "rooted in the ground."

These attacks were bloodily repelled. Ney's failure had been terribly disputing to the troops employed; and the Prussians had come up in such force as rendered the resistance of the French right wing very questionable. The crisis of the day was come. The terrible repulse of the Imperial Guard had been accompanied by Zethin debouching from the Ohain road, and the word to advance was given.

The infantry in one long and splendid line, moved onward with a thrilling cheer, the horse artillery galloped up, and opened with case shot on the disordered masses, which, but a brief space before, had advanced with such imposing resolution. Instantly the Allied cavalry were let loose; and, charging headlong into the enemy's columns, they turned retreat into rout, and closed the history of one of the bloodiest struggles upon record.

For a short time, our battalions of the Old Guard, comprising the only reserve which Napoleon had left unemployed, formed square, and checked the movements of the cavalry. But, panic-stricken and disorganised, the French resistance was short and feeble. The Prussian cannon thundered in their rear; the British bayonet was flashing in their front; and, unable to stand the terror of the charge, they broke and fled. A dreadful and indiscriminate carnage ensued. The great road was choked with the equipages, and cumbered with the dead and dying; while the fields, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with a host of helpless fugitives. Courage and discipline were forgotten—Napoleon's army of yesterday was now a splendid wreck. His own words best describe it—"It was a total rout!"

In the operations, including those of Quatre Bras, the retreat on the 17th, and "red Waterloo" on the 18th, 2432 were killed, 9528 wounded, and 1875 missing, according to the Allied returns. Of the French casulties no correct estimate can be made. The Imperial Guard lost half its numbers; the cavalry was completely ruined—the artillery abandoned—and, if the number be computed, including those left upon the battle-ground, sabred in the pursuit, captured on the field, or made prisoners by the Prussians, with the still greater portion of fugitives who disbanded on entering France, and returned to their respective homes, the total losses sustained by Napoleon, and consequent on his defeat at Waterloo, cannot in round numbers amount to less than *forty thousand men!*

The *débris* of the French army retired upon Laon, and Grouchy made an able retreat upon Paris. The advance of the Allies towards the capital—the affairs which took place—the abdication of Napoleon on the 22nd of July—and the restoration of the Bourbons on the 7th of August—closed "the strange eventful history" of the Hundred Days, restored peace to Europe, and virtually terminated the military career of the Great Captain of the Age—Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL CAREER.

We have but slightly sketched the earlier career of Wellesley in the East and shown that in India those germinations first appeared, which afterwards produced a rich and glorious harvest. With him the opening promises of celebrity were amply realised hereafter: the workings of the master mind were readily discerned, and in his first exploits there is a brightness of conception, a boldness in execution, that warrants the fullest comparison in martial daring between the conqueror of Lodi and the victor of Assaye. The future development of this great man's character is so ably delineated by a living author, that we do not hesitate in extracting this admirable summary, which, as an historic sketch, has seldom been surpassed:—

"The brilliancy of his course is well known; an unbroken series of triumphs from Vimiero to Toulouse—the entire expulsion of the French from the Peninsula, the planting of the British standard in the heart of France: the successive defeat of those veteran Marshals who had so long conquered in every country in Europe; the overthrow of Waterloo; the hunting of Napoleon from his throne; and the termination, in one day, of the military empire founded on twenty years of conquest. But these results, great and imperishable as they are, convey no adequate idea either of the difficulties with which Wellington had to contend, or of the merit due to his transcendant exertions. With an army seldom superior, in point of numbers, to a single corps of the French Marshal's; with troops dispirited by recent disaster, and

THE DUKE AT WATERLOO.

wholly unaided by practical experience; without any compulsory law to recruit his ranks, or any strong national passion for war to supply its want, he was called on to combat, successively, vast armies, composed, in great part, of veteran soldiers—perpetually filled by the terrible powers of the conscription—headed by chiefs, who, risen from the ranks, and practically acquainted with the duties of war in all its grades, had fought their way from the grenadier's musket to the Marshal's baton, and were followed by men who, trained in the same school, were animated by the same ambition. Still more, he was the General of a nation in which the chivalrous and mercantile qualities are strongly blended together; which, covetous beyond measure of

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

THE DUKE WITH THE SWORD OF STATE, AS PRIME MINISTER.

THE DUKE IN HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

warlike renown, is ominously impatient of pacific preparation; which starves its establishment when danger is over, and yet frets at defeat when its terrors are present; which dreams in a war of Cressy and Agincourt, and ruminates in peace on economic reduction. He combatted at the head of an alliance, formed of heterogeneous States, composed of discordant materials, in which ancient animosities and religious divisions were imperfectly suppressed by recent fervour at present danger; in which corruption often paralysed the arm of patriotism, and jealousy withheld the resources of power. He acted under the direction of a Ministry which, albeit zealous and active, was alike inexperienced in hostility, and unskilled in combinations—in presence of an opposition which, powerful in eloquence—supported by faction—was prejudiced against the war, and indefatigable to arrest it; for the interests of a people who, although ardent in the cause, and enthusiastic in its support, were impatient of disaster and prone to depression, and whose military resources,

APSLEY HOUSE, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

how great soever, were dissipated in the protection of a Colonial Empire which encircled the earth."

"Capable, when the occasion required, or opportunity was afforded, of the most daring enterprises, he was yet cautious and wary in his general conduct, prodigal of his own labour, regardless of his own person, he was avaricious only of the blood of his soldiers; endowed by nature with an indomitable soul, a constitution of iron, he possessed that tenacity of purpose and indefatigable activity, which is ever necessary to great achievements; prudent in council, sagacious in design, he was yet prompt and decided in action; no general ever resolved the probable danger of an enterprise more anxiously before undertaking it—none possessed in a higher degree the eagle eye, the arm of steel, necessary to carry it into execution. By the steady application of these rare qualities, he was enabled to raise the British military force from an unworthy state of depression to an unparalleled pitch of glory: to educate, in presence of the enemy, not only his soldiers in the field, but his rulers in the Cabinet; to silence, by avoiding disaster, the clamour of his enemies; to strengthen, by progressive success, the ascendancy of his friends; to augment, by the exhibition of its results, the energy of the Government; to rouse, by deeds of glory, the enthusiasm of the people; skilfully seizing the opportunity of victory, he studiously avoided the chances of defeat; aware that a single disaster would at once endanger his prospects, discourage his countrymen, and strengthen his opponents, he was content to forego many opportunities of earning fame, and stifle many desires to grasp at glory; magnanimously checking the aspirations of genius, he trusted for ultimate success rather to perseverance in a wise, than audacity in a daring cause. He thus succeeded, during six successive campaigns, with a comparatively inconsiderable army, in maintaining his ground against the vast and veteran forces of Napoleon, in defeating successively all his Marshals, and baffling successively all his enterprises, and finally rousing such an enthusiastic spirit in the British empire, as enabled its Government to put forth its immense resources on a scale worthy of its present greatness and renown, and terminate a contest of twenty years, by planting the British standard on the walls of Paris."

A few of the leading incidents in the after life of the illustrious subject of this hurried Memoir, may be rapidly detailed. An enthusiastic desire to perpetuate the name of Wellington, and the crowning scene of his triumphant career, pervaded every class of his countrymen. In Ireland, a noble testimonial was erected in the Phœnix Park; and in the British capital, on the second anniversary of his proud victory over "the Master Spirit of the Age," the Bridge of Waterloo was opened in person by the Duke, and the procession was honoured by the presence of the Prince Regent and Duke of York. On the 9th of November, the mansion and estates of Strathfieldsaye, were purchased by Parliamentary Commissioners, and conferred upon the Conqueror of Napoleon.

An unsuccessful attempt on the 13th of February, by a fellow named Cantillon, to assassinate the Duke in the Rue des Champs Elysée, happily failed, and in the latter end of September, 1818, he quitted the French capital, to attend a second Congress at Aix la Chapelle. On its dissolution, Wellington returned to England, and on the 28th of December, was appointed Master General of the Ordnance. On the 24th of May, 1819, his Grace was present in Kensington Palace, when the gracious lady of these realms was born.

At this time the Duke of Wellington may be said to have fairly entered into that civil and parliamentary career which forms a scarcely less important part of his life than the period of his military achievements. The death of George III., the accession of George IV., the public agitation and disturbance which had been going on prior to those events, and the unhappy and unbecoming proceedings against Queen Caroline which followed them, brought the Duke prominently forward, and proved him to be an able, firm, and sagacious statesman. On the 4th of March, 1821, the Duke was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; and in the same year he officiated as Lord High Constable at the coronation of George IV.

In 1825, when a mania for joint-stock companies seized the public mind, his Grace exerted himself to restrain the infatuation of English capitalists; and, as an acknowledgement of his services, he was invited to a splendid banquet, and presented with a magnificent silver vase, worth £1000. In 1826, there was commercial distress of the severest description. At the Duke's suggestion, small notes were re-issued at the Bank of England; and this measure, joined to the large amount of new coin, at last put an end to the embarrassment.

His Grace was appointed, with Sir Robert Peel and other leading members of Parliament, among the Commissioners for Indian Affairs. The Duke of York dying on the 5th of January, the Duke of Wellington became, on the 24th, his successor as Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards. On the 10th of March his Grace was installed Constable of the Tower; at the same time he was made Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. The Premier, Lord Liverpool, having died of apoplexy, on the 17th of February, after holding office since the 9th of June, 1812, the King, on the 10th of April, nominated Mr. Canning his successor. Upon this the Duke of Wellington, and six other of the principal members of the old Cabinet, retired, his Grace resigning the command of the army on the 30th. This secession caused the failure of Canning's Ministry: it was succeeded by that of Lord Goderich, a very short-lived Government; and when that was broken up the Duke of Wellington was instructed to frame a Cabinet. This he accordingly did, resigning his military command on the 15th of February, in favour of Lord Hill. Mr. Huskisson, Lord Dudley, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston, very soon ceased to be of his administration. The Duke of Clarence also acceded as Lord High Admiral.

One of the reforms with which the Duke of Wellington's name is indissolubly connected, is the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which he carried through the session of 1828.

Another measure of similar nature and of more historic note was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. His Lordship had shown himself, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, leniently disposed towards alleviating the penalties and restrictions that weighed upon the large body of his Majesty's Catholic subjects. The question had been agitated for years; and his Grace's Cabinet, after resisting the popular demands for some time, at length found themselves compelled to yield. Mr. Peel (the late Sir Robert) then sat for the University of Oxford, and the first intimation of the Ministry's determination was his resignation. This step caused a prodigious sensation; and the University marked its displeasure by electing Sir Robert Inglis in the room of Mr. Peel, after a fierce and memorable struggle took place in both Houses; but during the session of 1829, Mr. Peel carried the bill through the Commons by a majority of 180 on the second reading, and 178 on the third; and the Duke himself passed it through the Lords by a majority of 105 on the second reading, and 104 on the third. It received the Royal assent on the 13th of April, 1829.

On the 19th of March, at the same year, the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, a determined opposer of the bill, behaved towards the Duke in a manner which his Grace considered an insult. A new scholastic institution, called King's College, having been opened in the Strand, to counteract the supposed tendencies of that in Gower-street, his Grace had been selected as patron. Lord Winchelsea wrote to Mr. Coleridge, the secretary, in the following terms: —"I was one of those who at first thought the plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University. Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and High Church party; and that the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State." The Duke of Wellington demanded a retractation, which his Lordship declined to give, and the preliminaries having been settled by Sir Henry Hardinge on the one hand, and the Earl of Falmouth on the other, the two Peers had a hostile meeting, on Saturday, the 21st of March, in Battersea-fields. His Grace fired without effect, the Earl discharged his pistol into the air, and the parties then left the ground. Lord Winchelsea afterwards published the retractation demanded of him by his Grace.

On the 29th January, 1829, the Duke was appointed Governor of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He soon afterwards added the whole of the Silchester property to his estate in Hampshire.

In 1830 came the French Revolution and the subsequent fall of the Duke's Government. A cry had been raised for Reform; this the Duke refused, and the result was immense popular excitement. His Grace himself did not escape personal insult; and considerable damage was done to his property. The new King, William IV., intended to be present at the City feast at Guildhall, but the Ministers received certain information, and his Majesty stayed away. On the 15th of the same November, 1830, Ministers were defeated on Sir Henry Parnell's amendment, appointing a select committee to inquire into the Civil List, by a majority of 27; and on the following evening his Grace and Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the Cabinet. Lord Grey was named his successor; Lord Hill, however, continuing at the Horse Guards.

On the 24th of June Lord John Russell recommenced the Reform discussion, and the bill passed in the Lower House on the 19th July, by a large majority. On the following day it was taken up to the Lords by upwards of a hundred members, headed by Lords Althorp and Russell, and was delivered to the Lord Chancellor. It was read for the first time *pro formâ*. The 3d of October was fixed for the second reading. The popular excitement was intense. The corporation of London presented an address to the King, praying for Reform; and the mob which accompanied them to the Palace proceeded to St. James's-square, and broke the windows of Lord Bristol's mansion, and then passed on to Apsley House, where they were guilty of a similar act of violence. Lord Grey re-introduced the bill in the following March, when the Opposition being weakened by the desertion of the Bishop of London and other Lords, the bill was read a second time by a majority of nine; upon which, the Duke and seventy-four other Peers entered their protest on the journals. When their Lordships re-assembled, it was proposed to take the question of enfranchisement first: and Lord Grey, being defeated, waited on the King and gave him the alternative of either creating a sufficient number of new Peers or of accepting his resignation. His Majesty accordingly sent for Lord Lyndhurst, and desired him to communicate with the Duke and Sir Robert Peel, but both being intractable on the Reform question the King recalled Lord Grey. So popular was this step that the Opposition gave up the contest, and the bill received the Royal assent by commission on the 7th of June, 1832. Earl Grey was soon afterwards succeeded by Lord Melbourne, but the Reform Ministry did not last long, being broken up by the resignation of Lord Althorp.

On the 15th of November his Grace was directed by the King to form a new Administration, and he at once recommended the appointment of Sir Robert Peel to the Premiership. As Sir Robert was then in Italy, the Duke was at first entrusted with the whole charge of Government, and held the seals of the three Secretaries of State; but when the Cabinet was filled up, he took the direction of the Foreign Affairs. The Lower House, however, having carried the election of the Speaker, defeated the Ministers by passing a clause for appropriating part of the Irish Church property to purposes of education. In consequence of this Ministers resigned in the April of 1834.

On the 26th January, 1834, his Grace had been unanimously elected Chancellor of Oxford, in the room of Lord Grenville, deceased. His popularity now returned, and remained unchanged till the end of his life. At the coronation of the Queen, in 1837, his reception by the crowd was enthusiastic. Marshal Soult, who was present as Ambassador Extraordinary from France, was also received with loud applause. On the 13th of July the Corporation of London gave a grand dinner to the foreign Princes and Ambassadors, at the Guildhall. The healths of the two heroes were drunk together, with tremendous cheering; and, in returning thanks, they complimented each other in the warmest manner.

On the resignation of Lord Melbourne, in 1839, the Queen sent for the Duke, and, at his suggestion, commissioned Sir Robert Peel to form a Ministry; but the Whigs returned to office, her Majesty refusing to dismiss the ladies of her household.

In 1841 Sir R. Peel constituted a Cabinet, which remained in power until the repeal of the Corn-laws, in 1846. On the 15th of August Lord Hill resigned the command of the army, in consequence of the state of his health, and the Duke, who once more returned to that important office, held it to the period of his decease

For the last few years of his life the Duke still continued to be consulted by Ministers, and indeed by her Majesty herself, who is understood to have taken his opinion on most matters of importance. He had always very regularly conformed to domestic observances, and mingled largely with the society to which he belonged. His last appearance in state was on the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament, when it became his duty to be bearer of the Sword of State. The venerable Duke, feeble with age, was accordingly seen in his place, carrying the heavy and ancient weapon. His latest remarkable speech was in the House of Lords, when he emphatically came forward to signify his approbation of Sir Harry Smith's conduct of the Kaffir war.

The Duke had gone to Walmer Castle—his general health was still good. Last Saturday afternoon he rode over on horseback to Dover, and, in his capacity of Lord Warden, inspected the works in progress in the Harbour of Refuge, and other departments. He then seemed in excellent health and spirits.

His end may be said to be sudden. He died after a "succession of fits," at a quarter past three in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 14th of September.

The Duke married, 10th April, 1806, the Hon. Catherine Pakenham, third daughter of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford, and by her (who was born in 1772, and died in 1831) he had issue —

I. ARTHUR, Marquis of Douro, who succeeds as second Duke of Wellington. His Grace is a Colonel in the army. He was born 3d February, 1807, and married, 19th April, 1839, Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, which lady was born 27th September, 1820.

II. LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY, M.P. for Windsor, a Colonel in the army, born 16th January, 1808; married, 9th July, 1844, Augusta Sophia Anne, only child of the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, brother of Earl Manvers, and by her (who was born 30th May, 1820) has had three sons—Arthur, born 6th May, 1845; died 7th July, 1846; Henry, born 8th April, 1846; Arthur Charles, born 15th March, 1849; and two daughters, to the eldest of whom, Victoria Alexandrina, her Majesty stood sponsor in person.

His Grace's NEPHEWS and NIECES were as follow:—

Children of Wm. Wellesley Pole, third Earl of Mornington.
- William, present Earl of Mornington.
- Lady Mary Charlotte Anne Hagart, who died in 1845.
- Lady Emily Harriet, wife of Lord Fitzroy Somerset.
- Lady Priscilla Anne, married to the Earl of Westmorland.

Children of the Hon and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D.
- Charles Wellesley
- George Grenville Wellesley
- Emily Anne Charlotte, wife of the Hon and Rev. Robert Liddell
- Georgiana Henrietta Louisa, wife of the Rev. George Darby St. Quintin
- Mary Sarah, Viscountess Chelsea
- Cecil Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. George A. F. Liddell

Children of Henry, First Lord Cowley.
- Henry Richard Charles, second and present Lord Cowley
- The Hon. William Wellesley
- The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Rector of Strathfieldsaye
- The Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot, wife of Lord Robert Grosvenor
- The Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B.

- Georgiana-Frederica (only daughter of Lady Anne Wellesley, his Grace's sister, by her first husband, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy), married, 25th July, 1814, to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, now Duke of Beaufort.
- Frederick Smith, Esq., son of Lady Anne Wellesley, by her second husband, C. Culling Smith, Esq.
- Emily-Frances, Duchess of Beaufort, daughter of Lady Ann Wellesley, by her second husband, C. Culling Smith, Esq.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Great Duke—a sagacious collegaue at a Cabinet Council, the dignified host at a Waterloo banquet, the exact and impartial dispenser of patronage at the Horse Guards, the accomplished musical connoisseur at the Italian Opera; and the kind, hearty, and sympathising old gentleman at the latest marriage ceremony or christening—the Great Duke, we say, never looked more in his element than in the House of Lords.

His Grace was no *dilettanti* legislator. Exactly at five o'clock during the Session he was on his way down Whitehall, either on horseback—for he rode with uncommon ease and grace, notwithstanding his advanced years—or in a carriage of novel construction which he had himself designed, drawn by one horse—a kind of cabriolet on four wheels. In the House of Lords the Duke did not come in for a lounge or a gossip, as is the custom of many noble Lords, but applied himself steadily to the business under discussion. Seated on one of the cross benches just below the Woolsack, or, when the House was not in committee, occupying the chair of the Chairman of Committees at the table, the Duke gave his entire and conscientious attention to every thing that was said on both sides of the House. So strict and unbroken was his determination to hear everything, that people who heard noble Lords make prosy and rambling speeches, in which they repeated arguments which had been a dozen times before repeated in the House of Commons, and who saw the Duke of Wellington still listening with undiminished attention, conceived a theory that the Duke never read the newspapers, and formed his opinion upon public measures only from the evidence, and explanations, and arguments which came before him in his legislative capacity. Such a practice is in the strictest conformity with constitutional theory, although little in accordance, perhaps, with the habits of modern statesmen in the ranks of the Peerage.

The Duke of Wellington always seemed to us the best dressed man in the House of Lords. Other Peers, although we do not remember one, may have appeared in better fitting garments; but there was a happy suitableness in the colour and fashioning of the Duke's clothes which showed that he exercised the nicest supervision over his tailor, and by no means suffered that functionary to appparel him in the newest modes. His favourite costume was a blue frock coat, white waistcoat, white trousers, and white neckcloth—the latter fastened behind with a large silver buckle. Last winter the Duke made his appearance in the House of Lords in a short white cloak or cape, which at first excited much attention, from its singularity. But, upon examination, it was seen to cover the old man's neck and chest in so warm and cosy a manner, and to agree so well with his clear complexion and white hairs, that it seemed one of the most graceful winter garments imaginable.

The Duke's style of oratory was no doubt deficient in the higher flights of rhetoric, which he never affected, but it possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of plainness, perspicuity, and energy. He went straight at his mark, and seldom missed the bull's-eye. His oratory accurately reflected the character of his mind: it was eminently practical. His speeches, always short, were yet always pregnant with matter, and marked by a certain native good-sense and soldier-like bluntness and directness, which became him wonderfully. Latterly there were frequent pauses in his speeches, not arising from want of words or a paucity of ideas, but from a difficulty of articulation and ejaculation. Of late years, the Duke's deafness had so grown upon him that he interchanged very few remarks in the House with his most intimate friends. He became conscious that his interlocutor could not become audible to him without being heard by almost every one in the House, and the Duke did not choose to make a confidant of the Bench of Bishops and the Strangers' Gallery.

But if, upon ordinary occasions, when the Duke graced the House of Lords with his presence, he was the object of attention, there were two days in the year when he was indeed the "cynosure of neighbouring eyes," and when he received gentle and admiring glances sufficient to turn the head of any man whose mind was less evenly balanced. We refer to the ceremonial upon the opening and prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person. The writer was among the favoured few who witnessed this grand and imposing ceremonial at the opening of the last session of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington had never seemed to look better. His white hairs were combed and brushed with a grace and precision which would have seemed dandyism in any one else. His cheeks seemed to us to be filling out as if Nature had some obesity in store for that spare frame. Never had he looked more venerable. Every one esteemed it a privilege to see the Great Captain of the age—the greatest subject in Christendom. Not a few experienced a presentiment that this might be the last Speech from the Throne on open ing a new Session, that the Duke might be spared to hear. Never, it is certain, was so much attention directed to the illustrious warrior. The proudest Peeress and the greatest beauty felt happy in obtaining a nod, a passing word, a shake of the hand. The Duke could not but be conscious of the admiration of which he was the object, yet he knew how to retire within himself. So far from challenging attention on these occasions, he contrived to make every one feel that it would be highly improper for him to come between the assembly and the Sovereign. We have always admired the exquisite tact with which, in the presence of the Sovereign, the Duke of Wellington has forgotten his own individuality and self-consciousness. When the Queen was present the Duke knew of no one else, and his own pretensions to distinction never came into his head, even if they occurred to any one else.

When the ermined robe of the Duke was thrown over the Field-Marshal's uniform; the Queen was at the door of her Royal Palace, and the Duke prepared to carry the Sword of State in the Royal procession. The Duke's place on this occasion was on the highest step of the throne, on her Majesty's left hand—the corresponding place on the Queen's right being occupied by the Mistress of the Robes. When her Majesty had taken her seat, the Sword of State was held by the Duke in an erect position, and with an air that would have done credit to the smartest corporal in the Guards. Becoming, however, more and more interested in the successive passages of the Royal Speech, his Grace, by degrees, bent his aged head to the level of her Majesty's lips, while the sword in his right hand assumed a rejicidal angle of incidence which the venerable Duke would have been inexpressibly shocked to observe. Happily the sword was sheathed, and no harm was done, for her Majesty and her faithful Lords and Commons were too much occupied with the delivery of the Royal Speech to notice the threatening position of the Sword of State, suspended over the Royal neck, it is true, at that moment, but in the loyalest hands in the world.

The Duke's temperance was carried to the verge of abstemiousness. His ability to endure fatigue was remarkably shown upon the memorable Corn-Law debate in the House of Lords, when the Duke took his seat upon the Ministerial benches at five o'clock, and did not once leave his place till their Lordships divided at five o'clock the next morning. The Duke, upon this occasion, took an affecting leave of their Lordships and of public life; but, ever faithful to the call of duty, he has not unfrequently taken a part in debate since that period.

The Duke's habit of early rising enabled him to be one of the most prompt and punctual of correspondents. Almost all the epistles beginning "F. M. the Duke of Wellington" were written before many younger men had left their beds. We have heard a Colonel in the Guards relate that a short time ago a point of military discipline arose in connexion with the Household troops, which required prompt solution. Application was made to his Grace; but he was at a ball, and did not return to Apsley House until midnight. A statement of the difficulty awaited him upon his return; and before eight o'clock next morning the *militaires*, to their infinite astonishment, received his Grace's answer, which contained an elaborate recital of all the cases and precedents applicable to the point in dispute, set forth in the clearest and most methodical manner.

The greatest ornament of the House of Peers is gone, and his place shall know him no more. His brother Peers have lost the most patient of listeners, and Mr. Barry's beautiful chamber its greatest living attraction. The hoary head of the great warrior and statesman is brought low, but a nation mourns at his tomb. His life now belongs to history, to poetry, and to painting: and so long as the English language endures, the name of WELLINGTON will not be forgotten.

PRECIS

OF THE

COMMISSIONS, SERVICES, OFFICIAL COMMANDS, AND PUBLIC HONOURS

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(This very interesting Chronological Record, to the year 1835, is appended to Col. Gurwood's "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington." 12 vols. 8vo.)

Born	1 May, 1769
Ensign	7 Mar. 1787
Lieutenant	25 Dec. 1787
Captain	30 June, 1791
Major	30 April, 1793
Lieutenant-Colonel	30 Sept. 1793
Colonel	3 May, 1796
Major-General	29 April, 1802
Lieutenant-General	29 April, 1808
General, in Spain and Portugal	31 July, 1811
Field Marshal	21 June, 1813
Died	14 Sept. 1852.

1794.

Embarked at Cork in command of the 33d regiment to join the Duke of York's army in the Netherlands, and arrived at Ostend .. .. June
Re-embarked and proceeded by the Scheldt to Antwerp .. .. July

1795.

As senior officer, commanded three battalions on the retreat of the army through Holland .. .. Jan
Early in the spring, on the breaking up of the ice, the army, including the 33d regiment, re-embarked at Bremen for England.
On return to England, embarked in the command of the 33d regiment for the West Indies, on board the fleet commanded by Admiral Christian .. .. Oct

1796.

But owing to the heavy equinoctial gales, after being six weeks at sea, returned to port .. .. 19 Jan
Destination of the 33d regiment changed for India .. .. .. 12 April
Joined the 33d regiment at the Cape of Good Hope .. .. Sept

1797.

Arrived in Bengal .. .. Feb
Formed part of an expedition to Manilla, but recalled on arrival at Penang .. .. Aug
Returned to Calcutta .. .. Nov

1798.

Proceeded on a visit to Madras .. .. Jan
Returned to Calcutta .. .. Mar
The 33d regiment placed on the Madras establishment .. .. Sept

1799.

Appointed to command the subsidiary force of the Nizam, the 33d regiment being attached to it .. .. Feb
Advance of the army on Seringapatam; Colonel Wellesley moving on the right flank, attacked and harassed by the enemy .. .. 10 Mar
Tippoo Sultaun in position at Malavelly; the attack and defeat of his right flank by the division under Colonel Wellesley and the cavalry under Major-General Floyd .. .. 27 Mar
Arrival of the British army before Seringapatam .. .. .. 3 April
The army take up their ground before the west face of that fortress: first attack on the Sultaunpettah Tope, by the 33d regiment and 2d Bengal Native Regiment, under Colonel Wellesley .. .. 5 April
Second attack with an increased force, the Scotch Brigade (94th regiment), two battalions of Sepoys, and four guns .. .. 6 April
Siege of Seringapatam, until .. .. 3 May
Assault and capture: Colonel Wellesley commanding the reserve in the trenches .. .. 4 May
Colonel Wellesley appointed Governor of Seringapatam .. .. 6 May
A commission, consisting of Lieut. General Harris, Lieut.-Colonel Barry Close, Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley, the Hon. H. Wellesley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, appointed by the Governor-General for the settlement of the Mysore territories .. 4 June
Commission dissolved .. .. 8 July
Colonel Wellesley appointed to the command of Seringapatam and Mysore .. .. 9 July

1800.

Colonel Wellesley named to command an expedition against Batavia, in conjunction with Admiral Rainier, but declines the service, from the greater importance of his command in Mysore .. .. May
The tranquillity of Mysore troubled by Dhoondiah Waugh, a Mahratta freebooter. Colonel Wellesley takes the field against him .. July
Defeats him; death of Dhoondiah, and end of the warfare .. 10 Sept
Recalled from Mysore to command a force assembling at Trincomalee .. .. Oct
Appointed to command this force, to be employed at Manrida, or in the Red Sea, in the event of orders from Europe to that effect; or to be ready to act against any hostile attempt upon India .. 15 Nov

1801.

A despatch, overland, received by the Governor-General, with orders, dated 6th October, 1800, to send 3000 men to Egypt .. 6 Feb
The expedition being ready at Trincomalee, the Governor-General directed the whole force to proceed to the Red Sea; and appointed General Baird to command in chief, and Colonel Wellesley to be second in command .. .. 11 Feb
In the meantime Colonel Wellesley, having received from the Governors of Bombay and Madras copies of the overland despatch from Mr. Dundas, sailed from Trincomalee for Bombay in command of the troops .. .. 15 Feb
Colonel Wellesley, on his way to Bombay, informed of the appointment of Major-General Baird to the chief command .. .. 21 Feb
Prevented, by illness, from proceeding on the expedition to Egypt, Colonel Wellesley is ordered to resume his government of Mysore .. .. 28 April

1803.

Appointed to command a force assembled at Hurryhur to march into the Mahratta territory .. .. 27 Feb
Advance from Hurryhur .. .. 9 Mar
Arrival at Poonah .. .. 20 April
The Peshwah replaced on the musnud .. .. 13 May
Empowered to exercise the general direction and control of all the political and military affairs of the British Government in the territories of the Nizam, the Peshwah, and of the Mahratta States and Chiefs in the Deccan; similar authority being given to General Lake in Hindustan .. .. 26 June
The Mahratta war commenced .. .. 6 Aug
Siege and capture of Ahmednuggur .. .. 11 Aug
Siege and capture of Baroach .. .. 29 Aug
Battle of Assaye .. .. 23 Sept
Siege and capture of Assergurjur .. .. 21 Oct
Battle of Argaum .. .. 29 Nov
Siege and Capture of Gawilghur .. .. 15 Dec
Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar .. .. 17 Dec
——— with Dowlut Rao Scindiah .. .. 30 Dec

1804.

Surprise of a body of predatory Mahrattas, who were routed and destroyed, after an extraordinary forced march, near Munkaiseer 6 Feb
A sword of the value of £1000 voted to Major-General Wellesley by the British inhabitants of Calcutta .. .. 21 Feb
A golden vase voted to Major-General Wellesley, by the officers of his division, afterwards changed to a service of plate, embossed with "Assaye" .. .. 26 Feb
Visits Bombay .. .. } 4 Mar
Vide and address by the garrison and inhabitants .. .. } to 16 May
Returns to the army near Poonah .. .. 17 May
Resigns the military and political powers vested in him by the Governor-General .. .. 24 June
Left the army for Seringapatam .. .. 28 June
Address voted to Major-General Wellesley, on his return from the army, by the native inhabitants of Seringapatam .. .. 6 July
Called to Calcutta to assist in military deliberations .. ..

STRATHFIELDSAY, HANTS.

STRATHFIELDSAY.

STRATHFIELDSAY is situated about six and a half miles north-west of the Winchfield station, and about the same distance north-east of the station at Basingstoke: it is about three and a half miles east of Silchester. The parish of Strathfieldsay is partly in the county of Berkshire. The park is not of very great extent, the average breadth being about a mile, and the length about a mile and a half; but it is rendered pleasant, especially on the eastern side, by a diversity of hill and dale, and some fine trees; and it is also enlivened by the waters of the river Loddon, which, widening through the grounds, are expanded into various sheets of ornamental water, near which the mansion is situated. The term Strath, or Strat, as it is usually pronounced, seems to have been an old term signifying a "stretch" of level ground with elevations running along the sides. In this sense it is frequently used in Scotland, and in some instances of its employment with this meaning may be found in Wales. The addition of "Say" appears to have been derived from a family of that name, who originally possessed the domain, and from which it passed in marriage to that of the Dabridgecourts, who held it from the time of Richard II. to the year 1636. About that time it was purchased by Sir W. Pitt, an ancestor of the Earl of Chatham, to whom it descended, and who, as well as his equally celebrated son, often resided here.

This fine estate, it will be recollected, was presented to the late Duke of Wellington by the British nation in 1814, under circumstances which it may now be interesting to recapitulate:—

The Duke of Wellington took his seat in the House of Peers on the 28th of June, 1814. He had just returned from Spain, the scene of his splendid career of victories. After the ceremony of introduction, all his patents of nobility were read; and the Lord Chancellor, in delivering to his Grace the unanimous thanks of the House, took occasion to remark, in the course of his speech, that (a circumstance unprecedented in our history) the first day on which the Duke had appeared among the Peers of England, he had produced titles in regular gradation to the whole of the honours of the peerage in the power of the Crown to bestow.

After the battle of Waterloo, the Legislature was called upon to "take such measures as should afford a further proof of the opinion entertained by Parliament of the Duke of Wellington's transcendent services, and of the gratitude and munificence of the British nation." But as there were no honours which the Duke had not already received, Parliament could therefore only repeat their thanks, and increase their former munificent grant for the purchase of an estate, by the addition of a sum by which a palace might be erected on a scale of magnificence worthy the conqueror for whom it was designed. These several grants had now amounted to a considerable sum, and the trustees appointed to carry the intention of Parliament into effect by the application of the funds to the purchase of an estate and the erection of a mansion suitable to the dignity of the Duke's rank, at length purchased the manor of Strathfieldsay.

The first act, granting a sum of money to the Duke of Wellington for the purchase of an estate, was passed December 22, 1812 (53 George III. c. 4). For this purpose, and in gratitude for the services of the Duke, "particularly at the battle of Salamanca," it vests in the hands of certain trustees the sum of £100,000 to be applied as above stated. This act was amended by another (53 George III., c. 133), empowering the trustees to lay out a portion of the money in the erection of buildings. The next grant was made by the 54th George III. c. 161, which gives to the same fund the additional sum of £400,000 (or an annuity of £12,000) to the Duke and his heirs. The sum granted after the battle of Waterloo was £200,000, by the act authorising which (55 George III. c. 186) it is enacted that the estate purchased with the money should be deemed to be holden of the Crown, on condition of sending to the King at Windsor a tri-coloured flag on the 18th June, the anniversary of Waterloo.

The Duke of Wellington, it will be recollected, was honoured with a visit at Strathfieldsay, by her Majesty and Prince Albert in 1846.

WALMER CASTLE.

THIS Castle, which holds a middle place between the ancient and modern fortifications, is coeval with Deal Castle, of the time of Henry VIII.; with Sandown Castle they form a defence for the Kentish coast between Sandwich and Dover. Walmer was the official residence of the late Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and has just acquired a melancholy interest as the place where the illustrious Duke breathed his last. About ten years since, in November, 1842, his Grace was honoured by her Majesty and Prince Albert, with a visit at Walmer. The appointment to the Wardenship, on a vacancy, has hitherto been given to the Prime Minister. The Admiralty jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, attached to the office of Lord Warden, is expressly reserved in that clause of the Municipal Reform Act which abolishes chartered Admiralty jurisdictions in general.

WALMER CASTLE, KENT.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

THROUGHOUT the realm of Britain, all questions and topics of conversation and discussion have temporarily merged into one—when, where, and with what state and ceremonial the great Duke of Wellington shall be buried? When we last addressed our readers, it was not known whether the illustrious deceased himself had not, by express command in his will, forbidden all pageantry and pomp upon the occasion. It was feared that the hero, who slept all his life on a little camp bed, on a hard mattress, and who yielded his last breath in a turret-chamber, plainly, if not meanly, furnished, had carried out this characteristic simplicity of his life, by requesting that no costly paraphernalia and trappings, and no parade of grief, should convey him to the tomb. Had this been the case, it would have been the duty of the nation, as of the representatives and family of the mighty dead, to have yielded their sorrowful obedience to the command. But the national desire to do all possible honour to the deceased has not thus been thwarted. The Duke has left no instructions upon the subject; and it has, therefore, been decided, by the highest authority in the State, and approved of by the family, as well as by the unanimous voice of the people, that the obsequies of Wellington shall be worthy—we will not say of his merits, but of his fame; and that the splendour of the funeral that England shall give her most illustrious son shall, to the greatest extent that is possible, represent to contemporaries and to posterity, to our own nation and to all others, how deeply she loved and honoured him.

The following letter from the Prime Minister to the Home Secretary—eloquent and worthy of the great occasion which has called it forth—conveys to the public all that is yet known upon the subject. It will be seen that, as was from the first anticipated by every one, the funeral will be in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the remains of the Duke will rest side by side with those of Nelson.

"Balmoral, September 20, 1852.

"Sir,—Her Majesty received with the deepest grief, on Thursday last, the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

"Although the Queen could not for a moment doubt but that the voice of the country would be unanimous upon the subject of the honours to be paid to the memory of the greatest man of the age, her Majesty considered it due to the feelings of his Grace's surviving relatives that no step should be taken, even in his honour, without their previous concurrence; and, accordingly, on the same evening, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I wrote to Lord Charles Wellesley (the present Duke having not then returned to England), to ascertain whether the late Duke had left any directions; or whether his family desired to express any wish upon the subject; and suggesting the course which appeared to her Majesty best calculated to give effect to the expression of those feelings in which the nation, as one man, will sympathise with her Majesty.

"Having this day received letters from the present Duke and his brother, to the effect that the late Duke has left no directions on the subject, and placing themselves wholly in her Majesty's hands, I hasten to relieve the public anxiety, by signifying to you, for general information, the commands which I have received from her Majesty.

"The great space which the name of the Duke of Wellington has filled in the history of the last fifty years; his brilliant achievements in the field; his high mental qualities; his long and faithful services to the Crown; his untiring devotion to the interests of his country, constitute claims upon the gratitude of the nation which a public funeral, though it cannot satisfy, at least may serve to recognise.

"Her Majesty is well aware that, as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But, her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character—anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it, is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride and sorrow.

"The body of the Duke of Wellington will, therefore, remain, with the concurrence of the family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of her Majesty's servants to submit to both Houses upon their reassembling.

"As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediment arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest military by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England.

"I have the honour to be

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P. "DERBY."

The English are said to be a people who do not understand shows and celebrations, or the proper mode of conducting them. It is alleged that they flock to and applaud the rudest attempts of the kind; and that, unlike the French and other nations of the Continent, they have no real taste for ceremonial. There is, doubtless, some truth in the charge. We are a practical people; and the few great ceremonials, whether local or national, still remaining among us, hold their place as relics of the past, not to be lightly interfered with, rather than as celebrations in accordance with, or approved by, the spirit of our age. But in this case, we hope, and venture to predict, that no reproach of want of taste will rest upon the people, or upon the officials who shall be charged

THE RIGHT HON. ANNE, COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON, MOTHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—FROM A PICTURE BY THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

with the necessary details of the ceremony. What Englishmen resolve to do, they always do well; and it has been determined by the public, and in the mind of every individual composing it, that this event shall be solemnized as becomes the mightiest nation in the world, mourning for the loss of her mightiest citizen. We may be confident that nothing mean, tawdry, theatrical, inappropriate, or pagan, will be permitted in the obsequies of Wellington; but that the remains of the hero shall be deposited in the most holy ground within the realm, in the presence of the highest officers of the State and of the Legislature; of the survivors of his deeds and of his fame; and of the representatives of all that is great, noble, and distinguished in Britain; that the *cortege* shall be, like the hero, devoid of unmeaning and frivolous accessories, and that it shall be simple, grand, and magnificent in its completeness and in its details. No aid of military pomp must be wanting. He must be borne to his grave like a soldier; and we must realise in our sober capital, for one memorable day, the magnificent description of the funeral of Arvalan by Southey:—

> Hark! 'tis the funeral trumpet's breath—
> 'Tis the dirge of death:
> At once ten thousand drums begin,
> With one long thunder-peal the ear assailing.
> Ten thousand voices now join in;
> And, with one deep and general din,
> Pour their wild wailing:
> The song of praise is drown'd
> Amid the deafening sound.
> You hear no more the trumpet's tone;
> You hear no more the mourner's moan;
> Though the trumpet's breath, and the dirge of death,
> Swell, with commingled force, the funeral knell;
> But, rising over all, in one acclaim,
> Is heard the echoed and re-echoed name

of WELLINGTON! WELLINGTON! At present, and for some days to come, it is probable that nothing is, or will be, decided, as to the exact mode of procedure; but, as the Duke was in his life, so he must be in his death—honoured above all others for the magnitude of his services, and the simple nobleness of his aims and his character.

It has been faintly urged in some quarters—and the reasoning is not without its weight on the minds of many estimable people—that all such pomp is vain and useless; that the fame of the dead needs no such celebration; that the page of history is the fittest and grandest mausoleum of departed greatness and virtue; and that the benefactors of an age are best honoured by the unfeigned regrets of their contemporaries, and the undying respect and admiration of posterity. This may be true; and yet, such a funeral celebration as that which we are now certain will be accorded to the honoured remains of Wellington, may be, nevertheless, necessary. Utilitarinism is not the all in all of our private or public life. The feelings are as much a part of the existence of a nation as its daily business. There is a heart in the mass of the people as well as in each individual man; and there is a sentiment, a sympathy, an enthusiasm, and a poetry in the popular mind, that must soar, at times, beyond the sordid, the common-place, and the ultra-utilitarian, under the penalty of a case-hardening degradation of the national character.

England owes this great funeral, not so much to Wellington, whose fame it cannot enhance, as to itself. The British people would feel dissatisfied and ashamed of themselves if they did not, upon an occasion so touching as this, exert themselves to the utmost to express to all the world how highly they reverenced, and how deeply they deplore, the man they have lost. They would feel that a solemn duty had been left unperformed, and that the living greatness and virtue, whose services may, perchance, be required, as his were, in the cause of national freedom and honour, would lose one incentive to exertion—the appreciation of their countrymen. But on this point it is needless to expatiate The sentiment of he people transcends the reasoning of mere utilitarians, and includes a utility far higher, nobler, and more comprehensive than is dreamed of in such a philosophy. In this particular, the Sovereign, the Executive Government, the Legislature, and the people are unanimously agreed. The Duke's funeral, we cannot doubt, will be worthy of the nation.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON, MOTHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

WHEN we are deploring the loss of the greatest man of the age, and preparing to do grateful homage to his memory, every circumstance connected with the family hearth in which he was reared becomes invested with deep poetic interest. The page of the future being closed to his active energies, we seek to dive back into the past, and most naturally fall to thinking what were the features of the mother who had given birth to such a son.

We are glad, therefore, in having the opportunity of re-producing an admirable portrait, painted some years ago by a lady, herself a daughter of the illustrious house of Wellesley, of the venerable mother of the warrior and statesman Duke. The Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of the late Lord Maryborough, and, consequently, niece of the hero of Waterloo, has shown clearly in the gifts of nature so lavishly showered upon her family. Not only as a linguist and a musician, but as an artist, is her Ladyship highly accomplished; her merit in the latter capacity being universally known and acknowledged amongst the schools of Italy and Germany. It was subsequently to the death of the venerable Countess, which occurred in 1831, at the age of 90, that the idea struck Lady Westmorland of producing the family group, from which the principal figure is now before us, and which must ever be of enduring interest. The likenesses of the Countess were traced from memory, assisted by a portrait of the original painted during life, some thirty years ago, by Owen.

Some account of the picture itself may here be given, although, in our Engravings, we omit the accessorial details. We may observe, that both in the character of the face and figure, and in all the *entourage*, the treatment is delicate and unostentatious—the intention being that of suggestion rather than dramatic realisation.

In the midst, in the usual dignity of her domestic retirement, sits the mother of the great Duke; she holds in her hand the *London Gazette* extraordinary, which records the stirring events of the Day of Waterloo. On the table is a letter from the warrior himself, with the modest display of mighty triumph, and the adulation of crowned Monarchs, could not forget what was due to a mother's love This document is dated "Waterloo, June 19, 1815;" and signed "your dutiful and affectionate son, Wellington." We have reason to believe that in the original this subscription was inserted in the Duke's own hand; a circumstance which will give an enduring and unique interest to the picture, which, although a print was published from it shortly after it was painted, remains in the family. In various parts of the room are arranged the busts of the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Marybrough; also, a small medallion of the late Lord Cowley.

Anne, Countess of Mornington, the Duke's mother, survived, a widow, full fifty years, and lived to witness the multiplied honours and well-earned glory of her children. Of her five sons, four became Peers of the realm. Her Ladyship was born 23rd June, 1742, the eldest daughter of Arthur Hill Trevor, 1st Viscount Dungannon, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Edmund Francis Stafford, Esq. She married Lord Mornington on the 6th February, 1759, and died in September, 1831, in her ninety-first year.

Seldom has mother had four such gifted sons; and well might the title of "the British Matron," which she was the one originally intended for it, have been given to this truly historic picture, and which, we believe, but for a feeling of modesty on the part of the Duke, it would have been in the original engraving.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week (to the 8th inst) announce the recurrence of one of those frightful accidents on a large scale which have become the approbrium of steam communication, whether by land or water, in the United States. On the 5th inst. the boiler of the steamship *Reindeer* exploded on the Hudson river, causing the immediate death of 30 persons, and severely injuring 16 others.

From Havannah, telegraphic accounts had reached New York to the 2d inst., stating that Americans had been prohibited from landing at Cuba, and that the police had made some further arrests of some of the parties connected with the *Voice of the People*.

The State of New York has been infested for a considerable time past by bands of ruffians, who, under the designation of anti-renters, have endeavoured, by the most gross and cruel outrages, to deter owners of property from demanding rent. A daring instance of their lawless proceedings, which resulted in the death of one of the gang and the wounding of others, is noticed in the present advices. A large body of these desperadoes went at night, disguised as Indians, to the house of Mr. Shaw, whom they had tarred and feathered a few weeks before, in addition to burning his out-buildings; and upon his refusing to come out they threatened to set fire to his house. As a means of self-defence, Mr. Shaw discharged the contents of a revolver among the party, which had the effect of killing one of them, named Whitbeck, and making his companions fly with all speed.

Madame Sontag had been very enthusiastically received at New York.

From New Orleans we learn that a terrible earthquake took place at Santiago de Cuba on the 20th ult. A large number of buildings were totally demolished, and the streets were blocked up with the ruins.

From California the latest intelligence is to the 14th of August. Throughout the diggings Chinese villages were springing up. Pekin, Canton, and Hong-Kong were among the names given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contained upwards of 1500 souls. The immigration of Chinese into California was enormous. Since the month of May the arrivals equalled that from all other quarters of the world, and were nearly three times that of the previous quarter. The immigrants were principally from Canton River and its vicinity. It was estimated, that in the month of August the number of Chinese resident in California was 27,038, and it was expected, before the expiration, to increase to 47,038.

The journals do not contain any mining intelligence.

There were some rumours of an intended movement to make Lower California an independent state.

The mortality on board vessels arriving at the Californian ports was truly awful. A remarkable instance is noticed in detail in another column.

The clipper ship *Staffordshire*, erroneously reported to have been wrecked, had arrived at San Francisco.

From Oregon recent accounts mention that a pitched battle had taken place near Table Rock, between a large party of whites and Indians, at the conclusion of which a treaty of peace was made. The miners on the Klamath, Salmon, and Rogue rivers were doing well, and several rich discoveries had been made. One man is said to have washed out of a sack of dirt upwards of 1017 dollars 50 cents; another took out of Rogue river a piece of gold worth 500 dollars. The San Francisco market was in a flourishing condition, there being a heavy and constant demand for goods.

According to the newspapers, Yucatan was about to apply to the United States Government for protection and annexation.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

The monthly West India Mail brings intelligence this week to the 20th of August, from Jamaica. The cholera has made its appearance in the island, and has created great alarm. One man who had been attacked by the dreadful malady died in seven hours. The disease was supposed to have been carried there by a passenger on board the American steamer *Ohio*. Small-pox still raged. Several severe shocks of earthquake had been felt in different parts of the island. The public attention had been occupied with some disclosures relative to frauds on the colonial bank committed by a clerk, who had decamped from the island Two English brigs had arrived at Jamaica to take in passengers for Australia.

From the other island and the neighbouring main land there was no news of interest; but sickness was very prevalent, especially in St. Thomas, and yellow fever was somewhat general in Demerara, Barbadoes, and Berbice.

By the arrival we have news from the coast of the Pacific. Great excitement existed in Lima (the capital of Peru) on the subject of the intentions of the American Government respecting the Lobos Islands. A Peruvian Minister was going to the United States Peru was sending 10,000 men to the frontiers of Ecuador. General Flores has gone to Chili.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The advices received in anticipation of the Overland Mail are dated Calcutta, August 7, and contain intelligence to the 31st of July from the cantonments of the troops engaged in the war with the Burmese, at Rangoon. We thus learn that the inactivity which the rainy season has induced has been varied by a short and successful expedition of steamers up the river Irrawaddy against the fortified town of Prome. The steam flotilla consisted of her Majesty's steamer *Medusa* and the H. C. steamers *Proserpine*, *Pilgrothon*, *Pluto*, and *Mahamuddy*. When proceeding up the river, the squadron was engaged with stockades in two or three places, and, on approaching Prome, had to encounter a hevy and commanding fire from batteries on the heights; but this was evaded by proceeding up a creek, thus turning the works and taking them in rear. Little opposition was met with from the Burmese troops at Prome, and the people eagerly offered their assistance in the removal of the guns. The iron cannon were spiked and sunk in the Irrawaddy, and some ten brass guns carried off as trophies on board the steamers. In returning, the flotilla fell in with a large body of Burmese under General Bandoolah, son of the famous General known by that name during the former war. This force was crossing the river, obviously on its way to the relief of Prome, and, being surprised in the passage, the steamers committed great havoc on both troops and boats. One seaman only was killed, two officers wounded, and those severely. Lieut Elliot, of the Royal Marines, received a ball in his foot, not yet extracted, and some of the bones having been fractured, it is feared he will be lame for life. Mr. Fraser, of the *Pluto*, was severely wounded in the arm.

The general impression of the officers engaged in the expedition was, that the steamers might have reached Ava with little difficulty, as the river was found to be navigable during the rainy season for steamers of light draught all the way to the capital; and therefore the dilatory policy of the commander in Burmah gave rise to considerable discontent. It was, however, very generally expected that, early in August, an immediate advance on and occupation of Prome would be ordered, and that reinforcements would at once be sent down from Madras and Bengal. The troops to march from Madras were to consist of two brigades of infantry, viz. two European and two native regiments, and also two troops of horse artillery. Nothing was known as to the number of troops that were to join from Bengal.

The Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) had returned (on August 6) from Rangoon to Calcutta, and had resumed his office of President in Council, but left that of Deputy Governor of Bengal in the occupation of Sir Frederick Currie. It was alleged with much confidence that his Lordship had been granted a further term of office for another year at least, in order that he might conclude the Burmese war.

The North-Western Frontier has been profoundly quiet of late, and we may almost begin to hope that it will continue so. Brigadier General Roberts was proceeding to assume the command at Peshawur.

From China the latest intelligence is dated Hong Kong, July 23, and from it we learn that the insurrectionary movement of the adherents of the old Chinese dynasty of Ming against the reigning Tartar family is progressing steadily; that it seems to create more alarm every day, and that the banditti have appeared in the northern province of Honan, which is a new feature. Troops were sent early in the month of July to that place from Canton, and it was reported one of the high Imperial Mandarins had been degraded.

AUSTRALIA.—THE GOLD FIELDS.

We have consecutive accounts this week from the Australian colonies, to the middle of June, and a dispatch via India to July 1, which indicate the still increasing and extraordinary productiveness of the gold-fields, and the immigration, especially to Port Philip (Victoria), which was going on from Europe, the United States (including California and New York), and other places. The results of the Port Philip "diggins" were so favourable, that the dispostion of the Sydney population to emigrate thither is stated to have increased. Nevertheless, the results at the New South Wales mines do not appear to have been unsatisfactory. On the Peel river and at the Hanging-rock the yield was very great. An instance is mentioned of one man alone obtaining 72 ounces of gold in one day, and a party of seven obtained several splendid specimens at the Louisa Creek, one nugget alone weighed 167 ounces, and the rest were also very valuable. The Meroo and its tributaries had received a large accession to its population, while large numbers of persons have flocked to the Stony Yards, Tamborcora Creek, Golden Gully, and Bald Hill, being attracted thither by the reports of their extraordinary richness. The water in the Turon was too high to admit of any reasonable prospect of successful operations in the bed or sides of that river, and the diggers had left for other localities. A new field of great promise had been discovered about fifty miles west of Molong. The Braidwood diggings were flooded, and in general rain had, for some time previously, been very abundant, which had greatly impeded the gold diggers, but these were again resuming operations with general success.

The shipments of gold from Sydney up to the 8th June, amounted, at the rate of 65s. per oz, to the sum of £1,464,685.

So much for the New South Wales "diggins."

With respect to the gold fields of Port Philip (now called Victoria) and of which Melbourne is the capital, we find that they still maintain their great superiority over those of New South Wales. Thus, we learn that at Mount Alexander, Bal Harat, and other localities of that district the yield continued on the same gorgeous scale as hitherto, and that fresh discoveries were daily being made. Among the latest were diggings at the Anaki Hills, about twenty miles from Geelong. On May 24th, the escort from Mount Alexander brought into Melbourne no less than 31,478 ounces of gold, the result of a week's digging, which exceeded by 8000 ounces any weekly quantity previously received. The month of June, however, shows a still more startling result—the amounts brought in to be sent by escort to Melbourne, for the weeks ending respectively the 11th, 18th, and 25th of June, being 80,000, 91,000, and 105,000 ounces, making an average of 92,000 ounces per week, or about £370,000 sterling.

The export of gold from Melbourne to the 22d of May was to the extent of 32 tons 4 cwt 2 qrs. 19 lb. 8 oz., which, valued at 65s per ounce, is returned at £2,328,908. The value of the shipments from Sydney and Melbourne together, in the London market, is estimated at £4,500,000. The gold licenses issued to the 31st March last, for Sydney and Melbourne, amounted to 210,250

The anti-transportation movement and the agitation which it has originated have become stronger than ever, and there appears to be but one feeling in the colony on the subject. The Legislative Council of Victoria has reiterated the desire of the colonists that convict importation shall cease. The petition agreed to at a monster meeting held at Melbourne on April 2nd, was couched in the most determined language, going so far as to declare that should the Imperial Government persist in forcing convicts on the new colony through Van Diemen's Land it must inevitably drive them to seek refuge from such heartless tyranny and oppression in national independence. In Sydney, also, the movement is carried on with great energy, public meetings on the subject being of frequent occurrence.

A railway from Mount Alexander to Melbourne was about to be constructed.

The intercourse between Sydney and Melbourne had considerably increased, and several steamers were plying regularly between the two ports.

From Adelaide the accounts represent that colony to be quickly regaining its former prosperity. The amount of gold received overland from the diggings, and yearly increasing. Property, which had been severely depressed, was recovering to something like its former value.

The number of persons who had left the colony for the gold fields amounted to 18,000 souls.

EDITORIAL PERILS IN CALIFORNIA.—The newspaper editor in California requires as much physical daring in the ordinary performance of his avocations as the soldier on the field of battle. Duelling seems as much a matter of course as leader-writing. Accordingly we find in the intelligence received this week, and New York, from San Francisco, that Mr. Gilbert, the senior editor of *Alta California*, has just been killed in one of those barbarous rencontres. The affair is thus noticed in the Sacramento *Daily Union Extra*:—"It becomes our painful duty to announce the deplorable termination of a duel, by which the community has lost a gentlemanly and honourable member, and the editorial profession an able, honest, and worthy brother. This morning, at sunrise a hostile meeting took place at Oak Grove, between Hon. Edward Gilbert, senior editor of the *Alta California*, and General J. W. Denver, State Senator from Trinity county. The immediate cause of this lamentable affair was a card published by General Denver, reflecting upon the personal character of Mr. Gilbert. Of the merits of the controversy this is not the time nor place to speak. Mr. Gilbert challenged the adverse party. The weapons selected were Wesson's rifles, and distance forty paces. After the first interchange of shots, neither of which took effect, the weapons were reloaded, and the word given, when Mr. Gilbert fell almost instantly, having received the shot of General Denver in the left side, just above the hip. The ball pierced the abdomen, and passed entirely through his body, coming out on the right, almost directly opposite the point where it entered. Mr Gilbert survived but four or five minutes after the occurrence, and without a word, or scarcely a groan, his spirit passed from earth. His body was immediately conveyed to the Oak Grove House, where the sad duty of preparing it for its last resting-place was performed. The most intense sensation was produced throughout the city on the receipt of the mournful intelligence, and all seemed to unite in the most sincere sympathy for the unfortunate heirs of the encounter, and in the deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed for the surviving relatives of the deceased.—Another Californian duel, we also learn took place at the Abbey, near Pacheco, on the 22nd of August, between Messrs. W. H. Jones and John S. Nugent, of San Francisco. Weapons, duelling pistols; distance, ten paces. Two shots were fired, the first not taking effect. At the second fire, however, Jones fell mortally wounded on the side. The parties then left the ground. It was rumoured, that, being still dissatisfied, it was their intention to settle the affair by another meeting. A large number of spectators were present and witnessed the affair."

AMERICAN EMIGRANT-SHIPS.—FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—Advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands and New York, to the 18th of July; and from them we learn of the recurrence of one of the most frightful tragedies which the lawlessness of American emigrants to California, and the neglect and carelessness of Captains of emigrant-ships, trading from the other ports of the United States to San Francisco, have so often caused. The barque *Sultana*, with 240 passengers, from Panama for San Francisco, had put into the Sandwich Islands short of provisions. On the 21st of May a fearful tragedy was enacted on board. A young man, named Woolfork, about nineteen years of age, from Kentucky, shot a German, named Johnson, through the heart. The origin of this business was a dispute about a tin cup, of which Woolfork had two and the German none. In the hasty discussion the hands was wrenched off, when Woolfork drew his revolver and shot Johnson dead. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued. The murderer was seized—it is said that he should be hanged, 32 against it, and the remainder neutral. A jurie was appointed; a jury of twelve empannelled; the prisoner found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on board within one hour. During the interval between the sentence and execution, the dead body of the murdered German was brought on deck, the preparation made, and after allowing the condemned man a quarter of an hour over his sums, he was run up the yard arm, where the soul became extinct. He was then cut adrift, fell upon his face into the sea, and then continued to float until left out of sight by the vessel. On the 23d of May water was discovered in the hold, and the passengers were told that they would be required less than some of their fashion. From the 15th of June to the 23rd of July the passengers had no bread. There were eleven women and two children on board, one of each of whom died before reaching San Blas. Six others died on board besides the murderer and another man.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—Her Majesty's Government have resolved to make Freemantle, in Western Australia, a convict settlement, and the first batch, consisting of 250, will be despatched early in the ensuing month of October. They will consist chiefly of persons who have served three years' probation in the Dartmoor and Pentonville convict prisons, and whose conduct there has entitled them to favourable consideration. Each convict will, on landing, receive a ticket of leave, thereby combining him to the colony of Western Australia. A company of enrolled Chelsea pensioners go out as a police force; their wives and children go with them, and they will be located in the vicinity as military colonists.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A public funeral, as will be seen by the Earl of Derby's letter, given in another column, is to be accorded, with the concurrent assent of the Crown and Parliament, to the honoured remains of the late Duke of Wellington; and the place of sepulture, which has been selected, is in St. Paul's Cathedral, close to the tomb of England's greatest naval hero, Nelson.

The funeral cannot, therefore, take place before the assembling of the new Parliament, which has generally been understood to be fixed for the 11th of November next. An earlier day, however, may probably be appointed for that purpose, on the return of the Court from Balmoral.

The most important office which had been held by the late illustrious Duke—that of Commander-in-Chief—has been already filled up by the nomination of Lord Hardinge to that responsible appointment—a promotion which is universally approved of.

The Chancellorship of Oxford University, which has also become vacant by the demise of the late Duke, cannot be so readily supplied with an occupant, as the choice depends on the result of an election, which may or may not be the subject of a contest. The names of several distinguished noblemen have been mentioned for the office. Amongst them are the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Devon (High Steward), the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Marquis of Blandford; but, from what transpired at a meeting at Oriel College on Friday week, Lord Derby's friends expect that a contest will be avoided. The Duke of Newcastle has, however, many supporters also. The resident members of convocation favourable to Lord Derby have adopted a similar proceeding to that adopted on the decease of Lord Grenville in the year 1834. On that occasion a declaration was issued, numerously signed, headed by the venerable Dr. Routh, President of Magdelen College, in favour of the immediate nomination of the Duke of Wellington, which, no doubt, had the effect of preventing a contest. A declaration which has been issued, headed by the same Divine, it is thought by some may probably have a similar effect in this instance to that obtained on the last. While, on the other hand, it is announced this week that much dissatisfaction has been excited among resident M.A.'s, by the move in favour of Lord Derby; that a protest against that noble lord's nomination is being circulated for signature; and that steps are being taken to ascertain whether the sense of the electors will permit another candidate to be started with a prospect of success. The election will take place early in next Term, which commences on the 10th of October. The present Vice-Chancellor would, in the ordinary course of events, resign his office a few days before Term. Provision, however, is made by the statutes of the University for his continuance in office until a Chancellor is elected—a Chancellor being indispensable for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor. The Rev. R. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester, College, is to be the new occupant of the latter post.

At Walmer Castle a guard of honour, consisting of 80 men (an officer's guard) of the Rifle Brigade, has been stationed to watch over the remains of the Duke. The first guard was mounted on Thursday morning last, at ten o'clock. Sentry-boxes have been placed, for the convenience of the guard, at the various approaches to the interior of the Castle, leading to the chamber containing the body of the illustrious deceased.

The present Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle at noon on Friday week. The news of his father's death having reached him at Baden-Baden, he started off without a moment's delay. At Cologne, the Duchess was so overcome by fatigue, that she was obliged to remain for a day to recruit. Her Grace, a special favourite and constant companion of the illustrious deceased, was deeply affected on receiving the melancholy intelligence. The Duke continued his journey, and, on reaching Ostend, went on board the Belgian mail-steamer *Baby*, and crossed the Channel to Dover, the voyage occupying some four or five hours. On landing, he proceeded to the Ship Hotel, took some refreshment, and slept till ten o'clock in the morning, at which hour he left for Walmer. On reaching the Castle, and meeting his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley, the noble Duke exhibited deep emotion. The Rev. Gerard Wellesley, Chaplain to her Majesty and Rector of Strathfieldsaye, nephew of the illustrious deceased, reached the Castle some hours before the Duke.

On Wednesday the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Charles Wellesley and family quitted Walmer for town.

The Duke and his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley, did not leave until Thursday, in consequence of their desire to see the last preparations for finally enclosing the remains of their illustrious deceased parent in the outer or state coffin.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—At the Common Council of the City on Thursday a meeting was held in accordance with the following notice, which had been previously given:—

To consider what mark of respect shou'd be paid by the Corporation of London to the memory of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

After some discussion, it was thought the most advisable course to refer the question to a committee appointed by the Board of Common Council, and composed of the Lord Mayor and a member from each ward.

RECORD OF THE DUKE'S DEATH IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.—On Monday as adjourned Quarter Session of the Peace for the Liberty of her Majesty's Tower of London, was held at the Court-house, Wellclose-square, when the following magistrates were present—James Walsh, Esq., chairman; George Offor, Esq., Charles S. Butler, Esq., M.P.; George Cleverly Kirman, Esq., and J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Upon the motion of Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Offor, the following entry was ordered to be recorded upon the minutes:—

That, in consequence of the recent lamented decease of the Chief Magistrate of these Liberties, the Lord-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, Field Marshal the Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Court take this, the earliest opportunity, of recording their deep sense of the loss which has been sustained by them, by the nation at large, and by the whole world, from this sudden decease. He was raised to the highest pinnacle of glory by a grateful nation for services, the extent and value of which can never be fully appreciated. Elevated to a position to be seen and admired by the world, he still manifested that urbanity, wisdom, and decision which exalted and increased our veneration for his extraordinary abilities. The Court desires to bow with submission to the decrees of Providence, thankful that his invaluable life was preserved to so advanced an age; yet they cannot he p deploring the stroke which has cut down the greatest of human beings, whose memory as a patriot, senator, and warrior, will be cherished to the latest posterity."

LAST OFFICIAL ACT OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace's last official act of any importance, as Commander-in-Chief, at the War-office, was the regulation of the uniform to be worn by the officers of the militia now in course of enrolment. So anxious was the Duke for the early issue of these regulations, that, on the Saturday previous to his lamented death, a special messenger attended at the Government printing-office to convey the proof for his Grace's revision and signature, so that the document might be at once forwarded to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties, and acted on.

THE DUKE'S FIRST PUBLIC ACT.—Mr. Lightbourn, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Trim (close to which is Dangan Castle), in the county of Meath, calls attention to the following note, which has been left of what he conjectures to have been most probably the first public act of the late Duke of Wellington—namely, the part which he took at a contested election for a portrieve of that borough, the chief town of his native county of Meath:—

At an adjournment of assembly, held before John Meekler, Esq., portrieve of said corporation (of Trim), the 10th day of August, 1787, the following persons, among many others, were duly proposed and seconded as burgesses of our corporation.—The Hon. Arthur Wesley, the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wesley, the Hon. Henry Wesley, Thomas Earl of Bective, Lord Viscount Headford, the Hon. Hercules Taylor, Lord Baron Longford, Lord Delvin, the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, the Hon. John Pomeroy, the Right Hon. Thomas Connolly, the Right Hon. Dr. Cuff, the Right Hon. W. Burton Conyngham, the Right Hon. Denis Daly, &c.

BOROUGH OF TRIM.

At an assembly held before Adam Carshore, Esq., Portrieve of the Corporation of Trim, the 29th day of June, 1789, being quarterly day:—Polled for Portreve for the ensuing year, commencing the 29th of September next—Right Hon. H. Rowley, Esq., proposed the Rev. William Elliott Clerk as one candidate; and Mr. Ralph Higgins proposed Edward Meekler. The former seconded by George Tyrrell, Esq.; the latter by John Tandy, Esq.

For the Rev. Mr. Elliott ninety names, including that of Arthur Wesley (the late Duke); for Mr. Meekler, thirty names. Majority for the Rev. William Elliott, sixty. ADAM CARSHORE, Portrieve.

At which assembly the Right Hon. William Conyngham, Joseph Brooke, J hn Pratt Winter, Right Hon. Thomas Jones, John Stapleton, Samuel Dan ston, *Arthur Wesley*, Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, Hon. Lord Headford, E. Hamilton, Esq., and Thomas Stapleton, Esq., having been formerly admitted burgesses of the said Corporation, on this day attended, and having taken the usual oaths, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declarations, were sworn burgesses of said corporation accordingly.

ADAM CARSHORE, Portrieve.
H. REYNOLDS, Town Clerk.

HIS MENTAL ACTIVITY.—Another and very recent illustration of his mental activity, similar to that of reading the report of the Oxford University commission, was mentioned last week at Dover. While waiting on the platform for the starting of a train, his Grace beckoned to Mr. Way, the superintendent of the Dover terminus, and, getting into a third-class carriage with that gentleman, commenced putting to him a running fire of questions in reference to the travelling of soldiers in railway carriages; for example, how they were placed, how the tickets were collected, how the men were told off on leaving the train, &c.—in short, on every point connected with their locomotion and comfort. Fifty questions were put to him, the station-master said, in five minutes, all pertinent and to the purpose. The answers, too, were all caught up attentively. Who can doubt it that has ever seen the Duke listening in the House of Lords?

THE DUKE'S OPINION OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—The following anecdote may not be generally known:—Some of the Duke's guests were discussing the circumstances of the battle in his presence. It was not his habit to take an active part in any conversation referring to his own campaigns. But on this occasion the arrival of Blucher, the absence of Grouchy, and other similar topics, together with the antecedent probabilities as to the issue of the great conflict, being freely talked of, the Duke suddenly said, "If I had had the army which was broken up at Bordeaux, the battle would not have been lost for four hours." As the Duke was not given to boast, and his judgment may be relied on, this forms an important comment upon the engagement, about which so many theories and speculations have been offered.

WAS THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON EVER WOUNDED?—In Rush's "Residence at the Court of London" the following anecdote is recorded:—"Until this occasion, I was under an impression that the Duke of Wellington never was wounded; but Sir George Walker said that, not long after the storming of Badajos, he was struck by a random musket-ball in the side, in an affair with the French outposts on the borders of France. It was merely a slight wound, and was dressed on the spot. The Duke, on receiving it, exclaimed, 'Hit at last!' and seemed much pleased." In reference to this statement, Colonel Sir W. Verner thus writes to the morning newspapers:—

I do not mean to deny what may have happened at the storming of Badajos. I was not there. I merely take upon me to vouch for what did take place at the battle of Orthes, the only time, as I have always understood, that the Duke was wounded.

I was riding at the head of a squadron of the 7th Hussars, which I commanded, when Lord George Lennox rode up to me, and asked if I could tell him where he could find one of the surgeons of the regiment, as he wanted him for the Duke. I replied, that Mr. Moffit, one of the assistant-surgeons, had been riding alongside of me a few moments before, and he would, probably, find him at the rear of the squadron. I heard no more until the day was over, when Mr. Moffit informed me that the Duke had been struck by a spent ball, which, although it did not break the skin, caused much pain.

Whether the Duke may have made the observation he is stated to have done, I do not recollect to have heard, but I consider it by no means unlikely.

I have not had time to communicate with Lord George or Dr. Moffit, but they are both forthcoming, and will, I have no doubt, confirm what I say.—I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

United Service Club, Pall-Mall, WM. VERNER, Bart., M.P., Lt.-Col.
22d Sept., 1852.

FIELD-MARSHALS.—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* says:—"The only two Irishmen who appear to have attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the British army were natives of the two Meaths—George Wade, of Westmeath, interred at Westminster Abbey; and the Duke of Wellington, of East Meath. Both were colonels of the same regiment (33d). 'Wade led it into the breach at the attack upon Fort St. Philip, in the Island of Minorca, 1788, at the head of the grenadiers and marines, in the presence of an enemy vastly superior in number, and effected a lodgment within, by which the garrison of French and Spaniards was compelled to capitulate.' He was also victorious in all the battles he fought as Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies in the Netherlands, in 1774. And Wellesley led it (33d) into the breach at Seringapatam, in 1799."

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE IN THE PROVINCES.

Throughout the provinces and in the south of England especially, the death of the Duke of Wellington elicited tokens of the most profound regret. All the local journals, immediately on the melancholy news becoming known, were arrayed in symbols of mourning, and subsequently their columns contained abundant particulars of the tokens of regret for his death, and respect for his character which have been manifested in every town and place in the south. In the Channel Islands the mail packet, which arrived there on Thursday morning se'nnight, was watched with intense interest, as it approached with his flag half mast high. Every one knew, from that signal, that some one of lofty rank had departed this life, and the surprise and regret were universal when it was learnt that the great Duke was numbered with the dead.

In SOUTHAMPTON, all the flags in the town and harbour were, during the past week, still hung low; many of the shops had shutters up since, and every shop vending articles of wearing apparel was filled with mourning wares. Even amongst the very poorest classes there was a feeling manifested that a mighty one had fallen, and they talked of the Duke of Wellington with sadness and sorrow. There is no doubt that the whole people of the South of England are, only waiting to be directed to some rational and suitable mode of showing, by a simultaneous manifestation, their regret for the loss and respect for the memory of the great hero who has just passed "from life unto death."

At BRIGHTON, on Monday morning, about one hundred of the principal inhabitants met at the Town Hall, in answer to a circular invitation from the Rev. Henry Michell Wagner (vicar), to consider the best means of testifying their respect for the memory of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Wagner took the chair, and among those present were Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.; the Rev. T. Cooke, the Rev. Arthur Wagner, the Rev. James Vaughan, the Rev. Mr. Langdon, the Rev. Mr. Oldfield, the Rev J. H. North, Mr. Montague Scott, &c. After a few remarks on the universal desire of Englishmen to do honour to the memory of the departed hero, the rev. chairman (who, we understand, was tutor to the present Duke of Wellington) mentioned the fact that the late Duke received a portion of his education in Brighton at the hands of its then vicar, the Rev. Henry Michell, the chairman's own grandfather; and that during the time he was a worshipper at the old parish church of St. Nicholas, now in a sad state of dilapidation. He then suggested that Brighton should erect a memorial, not in the usual manner, by employing the art of the sculptor, but by erecting a memorial for charity; and this suggestion the rev. chairman afterwards developed into a plan for restoring, enlarging, and beautifying the parish church. In the course of the proceedings, it was stated that, on a former occasion, Mr. Carpenter, the architect, had prepared plans for the restoration of the church at an estimated cost of £4305, offering a guarantee against an excess over the estimate: and, with an understanding that the cost of carrying out the rev. vicar's suggestions would involve a total outlay of £5000, the meeting passed a unanimous resolution of approval of the scheme. The vicar headed the subscription list with the munificent donation of £1000. A numerous committee, with Sir Lawrence Peel, brother of the late Sir Robert, at its head, was appointed to carry the project into execution.

At PLYMOUTH, for several days after the Duke's death became known, the flag at the Guildhall and the colours of the shipping in the harbour continued to be suspended half-mast high, in token of the universal feeling of deep regret at the demise of the venerable victor of Waterloo. Many of the shops were also partially closed.

At HULL, on Monday, a large meeting of the most influential inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, A. Bannister, Esq., was held in the Mansion-house, to devise means for the proper observance there of the day on which the remains of the late Duke shall be interred. The Mayor presided, and resolutions were passed suggesting that business should be entirely suspended on that day, and that the ministers of the several churches of dissenting places of worship should be requested to have services, with appropriate sermons, on the occasion. The feeling at the meeting was perfectly unanimous, though leading persons of all sects and of all shades of politics attended.

In LIVERPOOL it is proposed to raise a subscription for the erection there of a monument to the late Duke. Several of the leading merchants have come forward with handsome donations to the fund.

At BIRMINGHAM the death of the Duke became generally known on Wednesday se'nnight, and was received by the inhabitants with much emotion. The bells of St. Martin's rang muffled peals during the day, and these will continue to give out their dolorous tones from time to time until all that remains of the illustrious departed shall have been inclosed within the narrow precincts of "the house appointed for all living."

At OXFORD the bells of the city and University churches, and most of the parish bells tolled at minute intervals on Wednesday se'nnight, in consequence of the death of this renowned warrior and statesman—the sudden decease of this great character, producing a profound sensation in Oxford, as indeed every where else.

At CARDIFF the news of his Grace's death was received with feelings of unaffected sorrow. The large bell of St. John's church was tolled (muffled) for several hours on Wednesday se'nnight, and the shipping in the dock had their colours half-mast high.

FRENCH TITLES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

On reading your graphic description of the late Duke of Wellington in your Number for Saturday last, containing a list of *all* the titles and honours belonging to the illustrated deceased, I find an omission of *three*, and as they may be justly looked upon as among his most flattering marks of distinction, I have thought it a piece of information which may be found acceptable to your readers if I supplied this omission, and the more especially so from the fact of your speciality (if I may so speak) as regards family honours, genealogy, &c., and for which matters the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now passes for a respectable authority.

The three distinctions in question were bestowed upon his Grace by the French nation in the person of his Majesty Louis XVIII., in consideration of the services rendered by the Duke to the elder branch of the House of Bourbon; for although at Waterloo we were contending against Frenchmen, still strictly speaking, it was not against France, as our aim and resolve were simply to re-establish Legitimacy in that country: wherefore, on the entry of the Allied forces into the French metropolis, we were quietly greeted by some part of that light-hearted and witty people by "*Vivencies amis ennemis!*" Now the distinctions in question were these: the Duke was created a Marshal of France, a Knight of the Holy Ghost, and Duke de Brunoy—as you will find recorded on referring to any old Peerage work, whether English or French—no mean distinction for a British subject, and I think unparalleled in history.

It is a strange and remarkable coincidence that the English student of Angers and pupil of Pigneron should finish his active military career by obtaining the highest military honour of the country where he was educated as a soldier, which that country could bestow.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to remark upon the importance of the order of the Saint Esprit, as it is well known to be one of the most illustrious in Europe, ranking with the Garter and the Toison d'Or, but abolished in 1830, when the Bourbon dynasty left their country.

But as to the Dukedom I would fain say a few words. It is strange indeed, but perfectly true, that it is known to comparatively few persons in England, that our illustrious Duke is Duke de Brunoy in France; and perhaps, still more strange that it is little known in France either, even at Brunoy; for I believe that I myself was the first person who communicated that piece of intelligence to the inhabitants of that place some few years ago, and who, at first, would not believe it, till I demonstrated it to some of them by the production of a Lodge's Peerage List, and with new, of course, as perfect, and as true as the fact, and as unsuspecta the Duke, are better informed than the vast majority of his own countrymen.

Brunoy is a delightful village, situate in the beautiful valley of Yerres, on the Lyons road, about 20 kilometres from Paris. It was formerly a Royal residence, with a magnificent *château*, and a display of waterworks which might have rivalled St. Cloud or Versailles. Charles X. used to visit Brunoy as a *rendezvous de chasse*, and it was a favourite residence at the time of the great Revolution, and the remaining portions have since been converted into villas or country residences.

This letter may be the means of procuring the satisfaction to many of our cosmopolitan countrymen, when on their Continental peregrinations, of paying a visit to this place, in memory of their departed hero, and the other associations attached thereto.

Your obedient servant,
Sept. 21, 1852. AN ENGLISH ABONNÉ.

*** The Portrait upon the Front Page of the WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT, published with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is from a FINE BUST, recently modelled by Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, acknowledged to be one of the best likenesses of the late Duke.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. PUGIN.—The funeral of the lamented Mr. Pugin took place at St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, on Tuesday morning. The requiem mass was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, the Bishop of the diocese. The Very Rev. Dr. Doyle, Provost of St. George's Cathedral Church, Southwark, was present as assistant Priest; with the Rev. Mr. Walsh and Mr White, of St. Mary's, Moorfields, as deacon and subdeacon of the mass. The Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, for many years a personal friend of the deceased, was also present, with several others of the clergy and laity, who came from different parts of England to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. On Monday afternoon, the clergy and the choir, consisting chiefly of those gentlemen who had been employed in Mr. Pugin's studio as draughtsmen, repaired to the church to sing the vespers of the office of the dead. At a later hour, the body was carried in procession, with lights, to the church, where the coffin remained covered with a purple pall, and surrounded with lights. At half-past seven, the clergy and choir assembled in the chancel, to sing the Matins and Lauds from the office of the dead; J. Lambert and J. Hardmann, Esqs., respectively of Salsbury and Birmingham, and for many years intimate personal friends of the deceased, acting as canon. The Requiem mass in the morning was sung in choir with much feeling. After the mass Dr. Grant delivered a touching funeral discourse, at the conclusion of which the "Libera me Domine" was sung, after which the procession formed, chanting the beautiful anthem, "In Paradisum deducant te Angelæ," and the corpse was carried to the vault in the transept. The "Benedictus" was then chanted, and after the remaining prayers had been said, the Bishop and clergy returned to the sacristy, reciting the "De Profundis" for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

THE CHOLERA.—Accounts from Posen (Polish Prussia) of the 15th inst., are still highly unfavourable. In the town of Posen there were on the 14th 53 new cases and 22 deaths. On the next day there were 69 attacks and 32 deaths; on the 4th there were 46 new cases and 17 deaths. Much alarm has been created at Posen by the disease having extended to the houses of higher classes. Among it's most recent victims is Madame de Puttkammer, wife of the Chief President (civil governor) of the province, a lady of great merit, and universally esteemed. From the rural districts of Posen the accounts are very various, but where cholera is absent fever is very prevalent. In Brunnsberg, from the 3d to the 9th inst., there were 196 cases, of which 114 were fatal. Since the appearance of the cholera there have been in the town 800 cases and 163 deaths. At the end of August a young man came from Posen to Tarnapol and died of cholera, since which event there have been 50 cases and 30 deaths. In Buda, a town of 2700 inhabitants, between 50 and 100 persons were carried off in eight days. At a house in Worzuk every person died except three children, who were left orphans. In Marienburg the epidemic is still severe. In Dirschau the population has been decimated. In West Gruesen, the disease was brought on the 8th by a battalion of infantry and some dragoons on the march. Six of the troops died, and 20 were left sick in the Hospital. At Gollenburg, in Sweden, the Government reported three cases of sporadic cholera on the 21st.

LETTERS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT., 1852.—Her Majesty's Government having entered into a contract for the conveyance of mails by steam-vessels, once in every month, to the West Coast of Africa, the new service will commence from the first departure on the 24th instant, on which day the first packet will be despatched from Plymouth. This packet, as well as that to be despatched on the 24th October next, will proceed only to Madeira, Teneriffe, Gorée, Bathurst (Gambia), and Sierra Leone, and then return to England, calling at the same places; but the time will hereafter be extended to Fernando Po, when a further instruction will be issued. The following are the rates of postage to be taken upon letters and newspapers addressed to the several places at which the packets will touch:—Letters not exceeding half ounce: Madeira, 1s. 10d.; Teneriffe, 1s. 10d.; Gorée, 1s.; Bathurst, 1s.; Sierra Leone, 1s. Newspapers will be carried to Madeira, Teneriffe, and Gorée for 2d. each, and to Bathurst and Sierra Leone free.

BALLOON ASCENT AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—On Friday week, at the Vauxhall Gardens, Mr. S. Chambers, R.N., made a beautiful ascent in his balloon, and after a pleasant trip of five miles alighted on Manby Marshes. Mr. Chambers's descent was one of the best he ever made; and in the course of an hour or two he returned to the Vauxhall Gardens, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the company. Mr. Chambers intended to have ascended on the previous day after the poultry show in the gardens, but was prevented by the unfavourable weather.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "THE THOMAS THOMPSON," ON HER VOYAGE FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.—THE CREW RESCUED BY THE "BARRACKPORE."

BURNING OF THE SHIP "THOMAS THOMPSON."

THIS conflagration, by which the fine vessel was entirely destroyed, is thus described in the journal of Captain E. Underwood, of the ship *Barrackpore*:—

"Monday, July 5th, *Barrackpore*, from China to London.

"At nine A.M., with light winds from the S.S.W., and steering N.N.W. with all sail set, descried a ship ahead, which was standing across our bows, and with a signal of distress flying; at 11.10 spoke her, and proved her to be the *Thomas Thompson*, belonging to Liverpool, from Bombay, bound to that port, with a cargo of cotton and wool. Having perceived smoke issuing from the stern, I immediately inquired if I could render any assistance, and was answered by Captain Twiss, asking me to come on board and bring my carpenter with me. The sail had been previously reduced, and the boat lowered; when, on approaching nearer the burning ship, I found several holes burnt through her sides, which the carpenter at once covered with planks to stop all draught, until the crew could be rescued, which was done with all their clothes, after several trips with the boats, by four P.M. Previously to leaving the ship the carpenter scuttled her. At five P.M. the mainmast and foremast fell over the sides enveloped in flames. We remained by her until six, when she was one blaze of fire. We then made sail for St. Helena, and landed the greater portion of the crew, amounting to 22 souls."

Captain Twiss, his son, and four others, proceeded to London in the *Barrackpore*, and Captain Twiss has since addressed a letter of thanks to the owner of the *Barrackpore*, W. S. Lindsay, Esq., Austin Friars, and to Captain Underwood, for the great kindness and attention in rescuing himself (the master) and crew from the burning wreck.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO GEN. SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, K.C.B.

TWO very splendid Testimonials have lately been presented to General Sir Charles J. Napier by the Beelooch Sirdars of Scinde.

First, is a superb centre-piece of table plate. The groups at the angles of the pedestal personify the military, civil, and industrial population of Scinde. The military power is expressed by the group of a British infantryman (the 22d Regiment), a Sepoy, and a camel. The civil, by the landed proprietor, or Zemindar, listening to the decrees read by the Moonshie, or native lawyer; the industrial, by the group of female water-carriers and fruit merchant. Between are the arms and cypher of Sir Charles; while beneath an elaborately-decorated Indian arch, is a group consisting of an elephant, with Beeloochee and Scindian attendants richly clad, after the manner of the Ameers. The ornament is carried upwards to support a basket for flowers.

The inscription is as follows:—

Presented to General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, &c., by the Belooch Sirdars of Scinde, in token of the attachment and gratitude which his honourable and generous treatment of them after victory, and during a long administration of the Scinde Government, has secured for him in the breasts of his former foes. Hydrabad, 9th January, 1851.

PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, BY THE BELOOCH SIRDARS OF SCINDE.

The second testimonial is a magnificent sword, designed by Mr. Alfred Brown.

The hilt, which is in gold, is divided into four compartments, containing figures, representing Fortitude, Truth, Justice, and Victory. Above are the arms of Sir C. Napier. At the extremities of the guard are the heads of the Camel and the Elephant, and on either side are figures of Industry and Commerce.

The scabbard, which is in oxydized and gilt silver, bears an allegorical representation of the influence of civilisation under Britannia, who is supported by figures of Peace, Literature, Arts, and Science; Victory bears an unfurled banner, inscribed with the name of Napier, and induces the Scindian and Beloochee tribes to cast aside the implements of war. Below are, a figure of Anarchy, bound in chains; and the mythological subject of Hercules' Conquest of the Hydra.

On the reverse side is represented India supported by Law and Justice; and Peace, descending with the signed Treaty, is hailed by the military, industrial, and commercial population of Scinde. Beneath is a figure of Rebellion overthrown, and Apollo's Conquest of the Python.

The decorative designs are taken from the best examples of Indian ornament.

The Blade is elaborately engraved in the same style, and inscribed, in English and Hindostan, as follows:—

Presented to General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, &c., by the Belooch Sirdars of Scinde, in token of the attachment and gratitude which his honourable and generous treatment of them after victory, and during a long administration of the Scinde Government, has secured for him in the breasts of his former foes.
Hydrabad, Jan. 9, 1851.

Both the table ornament and sword have been ably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and are very fine examples of working in metal.

OPENING OF A NEW BASIN IN THE ARSENAL OF NAPLES.

THE recent inauguration of the first dry dock ever built in the kingdom of Naples was the occasion of great rejoicing and a grand festival by the King himself. For some time previous, extensive preparations had been made for the accommodation of visitors; and invitations were issued to upwards of 20,000 persons to witness the ceremony. The King and Queen came from Gaëta purposely for the occasion; and the Prince of Syracuse, the Count d'Aquila, and all the younger members of the Royal family were present in a splendid tribune erected for them, near the Basin. Tribunes and seats were likewise erected for the Ambassadors and their ladies, the Ministers of War and Marine, the Secretary of State, and other distinguished personages included in the invitations. A ship of war out of commission, the *Vesuvio*, had been floated into the basin some days previous; and on her deck a temporary chapel was erected for the per-

SWORD PRESENTED TO SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, BY THE BELOOCH SIRDARS OF SCIND

OPENING OF A NEW BASIN IN THE ARSENAL AT NAPLES.

formance of the religious ceremonial. On the arrival of the King and Royal family, the bands of the Swiss and other regiments played several airs. Mass having been celebrated, the Bishop proceeded to give his blessing to the work, and invoke the favour of God upon it. A procession was then formed of the clergy and others, salutes were fired at intervals by the ships in the harbour, and at the arrival and departure of the King and Queen. Five hundred galley slaves, who had worked at the formation of the Basin, received pardon from the King, and testified their freedom by throwing their yellow jackets and caps into the sea.

The French squadron, consisting of six line-of-battle ships and three steamers, under Vice-Admiral De La Susse, anchored in the Bay on the Friday previous having come from Tripoli to be present at the ceremony. Their display of colours, salutes, &c., added much to the gaiety of the scene. Refreshments were served to the numerous guests, and the whole proceedings passed off with great *éclat*.

HARVEST AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED HILL.

It is an encouraging sign of the healthfulness of our national mind, that, however novel and difficult any social experiment may seem, if it be but based on sound working principles, and have a due correspondence with the requirements of society, it works its way surely, though it may be slowly, and becomes at last a recognised and established fact.

The steady progress and enlargement of the Philanthropic Society's Farm-School for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, at Red Hill—the first opening of which, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, we noticed about three years since, is a proof of this success. Many even of those who wished well to the undertaking, and sympathised in the society's efforts for the rescue of the criminal and outcast boys whom it received, were opposed to the removal of its schools from London, where they had been so many years established, doubting if it were possible to control and keep together a number of lads of such a class, in an open, unwalled school, under a discipline studiously free and persuasive, and with field labour as their employment, which necessarily offers many facilities for desertion and escape. Some said the boys would never be induced to stay; others, that they never could be made to work; others, that if they staid, and if they worked, they must of necessity be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Happily, the promoters of the school had faith in their principles, and were prepared not to be sparing of toil or thought in carrying them out; and three years' successful development has justified their confidence, and rewarded their exertions. At the annual gathering on the 8th inst., in celebration of the harvest (which our Artist has commemorated), we found nearly 120 boys in the school (the number three years ago was scarcely forty); a new house fitted to accommodate eighty boys, just finished; a carpenter's and a blacksmith's workshop, in full action; tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and farming in daily practice; and we saw with pleasure a number of the neighbours assembled to witness the giving of sundry little prizes and rewards of industry which the farm-manager had certified to be deserved; and testifying by their presence their satisfaction with the general order and regulation of the school and the conduct of its inmates.

We ascertained that 336 lads (of all ages between eleven and eighteen) had been received under the society's care since the opening of the school, in 1849; and that 218 had been discharged: 130 as emigrants to the colonies; 44 as apprentices or servants in this country, their friends having found situations for them. Judging from the reports of their employers, and their own letters, the boys who have emigrated appear to be doing honestly and well. A friend to the Society who has undertaken the guardianship of those sent to one of the colonies, and who has had a large number under his eye, lately wrote to the chaplain, "I am glad to hear that there is a prospect of the arrival of some more lads from your society. I have applications for at least a dozen. You will be glad to hear that all the lads are

HARVEST-HOME AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED-HILL.

conducting themselves remarkably well." Two rewards of £5 each given yearly by Prince Albert, as gratuities to the two steadiest and best-conducted of the emigrants of the year, have greatly contributed to this result.

The experience of the society, so far, seems to show that on the average four out of five of those admitted are improved and turned from crime; and three out of five substantially reformed and changed in character, and established in courses of honesty and social usefulness. We were glad to find that the inspection of the public is not only allowed, but solicited; and that the farm and schools are daily open to visitors, at all reasonable hours. The more thoroughly that this and every other public work are watched, examined, and scrutinized, the better security will there be for the good working and right administration of their system; and ultimately, for their enlargement and extension.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 26.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.
TUESDAY, 28.—Commencement of the Mosaic Year.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome.
FRIDAY, October 1.—Remigius. Pheasant shooting begins.
SATURDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 55	1 15	1 55	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 19	4 35	

*** Next week, OCTOBER 2d, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with LITERARY SUPPLEMENT GRATIS, price SIXPENCE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

IT seems to be generally credited in France, that this time the President means in right earnest to proclaim himself, or to cause himself to be proclaimed, Emperor. "His Highness"—for such is the title that at present seems the most satisfactory for him to receive from the adulatory multitudes who swarm around his path—is making a triumphal tour to receive the homage of his "subjects." Everywhere there are the same ovations, the same fulsome addresses, and the same slavish requests that he will make himself Emperor, in name as well as in fact. It is declared, even in departments which are, or were, the very hotbeds of Socialism and Red Republicanism, that "his Highness" is the saviour of the country; but that the great work is only in part accomplished as long as he remains merely a ten years President. Nay, the life Emperorship does not satisfy the clamorous demands of his eager friends and admirers. He must not only be Emperor, but hereditary Emperor; and then, and then only, will the salvation of France be a verity, and not a mockery. Some of his favourites go so far as to assert that the illustrious Wellington himself acknowledged and proclaimed, shortly after the *coup d'état* of December, that Louis Napoleon had not only, by that deed, been "the saviour of French society, but of European order." This enthusiasm of the people is, perhaps, got up to order by obsequious prefects; or perhaps it is the expression of that idolatrous reverence which the peasantry and the mass of the ignorant provincials of France entertain for the title of Emperor—the name of Napoleon—and the dream of false and sanguinary glory with which they are associated. In either case, it is probable that it will answer the purposes of the President; and that not many weeks, or even days, will elapse, before he reaches the goal of his ambition, and formally signs himself Napoleon II. *Et puis?* as the French say. That is a difficult question to answer. His pre-Imperial career has been stormy and difficult. His post-Imperial conduct will try to a far greater extent the powers of his genius: for genius he undoubtedly has—the genius of coolness, calculation, daring, and patience. As long as he is not Emperor, he enlists the sympathy of his friends and the curiosity of the masses of the people, who desire to see what will be the end, and in what manner it will be accomplished. They watch his movements, they speculate on his progress, and regard him and his deeds with all the interest that people usually bestow upon any exciting drama. But as soon as the *dénouement* is known, the interest of friends and spectators will abate, and, like other mightier and better men, he will be judged more calmly. It is then that his real difficulties will begin.

THE Isthmus of Suez and the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, are at present the two great obstacles to the commerce of the globe. The one impedes that rapid communication with India which is, in some degree, necessary for all Europe, but more especially necessary for Great Britain; and the other prevents the natural expansion of the trade of the whole civilized world with the rich, but almost unexplored, regions of the Pacific sea-board of Southern and Northern America. Sooner or later they will both be cut through, either by railroads or by ship canals—or, what would be better still, by both. The energies that have been brought to bear upon the question of canal or railroad as regards the Isthmus of Suez, and the paramount interests involved in its speedy solution are such as to leave no room for doubt that the Overland route to India will soon become more expeditious and less costly than it is at present, to the advantage of Great Britain and India, as well as of Egypt. The bisection of the isthmus of Darien or Panama is not of equal importance to this country; but when its necessity to the Government of the United States of America is taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that the work, notwithstanding all the political and natural difficulties in the way of its completion, will not long remain a matter of mere talk. Already a company for the formation of a railway across the Isthmus has been established; and we now learn that the Government of New Granada has granted the privilege—subject to the consent of the railway company—to open a ship canal across the isthmus, between the Bay of Caledonia on the Atlantic and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, with liberty to select any other point on the Atlantic between Punta de Mosquito and the west mouth of the Atrato River. "The date of privilege," says the *Panama Star* of the 27th of July last, from which we borrow these particulars, "of the 1st June, 1852, given at Bogota; and the canal is to be completed within ten years, with a prorogation of four years longer, if required, should one-third of the work be then finished. The company receives with the grant 100,000 fanegadas of land, to be selected in any part of the Republic. The harbours both on the Pacific and Atlantic, are to remain free and neutral. The New Granadian Government is to receive 3 per cent. of the profits for eighty years, and 5 per cent. for the remaining nineteen years. The company are to make a deposit of £24,000 guarantee within twelve months from date of the grant. The names of the parties receiving this grant are Dr. Edward Cullen, Sir Charles Fox, John Henderson, and Thomas Brassey, Esqrs., names sufficiently well known to secure the speedy completion of the work. By the 8th clause of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, it appears that both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States stipulate to extend their joint protection to any company undertaking the construction of this canal; and we learn that it is the intention of the present company in London to carry out the work as an united British and American enterprise."

This is far better work for two such great nations than the miserable misunderstandings about the cod-fish of the Bay of Fundy, or the guano of the Lobos Islands, which have lately occupied to so large an extent the attention of their statesmen.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS CONSEQUENT ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following appointments have been mentioned as having taken place:—Lord Hardinge to be General Commanding-in-Chief. Colonel Airey to be Military Secretary. Lord Fitzroy Somerset to be Master-General of the Ordnance (with a Peerage), Lord Combermere to be Constable of the Tower. Duke of Northumberland and Marquis of Londonderry to be Knights of the Garter. Lord Derby, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Prince Albert, the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have remained in comparative retirement at Balmoral since the receipt of the intelligence of the demise of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which reached her Majesty and his Royal Highness while on an expedition to the Dhu Loch, west of Loch Muick, whither they had proceeded from Aut na Gauthseach.

Orders were at once given for countermanding all invitations to the Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Paul, one of her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland.

A heavy fall of snow, followed by rain, which continued all day, prevented her Majesty from leaving the Castle on Monday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked towards Castletown. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and her Serene Highness Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Derby left Balmoral for the south on Tuesday.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on Wednesday.

The Countess of Desart has left Balmoral, and been succeeded in her duties, as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, by the Viscountess Jocelyn.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Wellington, her Majesty and the Royal household have gone into mourning for a week, commencing with Wednesday last.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at his residence in St. James's Palace from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska have arrived at the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square, from a visiting tour in the north

His Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Colonel Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard.

The Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, are cruising on the coast of Scotland, in his Grace's yacht. The Duchess of Sutherland is at Dunrobin, where a brilliant circle of company are assembled.

The Earl of Derby arrived at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, on Wednesday, from Perth.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived in town from a brief visit to the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have arrived at Cawdor Castle from Balmoral.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with their youthful family, are still staying at Gart House, North Britain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—Dr. John Stokoe, who recently resided at Durham, died suddenly, a few days ago, at the refreshment rooms at the York station of the railway, soon after his arrival there from Harrogate, where he had been staying a short time for the benefit of his health. He was one of the surgeons of the British fleet at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson fell; and subsequently he was appointed by the English Government to attend upon Napoleon Bonaparte, as one of his medical advisers, during his captivity at St. Helena. Mr. Stokoe was in possession of many souvenirs of the Emperor—presents which he had from time to time received from him in his various exigencies.

REPRESENTATION OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of this borough by Mr. Stuart's acceptance of the Vice-Chancellorship; and Mr. E. H. Bunbury, the late member, having declined to contest the borough, an invitation has been sent to, and accepted by, Mr. Hardcastle, the late member for Colchester, who will contest the borough on Free trade principles with Mr. J. H. P. Oakes, the Derbyite candidate. Mr. Oakes is the son of a banker at Bury.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—A farmer living at a farm near Braughing, in Hertfordshire, was compelled to apply to the union at Bishop's Stortford for men to enable him to get in his harvest, there being no labourers out of employment in the parish, and he was obliged to take seven men, whose ages averaged 73 years each, and he employed them three weeks.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COFFINS.—A discovery, which will, no doubt, prove interesting to the Archæological Society at their approaching meeting, has just been made in the city of Bath. As the workmen were excavating the road at the top of Russell-street, last week, for the purpose of enlarging the sewer, they discovered several stone coffins, with the heads lying to the north-east. Some of them, having been opened, were found to contain human skeletons of different sizes and sexes. In the neighbourhood of the coffins were discovered some fragments of an earthen vessel, a coin of Constantine, several pieces of glass, a beautifully perfect vase, various bones of carnivorous animals, a small urn of dark pottery, and some interesting fragments of Roman pottery.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WARRIORS.—As some workmen in the employ of Mr. Naylor, builder, were engaged, last week, in excavating a cellar at the house now in course of erection on Star-hill, Rochester, they suddenly came upon eight skeletons, which appeared to have been buried with great care, though perhaps hurriedly, as the remains of their coats of mail were clearly discernible, proving they fell in battle. One of the individuals was a person of gigantic stature, the skeleton measuring over seven feet. In his hand was found a large spear, the metal of which is still perfect.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT STIRLING.—Lord John Russell, who had been residing during the summer at Garth, near Stirling, was presented, on Tuesday, at the Court-house, by Provost Sawers, in the name of the magistrates, town-council, and inhabitants of Stirling, with the freedom of that ancient Royal borough. The noble Lord returned thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him. In the course of his speech, his Lordship alluded to the great loss the country had sustained in the death of the Duke of Wellington, and paid an eloquent tribute to the merits of the deceased hero.

RATING OF DAY SCHOOLS IN MANCHESTER.—A meeting was held on Monday evening in St. James Sunday Schools, Major-street, Manchester, to consider the steps necessary to be taken consequent upon the determination of the overseers to extend the poor-rate to the day schools held within the buildings used as Sunday Schools; the Rev. J. Hollest presided. The Rev. J. L. Figgis said he understood that if the children paid any pence, no matter where or the master derived his profits from, the school was liable to be rated. At St. Clement's evening school a penny per night was charged for materials and instruction, and this would render the school liable to be taxed. The levying of this rate would have the effect of closing many such establishments. After some discussion a resolution was agreed to, on the request of Mr. Figgis to procure the attendance of the masters, conductors, and teachers of schools on Monday next.

Lord John Manners, as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with the concurrence of the Board of Works, having determined on removing the unsightly buildings on the Royal dairy-farm at Frogmore for the preparation of new buildings on the same site—the works having been already commenced by the contractors for completing the new Houses of Parliament. The new plans comprise an extensive range of agricultural buildings, with apartments for farm labourers with their families, but no farm-house.

The Pope has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Sheriff Sadl's chaplain, the Very Rev. Thomas O'Connor, parish priest of Loughglynn, in Ireland.

POSTSCRIPT.

MOURNING FOR THE ARMY.—GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, Sept. 22, 1852.

The Adjutant-General has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to issue the following general orders to the army:—

1. The Queen feels assured that the army will participate in the deep grief with which her Majesty has received the intelligence of the irreparable loss sustained by herself and by the country, in the sudden death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

In him her Majesty has to deplore a firm supporter of her throne, a faithful, wise, and devoted counsellor, and a valued and honoured friend.

In him the army will lament the loss of a Commander-in-Chief unequalled for the brilliancy, the magnitude, and the success of his military achievements; but hardly less distinguished for the indefatigable and earnest zeal with which, in time of peace, he laboured to maintain the efficiency and promote the interests of that army which he had often led to victory.

The discipline which he exacted from others, as the main foundation of the military character, he sternly imposed upon himself; and the Queen desires to impress upon the army, that the greatest commander whom England ever saw has left an example for the imitation of every soldier, in taking, as his guiding principle in every relation of life, an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty.

It is her Majesty's command that this general order shall be inserted in the order books, and read at the head of every regiment in her Majesty's service.

2. The Queen does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, the sash covered with black crape, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums of regiments are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour staff of infantry, and from the standard staff and trumpets of cavalry.

3. The Queen has been most graciously pleased, under the present afflicting circumstances, to direct that Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., shall be placed on the staff of her Majesty's army, and that all matters respecting her Majesty's military service, which have heretofore been transacted by his Grace the late Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth be performed by Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.—By her Majesty's command,

G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Sept. 23, 1852.

In obedience to her Majesty's most gracious commands, Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge assumes the command of her Majesty's Army, and all matters relating to her Majesty's Military Service which have heretofore been performed by his Grace the late Commander-in-Chief, will henceforth be transacted by him.

He confidently hopes, that, in the performance of the duties entrusted to him by her Majesty's favour, he will receive the assistance and support of the general and other officers of the army, and be enabled to maintain its discipline and high character by a continuance of those services which have identified the British army with the honour, power, and prosperity of their country.

The Queen having, in the general order of the army of yesterday's date, expressed her Majesty's sentiments on the irreparable loss sustained by her Majesty, the country, and the army, in the sudden death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Hardinge presumes only on this occasion to give utterance to his devoted attachment to the memory of "the greatest Commander whom England ever saw," and whose whole life has afforded the brightest example by which a British army can be guided in the performance of its duties.

By command of the Right Honourable

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, Commanding-in-Chief,
G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—The committee of the above society, having purchased an extensive plot of ground between New-street, Shoemaker-row, Husband-street, and Cock-court, adjoining Broad-street, Golden-square, St. James's, at present covered with dilapidated buildings, have commenced operations for their entire removal, for the purpose of erecting model dwellings for the working-classes and their families.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE REV. G. R. PRYNNE, OF PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday the Bishop of Exeter visited Plymouth, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against the Rev. George Rundle Prynne, incumbent of St. Peter's at Efford, by the Rev. John Hatchard, the vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and the Rev. Thomas Cave Childs, the incumbent of St. Mary's, Devonport; and also a charge made by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, of St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse. The charges related to the opinions and conduct of Mr. Prynne on confession and absolution. The investigation having lasted five hours, the Bishop closed it by saying he should appoint the conference at St. Peter's that day four weeks. An investigation had taken place into Mr. Prynne's conduct on all the cases brought before him, leaving him without blame, and he should be ashamed of himself, as a man, as a Bishop, and above all as a Christian, if he committed the act of injustice of not holding the confirmation in his church. He then thanked the audience for their behaviour, and broke up the meeting.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular circumstance that an old Waterloo man, of the name of Henry Judd, about eighty years of age, who resided at Sherborne, died on the same day and nearly at the same moment that his Grace the Duke of Wellington expired.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 19 h, in allusion to the death of the Duke of Wellington, says, "Spain must participate in the mourning of England. The English army has lost its purest and most legitimate glory, and the Spanish army a General."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state, that the Government continues to re-ive telegraphic despatches respecting the Prince President's tour, from which it would appear that his progress is a succession of triumphs. On Tuesday he entered Grenoble amidst cheering, and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" similar to those heard at Orleans, Bourges, Nevers, Dijon, Moulins, and Lyons. At Lyons, however, it is stated that a consp racy, the object of which has not yet been made public, had been discovered, and that several arrests had taken place. A strong feeling of opposition to Louis Napoleon is said to prevail, to a certain extent also, at Valence, Nismes, Montpellier, and Toulon; but no serious disturbance, it is thought, will arise out of it.

The *Moniteur*, referring to the question of the Empire, argues that the instincts of the people ought to be taken into account as they accord with their own interests

The damage caused by the inundations at Strasbourgh, Mulhausen, and several other places, has been most serious. Happily the latest accounts inform us that the waters were subsiding.

The lovers of Mozart's memory (says a letter from Berlin) are now gratified with an engraving, by Bruckop and Harte, from the original portrait of the illustrious *maestro*, by Henry Isenbiehn, done when Mozart resided at Mannheim, in 1778. The original portrait came by accident into the possession of M. André, the music-seller, at Frankfort, and was said by two or three friends of Mozart, still living in 1830, to be a perfect likeness.

The last two or three Peninsular mail packets have been laden with silk, and sundries of cotton, woollens, and silk goods of French and English manufacture, bound for Portugal, in consequence of the change in the commercial policy of that country. Shipments of tea for Portugal have also been made on board those packets. Hitherto tea could only be imported into Portugal from Macao in Portuguese bottoms.

About three tons of snuff were seized a few days ago by the landing surveyor of the Customs, on board the *Baron Cay* steamer, soon after her arrival at Nicholson's Wharf, from Antwerp. The contraband article was discovered in 42 tin cases, which were completely filled with oil. On close examination it was discovered that there was a tube connected with the mouth of the tin cases, which alone contained the oil, the remaining portion of them being filled with snuff of good quality.

EMIGRATION BY LOTTERY.—A society formed under the name of the "British Exodus Company," and which proposed giving to the shareholders free passages to Australia, according as they were drawn by lot, was to have its "first grand ballot" on Thursday, at the Western Institution in Leicester-square; but the proceedings were put a stop to in consequence of the receipt of the following official communication:—"Solicitor's Office, Treasury, Sept. 21,—Sir: The attention of her Majesty's Government having been drawn to a scheme entitled 'The British Ex dus, or National Emigration Fund of the Hunter river Gold Mining Company,' having for one of its objects the selection of 4000 free passage orders to Australia, by ballot, I am directed to inform you that the proposed 'ballot' is illegal, and subjects the parties concerned in it to prosecution under the acts of Parliament made for the suppression of lotteries. And I hereby give you notice that proceedings will be taken against the parties concerned in the scheme in question if the intended ballot be permitted to take place.—I have, &c., H. REYNOLDS.—To D. M'Laughlan, Esq., 35, Throgmorton-street.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.—At the Mansion-house police-office, on Saturday, Lionel H. Thompson, of No. 1, Riches-court, Lime-street, agent to the ship *South Sea*, was ordered by the Lord Mayor to return to Frederick Parker the sum of £14, being the amount of the passage-money paid by the latter on the faith of the vessel in question sailing on the 15th of September, and a further sum of £7 10s. for expenses and costs to which the complainant was subject by reason of the breach of contract on the part of the agent.

PERSONATING LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A man who bears a strong resemblance to the ex-Premier, had, by inducing the proprietor of a livery stable in Pimlico to believe he was that noble personage, recently obtained the lure of a vehicle to proceed, as he stated, to Hounslow barracks, to visit his regiment of the 8th Dragoons; and, as he was passing through Kensington, he favoured several of the tradespeople with his custom, obtaining goods and cash. At Hounslow he left the livery and servant, and taking a post-chaise at the George Hotel, went on to Windsor on important business. Here he found him sent short of cash, the driver gave him the contents of his pocket, £1 14s., with which he went off, and no more was seen of him. The police are in active pursuit of the fellow.

CLAIMANTS FOR BROUGHAM-HALL.—The persons named Bird, who, about some eight or nine years ago made a forcible entry on Brougham-Hall, under an impression that they were the rightful owners, and that Lord Brougham had no title to the estate, are again threatening to make a stir. They have been down to Penrith two or three times, and on their last visit were accompanied by a solicitor, who vaunted largely respecting the claims of his clients, they in the meantime offering to lay wagers at heavy odds that they would be in possession of the hall and estate before Christmas.

ENTERING APPEARANCES.—By the new Common Law Act, entering "appearance," according to the statutes of the 12th of Geo. I, cap. 29, and 2d of William IV., cap. 39, is abolished.

In the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, John Mobbs who described himself as a "betting-man," was discharged from custody after having suffered 18 months' imprisonment

FRAUDULENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.—In the Central Criminal Court on Monday and Tuesday, Cornelius Julius Trige, described as an agent, and Henry Sabine Montagne as a mineralogist, were tried upon an indictment which, in effect, charged them with having conspired together to obtain the money of poor persons (intended emigrants), by representing themselves as agents of a company established for the promotion of emigration. Among the members of the company were the names of a noble Lord and several highly respectable gentlemen and merchants. They had taken an office in London, and had put forth to the public that they had chartered a vessel to proceed to Port Phillip with emigrants to the gold regions. It was alleged that by this means the defendants had obtained possession of a considerable sum of money from poor people who had fallen into the trap prepared for them. In a former report in our paper we gave the particulars of the case, when it was first investigated before a police magistrate. The trial occupied the attention of the court during two days, the evidence against the prisoners being very voluminous. The jury after [illegible] hour's absence returned a verdict of guilty against both the defendants. There were other indictments against the same parties when they were also proceeded with. The prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder yesterday (Friday) to be transported for seven years.

THE BETTING HOUSES.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Thomas Scott pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a quantity of plate, value £300 and upwards, the property of Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P., his master, carrying at Belton House, Hampstead. At the Police Court the prisoner made the following statement:—"I pawned all the plate myself, not with the intention of not redeeming it. I fell into wicked ways, and if I had had a few days I should have redeemed it. Horseracing brought me to it. Sometimes I had £5,000 in hand, and at other times I have been without a penny." Mr. Forster said, that he wished to recommend the prisoner to the indulgence of the Court on account of his lengthened service in his family, but more particularly because he believed that he had stolen this property in consequence of becoming concerned with betting-house men; and, until these systems of crime and gain of vice were put down, he hardly thought that they would be justified in acting harshly to their unfortunate victims. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FURTHER PRIZES OF THE BETTING-OFFICE SYSTEM.—At the Lambeth police-office on Tuesday, Samuel George Church, a well-dressed young man, whose connexions are highly respectable, was charged before Mr Elliot, with embezzling various sums of money, amounting on the whole to about £60, he being in the employ of Mr. Richard Spencer, a solicitor, of Grey's-inn. The prisoner, crying bitterly, replied that it was all true what had been stated against him, and it was a foolish habit of betting that had induced him to rob his master and end up his career, and if I had had a few days I would not worship known his sufferings since he had absconded, he was sure that he would take pity on him. His run was all caused by those cursed betting-offices. He was committed to Newgate for trial.

ROBBERY AT MR. HUDSON'S, M.P.—At the Middlesex Sessions, before Mr. Turner, on Monday, Thomas Brown, aged thirty, was indicted for having stolen four printed books and a great amount of property (the enumeration of which occupied the clerk of the court nearly ten minutes), the property of John Reynard. The prosecutor was valet in the service of Mr. George Hudson, M.P., of Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, and the property in question was also a property in the service of Mr. Hudson, as it were, in the absence of the Hudsons, Lowndes-square, where it had been deposited. Prisoner had been employed at the stables at the time, and slept in a room adjoining the one from which the property was stolen. The robbery was effected while the prosecutor was on a visit attendance upon his master, at the Isle of Wight, during the last week of August. Part of the property having been found in the possession of the prisoner, he was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for 12 months.

AN INVETERATE YOUNG PICK-POCKET.—At the Guildhall Police-office, on Monday, John Neilsons, 10 years of age, who had a number of *aliases* to mark his identity, was committed by the magistrate, Mr. Alderman Challis, to Newgate, to take his trial for picking a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief. The pocket of the prisoner had been three times so-visited and four times flogged. The prisoner, on hearing this respectable character given of him, indignantly denied the statement; and on being requested to give his own account of himself, modestly said that he had been only six times convicted and three times flogged! This prisoner, it was stated, steadily pursued his criminal career from the period when he was a mere child.

SACRILEGE.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, George Freeman, 21, was found guilty upon an indictment which charged him with feloniously breaking into the parish church of Hammersmith, and stealing a surplice, a cassock, and other articles, the property of the Rev. James Luffingham Gilborne. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

THE "TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM."—From Western Australia, which is some two thousand miles distant from the more fortunate gold districts, we find in the local journals, published in Perth and Freemantle, the latest files of which come down to June 18, numerous notices of depredations committed by the exiles, or "the ticket-of-leave" convicts are called; every issue of the newspapers contains instances of robbery, with and without violence, assaults, and drunkenness, very significant of the moral tone these "tickets-of-leave" have given to the colony. Many of the convicts have escaped, and the Government had offered a reward of £5 for each apprehension—a sum far too small to induce settlers to risk their lives—so that Western Australia promises to have a set of harangues more intolerable than those whose depredations caused so much terror and real mischief in the sister colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. A question has been raised which has given rise to much ill-feeling between the colonists and the exiles. Some of the latter had applied to be admitted as members of the newly-formed mechanics' institution, and met with a decided refusal. This first throwing down of the gauntlet, in the face of the exiles the cause of their banishment, awakened in the latter a feeling not far removed from open resentment. The malignant exiles have addressed a letter to the Governor in which they express a wish that the executive will allow them to form an association for the improvement of their minds. No answer had been returned to the application at the latest date (above given).

ARRIVAL OF SCOTCH CONVICTS.—On Tuesday 22 male convicts, under sentence of transportation for various terms, arrived at the Bay, Robbin's Island, in the *Royal Victorus* steam-ship, from Leith, in the custody of Mr. Thomas Kempster, the governor of Edinburgh gaol, and his assistants. The convicts, who were all heavily ironed, were transferred to the Millbank Penitentiary, where they will be imprisoned for some time previous to their being sent to a penal colony. They are chiefly young men.

BRAZILIAN KIDNAPPING.—A correspondent writes from Rio.—"A short time ago a great number of Germans arrived here for this port, and have now been landed for some time—short, indeed, but sufficient for them to have received the most scandalous treatment. They are principally kept in a small fort in the centre of the harbour, known by the name of 'Vilganhon,' to which they are made to break stones, are sent to the beach to collect shells for lime, badly fed, and their pay detained for fear of their desertion. No letters are allowed to be written by them to their friends, and they would be unheard under letter off in any of our convict hulks. Two little fellows the other day, seeing an English nava. officer in Mr. —'s store, ran up to him and related, with tears in their eyes, the treatment they had been subjected to, which, indeed, was such as I had it impossible to put in writing. These two little boys begged this officer to take them on board the English admiral's ship (the elder was not twelve). He could not, however, interfere, for they were summoned down to their boat, where they were kicked and knocked about in a manner that makes an Englishman's blood boil to think of. This I have been a witness frequently to. Fellow-countrymen, I beg and pray of you, no matter what the extremity may be you are driven to, keep your children from the hands of the Brasilians."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The annual orations of this valuable public school took place on Tuesday, St. Matthew's Day. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, several of the aldermen, the sheriffs, and under-sheriffs, attended in state. A large number of the governors, and a very distinguished company of ladies, were present, the spacious and handsome hall being quite filled. The orations were remarkably well given, particularly those of Lloyd, Doran, and Watts. An allusion in the English oration to the death of the Duke of Wellington, and certain passages in the poem on "The British Empire in the East Indies," which referred to the illustrious deceased, were received with loud cheers. At the conclusion, the Lord Mayor complimented the Rev. Dr. Hale, the head master, upon the proficiency displayed by the senior scholars in their several orations.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Information up to the 9th instant has been received from Owen Jones, and Mr. Wyatt, who have been appointed by the directors of the New Crystal Palace to collect illustrations of the art of the continent. The travellers had reached Rome. The results of their journey appear likewise to be highly successful. At Paris, upon what had been obtained to mould several of the finest works in the Louvre; amongst others, the Great Nimrood from Egypt, several of the best Venuses, and colossal statues of Jean Goujon, in all about 400 pieces, 30 of which will be above life size; casts of the Ghiberti gates have also been secured, as well as of the principal of Michael Angelo's figures in the Medici Chapel at Florence; an important collection of *cinque-cento* ornaments, and fine works of Luca della Robbia, Donatello, &c. From the museums of Naples a most valuable collection has been obtained, and arrangements have been made to enable the Pompeian Court to be carried out so as to present a faithful transcript of that peculiar mode of construction. To this end the services of the first painter official y attached to the excavations have been secured, who will bring to this country at the close of this year the result of his studies made on the spot during the last twenty years. Every ornament with thus be painted from tracings made on the walls of Pompeii. From Lucca and Pisa several fine works of the Pisanos have been secured, and some interesting casts of the *cinque-cento* specimens. The works published by the Foreign-office have naturally been of great assistance in smoothing the way for the acquisition of these treasures.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The permanent doors, of solid carved oak, are all completed and fixed at the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, and the Prince's Chamber. The decorating of the ceiling of the Royal Gallery is rapid y progressing, and is to be finished before the opening of the new Parliament. The statues are to be fixed in the House of Lords. There are nearly completed the statues of the Archbishop of Dublin and Baron Fitzwalter, and the wh e are expected to be finished by the 11th of November. A great improvement has taken place in the lighting of both House of Commons during the vacation. The residences for the several officers of both houses are in a state of great forwardness, and are expected to be completed early in the year. Mr. Dyce, the artist, is daily engaged in finishing another fresco for her Majesty's robing-room, and every effort is being made to complete this chamber by the opening of Parliament.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The bronze railings in front of the British Museum, which have been several months in the course of erection, are at length completed. A few days ago the last of the last rail was finished, and the moveable shed in which the workmen were placed while executing their work was removed. On the extensive area between the railing and the building a number of labourers are employed in the formation of a square, either side of which is protected by a stone wall, which is stated to be for a shrubbery. Some alterations have taken place among the galleries. The slabs from Assyria, which were in an inner-ground room, are being assorted in galleries adjoining the Lycean gallery, called the "central sixties Nimrond," the "north-west sixties Nimrod," and the "south-west sixties Nimrond." The statues and other relics in the gallery in the left room from the grand entrance are being removed.

NORTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Monday a special general meeting of shareholders in this undertaking was held at the company's offices, 15, Parliament street, for the purpose of consideration of the expediency of forming a branch line to Hammersmith, and determining upon raising the capital necessary for that purpose. Mr. Henry Tootal presided. The report of the directors in favour of the proposed line having been read, a number of resolutions were proposed and agreed to, that the directors be authorised to apply to Parliament for power to make the branch, and to raise £15,000; and that such capital be raised in 1500 shares of £10 each, the same to be offered to the proprietors in the main line in the proportion of one new share for every four in the original undertaking.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the friends of the EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT was held on Tuesday night at LAWSON'S ROOMS, Clement's-inn, Strand, for the purpose of a series of meetings during the winter campaign of "The Early Closing Association." The meeting was numerously attended, and resolutions favourable to the society's objects were readily adopted.

SMITHFIELD-MARKET AND COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.—On Monday evening a public meeting of "leaseholders, householders, owners of property, and others in the vicinity of Copenhagen fields," was held at the Brecknock Arms Tavern, Camden-road-villas, "to consider the eligibility of the proposing of Copenhagen-fields for the metropolitan cattle-market having been proposed and seconded, an animated discussion took place, which resulted in the following amendment being carried by an overwhelming majority—namely, the meeting, disapproving altogether of the removal of Smithfield to the midst of the villas surrounding Copenhagen-fields, cordially concurred with the operations of the committee already appointed to support the interests of the inhabitants, and pledge itself to give them its best support."

COMPOSITORS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the compositors of London was held last Saturday evening, at the Red Lion inn, Red Lion-court, when a society was organised for the promotion of emigration. The object of this society is the of attending sums of money, without any charge for interest, to compositors desirous of emigrating. The minimum charge of membership was by the meeting fixed at 3d per week, which it was calculated would establish a fund sufficient y large to enable the committee to carry into effect the laudable purposes of the society.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Sept. 1852.—In consequence of a reduction in the transit-rate payable to Denmark, the rate of postage to be hereafter taken upon letters addressed to Sweden will be 1s 2d the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on letters for Sweden to the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, as the option of the sender, except however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the register, fee, must be paid in advance.

LETTERS FOR SYRIA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT., 1852.—The British contract mail packets between Alexandria and Beyrout, having been withdrawn, letters for Syria will in future be forwarded by the French mail packets, and Marseilles, and will be chargeable as follows:—Weighing under ½ ounce: British, 5d.; Foreign, 10d.; total, 1s. 3d. Weighing ½ ounce and not exceeding ½ ounce: British, 5d.; Foreign, 1s. 8d.; total, 2s. 1d. Exceeding ½ ounce and under ¾ ounce: British, 10d.; Foreign, 2s. 6d.; total, 3s. 4d. Weighing ¾ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce: British, 10d.; Foreign, 3s. 4d.; total, 4s. 2d. Exceeding 1 ounce and under 1½ ounce: British, 1s. 8d.; Foreign, 4s. 2d.; total, 5s. 10d.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.—A letter having been addressed by the Society of Arts, 18, John-street, Adelphi, to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Phillips, a Canton house waterman, had absconded with £105 in silver, money belonging to Captain Antra Je Gros, of the *Two Sisters*, lying off the Custom-house; and that John Hoskins had absconded, stealing £197 10s. 8d. from Messrs. Gibbs, Milton-street, city.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday, were—boys, 718; girls, 720: total, 1438. The deaths registered during the same period were 912, being a further decrease in the mortality of London. As regards the causes by which the deaths are referred, the results of last week, when compared with those of the preceding, show a decline under the following heads: tubercular diseases, diseases of the nervous system, those of the heart; while a small increase is apparent in the zymotic class, arising principally from diarrhœa and scarlatina. Five deaths from cholera were registered in the previous week, eight in the last. Only two deaths are recorded as having been from small-pox. The small-pox number be not more than 12, and all, except one, occurred to children; a gardener aged 32 years, who had lately come from Weybridge, and had not been vaccinated, having died of the disease at Queen-street, Camden town.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.612 in. The mean temperature was 54 3 deg.; in the preceding week it was 60·7 deg. The mean daily temperature was below the average of the same days in ten years on every day of the week. The decrease was greatest on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the temperature was more than 5 deg. below the average.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recent y taken place:—*Honorary Canonries*: The Rev. F. E. Tuson to, in the Cathedral Church of Bristol; the Rev. T. James to be, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Archdeaconry*: The Rev E. Ommaney, to Bath. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. Fisher, to Harthy, Kent; the Rev. J. E. Davis, to Llanwrst, Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. S. Davis, to Burrington, Devon; the Hon. and Rev. A. S. Rice, to Netherbury with Ash Chapel, in the county of Dorset; the Rev. N. F. Kemble, to Seberghan, Cumberland.

TESTIMONIALS. — The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard: The Rev. A. B. Hill, late vicar of Morebath, Devonrus, on his departure; the Rev. J. F. Simpson, from the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Whitehaven, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. Samuel Flood, from the parishioners of Beaminster, on his promotion.

ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.—Friday se'nnight, in obedience to the wish of the minister of St. Paul's, Barmondsey, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, was observed by the parishioners as a day of fast, prayer, and humiliation, to implore the Almighty to stay the scourge of cholera from visiting this country. The shops were very generally closed, and the church services well attended.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—This venerable Cathedral has lately received two beautiful stained glass windows, being the gift of the very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Anson. In one window are delineated the Commission of Christ to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs;" the Communication of the Holy Spirit by the Apostles, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost;" the ministration of St. Matthias by lot to the Apostleship; and the Ordination of the Elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. The other window represents the Good Samaritan; the Return of the Prodigal Son; Dividing Manna to the Apostles for the Multitude; and the Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. The subjects are well-chosen, and most admirably portrayed.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The Bishops of Lincoln, Chester, and Ely, severally held ordinations in the Cathedrals of their respective dioceses on Sunday.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.—The fifth session of the German Evangelical Congress was opened at Bremen on the 15th. About 600 members attended. Speeches in favour of Protestantism were delivered, and a discussion took place on the advisability of Protestants adopting oral confession.

THE FINE ARTS IN PRUSSIA.—The Berlin exhibition of pictures of modern artists, opened on the 1st instant, has been enriched by the addition of some remarkable paintings. Among them is a portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Charles, by Krüger, admirable as a likeness, and no less remarkable for ease of past on, and for harmony as well as depth of colouring. Then comes a standing sun upon the Nile, by Hildebrand, the Pyramids in the distance, marvellously brilliant and full of natural effect. The gorgeous light of the sun upon the waters and distant Pyramids, merged, as it were, in an atmosphere of gold and sapphire, is admirably tempered by the repose of the foreground and it carry gauze which this eminent artist has thrown over his perspective. This picture is alone sufficient to place Hildebrand upon the highest steps of artistic excellence. Two or three splendid landscapes hang in the neighbourhood. One, a setting sun on the lakes of the four cantons, is a masterpiece.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.—An actual negotiation between the Electric Tele raph Company and the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company, recently incorporated by Royal Charter, is being carried out for effecting this object. The principle upon which the cable now manufacturing at Millwal-works, where the wire ropes for the Admiralty are made, is somewhat different from that hitherto adopted, and consists in insulating the interior wires by means of india-rubber as well as gutta-percha. These, after being laid up or twisted into a rope, are passed through anhydrous solution, and then covered with spunyarn, and formed into an hempen rope, which is again passed through another, but different, anhydrous solution. The whole is then passed through a wire rope machine, worked by steam, which encases the interior c re in a metallic wire rope, formed of 12 separate strands of 6 wires each, or 72 wires, in al, forming a solid 3-inch cable. These plans, or close convolutions of wire, are thought preferable to the signal spiral wire, as calculated to give greater flexibility and durability, and to prevent any portion of the cable from becoming untwisted. As it is manufactured it is payed off the the machine and formed into a Fleming coil. The cable is 70 miles long, allowing 10 miles for contingencies, the distance from shore to shore being only 60 miles. There are to be four wires, making a total of 280 miles of copper wire, and of this 180 are completed.

WESTWOOD PARK.

THIS picturesque Elizabethan pile, in its decorated gables, pierced parapets, and "windpipes of hospitality" (as chimneys have been expressively termed), presents a fine specimen of an English ancestral home, and is situated about a mile and a half from the railway station at DROITWICH, six miles and a half N.N.E. from Worcester.

Westwood was anciently the site of a house of Benedictine Nuns, subordinate to the monastery of Fontevraud. After the dissolution of religious homes, Westwood, with its lands, was granted (30 Henry VIII.) to Sir John Pakington, Knight. The Pakingtons resided first in the mansion at HAMPTON LOVET, which being much damaged in the Civil Wars, they greatly added to the house at Westwood, originally built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as a lodge or banqueting-house; and being thus enlarged to a mansion, it was made by the family their place of abode. It consists of a square building, from each corner of which projects a wing in the form of a parallelogram, turreted in the manner of the Chateau de Madrid, near Paris; and Holland House, at Kensington. Like the latter mansion, Westwood is nobly situated upon rising ground; the estate is encircled with a park of about 3 miles in circuit; and a lake, designed to cover 100 acres, and now extending over 60, is a great ornament to the eastern side of the Park.

The following characteristic anecdote is related of Sir John Pakington, who, after he had finished his stately structure at Westwood, invited the Earl of Northampton, Lord-President, and his Countess, to a house warming; and as his lordship was a loyal companion, a train of above 100 knights and gentlemen accompanied him, who stayed there some time, and at their departure, acknowledged that they had met with so kind a reception, *that they did not know whether they had possessed the place, or he place them.* The delightful situation of his mansion was what they had never before seen; the house standing in the middle of a wood, cut into twelve large ridings, and at a good distance, one riding through all of them, the whole surrounded by a park of six or seven miles.

The present seat has, at various times, afforded an asylum to learning. Dr. Hammond, Bishops Morley, Fell, Gunning, and others, always met here with hospitable entertainment; and in concert with some of these, the good Lady Pakington (Dorothy, wife of Sir John Pakington, the second Baronet) is supposed to have written "The Whole Duty of Man," which has been translated into Latin, French, and Welsh. The authorship is also attributed to five other persons, whose respective claims are investigated in the editor's preface to "The Whole Duty of Man," published by Pickering, 1842.

At the Revolution, several learned men, who scrupled to take the oaths to King William, found an hospitable reception at Westwood. Dean Hickes, who wrote here the greater part of his "Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus," gives, in the Preface to his "Grammatica Anglo Saxonica," this eulogistic description of the beautiful residence of the Pakingtons:—"Ibi porticus, atria, propylæa, horti, ambulacra cænas and subdialia, recta et sinuosa, omnia, studio commoda: ibi lucl, lares, mensæ, prata, salina, piscinæ, pascua, et nihil non, quod animum pene a littoris abhorrentem ad legendum audiendumque, et quovis modo discendum, componere et conciliare potest."

Mr. Burke, in his recently published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," says, that—Sir John Pakington, who lived to see his children's children, ended his days at his favourite seat at Westwood, in the 77th year of his age, in January, 1625. At his death his estates devolved on his grandson, Sir John Pakington the Younger, who fixed his chief residence at Westwood, and became living when the great Civil War broke out. Ranging himself under the Royal banner, he fought gallantly for King Charles, and suffered much in consequence. Allesbury, his seat in Buckinghamshire, one of the best houses in the county, was levelled with the ground, and he himself was committed to the Tower. Subsequently, he joined Charles II. with a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner. So great, however, was the popularity he enjoyed, that when he was afterwards tried for his life, not one witness could be procured to swear against him. The great-grandson of this stanch cavalier was Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart, of Westwood, M.P. for Worcestershire, who is said to have been the prototype of 'Sir Roger de Coverley' He married, in 1721, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers, Esq., of Walthamstow, and was father of Sir Herbert Perrot Pakington, Bart., whose only son, Sir John Pakington, the last Baronet, died *s. p.* in 1830, leaving his nephew, John Somerset Russell (the son of his eldest sister) his heir and representative. That gent eman, who has been created Baron, and now holds the seals of office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resides at the old mansion-house of Westwood, and is the present Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart, M.P.," a Memoir and Portrait of whom appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 533.

On Monday last Sir John Pakington left Westwood-park for Balmoral, there to be in attendance upon her Majesty as Secretary of State.

WESTWOOD, NEAR DROITWICH, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, M.P.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"PATRON AND PATRONESS'S VISIT TO THE VILLAGE SCHOOL." BY T. FAED.

This little picture, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, is a work of more than average merit, in a line of art, which is daily acquiring additional admirers. The worthy old squire of the village and his lady have come to pay a visit to the village school, and the pedagogue, who has assembled before them a picked class, is earnestly set upon displaying their talents to the best advantage. His attention is divided between his scholars and his patrons, whilst that of the latter, though not so intense in character as his, is entirely absorbed in the important examination which is taking place before them. Whilst the centre group is one of serious and real purpose, those on either side are of a very different kind; here the temporary removal of the master's eye is the signal for every variety of disorderly conduct; fighting, "larking," apple-eating, &c.; ebullitions which the terrors of the foolscap, which have already been inflicted on one of their fellows, are not sufficient to restrain. The artist indulges in a clever conceit in the arrangement of a little group on the right, where we have a boy threatening another, who, although out of the picture, shows, as indicated by the shadow on the wall, that the aggressive act is not without provocation. The incident of sketching the profile of the negro page on the school black-board is not new, but is cleverly introduced. The boy who threatens this unconscious worthy from behind is a touch of humour of a more genuine sort. The expression of the various faces is highly spirited, the execution throughout delicate, and the colouring brilliant and transparent. If we were to find any fault with the picture as a whole, it would be on the score that the composition is a little too scattered.

"PATRON AND PATRONESS'S VISIT TO THE VILLAGE SCHOOL." BY T. FAED.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS FOR THE SOUTH.

FRANCE.—THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR TO THE SOUTH.

We noticed last week the departure from Paris of the Prince President, on his extensive tour to the southern and eastern provinces, with the scarcely-concealed purpose of testing by personal experience and examination, the state of public feeling in those important districts, so that the success of the final stroke of policy which is to raise him to the throne of the Empire, may not be in anywise marred by an unexpected popular counter-demonstration, which personal fore-knowledge of the state of the country on his part could have prevented. Louis Napoleon, in effect, acts on the principle, in his cautious progress to the Imperial throne, that "knowledge is power." He has accordingly gone, as already intimated, on an extended tour of inspection through those provinces of France which have hitherto shown the most marked spirit of hostility to Monarchial institutions, and especially to the arbitrary concentration of sovereign power in his own hands, whether as President or as Emperor.

The day of his departure from Paris was on Tuesday se'nnight. (See Illustration.) At one o'clock he arrived at the terminus of the Orleans Railway, in an open carriage drawn by four horses, accompanied by Marshal Jerome, his uncle; General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; and General Goyon, his aide-de-camp. The President's carriage was preceded and followed by bodies of officers of Carabiniers, Cuirassiers, Dragoons, and Lancers, who had come from Versailles and St. Cloud early in the morning to request the favour of being allowed to accom-

THE VILLAGE OF BOUCHARGE INUNDATED BY THE RHONE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pany him to the railway. General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris; all the Ministers (with the exception of Messrs. Ducos and Maigne, who are absent on leave), the metropolitan authorities, and all the Generals present in the capital, awaited the arrival of the President, to take leave of him. As he alighted from his carriage he was received by MM. Persigny, De Maupas, and the Prefect of Police. The people, who had assembled in considerable numbers at the terminus, saluted him with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At a quarter-past one o'clock he took his seat in the State-carriage, with the three Ministers of War, General Police, and Public Instruction, and the different dignitaries of his household, and shortly afterwards, the signal having been given, the train moved off at full speed.

At Bourges the first halt was made, and there the President passed Tuesday night. On the route from Paris to Bourges the President did not pass through Orleans, but passed at one side of the town, by means of an old line belonging to the railway company, and used for the conveyance of materials. Throughout the whole of the Sologne not an inhabitant was seen, except in passing by the property of Lamotte-Beuvron, which the President has purchased in that part of the country, where there was a crowd assembled, and a display of flags, with an immense eagle on the *fagade*. After Vierzon had been passed, the peasants were seen in great numbers, the prefects having done everything in their power to urge the authorities to induce the inhabitants to flock to meet the President. Cheap means of conveyance were placed everywhere at the disposal of the authorities, and in some places the inhabitants travelled without paying anything. In consequence of this facility of transport, Bourges was crowded to excess on the arrival of the President in the evening. His reception was of the usual gorgeously festive character which the French are so skilled in displaying. Illuminations, balls, reviews, banquets, and adulatory speeches, being, as usual, the prominent features of the occasion. The clergy, headed by their Cardinal Archbishop, took a prominent part in the honours paid to Louis Napoleon; and, having received him with all due pomp at the cathedral door, conducted him to the high altar, where, amidst the pealing of the organ, they invoked a blessing on his tour These studied and well-planned rejoicings at Bourges may be taken as a specimen of the general character of the receptions accorded to Louis Napoleon in the various towns which he has since visited.

During the President's progress, telegraphic bulletins are daily transmitted to Paris by the prefects of departments, or other functionaries, giving most glowing accounts of the enthusiastic receptions which Louis Napoleon everywhere meets with from the thronged masses of the population, who crowd to the different towns on his route to witness the pageants and rejoicings got up to his honour.

The most important occasion, however, which the tour has yet presented has been his visit to the second city of France—Lyons, where he arrived on Sunday last, the 19th, and on the following day (Monday) presided at the inauguration of an equestrian statue to the Emperor Napoleon, when he delivered the following address, in which the change from the Republic to the Empire—which all parties expect in December next—is very plainly adverted to:—

Lyonese.—Your town has ever been associated with remarkable incidents in the different phases of the life of the Emperor. You selected him Consul on his way to cross the mountains to collect fresh laurels; you selected him Emperor, all powerful; and when Europe confined him to an island, you were again the first, in 1815, to salute him Emperor. In the same way, your town is the first to-day to raise him an equestrian statue. The fact possesses signification. Statues are only raised to Sovereigns who have reigned; thus the Governments which preceded me have always denied this homage to a power whose legitimacy they would not admit. And yet who was most legitimate, the Emperor three times elected by the people, crowned by the chief of religion, recognised by all the constitutional powers of Europe, united to him both by ties of policy and ties of blood? The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile ages. He killed the old *régime*, while he maintained all that had belonged to it of good; he destroyed the revolutionary spirit, by causing the triumph, everywhere, of the benefits of the revolution. In this is explained why those who overthrew him had soon to deplore their triumph; and as for those who defended him, I recall how much they sought his fall? Thus as soon as the people found itself free to choose, it cast its eyes upon the heir of Napoleon, and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons, on all parts of my journey, was raised the unanimous cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" In this cry is far more in my eyes a souvenir which touches my heart, than a hope that touches my pride. Faithful servant of the country, I will never have but one h m—that of reconstituting in it, by good sense, shaken by so many commotions and Utopias, a peace based on conciliation amongst men, upon the inflexibility of the principle of authority, of morality, of love for the laborious and suffering classes, and of national dignity. The herd of citizens which, in the midst of crisis in which the notions of evil and good being confounded the best mind becomes perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that in such moments the nation take counsel before all things; and it is still, for me, a duty and a desire to know under what name I can render the greatest services. If the modest title of President could facilitate the mission that was confided to me, and from which I have not shrunk, I would not assume another name. I have no desire to change this title for that of Emperor. Let us, then, offer on this stone our homage to a great man. In doing so we stand to honour to the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people—we thus record the fidelity of the Lyonese to immortal recollections.

This speech (the official accounts say) was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and cries a thousand times repeated of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

Throughout the whole progress money is scattered with a lavish hand. The *Journal de la Nievre* states that the Prince President has given 1000f. for the relief of the families of the persons at Clamecy condemned to transportation; and presented to the Bishop of Nevers 2000f. for the charitable institutions founded by that prelate. The Prince gave 2000f. also, while in that department, to General Count de Rayal, for the relief of poor and infirm old soldiers. At Moulins 10,000f. was given away. Amongst other marks of his bounty, he ordered 300f. to be given to an old sold er of the empire named Berger, aged 93, who had fought at Wagram. To other old soldiers, who had come from a distance, he him-elf distributed a handful of gold pieces.

Louis Napoleon entered the department of the Isère on the 21st, on his way to Grenoble. In all directions he is met by the unceasing cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

A lamentable accident occurred in a firework manufactory, at Marseilles, on the 20th inst., by an explosion of some of the combustibles, which blew the house almost to pieces, and seriously injured several persons.

The publisher of the *Courrier de Nantes* has been condemned to 1000f. fine, for publishing false reports of law proceedings, and using insulting expressions towards the persons who gave their evidence. The Court also ordered that the sentence should be published at the defendant's expense in all the journals of the town.

The negotiation with Belgium not having led to satisfactory result, the *Moniteur* publishes a decree, fixing the duty on coals imported by land in the zone comprised between Hellium and Longwy, at 30 centimes per 100 kilogrammes. The duty on rough iron ca tings, "fontes brutes," imported by land from Blancmisseron to Longwy, is fixed at 5f. per 100 kilogrammes. In reference to this subject the *Constitutionnel* rejoices that instead of the duty being reduced on English coal, in compliance with the petitions from the manufacturers of Rouen, it is maintained, while it has been raised on that of Belgium. English coal pays 30 centimes, while that of Belgium will have to pay 30 centimes only.

The *Galway Packet* says that Mr. Morgan W. Crofton, who held the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Galway, and who became a convert to the Catholic Church about a year ago, has resigned his professorship, and joined the Society of the Jesuits. He is at present serving in the noviciate of that society in France.

The advices from India and China this week announce the loss of the *Ocseola*, of Liverpool, bound from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, on the Babuyan Island, on the 6th of July. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching land. The chief mate and five men were despatched in the long boat for assistance, and were picked up by the H. C. steamer *Semiramis*, which steamer had gone to the relief of the captain and remainder of the crew. The ca se of the *Lady Sale* in the Torres Straits on the 7th of June is also reported.

The *Official Gazette of Savoy*, of the 19th, states that a letter has been received at Genoa from a friend of Garibaldi, who relates that the latter, having made several voyages between Caliso (Peru) and Canton, has realised a sufficient sum from the sale of guano to purchase the vessel under his command; that he has hoisted the Sardinian flag, and intends visiting the Mediterranean.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were to nearly the same extent as in the previous week, being 707,372 lb.

In Demerara a machine for making paper from the plantain fibre had been introduced, and was found to answer extremely well. This and some other tropical plants yield valuable fibres, capable of being made into ropes, far more durable and stronger even than those made of hemp.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a cottage in the village of North Newington, occupied by a farm labourer named Grant, which, unhappily, occasioned the loss of two lives, namely, Richard and Eree Grant, of the respective ages of three years and twelvemonths, who were suffocated in bed.

INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

In our Journal of the 21st ult., we recorded the rising of the Rhone, and its tributary, the Isère, from the late heavy rains in the south of France. Letters from Lyons of the 22nd also announced the apprehension of disastrous consequences from these overflowings of the rivers; and, unfortunately, these forebodings were realised on the 25th. On that day, the village of Boucharge (Isère) experienced one of the most calamitous inundations ever yet recorded. The waters of the Rhone then rose to such a height as to engulph the several dwellings, even to the roofs, to which the terrified villagers fled for safety; and, in this position, rich and poor presented the most affecting pictures of groups of victims to hunger and despair. On the 26th, the whole village, comprising 200 houses, was thus inundated; and the river presented a sea, with the isolated house-tops, to which clung the poor sufferers—a scene of misery which our Artist has attempted to depict in the a. companying Sketch.

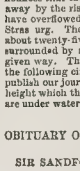
The Rhone, the largest river in France, is noted for these calamitous overflows, when the natural rapidity of its current spreads devastation in every direction; its white muddy waters contrasting with the black flood of the Isère, its chief tributary.

An inundation of the Rhine has caused great damage at various places on its banks, from Strasburg in the direction of Switzerland. The river, however, at the latest accounts, had begun to fall. Disasters had also been occasioned at Geneva and in many parts of Switzerland. In connexion with these inundations, an accident has occurred in Switzerland to the Duchess of Orleans. While travelling in her carriage with her two sons, the vehicle was upset in a ditch full of water, owing to the imprudence of the coachman. The Duchess had her collar-bone fractured, but her children escaped without injury. No serious results are expected to arise out of this unfortunate occurrence.

A telegraphic despatch, received by the French Government, announces that the bridge of Huningen, on the Rhine, has been carried away by the rising of that river. Other despatches state the river to have overflowed its banks at Schemm, Rhinau, and Plobsheim, above Stres urg. The country is completely under water to the extent of about twenty-five miles; six villages are inundated, and a seventh is surrounded by a vast lake. The dyke at Robersau, at Strasburg, has given way. The *Elbe Gazette*, which did not appear on the 18th, issued the following circular to its subscribers:—"We find it impossible to publish our journal to-day. The waters of the Rhine have reached a height which they have not attained since 1817. Our printing-offices are under water."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, BART., F.S.A., OF KIRKSTALL, COUNTY CORK.



Sir Sandford died on the 18th inst., at his town residence in Portland-place. He was born 16th March, 1788, the son and heir of the late Sir James Graham, M.P., the first Baronet of Kirkstall, by Anne, his wife, sister and heir of Major Moore of that place. He married, 2nd April, 1818, Caroline, third daughter of the late John Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, Oxon; and by her, who died 25th June, 1850, leaves, with other issue, a son, now Sir Sandford Graham, third Baronet, whose wife, first Lady Eleonora Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Uxbridge, died in 1848.

The Grahams of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, the stock of which the Kirkstall branch is an offshoot, spring from the famous border family of Graham, of Netherby and Esk.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM FREDERICK BENTINCK LOFTUS,

This gallant officer, Colonel of the 50th Regiment, died at Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, on the 13th inst., aged 68. He was son and heir of the late General William Loftus, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, successively M.P. for Bannow, Great Yarmouth, and Tamworth; who became, on the decease of Edward Loftus, Esq., of Annevile, in 1824, the male representative of the Loftus family, of Swineshead, county of York, and of the kingdom of Ireland. The General's grandsire was Archbishop of Dublin, and his great grandsire, Dudley Loftus, died in the high office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From his Grace's eldest daughter, it may be mentioned, is descended, in peasant, the Duke of Wellington (lineally descended).

Lieutenant-General Loftus, whose death we record, acted as one of the Esquires to his kinsman, the Marquis of Ely, at the installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, in 1810. He entered the army as an Ensign, in 1793, and rose through much hard service during the Peninsular War. He had the Peninsular Medal. He had been at the memorable affairs of Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajos, and Salamanca.

General Loftus married, 9th October, 1819, Margaret Harriet, daughter of Archdeacon Langrishe, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart., and leaves two sons and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEIGHLEY.

The death of this distinguished officer occurred at his residence, Acahul-hall, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, on the 9th inst., in his 75th year. His term of service included many eventful periods. In 1795, he was appointed an Ensign in the 87th Regiment, and, accompanying the army of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, was at the taking of St. Lucia and Grenada, where he was wounded. In 1809, he served in the Walcheren Expedition; and was subsequently Brigade-Major to Lord Gage, as well as other general officers. From all of them, as from H.R.H. the Duke of York, he received high commendation. At Waterloo, he was Major of the 14th, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on that memorable field, being appointed immediately after to the 23d. Colonel Keighley commanded the 11th Regiment for several years in Portugal and the Mediterranean, where he was made resident Governor of St. Maura by Sir Frederick Adam; and of Zante by Sir Alexander Woodford. In June, 1836, he retired from the army, when in command of the 35th.

COUNT POMPEO LITTA.

The votaries of Italian literature have to deplore the death, at an advanced age, on the 17th ult., of the celebrated author of the "Famiglie Italiane Celebri," Count Pompeo Litta. He derived from the illustrious house of Visconti of Milan that. A branch of that family, the Conti di Brebbia, became extinct in the male line on the death, in 1750, of Giulo Visconti, whose daughters and co-heirs married into the ancient Tuscan family of Litta—the elder daughter wedding the Marchese Antonio Litta, and the younger, Elisabetha, wedding the Marchese Pompeo Litta.

The Chamberlain of Napoleon's Italian kingdom, Antonio Duc di Litta, sprung from the former alliance, and is remembered for his bold answer to the Emperor on one occasion. He had ventured to pension his brother, the patriotic and amiable Cardinal Laurent di Litta, an opponent of the new Imperial monarchy. Napoleon angrily exclaimed against the act Litta replied, "I was the brother of the Cardinal before I became your Majesty's Chamberlain."

The Count Pompeo Litta, the subject of this notice, was issue of the marriage of Giulo Visconti's second daughter. In his early days he saw some considerable service in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon; but his name will go to posterity with more peaceful associations. It will join company with the illustrious names of Camden and Dugdale, owing to his elaborate and authent c genealogical accounts of the most celebrated and historical Italian families both extant and no longer existing. This magnificent work was published in parts, to the extent of about five large folios. It was copiously illustrated and verified by spirited sketches of the principal tombs and monumental effigies in Italy, belonging to such families as Sforza, Castiglioni, Visconti, Medici, Gnasciardini, and Piccolomini. It contained, also, medals and highly-finished outline engravings, carefully coloured by the hand, from portraits in the principal galleries. The author thus rendered an inestimable boon to art, even for purposes of identification, against the process of spoliation and removal going on in Italian galleries—the result of the gradual decay and increasing poverty of a nobility that refuses to recruit itself from the resources of commercial enterprise and alliance.

PROFESSOR MACGILLIVRAY.

William Macgillivray, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Natural History in Marischa. College, Aberdeen, one of the greatest ornithologists of his time or any other time, died at his residence in Aberdeen, on the 4th instant, after an illness of some duration. Dr. Macgillivray was the author of many works in the department of natural science relating to birds, and also of biographies of men who had successfully cultivated it. He was member of the Natural History Societies of Edinburgh and Philadelphia, and Conservator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was an ardent and enthusiastic student of nature, as well as of books. The work upon which will chiefly rest his future fame is his "History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory;" the first volume of which appeared in 1840, and at once arrested public attention. All acknowleged the book to be a valuable addition to ornithology. The knowledge of birds had hitherto been little certain and definite; naturalists, struck with the outward form of birds, appeared to have proceeded in the inspection of them no further than the plumage, beaks, legs, or claws. Thus Linnæus grounded his system on the shape of the feet and bill; Viellot, his upon the legs. Mr. Macgillivray was the first who applied internal investigation to the study of birds in its fullest extent.

The publication of the fifth and last volume of his admirable work, is contemporaneous with its author's demise. It is now thirteen years ago since the first three volumes and the greater part of the sequel were given to the world. The author himself had almost abandoned the idea of completing his task, but it was urged upon him; and the work which had been commenced in health was finished in sickness. The preface to the fourth volume is dated from Torquay—a change of residence which tells its own tale. Dr. Macgillivray himself explains the circumstances of his simple and affecting allusion:—"As the wounded bird seeks some quiet retreat, where, freed from the persecution of the pitiless fowler, it may pass the time of its anguish in forgetfulness of the outer world, so have I, assailed by disease, betaken myself to a milder region, where, unannoyed by the piercing blasts of the north, I had been led to hope that my life might be protracted beyond the most dangerous season of the year." However melancholy his death, it is a matter of satisfactory reflection, that this distinguished naturalist, enabled to take the extent of his acquirements and the depth of his piety, was permitted to finish his valuable labours before the hand of death fell upon him.

MISS LAURA ADDISON.

This esteemed and favour.te actress had talents of no common order. In depicting the gentler heroines of Shakspeare, such as *Juliet*, *Imogen*, and *Desdemona*, her graceful bearing and exquisite pathos brought her into comparison with what Miss O'Neil had been. The *Pauline* of Bulwer's famous "Lady of Lyons" was perhaps never more effectively impersonated than by this actress. Miss Laura Addison first appeared on the London boards at Sadler's Wells in 1847, and remained for some years a popular member of the excellent burlesque company there; and it is to be regretted, as in the case of her able successor, Miss Glyn, that she ever left that theatre. She subsequently performed with success at the Haymarket and at Drury-Lane. She then went to America, where her end was most melancholy. She died there suddenly on the 2d inst., on board the steam-boat *Oregon*, on her passage from Albany to New York. She had been to Niagara Falls for the benefit of her health. An unpleasant investigation took place in consequence of the too speedy interment of her remains; but this has since been explained, and it would appear that she had experienced every proper care and attention prior to her lamented demise.

The Water of Paris, &c.—M. Chatin has presented to the Academy of Medicine a paper giving an account of his experiments on the water of Paris, of London, and of Turin. Of the water with which Paris is supplied, he proves that of the Seine as being lighter and more saturated than those of the Marne, and that of the canal de l'Ourcq, &c., but at the same time he expresses his surprise that means are not adopted to take the water from a more distant point, such as Clacerelon, and bring it to the locality of the Jardin des Plantes for distribution from thence to the whole of Paris, instead of taking it from a part where it has receiv d contamination from the filth that has drained into it. As regards the water of London, M. Chatin speaks favourab y of that of the New River as being almost equal to that of the Seine, but proceeds to say that of the Thames, which, he says, resembles that of the Canal de l'Ourcq, which contains four times less lodgure than the water of the Seine. The water of Turin, even that which issues from the artesian spring of Valentin, is, says M. Chatin, very inferor to the Seine water; it is no better than that which is found in the springs of Belleville and Suresne, and which is largely impregnated with gypsum.

Indigestion.—Novel Remedy.—Among the papers read at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was one by M. Corvisart, the great nephew of the celebrated man of that name, on the improvement of the d gestion of persons of weak stomachs by the use of the gastric juice taken from the animal. M. Corvisart has been engaged on this subject; but as yet we have very few, if any, proofs of the efficacy of the means as a general plan of treatment, although there may have been cases in which the gastric juice taken from the bodies of dead animals may have been used by man with temporary advantage. Nor does M. Corvisart furnish any practical proofs of the correctness of his theory. He contents himself with discussion; but appears to have no doubt in his own mind that digestion in the human stomach arises entirely from the want of a sufficient quantity of gastric juice, and that if a deficiency were supplied from the sources of which he speaks, the digestion would be perfect. As this gastric juice, in its natural state, is of a taste and appearance which would be repulsive to most patients, M. Corvisart has proposed that it shall be reduced to the state of powder, paste, &c., and mixed with the aliments.

Immigration to California.—A series of statistics lately published in California show that 5,000 people have arrived at San Francisco since the 1st of January last. It is fair to estimate the arrivals by sea during the remainder of 1852 at 35,000, making 80,000 persons from that source between the first and the succeeding year. From present indications, the overland immigration cannot be less than 40,000, which will swell the number of people who will visit California during the season to 120,000. Allowing for the number who will leave the state, it will still be within bounds to estimate the increase of population for the present year at about 100 000. At this rate California will soon be one of the most populous states in the Union; and the people are speculating on the probability that, after the census of 1860, they will very likely have sufficient political influence to turn the scale in a Presidential election in favour of which party they choose. From a recent estimate, believed to be correct, it appears that there are 4330 houses in San Francisco, which are presumed to contain seven persons each—making the population of this city about 30,000. Five years ago the little town of San Francisco contained a few houses built of sun-dried bricks, and had a population of about 800. Five years ago the population was still less than 1000. The bare mention of these facts is the most appropriate commentary on the unparalleled progress of the city—a city whose commerce is this throughout of a magnitude not less than 75,000,000 dollars per annum. According to a provision in the constitution, a new census will be taken of California this year. Agents have been appointed for each county in the state, who are to see per onally their labours. The census will be completed before the bulk of the overland immigration reaches the country, and must fall at least 50 000 short of giving the actual number of inhabitants. The population of California will probably reach 400,000 before the 1st of January next. The number of French people in California is estimated at 29,000. In San Francisco they are numerous enough to sustain a tri-weekly newspaper of fair proportions in the French language.

Female Conspirators in Havannah.—Among the prisoners brought from Puerto Principe is a Senorita Guovra. She is but eighteen, and described as very beautiful. She is sister to a young man who was shot last year for being concerned in the attempted insurrection in that part of the island, which ended so fatally to the persons who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime, it is stated, is that she embroidered the lone star-flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her separated relatives in New York. Nine women in all have been arrested concerned in this alleged conspiracy.

Sudden Death.—Extraordinary Case.—Thomas Bruce, aged twenty-two, son of the former parish clerk of Islington, having died suddenly on Sunday last, while undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment in the Clerkenwell House of Correction, for stealing wearing apparel, a *post-mortem* examination was made of his body, when it was discovered that one of his kidneys had been destroyed and the other was twice its natural size. In the brain was a ruptured abscess, which emitted an intolerable smell. It was stated at the inquest that deceased's father, grandfather, and great grandfather had insanity, and that one of them committed suicide. Deceased also betrayed symptoms of insanity. Verdict, "Natural Death."

The Late Accident on the Sheffield Railway.—The coroner's jury—empannelled to investigate the cause of the fatal accident to a Great Northern passenger-train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, four miles east of Sheffield, about a fortnight ago, when the 9 10 p.m. train from Sheffield to Retford ran off the line at a high embankment—were discharged without having ascertained how it came to pass that the train was so thrown off. The matter has been taken up by the Government, however, and is now undergoing investigation

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A gentleman at Moate, in county Westmeath, Ireland, has exhibited a sample of wheat grown upon his farm, a single grain of which produced 78 full grown stems, containing 2862 grains. In addition to the above there were 13 stems which had not come to maturity.

A hundred framework-knitters, employed by a firm in Nottingham, are at present out on strike.

The Earl of Wilton has sent his schooner yacht the *Xarifa* from Cowes to Southampton, having disposed of her to a firm connected with Australia, to which she is about to sail. The noble commodore will have a new clipper built by next season.

An aged man, named Overthrow, an inmate of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, at Wotton, near Gloucester, celebrated his 103d birthday on the 15th inst., surrounded by some of his children. On completing his 100th year, the jolly old gent-man offered to wager that he would walk a couple of miles within the hour, but his friends declined to accept the challenge.

During the months of June and July piracy was prevalent in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong and other parts of the Chinese coast; and it is supposed to be owing to the number of intended Chinese emigrants to California being thrown adrift, arising from the late acts of legislation passed there.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred on some extensive farming property, in the occupation of Mr. James Wickham, at Sutton Scotney, near Winchester, a few days ago. Numerous barns, stacks, outbuildings, and a vast quantity of corn and wool fell a sacrifice. There is some reason to believe that the fire was caused by a boy who was playing with lucifer-matches.

On the 15th inst., David Northrup, aged only ten years, in the employment of Mrs. Watson, at Harston, Cambridgesh re, was tending the swine in a field, and was so severely bitten in the abdomen by one of the boars that his bowels protruded. He expired soon afterwards.

On Monday morning the largest known mail to India *vid* Southampton, Greece, the Ionian Islands, &c., from the General Post office, was dispatched from the Waterloo terminus of the south-Western Railway. It consisted of 173 boxes of letters, four portmanteaus, and sixteen bags of newspapers.

The *Galway Mercury* says:—"No season ever witnessed such an influx of tourists to our western highlands as the present. The hotels are also crowded throughout Connemara, and even many private houses are filled with the admirers of 'nature in her wildest dress.'"

A line of screw steamers is about to commence running between Southampton and Bordeaux.

A tanner, recently deceased, at Manchester, is said to have left a fortune of £250,000, which he had accumulated in that trade.

The official journal of Copenhagen publishes a Royal decree, by which an English company is authorised to form a railway from Rendsburg, in Holstein, to Husum, in Schleswig, and from Husum to Tonning. The works are to be concluded in two years. The concession is made for 100 years, but is to be confirmed in every new reign.

On Monday night a large amount of property was destroyed on the premises of Messrs J. and F. Gould, lace-dealers, 89, Watling-street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, in consequence of a fire which broke out there about nine o'clock.

Notice was issued on Tuesday at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, that it was closed for the annual vacation until the 25th of October, when it will be re-opened to the public. The Vernon Collection at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, is closed for the same time.

On Tuesday a new line of pipe was being laid down along the Strand to connect the General Post-office with the Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and the Telegraph station at Charing-cross.

Last week the infant son of Mr. Claverly, architect, Grove-street, was accidentally smothered by having been put to sleep upon a down pillow, the child having turned round upon i s face.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of half of a Bank-note for £500, in further payment of a debt long due to the nation.

A Malmö (Sweden) journal states that Madame Lind-Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has deposited a sum of 400,000 rix thalers in the hands of Provost Thunmyer and Dr. Wieselgren, of the cathedral, for the foundation of girls' schools in her native country

An association has been formed at Metz for causing Sundays and holydays to be duly re-pected in France. The members engage themselves to refrain from business on those days, and to make their workmen and servants do the same.

Such is the *furore* for emigration from the Highlands to Australia that a clergyman near Fort William signed, within ten days, upwards of 1000 certificates for parties desirous of leaving the district.

It is rumoured that the new work of fiction, entitled "Fanny Denison," is the first literary production of Mrs. Crawford, the daughter of Mr. Sharman Crawford, so well known in the political world.

Ship-building is now going on with the greatest activity at the different yards of La Rochelle (France). A ship of 350 tons, named the *Franklin*, was launched a few days since from that of M. Turpain, jun.

The *Jean Bart* and the *Austerlitz*, French ships of the line, which have just been launched at Lorient and Cherbourg, will immediately take on board screws and steam-engines of 500-horse power, which have been constructed for them at Indret.

The Dutch Chambers closed their session on Saturday last, but assembled again on Wednesday for a new session Before separating on Saturday they voted a credit for the sum claimed by Russia in the affair of the Russo-Dutch Loan, but the First Chamber voted the credit with a reservation almost amounting to a protest.

A laboratory for the production of explosive cotton has been opened by the artisan Government in a suburb of Vienna. Experiments have been made with a view to improving and simplifying the process, and the best results are anticipated.

The grand parade, which takes place every year at Naples in honour of the Virgin of Piedigrotta, was held on the 8th inst., with great pomp. The King reviewed 38 battalions, 40 squadrons, and 9 batteries of artillery on this occasion.

A letter from Cordova states that a large quantity of pearl oyster-shells, some of them containing as many as twelve large pearls, had been recently discovered on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, and that a company had been formed in that city in order to examine the river throughout its whole extent

The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes an order condemning a clerk in the Post-office to a fine for endeavouring to discover the contents of a letter by looking at it into the envelope. The order states that the first and most important of the duties of the Post office is to scrupulously respect the secrecy of letters

Mr. Hampton's balloon, called Erin-go-bragh, which was to have ascended on Monday from the Pavilion Gardens, over against Woolwich, broke from its retaining cordage, ascended without a pilot, and when at a great height burst with a loud re, ort

On Wednesday morning a portion of the Victoria Tunnel, which runs under Bristol, Liverpool, gave way, and fell in to the extent of about three feet. No accident occurred.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue acknowledge the receipt of £23 6s. 8d., conscience money, from "A. B.," for arrears of income-tax

On Tuesday thirty female paupers from the Limerick Union, and thirty from the Nenagh Union, left the Shannon by the *Europa*, screw-steamer, for Plymouth, en route to Australia.

Two or three smart intelligent sub-constables of the constabulary force in Belfast, have sent forth their resignation, preparatory to their emigrating to Australia, to try their hands at the "diggings."

Mr. Holloway, whilst attending a meeting on Monday evening at Oldham, which was called for the purpose of promoting the return of Mr. W. J. Fox, as representative for the borough, suddenly expired from a fit of apoplexy. The fatal occurrence took place a few minutes after he had delivered a speech to the audience.

A great blast of gunpowder took place in the Granite Quarry, at Furness, near Inverary, last week. The shaft was 60 feet in depth, and as four tons of gunpowder was used, the explosion was the most tremendous that had ever taken place in Scotland.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has communicated to the committee for the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year, his intention to submit to Parliament, early in the ensuing session, a bill to extend the provisions of the Designs Act of 1840, and to give protection from piracy to persons exhibiting new inventions.

On Wednesday evening as Mr. Stevens, of 18, Bayham-street, Camden Town, was rowing in his boat upon the Serpentine, it was capsized in passing under the bridge, and before assistance could reach him the unfortunate gentleman was drowned.

As Mr. Christopher Rainforth, of Rainton, was leaving Ripon market a few days ago a female delivered to him a small parcel, directed for himself. On reaching home he opened it, and found it to contain half-a-sovereign and the following note:—"This is for a rill which I took from your garden hedgeseven and twenty years since.—Conscience."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G F S, of London.—Your "novelty" is no other than the mate called "Philidor's Legacy" the most hackneyed and best-known position extant

ANGUS.—It is not altogether want of industry or skill on the part of our Chess readers, but the annual difficulty of our problems of late, which occasions the diminution of the list of the "correct" solutions

SOPHIA, Leamington.—It shall receive immediate attention

ELEANOR.—We purposely withhold the solution of our last problem until next week

DAVID.—The position referred to is perfectly correct, and usually considered one of the easiest three-move problems Try it once more

KAISER. The "Chess-Player's Handbook" published by Bohn

NORTH BRITAIN. We have not yet been informed on what day the meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Associa ion takes place

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 450, by W R W, A Z, F T, W M P, S S, Physic, Merry-Andrew, Caudon, are correct.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 451, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Judy, Ernest, Philo-Chess, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Vica, Dorcas, Ernest, are correct. All others wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 450.

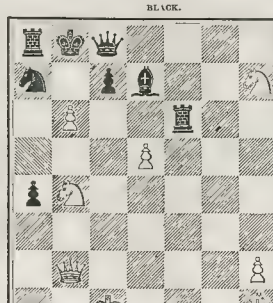
WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to Q 8th (ch)	K takes R or B	3. B to K 5th	B moves
2. Kt to K 3 1 (ch)	K to Q B 4th	4. P to Q 4th— Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
*1.	B takes B	3 B to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q 3d	4. Kt to Q B 3d (ch)—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 452

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Whites to play, and mate in eight moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Instructive Game played between Mr. STAUNTON and the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"); Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn off the board.)

WHITE ("GAMMA.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		21. B takes Kt	Q takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	22. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q K 4th
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	23. Kt takes B	Q R takes Kt
4. P to Q B 4'h	P to Q 3d	24. Q R takes Q Kt P	R to K B 3d
5. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	25. R to Q Kt 3d	B to Q R 4th (e)
6. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3d	26. B to Q Kt sq (f)	B to Q Kt 3d
7. Kt to K B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	27. P to K Kt 3d	R to Q B 5th (g)
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	28. K to K sq	Q R takes Q P
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	29. Q to K 2d	R to Q 7th
10. P takes P	Q B P takes P	30. Q to K B 3d	K R to Q 3d
11. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 2d	31. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q 8th
12. P to Q Kt 3d (a)	Kt to Q B 3d	32. P to K Kt 5th	K R to Q B 6th
13. B to Q R 3d	Q to Q sq	33. Q R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	K B to his sq		
15. K takes Kt (b)	K takes Kt	34. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to R 3d
16. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	35. Q R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 2d (h)
17. B to Q B 2d	B to K 2d		
18. Q to Q 3d	R to K B sq	36. R to K sq	R to K B 7th
19. K to K B sq	Q to Q R 4th (c)	37. P to K B 5th (i)	K to K B 8th (ch)
20. P to Q Kt 4th (d)	Kt takes Q R P	38. K to Kt 2d	R takes R

And Black wins

(a) Well played. Whites, by this move, prevents his adversary from Castling, and gets a fine attack

(b) Unknown afterward, remarked he should rather have taken the Bishop here, pursuing the attack thus:—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
15. B takes B	R takes B	17. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
16. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	18. Q to K Kt 4th	

Threatening to advance the K B Pawn &c.

(c) A difficult move to parry successfully.

(d) The only way to avoid positive loss.

(e) By this unexpected move Black brings his Bishop into effective action, and secures the ultimate gain of a valuable Pawn

(f) If he had taken the Bishop, the game would probably have been pursued thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26 P takes B	Q takes P (ch)	29 Q takes Q	R takes Q
27. R to K B 3d	R takes K R P	30. K takes R	R takes R (ch)
28 Q to K 4th	Q takes R (ch)	31. K moves	R takes Q R P

And Black should win.

*27 K to R sq	Q takes B	29 P to Q B 3d	R takes K B P, &c.
28. Q takes Q	R takes Q		

(g) This secures the gain of the Queen's Pawn.

(h) In playing this game over the following interesting variation occurred:—

35.	K to K 2d	36 R to Q sq	R takes R

The proper move here is R to K B 7th, which leaves White some redress.

37 Q takes R	Q to Q 8 5th	46. R takes K R P	R to K 7th (ch)
38. K to K 2d	K to K 8th	41. K to B 3d	Q to Q 8 6th (ch)
39. K to K 7th	K to Q sq	42. B to Q 3d	

If he take the Rook, he is obviously mated in two moves.

43.	R to K 8 (ch)	46. R to R 3d	R takes Q R P
43. Q takes Q	Q takes R (ch)	46. P to K 5th	R to Q R 8 (ch)
44. Q takes Q	It takes Q	47. K to Kt 4th	B to K B 7th
45. B to Q 6th	R to Q 7th	48. P to K 6th	R to K 8th (ch)
46. K takes P	R to Q 2d	49. K to K 5th	R to K R 8th (ch)
47. P to K 4th	R to K R 7th (ch)	And draws by perpetual check.	

(i) If he had played Q to K R 4th, Black would have mated him in three moves.

Smart skirmish between Mr. STAUNTON and an Amateur.

(Sicilian opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Castles	Kt to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. P to Q B 3d	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 3d	16 P takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3d	17. Kt takes B	Q to Q Kt 3d
5. P to K Kt 3d	K B L Q B 4th	18. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q K 4th
6. K Kt to Q K 2d	K B to Q B 2d	19. R to K sq	P takes P
7. B to K Kt 2d	Kt to K 2d	20. P takes P	R to Q R 2d
8. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3d	21. P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Q Kt sq
9. B to Q 6th	Castles	22. Q to Q 4th	Kt to Q R 3d
10. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th	23. Kt takes K P	Q takes Q
11. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt 2 1	24. Kt takes Q	R takes Kt (ch)
12. Q Kt to K 4th	K R to K sq	25. R takes R	
13. Q Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q 3 sq	And White resigns.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 766.—By W. BIGLAND, Esq., Leamington Chess Club.

White. K at Q B 3d, Q at K 6th, Bs at K B 7th and Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q B 4th.

Black. K at Q B sq, R at Q sq, B at K sq, Kt at Q 2d, Ps at Q B 3d and Q Kt 3d.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 767.—By Mr. W. H MAYO, of Yeovil.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at Q R 7th, R at K 7th, Kt at K 3d; Ps at K 2d, Q 2d, and Q 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 8th, B at K B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at K 3d.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Trinity Board has issued printed circulars to their sub-commissioners at the outports, by which it is believed the revision of the tariffs of pilotage will be general at all ports subject to the control of that corporation.

The officers of the 7th Fusiliers, recently quartered in Portsmouth garrison, have presented to their late Paymaster, T. Gilley, Esq., a splendid sword, on the appointment to be aide-de-camp to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, accompanied by an elaborately chased tea and coffee service and salver to Mrs. Gilley. The 96th Regiment, a short time since, presented this gentleman with a massive tankard in gold, being the second honourable testimonial in the short space of twelve months of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Gilley is held by his brother officers.

The body of the late Second-Lieutenant Walter Scott Reeves, drowned in the Solent on crossing from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight last Thursday week, was picked up off Cowes on Friday afternight, where an inquest has since been had upon it, and a verdict of found drowned returned. The body was forwarded to Portsmouth in a shell sent from the Marine Barracks on Saturday, and was interred with military honours.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—A great number of soldiers, wounded in the recent operations against the Kaffir tribes, are at the invalid *depôt*, Chatham, some of the cases exhibiting great peculiarity of character. One young man received a wound at the fo e part of the foot, the ball passing through in the back of the ankle, without injuring, in any material degree, the vessels or arteries, and causing only slight lameness.

LAUNCH OF A FRENCH SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—At half-past eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the ship of the line Austerlitz, of 100 guns, was launched at Cherbourg, in the presence of the Minister of Marine and an immense number of spectators.

A STERN EXAMPLE.—A young seaman, scarcely nineteen years of age, belonging to the French frigate *La Forte*, who was sentenced to death by court-martial for striking his captain with a sabre, was executed at Brest, on the 6th inst.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—An old soldier, named James O'Neil, died at Salford, Manchester, on the 16th inst, who was born on the 2d of March, 1765. He entered the army in 1774, at the age of twenty-nine, served thirty-eight years, and was discharged in 1812. He had been forty years a pensioner, and had consequently attained, at his death, the great age of 107.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The council have accepted a tender for the erection of a chapel capable of accommodating 400 pupils (the number for which the building was originally designed), and the requisite number of officers and servants of the establishment. The chapel will be erected on the south-west side of the infirmary, and will be approached by a covered way from the main building, forming an ornamental and appropriate feature as seen from the playing field. The building is to cost £4000.

"THE BENTINCK," Captain Kellock, Admiralty agent, Lieutenant Keenan, left Southampton on Monday for Alexandria, with the East India mail. She took out the largest quantity of specie ever conveyed by an Alexandrian steamer. The specie was contained in 1321 boxes and packages, and was conveyed from London to Southampton on Saturday by special train consisting of seven carriages. Amongst her passengers, who numbered nearly 130, was Captain Buchanan, of the United States navy, and who is going out to take command of the United States fleet in the Eastern Seas.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.—Second Lieutenant Charles Ducane Williams has been tried by Court-Martial at Portsmouth, and found guilty of manifestation and disorderly conduct, of breach of proper discipline, and of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. He is sentenced to be cashiered.

MILITIA OFFICERS' UNIFORM.—The following orders have been issued from the War-Office:—"1 The uniform of the officers of the militia is to be that of the existing pattern, in strict conformity with the Queen's regulations for the army, silver lace being substituted for gold lace. 2. Militia officers will appear at levees and drawing-rooms in regimentally equipped, and clothed in full dress; and in the uniform of their respective corps, upon all occasions when the commanding officer may deem it necessary, and when attending, as spectators, the review or inspection of troops by the Commander-in-Chief or by a general officer. 3. During the training and exercise, the officers of militia will only be required, unless otherwise specially ordered by the commanding officers, to appear in the following undress uniform:—Coat—Plain blue frock—to be worn buttoned up with silk buttons, precisely as worn by officers of the regiments of the line. The other particulars as in the line."

CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.—On Wednesday, the aldermen, deputies, and common councilmen of the City assembled within their respective wards, for the purpose of providing the required number of men for the City of London Royal Regiment of Militia, in compliance with the orders issued by the Court of Lieutenancy, and also to make a return of those volunteers who have been duly sworn and attested. The recruiting for this service proceeds very slowly; and it is a singular fact that up to the present time not one freeman has enlisted, and comparatively few persons who reside in the City have joined the corps. It is doubtful when the required (600) will be made up.

HAMPSHIRE.—The county police, it is stated, have received strict orders to destroy and suppress all placards and bills published by the Peace Society and other parties, of a tendency to prevent men from volunteering for the two regiments of militia to be raised in this county.

THE MILITIA IN WALES.—General meetings of the Lieutenants of the various Welsh counties have been held, and the necessary steps taken, for the enrolment of the various quotas of men for each county. In Carmarthenshire no great difficulty is expected in procuring a sufficient number of men as volunteers. In Flintshire, however, great dissatisfaction has been manifested against volunteering a fact that may be traced to the harvest operations having given full work to the labourers. No fewer than 670 men are required for the county of Glamorgan, for the raising of which number the ballot will be necessary, as the iron trade and its adjunct, the coal trade, are in full activity, and labourers are not over-abundant.

THE NEW POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Saturday last orders were received by the superintendents of the various divisions of the metropolitan police, from the commissioners, to inform the men that six would be selected from those in each division who wished to become candidates for the service in Australia. There are seventeen divisions, and the number three formed will consist of picked men, not above five years in the police, and presumed to be well acquainted with their duties. Each man will undertake to remain five years, or incur the penalty of £30; pay, 7s. 6d. per day: passage and all expenses paid.

FRENCH FISHERMEN.—Great complaints prevail this season amongst the English fishermen who have been engaged fishing in the Northumbrian coast, against the French fishermen; the latter being now prevented, by the presence of their war-steamers, from purchasing fish of our native fishermen, have in many instances plundered the nets of the English of their fish, and made off with the booty. One poor, industrious man, he onging to Bamhell, in Northumberland, lost in this way nets and tackling, with fish, to the value of upwards of £20.

CENSUS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey has issued circulars to the island constables to furnish a census of foreigners and refugees in the island. This census must contain the names, residences, professions, and social *status* of such persons, whether they are married or single; whether they hold passports, and if so, the date of them, and whether they are from their own countries; whether the foreigners are in the employ of any family, and whether such families are British subjects; and as to whether the foreigners or refugees are in lodgings or occupy houses. These circulars have caused a great sensation and disapprobation, both in Jersey and Guernsey. The Vice-Consuls for France in the Islands, who have always been natives or Englishmen, have been turned out, and Frenchmen have been appointed to succeed them. The constables of Jersey have been urged not to furnish to the Lieutenant-Governor a census of the refugees of the island, as they have been ordered to do, and the refugees have been urged by the newspapers of the island not to submit to inquisitorial proceedings, as they are a violation of the island rights and privileges. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not considered blameable in the matter, as it is believed he is only acting in accordance with instructions from the British Government.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—On the night of Friday se'nnight, as the last of the excursion-trains was returning from Carmarthen to Swansea, Mr. Williams, proprietor of the Cambrian, who was a passenger, was precip itated out upon the line in consequence of the door of the carriage against which he was leaning suddenly opening. The carriage wheels passed over both feet, literally cut off his toes. He was, thereupon, removed to Carmarthen Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate portions of both his feet. It is feared he will lose the use of both legs.

TORQUAY.—On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred to J. Belfield, Esq. In his capacity as magistrate, he had been attending the petty sessions, and whilst on his return home to Primley, the horse became unmanageable, and threw his rider violently to the ground. Before the unfortunate gentleman could be got up, the wheel of a carriage passed over his neck. He was conveyed home in a fly, and now lies in a very precarious state.

DEPOT FOR STOLEN GOODS.—The police of Manchester having discovered on Saturday last a *depôt* for stolen property in a cellar in Dale-street, seized a large quantity of manufactured goods of various kinds which had been there secreted. They also apprehended seven men whom they found on the spot.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY STATION.—As the down train, which left London at seven P. M. on Tuesday, was slowly approaching the platform at the terminus, an elder y lady, not taking the precaution to wait until it had stopped, stepped from her carriage, and, missing her footing, slipped under the wheel. The moving train passed over her legs, completely cutting off one foot, and injuring the other very severely. She now lies in a precarious condition.

MR. PANCHARD'S PARTRIDGE-COLOUR COCHIN-CHINA. MR. GILBERT'S, OF KENSINGTON, LIGHT COCHIN-CHINA.

PRIZE POULTRY EXHIBITED AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

EXHIBITIONS of poultry are now becoming general; and the increasing attention which is drawn to the improvement of the various breeds cannot fail to be attended with good results to this branch of rural economy. Birmingham, a few years since, set the example; and now in various parts of England associations are formed, or in course of formation, which may probably equal, and perhaps even excel, the Birmingham Society. Amongst these, the Yarmouth and Eastern Counties Association promises to take a conspicuous position. In the midst of a district celebrated for its poultry, and under the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Wm. Poulett, M.P., and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, the society cannot fail to prosper, if carried out under the same judicious management which attended its commencement.

The first show was held at Yarmouth on the 16th inst., in the Vauxhall Gardens, when upwards of 600 birds were exhibited, including very choice specimens of almost every existing breed of fowls. We present to our readers Portraits from several of the pens. Considerable attention was drawn to the pens of white Cochin-China fowls, exhibited by Mr. G. C. Adkins, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Holmes, of Birmingham; and Mr. E. H. L. Preston and Mr. W. C. Reynolds, of Yarmouth. Also to the black variety of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley Park. And we cannot speak too highly of the pens of Dorkings and black Spanish fowls, exhibited by the Hon. Mrs. Astley. The first prizes in Cochin-China fowls were awarded by the judges (Dr. Horner, of Hull; G. J. Andrews, Esq., of Dorchester, and Mr. Baily, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; to Mr. Punchard, of Haverhill; Mr. Adkins and Mr. Peters, of Birmingham; Dr. Gilbert, of Kensington; Miss E. Watts, of Hampstead; Capt. Squire, of Mildenhall; and Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley Park.

The attendance was very numerous, owing, in some measure, to the number of visitors in the town at this season of the year.

The fowl show was decidedly the best of any of the provincial exhibitions, there being upwards of 600 birds on the ground, and 174 separate pens.

Of Pigeons there was a fine show, which attracted the attention of several connoisseurs who were present. The principal exhibitor was Mr. G. C. Adkin, of Birmingham.

TEIGNMOUTH MADE AN INDEPENDENT PORT.

TEIGNMOUTH is distant sixteen miles from Exeter, and the two places are in nowise connected. The Exe flows into the sea at least five miles to the east of the mouth of the River Teign; and the nature of the trade of these two ports is as dissimilar as possible. The River Teign has its own government, under its own special act; revenues for improvement are collected and expended; and it has about fifteen thousand tons of shipping of its own. Yet, with all these advantages of its own, Teignmouth was hitherto, for Custom-house purposes, in the port of Exeter, which was long felt to be so detrimental to its interests, that, some seven or eight years ago, the Government were memorialised to make Teignmouth an independent port. This measure has, however, from various causes, been delayed until the present year, when the Government acquiesced, and the announcement of the independence was hailed with much satisfaction by the people of the town. No sooner had the document been received, which gave them their Custom-house rights, than a public meeting was called, and it was determined to celebrate the event by a holiday: in this the inhabitants of other towns, depending on the imports of Teignmouth, co-operated; and Tuesday week, the 14th instant, was set apart for general rejoicing. For this purpose the shops of Teignmouth were closed, and the streets and houses decorated with a profusion of flowers and evergreens, triumphal arches, flags and banners; the words, "We are independent," floating from the main points of the town.

At twelve o'clock the committee met, a Royal salute was fired from the Den, and a procession was formed, headed by a herald on a white horse, supported by flag-bearers; then followed sailors, the crews of various vessels; fishermen, gardeners, bands of music, magistrates, harbour and river masters, and commissioners, and other official persons; deputations of rope and sail-makers; smiths at work with anvil and forge, in a car; coach-builders, preceded by a chariot on a car; then

BLACK COCHIN CHINA, JOHN FAIRLIE, ESQ., CHEVELEY PARK. HON. MRS. ASTLEY'S SPANISH FOWLS.

HON. MRS ASTLEY'S SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.

PRIZE POULTRY EXHIBITED AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—THE CARMARTHEN STATION.

came maltsters, with barley; plasterers, with models of villas; builders and sawyers at work, on cars; cars of wine and spirit casks; a cider-merchant and barrel; a model printing-press, and men printing the *Independent Port Journal*; model railway and engine; companies of workmen, members of clubs, &c. Prominent in the characteristic *cortège* were a full-rigged brig, *Minna*, on a car, drawn by two horses, manned by crew, armed, "direct for Geelong, with emigrants;" Captain Bartlett, captain of the Life-boat, with model of a full-rigged ship and telescope; shipbuilders, each man carrying a tool or symbol of his department; with models of ships, boats, and vessels in various stages of building; model yacht, manned with crew—quarter-deck officers in full uniform; model steamer; model patent slip, carried by four boys, with four supporters carrying flags; Captain Stooke, carrying an Indian ship, and various curiosities.

The procession, upwards of a mile in length, marched round the Den, and through the main streets of the town; and was the most gorgeous display witnessed in South Devon since the passing of the Reform Bill. On the procession reaching the Den, the rain fell heavily, and the rural sports and boat-racing which had been announced did not take place.

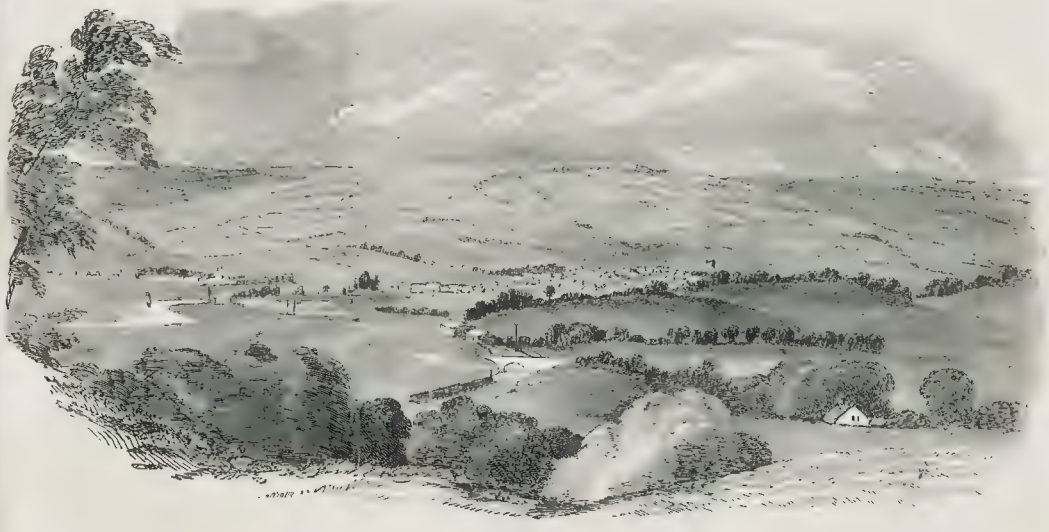
In the afternoon, about 300 gentlemen dined at the Assembly Rooms, G. S. Curtis, Esq., presided; C. Kelson, Esq., acting as vice. The most distinguished residents in the neighbourhood were present. Plymouth, Newton, Dawlish, Ashburton, Kingsteignton, Kingskerswell, Chudleigh, and Bovey Tracey, were each duly represented. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the chairman, in returning thanks for his health, thus illustrated the importance of the independence of Teignmouth as a port:—

In the first place, Teignmouth has hitherto been within the Custom-house regulations of the city of Exeter. This compelled all who brought cargoes to this port to go to Exeter, in order to pass their goods, and to get a free pass from the Custom-house, at considerable expense to themselves and expense to their owners; now, if we have a Custom-house here, they will be able to transact all their business without going to Exeter—(Cheers)—and not only will they be able to do this, but Torquay and Dawlish will come here, instead of the former going to Dartmouth and the latter to Exeter. (Renewed cheering.) When I tell you that Teignmouth is the principal port in the Newton Abbot Union, over which I have the honour to preside, and which covers 200 square miles, is composed of 39 parishes, and contains 32,000 inhabitants, you will well understand how important it is to them that they should come here instead of being compelled to go the distance they have been obliged hitherto. (Hear, hear.) The imports chiefly consist of deals, &c., &c., besides about forty thousand tons of coal and culm annually. The exports amount, from one firm alone, that of Messrs. Whiteway, Watts, and Co., to upwards of 30,000 tons of clay annually. The exports are chiefly clay, manganese, lead, iron, and granite: the exports, together, amount to upwards of 60,000 tons annually. (Hear, hear.) The vessels that come into the Exe do so because we have no Custom-house here, and no bonded cellars. When they have discharged in the Exe, they come round here to take in freight. This causes them a double pilotage, extra delay, and many other inconveniences, and you will well conceive that the merchants were very anxious that this should be made an independent port. (Hear).

The health of Mr Hennett, who has commenced building extensive bonded warehouses at Teignmouth, was drunk with nine times nine and a volley; it being a stipulation that unless bonded warehouses were built, the independence would be withheld.

Meanwhile, a grand display of fireworks took place on the Den. The showers of rockets threw a brilliant light over the town, and were reflected on the water with beautiful effect. The whole holiday passed off well; the arrangements in every respect being most complete.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY
BETWEEN CARMARTHEN AND LLANELLY.



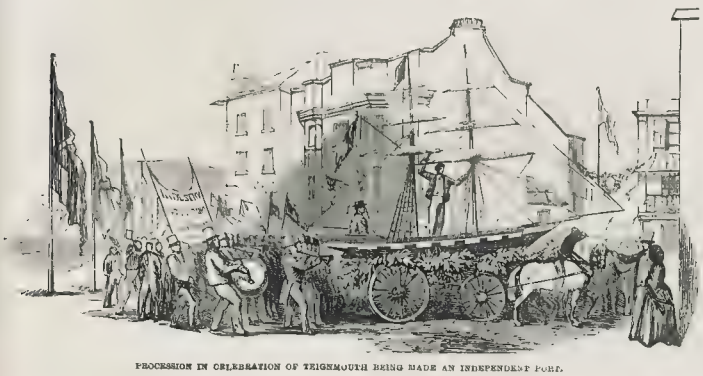
OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

THE opening of that portion of the South Wales Railway between Swansea and Carmarthen, was celebrated with great *eclat*, on the 17th. as an event of great importance to the principality. "The illimitable mineral wealth that lies entombed in its mountains; its rich and fertile valleys; its ports, some of them the finest and best in the world, needed the 'mighty power of steam' to raise this country, so richly endowed, to that eminence nature has evidently fitted it to occupy."—*Carmarthen Journal*.

It will be recollected that the South Wales Line of Railway was completed to Swansea in 1850, and its opening duly Illustrated in our Journal. (See No. 433.)

The line from Swansea to Carmarthen is almost the whole of the way along the sea-coast. The trunk line of the railway does not pass through Swansea, but is about a mile and a half from it. The branch to Swansea is made from the Llandore station. The length of the line between Swansea and Carmarthen is thirty miles. After passing over about a mile and three quarters of the line, is traversed the Swansea tunnel, excavated at an average depth of one hundred feet from the surface. From the tunnel the line descends to the Loughor river, which is crossed by a bridge with eighteen openings. The east opening is constructed so as to admit the passage of vessels, there being a clear water way for that purpose of thirty feet. At about two or three miles from this bridge respectively, the Llandilo and Llangennech Railways are crossed. This portion of the line is reasonably easy until the crossing of Llanelly sands is commenced, at about eleven miles from Swansea. They are nearly three miles long, and the line sweeps boldly along them at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore. It is defended from the assaults of the waves by a substantial sea wall. The distance from the western extremity of this sea wall to the crossing of the Gwendraethfawr, is about four miles and a half; and the works on it are very light. The Gwendreathfawr is crossed by a light viaduct of thirteen openings: the centre one being made to lift up for the purpose of admitting vessels bound to Kidwelly. From this on, the works are light, until the Ferry rocks are reached. It then crosses the Ferry sands, where there is another sea-wall similar to that at Llanelly, and then follows the course of the Towy to Carmarthen.

The districts through which the line passes are important. There is, on the whole, little diversity of scenery, but now and then the traveller will catch glimpses of some exquisite scenes. In the neighbourhood of Loughor there are several large and valuable works: we might mention the copper works of Messrs. Elkington and Co.; the Cameron Steam-coal Works; and some extensive chemical works. Llanelly is the most important place between Carmarthen and Swansea. So lately as 1813 it was thinly peopled, and was difficult of approach from the sea, its river being little better than an estuary, scarcely large enough for vessels of 100 tons burden; now it has a population of more than 12,000, with a corresponding increase of business; and the river has been so much improved, that vessels of 600 or 700 tons can ride on it in safety. This is one of the most improving towns in this part of Wales, and the Railway will give a fresh impulse to its trade and commerce. At Pembrey, excellent views of Gower, Carmarthen Bay, and the British Channel might be obtained; and the scenery up the vale of the Gwendraethfawr looks very pretty. Bury Port is a convenient outlet to the Channel from



PROCESSION IN CELEBRATION OF TEIGNMOUTH BEING MADE AN INDEPENDENT PORT.

the Gwendraeth valley, where there are extensive iron and coal works Kidwelly is an ancient town, and will prove the most attractive place on the line for tourists. The church is a fine cruciform ed fice, and the castle is one of the most interesting in Wales. Its beauty has been greatly preserved by the Earl of Cawdor, who is the owner of it; and the scenery is picture-que, varied, and extensive. The Ferry Side is a small village, and commands a good view of Llanstephen Castle and village. It is the frequent resort of pleasure-seekers from Carmarthen There is nothing very striking in the aspect of the country from this place to the station at Myrtle-hill.

Only one line of rail is completed, and the stations are not yet finished.

The celebration of the opening was designed by William Morris, Esq., the worthy Mayor of Carmarthen, who has most generously borne the whole of the extra expenses from his private resources. The weather was delightful. The streets through which the procession was to pass were decorated with triumphal arches. At twelve o'clock the procession was formed It consisted of the Carmarthen town council and the Mayor; Valentine Davis, Esq., T. C. Morris, Esq., E. H. Stacey, Esq., G. Davis, Esq., wore robes as ex-Mayors. The mayors of other towns, together with a large number of gentlemen, followed; after which there was the Brownwd band. The procession was headed by about thirty sailors, bearing union-jacks, &c., a band of musicians, a portrait of General Picton, and a very prettily-designed banner by Mr. John Davis, cabinet-maker. The procession walked all the way to Myrtle-hill through a dense crowd of people. Arrived at the station an imposing spectacle presented itself, the banks for half a mile being densely crowded.

Soon after twelve o'clock a *monstre* train left Swansea for Landore, where the directors' train—in which Mr. Talbot, M.P., and the directors, as well as the band of the 43th Regiment were seated was waiting.

At Landore the inhabitants mustered strongly. There were four engines puffing and shrieking over the lines, whilst the military band played a Welsh air. After a delay of about ten minutes, during which the engines took up their respective stations—the train being propelled by three powerful engines, the Ganymede, the Pearl, and the Caliban, which were gaily dressed—away we started for Loughor.

At this ancient borough hundreds of persons, in their holiday attire, greeted the train; and an address was formally presented to the directors by Mr. Williams.

Having passed over Loughor Bridge, Llanelly was approached in a few minutes. The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to welcome the train. The shipping were decked with their gayest bunting—the cannon roared, whilst triumphal arches, interspersed with floral devices and "Welcome" inscriptions, crossed the new iron road in various places. When the train stopped, the Directors' carriage was detached, and a congratulatory address was presented to the chairman and directors.

This having been replied to by Mr. Talbot, the party then left, amidst the most deafening shouts, for Pembrey, where the directors received a cordial reception. At Kidwelly the mayor and corporation, headed by the deputy-recorder, Mr. Jeffries, received the directory at the station. Mr. Jeffries then read an address, which being acknowledged, Mr. Talbot and the directors partook of luncheon, and then returned to their carriage, and left amidst the roar of cannon and the cheers of the hundreds of the inhabitants. The Ferry Side was the next station reached. The preparations made here were very extensive, and a vast deal of powder was exhausted, and the inhabitants were most enthusiastic in greeting the directors. Having taken in a goodly party for the breakfast, the train was again on the move, and after a pleasant excursion along the Towy, the train arrived at its place of destination, Carmarthen, where a procession was formed direct to a large shed fitted up for the occasion in the Market-place.

The chairman, W. Morris, Esq., the directors, and several other gentlemen, sat on a platform at one end. Over the presidential chair were the letters V. R., and a star of coloured dahlias. Here an elegant repast was served to upwards of 800 guests. The chairman was supported on his right by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; Rice Rice, Esq., M.P.; and Colonel Bernard; and on the left by Captain C. H. Williams, Captain Butler, Lord Villiers, and J. H. Philippe, Esq., M.P. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk; and the festivities of the day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks, and a grand ball in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion, in the garden of the Ivy Bush.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.

This theatre re-opened for the season on Saturday. A new *petite* comedy in two acts, by Mr. Bourcicault, was produced. It is entitled the "Prima Donna." The piece is probably derived from the French; but the subject is treated with such skill, and the dialogue written with so much elegance, that we are, nevertheless, disposed to esteem it as an original production. The story is exceedingly delicate in its conception, and required to be nicely treated. The interest lies in one sister resigning her lover for the sake of another, and thereby preserving the life of the latter. This act of heroic sacrifice is performed by the *prima donna, Stella*, in favour of *Margaret*, daughter of *Dr. Holbein*, a physician. *Margaret* had been snatched from the flames by *Count Eric* son of *Mansfield*, and had consequently indulged for him a secret passion, which preyed upon her health. It is her father's painful duty to watch the progress of consumption, the advances of which he could only too certainly calculate. *Stella* arrives at her parent's house, in time to hear the tale, become aware that the object of *Margaret's* attachment is her own lover, and, in order to give the poor girl a chance for life, induces *Count Eric* to feign a love for the apparently-dying girl. *Margaret* recovers; *Eric's* feigned love grows into a reality; *Stella's* agony is great, but it is conquered; she resigns *Eric*, and is fain, by way of compensation, to accept the hand of an eccentric admirer, one *Rouble*, a banker, who is very characteristically impersonated by Mr. Walter Lacy. This gentleman has been engaged for the season by Mrs. Keeley, and we predict that the performance of Mr. Wigan, and will be found a most efficient substitute. The part of *Stella* was performed by a *débutante* new to the stage—Miss Heath. As might have been expected, her execution was unequal; but she is evidently painstaking and intelligent—tall, and of a good figure. She must be allowed time for promise to mature into performance; and, particularly, she must consult some good elocutionist, and "beget a smoothness" both in her delivery and action. The *Margaret* of Miss Robertson was exquisite. Never was character better suited to an actress. The feebleness and languor of the perishing enthusiast was beautifully contrasted with the livelin.ss of the restored and beloved girl, full of hope, with her heart rendered buoyant by the certainty of returned affection. There were *bits* in her acting which were lovely—natural suggestions, untaught graces, perfectly charming. Thus acted, notwithstanding the crudeness with which the leading part was qualified, this little drama will have the success which it so eminently merits. The purely moral nature of the interest suits exactly the more polished taste of modern manners. The house has been re-gilded and re-touched, and in part re-decorated.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Fitzball has be-n employed to dramatise "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for this theatre, where his version was presented to her Majesty's liege on Monday. The adapter has contrived a happy ending to his story, not carrying on the subject to Legree's plantation, but concentrating all the villany in the person of the "merciful" slave trader, and causing *Mr. Shelby* to re-purchase both Tom and the boy, and then to manumit all the slaves on his estate. The unenviable character of *Haley*, "the man of humanity," was performed with great unction by Mr. Hoskins, who showed himself quite an adept in Yankee peculiarities. Mrs. Lucy, too, as the quadroon mother, acted with much force and feeling; and Mr. W. Farren, jun., as her husband, *George*, uttered the heroic sentiments confided to him with a manly energy that was decidedly electric. The applause produced by the performance was most enthusiastic.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—On Wednesday last a rumour, which had its origin in the *Constitutionnel*, was circulated in the metropolis, that Mr Albert Smith and his brother, while on their way to Chamouni, were drowned in the Rhone. We are extremely happy to state that the only foundation for the report was the finding of Mr. Smith's pocket-book in the swollen river; since which letters have been received in London from Mr. Smith and his brother, stating both to be in good health.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The season closed on Thursday night of this popular and deservedly popular—establishment. The entertainments were of the usual varied character, and the arrangements generous were highly satisfactory to the audience. A magnificent display of fireworks closed the night's entertainment, the vocalists singing the National Anthem, "God save the Queen," which was loudly encored.

PENNINGTON CHARITY SCHOOLS, near Lymington, opened on the 13th inst., erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Pulteny, the widow of John Pulteny, Esq., of Northwood Lyndhurst, for the education of poor children in the neighbourhood. The school-house, which is within a few hundred yards of the church, is of red brick, faced with Portland stone, and has a very good effect. It cost the benevolent founder upwards of £2000.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORWICH, Friday.

The amateurs of this ancient city have always been honourably distinguished for their spirited encouragement of musical talent, whether native or foreign, by the production of novelties at their triennial gatherings. Norwich, in this respect, has successfully competed with Birmingham, and has most assuredly, outstripped London in affording composers the opportunity of hearing their sacred works, executed with large resources. The provinces beat the metropolis quite out of the field in art patronage, as regards oratorios. Liverpool was the first to produce Mendelssohn's "Paul;" Birmingham took the lead in bringing forward "Elijah" and "Christus;" and Norwich, by giving "Calvary," the "Last Judgment," and the "Fall of Babylon," took the initiative in making the name of Spohr familiar in this country. Whilst the Liverpool Philharmonic Society has recently patronised, with generous feeling, the early efforts of Mr. Charles Horsley in "David" and "Joseph," London remains supine, living on the past, and caring apparently nothing about the future of art-progress.

The tenth Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, in aid of the funds of the principal charities in the county and city, which commenced on Tuesday and which will terminate this morning with Handel's "Messiah," must be recorded as having exhibited a large amount of activity and enthusiasm in the cause of art. The presentation of three new works by native composers, is unprecedented in musical annals, and the event is of such importance that, before the historical portion of the meeting be detailed, it is right that the three productions should be primarily noticed. It was on Wednesday that Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise;" and Dr. Bexfield's cantata, "Israel Restored;" and it was on Thursday that Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," were performed. Let us, firstly, mention the antecedent of the three composers.

Mr. Henry Leslie is well known as an amateur in the metropolitan musical circles. He is the hon. secretary of the Musical Amateur Society, and is a performer on the violoncello. His studies have been confined to this country, and Mr. Lucas of the Royal Academy of Music has been his principal instructor. Mr. Leslie has composed some very clever chamber pieces, and has also written a symphony and oratorio, which have been executed in public. His present anthem was tried in February, 1850, at Mr. Hullah's Monthly Concerts, and made some impression, although the means of execution were limited. Dr. Bexfield is a native of Norwich, and was a pupil of Mr. Bach, the organist of the Cathedral, in which Bexfield was once a choir boy. He was for a short time organist at Boston, Lincolnshire, and now has the organ of St. Helen's, in the city. Dr. Bexfield is young, and has been chiefly his own master since he left Norwich. He has published a volume of anthems, the style of which is based on that of the English cathedral writers. His musical degree was won at Oxford, after a severe test by Dr. Crotch. Henry Hugh Pierson, Esq., is the son of the late Dean of Salisbury, and underjoyed a careful training in his musical training far beyond those of Mr. Leslie and Dr. Bexfield. His earliest masters were, Attwood, of St. Paul's; Corfe, of Salisbury; Greatorex, of London; and Dr. Walmsley, of Cambridge. He then went to Germany, and was in communion with Mendelssohn; but the frank advice of that eminent composer was so disrelished by Mr. Pierson, that he followed his studies under Carl Banck, of Dresden; and Tomeschek, of Prague. Mr. Pierson's abilities were of the highest order, and he easily obtained the chair of Professor of Music at Edinburgh, with the testimonials he held from Reissiger, Johann Schneider, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, &c. He soon, however, resigned the Professorship, and returned to Germany, where he published songs under the assumed name of Heinrich Pierson, and his compositions rose to considerable controversy. He also produced an opera, "Leila," at Hamburg; but a paper warfare took place as to its pretensions, which caused the composer to withdraw it. He endeavoured, through the intervention of Herr Formes, to introduce the Royal Italian Opera management to accept an opera, but without success.

To the above details it must be added, that selections from Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," were performed at the Assembly Rooms, in this city, on the 15th of April last, before the Festival committee, and in the presence of the Bishop and Dean, and many leading amateurs; and that Dr. Bexfield's "Israel Restored" was played entire in October, 1851, with full band, chorus, and principals. At the two works of Messrs. Leslie, Bexfield, and Pierson, we shall hope, and have been closely followed and examined by the connoisseurs, at the rehearsal and performances, there cannot be the slightest difficulty in arriving at a judgment on their respective pretensions.

The words of the "Festival Anthem" (Mr. Leslie's) are selected from the 68th Psalm. The music is for a double chorus, with soprano and tenor soli, subdivided into eight movements, it opens with a chorus, "Alla cappella," in A, in the Handelian form, and large in its proportions, containing clever fugue. The tenor solo and chorus, "So let the ungodly perish," is followed by an elegant and devout air for the soprano, in E, beautifully sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, who took the concluding passages an octave higher, and terminated with a powerful shake on the high G. After the double chorus, "O God! when thou wentest forth," came a highly dramatic inspiration, an *allegro con fuoco*, in A minor.—"The earth shook"—as massive as granite: the shaking of the time for the two bars of adagio on the words "presence of God" had a thrilling effect. The graceful tenor solo in E, in six-eight time, so nicely rendered by Lockey—"Thou, O God!"—with the violoncello obligato, is, however, too thoroughly Mendelssohnian in idea to give the composer any more credit than that of having happily treated the subject. In the double chorus in G—"the Lord gave the word"—Mr. Leslie merits the highest praise for having so successfully avoided any imitation of Handel's mode of noting the same words. Mr. Leslie has been both original and impressive. In the duo for soprano and tenor, sung by Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Lockey, in two-four time, "Give thanks," the notation is too far apart for the complete blending of the voices. The concluding Double Chorus, No. 8, "Sing unto God," in A, contains an elaborate fugue, and is somewhat noisily but ably treated. On the whole the anthem is unequal, and is not sufficiently individual in style; but there are masterly notions and broad contrasts; the working out of the movements is coherent and full of purpose. The orchestration sins on the score of too much brass, and is also wanting in variety. There is every reasonable hope of a future for Mr. Leslie, and his present attempt will fully justify his trying his hand at an oratorio; but he must write often, revise carefully, and follow the example of all the great masters, of never neglecting the opportunity of change or correction.

DR. BEXFIELD'S ORATORIO.

The text, "I will take you among the heathen, and gather you out of all countries, and will bring you into your own land," suggests the book of "Israel Restored." It contains no dramatic action, and is destitute of individual delineation. There are interpreters who deliver texts, as an Israelitish Woman (Viardot), a Prophetess (Miss Alleyne), a Shepherdess (Miss Dolby), an Angel (Miss Louisa Pyne), a Prophet (Mr. Sims Reeves), a second Angel (Signor Gardoni), a Priest (Herr Formes), and an Israelite (Signor Belletti). Then a quartet of Israelites is formed by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Lockey, and Weiss. The libretto has not been well compiled or connected, and the words have been, in some instances, injudiciously selected. There is neither beginning nor end in the oratorio; the opening might just as well be made in the middle of the book by chance. The want of design and unity has evidently operated to the ruin of the composer. It is more a series of isolated movements than a connected *ensemble*. The past, present, and future of the Israelite race are scarcely suggested throughout the work. Each piece seems to be dependent on itself for interest, and the consequent effect of this lack of poetic and musical arrangement is, that the attention is not fixed, nor is the ear arrested consecutively. There would be no break in the link if the last part were first and the first part last. But the oratorio is not without highly creditable effort for a young musician, essaying the highest order of composition, for the first time. He starts off well, in the dignified larghetto in C minor of the overture; but the fugued allegretto is so palpably Mendelssohnian in conception, that the composer would do well either to re-write it, or connect the larghetto with the andante, in which there is some elegant scoring. Space will not allow of following the three parts in detail: a brief reference must be made to a few items. The tenor solo, "O Jerusalem!" well sung by Gardoni, is elegantly instrumented, and is a pathetic lament, but is surpassed in interest by the recitative, "How doth the city sit solitary?" and the touching air, "O, Lord, behold my affliction," so superbly rendered by Viardot.

The composer's ideas in this fine air are devotional and characteristic. He has been particularly felicitous in the passage, "I weep, mine eye runneth down with water." The eight-part prayer, "O Lord be gracious," sadly the first part worthily. Like Auber in the "Enfant Prodigue," Dr. Bexfield seeks to be descriptive in the bass solo, sung by Belletti, "Many oxen are come about me." It is impossible, both in words and music to avoid the ludicrous in such attempted imitation. The Beethovenish Pastoral Chorus is also a mistake. A contralto song for Miss Dolby, admirably delivered by her, "O be favourable," is remarkable for the accompaniments being obligati for flute, clarionet, bassoon, horn, viola, violoncello, and double-bass. Learning is not wanting in the chorus, "Lift thine eyes," and there is no want of imagination in the chorus, "The waves of the sea are mighty." The interlude, "A Calm," succeeding the animated storm movement, is harmless. The soprano song, "Thy way, O God, is holy," is clever, and found an eloquent interpreter in Viardot. The quintet, with the organ obligato, works harshly. In the last chorus, "Marvellous are thy works," is *rec. art.*, regular in form and rhythm cal in phraseology. There is much of meritorious music thrown away on the uninteresting libretto. Dr. Bexfield attains the devotional, and can reach, at times, the picturesque; but fails in the lofty and sublime. He has an artistic mind, but not a poetic temperament. He has studied the cathedral composers thoroughly, and has modernized their forms and ideas. There is nothing ugly and uncouth in his writing, his ambition has not led him into wild experimente, and as an anthem and cantata, and religious service writer, he may earn greater distinction, then he can now enjoy. At the conclusion of the oratorio, he was heartily applauded, both by *artistes* and auditory. He conducted his own works, and if he will correct a somewhat spasmodic manner of beating the time, he bids fair to be a good orchestral director. He won the esteem of band chorus, by his good sense and forbearance at the rehearsal.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

At the conclusion of the "Israel Restored," a most affecting solemnity took place. Madame Viardot sang the pathetic air from "Samson," "Ye Sons of Israel now lament," an which she created such a sensation at the Birmingham Festival, but which was vastly increased on this occasion, by the air being sung as a tribute of respect to the memory of the "Duke." In the words—

> Your glory's fled:
> Among the dead
> Great Samson lies;
> For ever closed his eyes.

Madame Viardot substituted for "great Samson," "Your Hero lies." The impressive Dead March, and the apropriate chorus, "Glorious Hero," closed the solemnities in honour of the Duke. The entire auditory stood up when the Bishop of Norwich rose, as Viardot began the air. There was not a dry eye scarcely in the hall at her wondrous depth of feeling; and her expression in the last line was truly heartrending. After the morning performance, the Bishop of Norwich sent a message to Madame Viardot, expressing the thanks of the patrons for her singing of the air from "Samson;" and adding, that but for the solemn occasion, it would have been the unanimous desire to call upon her to repeat the air. I must add that at the Cathedral, on Sunday last, a funeral anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," composed by Mr. Bach, the organist, was performed; as also the dead march in "Saul," and the dead march in "Samson," both in the morning and afternoon services.

At the third and last concert on Thursday night, after the Symphony of Mozart, Mr. Sims Reeves sang an air, composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke, entitled "The Death of Wellington"—"Gloomy and dim the eventful morning broke."

MR. PIERSON'S ORATORIO.

This work has had the support of a strong and influential party. Its pretensions have been sustained by a pamphlet industriously circulated in the town, entitled "A Descriptive Analysis of Jerusalem," addressed "to the President, patrons, and the public by "Amicus Patriæ," and the muster of amateurs to hear its performance was infinitely greater than that at Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, and Mr. Leslie's anthem; but with every possible advantage of position, musical acquirements, and experience, the judgment of impartial hearers will be imperative and decisive, that "Jerusalem" is a failure. A more elaborate and ambitious work was never written, but a more confused and tiresome production was never heard. Mr. Pierson is the impersonation of the young German school, which has grown from the operatic productions of Meyerbeer, and whose actual exponents are Dr. Schumann, the husband of Clara Wieck, the pianist; and Richard Wagner, the une of Mdlle. Wagner, the vocalist. The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will, perhaps, believe the declaration of the writer of this article that he is not a finabty-man in art-progress. "Fresh symbols" and new forms of speech," are as desirable in music as in poetry, we must protest against positive ugliness and wild eccentricity in musical conceptions. One of the essential conditions of opera and oratorio that the music shall be vocal, that the exponents thereof should be able to deliver the text with ease, precision, and, above all, with intelligibility. Mr. Pierson's advocate says, "difficulty is always conquered with a German thumb-nail;" the reason that Mr. Pierson sees and feels everything regarding music in a strong light, and never allows a supposition of inadequacy as to means to cross his mind; a free use of chromatic intervals, unexpected modulations, and wide reaching distances from the simple plain text;—the music is unvocal, the themes are untuneable, and the ear is constantly on the stretch to catch a key.

The libretto is by the late W. S. Holmes, Esq., and the division of the oratorio is into three parts thus classified:—

PART I.—Christ foretels the destruction of Jerusalem; the Crucifixion. Prophecy of Moses concerning the invasion and conquest of Judæa by the Romans.—Prophetic warnings and denunciations, chiefly from Isaiah and Jeremiah. The fall of Jerusalem described.

PART II.—The desolation lamented; the restoration promised

PART III.—Prophecies concerning the recal of the Jews from all the countries where they are dispersed to their own land. The great battle of Armageddon (in "the Valley of Decision"), which will end in the total defeat of the armies attacking Jerusalem.—The New Jerusalem: the Last Judgment: the Salvation of the Righteous. Doxology.

The words, on the whole, are well adapted for the composer's purpose. Even with the absence of special characters, there is quite sufficient scope for the fancy and imagination of the inspired musician. There is not any substantial ground of objection to be found to Mr. Pierson's innovations, such as the abandonment of the old form of recitative, and the substitution of a more sustained arioso in the declamatory portions, and also for avoiding the useless repetitions of the old masters. On the contrary, the evidence of the original mind is to be found in such departures from prescribed rules. But Mr. Pierson's theories have led him astray, and he has made the old-Wagner Wagner in carrying out his novel plans. To enter at any length into details of the singularities into which he has been betrayed, would be impossible. The opening movement of the overture in E flat minor promises well; but the subsequent movements in the same, an andante, and the allegro, do not sustain expectation. The air of the tenor, "For a small moment have I forsaken thee," sweetly sung by Gardoni, who pronounces the English right well; the air given by Viardot, "Oh! Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself;" the air sung by Miss L. Pyne, "Ho! ho! come forth;" the air and chorus, "Proclaim ye this;" the air for the basso (Formès), "And I saw a great white throne," may be quoted as the most favourable specimens of the composer's style. The last piece—"Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against these nations"—is the finest sample of Mr. Pierson's choral writing, wonderfully executed by chorus and band. The attack of the Norwich trebles in this piece was worthy of their high reputation. The "Allelujah" chorus has some novel points, but is not well carried out. Mr. Pierson has well treated the words "Blessed are the dead!" which Spohr has also noted in the "Last Judgment:" it was sung by Viardot, Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves, and Formès. A terzetto, sung by Misses Pyne, Alleyne, and Dolby, is hardly worthy. The trio, for soprano, contralto, and tenor—"Enter into the rock"—is fragmentary. Mr. Benedict conducted the oratorio with the greatest care and zeal. It is impossible for any conductor to have taken more pains with a work; and the attention of the principals and bands and chorus was equally marked and praiseworthy.

The performance commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and did not terminate until four o'clock. There were two encores. "The Alleluia," and the soprano solo, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," sung by Viardot, with such pathos as deeply to move the entire auditory; her interpolated shake in the last work, and its repetition with the chorus, greatly increased the effect of the composer's text. Perhaps, the most impressive chorus of the oratorio was the melody of the psalm, composed by the Rev. M. Madan, which Mr. Pierson has treated in the chorus "Lo! he comes." The simplicity of the subject stole on the senses like sunshine after a storm: before, all had been gloom, but the hearers were evidently quite consoled by this semblance of a tune for nearly the first time during the morning. The composer was called for at the end of his work, and he was much cheered by his friends. Benedict was called upon to address the company, which he did, apologising for any mistakes in the execution

of such an intricate work for the time, and trusting that the example set by producing the oratorio of a native composer might be followed in regard to the works of other young aspirants for fame. Mr. Pierson has had a great chance, with such noble resources; but unless the "Jerusalem" be revised, curtailed, and in many parts re-written, its first and last notes have been heard in St. Andrew's Hall.

Except Tuesday's storm, the weather has been magnificent. The receipts are expected to be the largest for some years. For to-day's "Messiah" all the reserved places are gone.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

There have been three evening performances in that remarkable edifice, St. Andrew's Hall, one of the finest rooms for music in this country. The symphonies have been Beethoven's "Pastorale," and Mozart's in E flat. The overtures have been Weber's "Oberon," and Cherubini's "Faniska." On Tuesday the National Anthem was sung; and the second part was confined exclusively to Mrs. Fanny Kemble's beautiful reading of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's incidental music. This novel entertainment, though it filled the hall with an unusual attendance for a first concert, did not altogether please; and long before the play was half read—or, rather, embodied—by the gifted reader, the auditory began to leave the hall. The orchestral playing has been magnificent, and not the least interesting feature has been a new overture, by Benedict, the talented conductor, the "Minnesinger" (the Minstrel), a MS. opera. It is in E flat minor, has a majestic introduction and a fiery allegro in the major, with a short and effective episode of vigorous writing, the subject being frank and large. Some passages for the first violins, and for the violoncellos with a pizzicato effect, were much admired. Mr. Sims Reeves has a passionate romance from the same opera, "As weeping on my breast she lay," which was naturously redemanded. Miss Louisa Pyne had an elegant ballad, "My home is in the peasant cot," and a hunting chorus, rather imperfectly executed, completing the selections from this interesting work. Amongst the instrumental displays have been Bottesini on the contrabasse, and Wilhelm Hausmann, a concertante duo for violoncello and contra-basso, composed by the latter. Mauren's concertante, for four violins, was played by Sainton, Blagrove, Cooper, and Day. Amongst the concerted pieces have been Mozart's quintetto, "senta Dio," from "Don Giovanni;" sung by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Alleyne, Belletti, Lockey, and Weiss; Weber's quartett and chorus, from "Euryanthe," by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves, and Formès; Weber's unaccompanied quatuor, "Dors en paix," by Gardoni, Lockey, Belletti, and Weiss; Beethoven's trio, "Tremate," by Mdme. Fiorentini, Gardoni, and Belletti; Nadermann's beautiful trio, from "Marie Stuart" (in which "Auld Lang Syne" is introduced), sung by Viardot, Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Gardoni, and Weiss; Sir H.R. Bishop's glee, "Blow, gentle Gales," given by Misses L. Pyne and Dolby; Sims Reeves, Lockey, and Weiss; Horavanti's quintett, from "La Virtuose," by Viardot, Miss L. Pyne, and Belletti; Macfarren's madrigal, "Maidens, never go a wooing;" Benedict's part song of "The Wreath;" Mozart's trio, "Pensaga o gusto ciel," from "Don Juan," sung by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Alleyne, and Lockey; and the "Lonely" finale, in which Miss Louisa Pyne distinguished herself by a fine reading of this brief dramatic piece.——On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Mdme. Fiorentini made her appearance. It is to be regretted that her magnificent organ was not heard in the oratorios as well. She delivered Cimarosa's tryingscena, from "Il sacrificio d'Abramo," and the prayer and cabaletta from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," admirably, and was much applauded. The other airs were *Alice's* air "Vanne," from Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo," and Lockey's ballad air, "La calesera." Miss Louisa Pyne made a great impression here by her brava singing, as well as in the sacred school; she is an admirable *artiste*, always thoroughly prepared for her work. Madame Viardot, in addition to her operatic honours, has won them by her singing of the "Orfeo" scena she rendered so richly at Birmingham, and by the "Non piu mesta" rondo and Spanish songs, in both of which she obtained encores. Miss Dolby and Miss Alleyne (a promising pupil of Manuel Garcia) might claim special notice in this meeting; but to follow them, from "Marie Stuart" to certs in detail would be impossible. Herr Formès won an encore in the bass song from the "Seraglio," but he scarcely deserved it: he has been singing very coarsely, and appears to slight the public in a way which may one day be resented.

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WILTON HANDICAP.—Miss Jemima, 1. Rachetée, 2.

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NOVEL DISCOVERY IN GERARD'S HALL CRYPT.—On Monday, as the workmen were engaged in removing Gerard's Hall Crypt, they found behind some brick-work in the thickness of a wall, which is now in the possession of Mr. Kent, landlord of the Old Red Lion tavern, Basing-lane, City, from the position in which they were found it is evident that the cat, which is of a very large size, must have suffered the painful death of starvation in pursuing the rat, which is firmly held in its mouth. The frames of the cat and the rat are most perfect, although supposed to have lain in their places of sepulture some time. The cat is described in the oratorios as well. She delivered C.marosa's tryingscena, from "Il sacrificio d'Abramo," and the prayer and cabaletta from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," admirably, and was much applauded. The other airs were *Alice's* air "Vanne," from Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo," and Lockey's ballad air, "La calesera." Miss Louisa Pyne made a great impression here by her brava singing, as well as in the sacred school; she is an admirable *artiste*, always thoroughly prepared for her work. Madame Viardot, in addition to her operatic honours, has won them by her singing of the "Orfeo" scena she rendered so richly at Birmingham, and by the "Non piu mesta" rondo and Spanish songs, in both of which she obtained encores. Miss Dolby and Miss Alleyne (a promising pupil of Manuel Garcia) might claim special notice in this meeting; but to follow them, from "Marie Stuart" to certs in detail would be impossible. Herr Formès won an encore in the bass song from the "Seraglio," but he scarcely deserved it: he has been singing very coarsely, and appears to slight the public in a way which may one day be resented.

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A. Macnamara, Esq., of Caddington Hall, Herts, undertook to walk from Braamar to Banchory (N. B.), a distance of 41 miles, in ten hours. He started from Braamar at ten minutes past ten in the morning, and arrived at Banchory exactly nine minutes to eight in the evening, accomplishing his great feat in nine hours and a half.

RARE BIRD.—(From a Correspondent.)—On the 20th inst. a fine specimen of *Coracias garrula*, or starling roller, was shot in an orchard adjoining Cat Spring Hill, Watford, Herts. It is an adult female, in full plumage, united with brownish red, light azure, and rich blue; and wanting a little color, more of the a-pect of a Tropical bird, than of the sober-liveried tenants of our woods and gardens. Being only wounded in the wing, it was not killed instantaneous y, and offered an opportunity of hearing the harsh "squalling noise," described by Shaw, which originated its specific name. The roller is said to be frequently found in the thickest and most secluded parts of Germany. In Malta, at certain seasons, rollers are caught in such numbers that they are exposed in the market for sale. In Russia, says the author of the "Life of a Travelling Physician," the most striking object worthy of notice, is the beautiful bird called the steppe Parrot, which is common in this country. It is the roller. Its plumage is beautiful, and when flying in the sun it looks like a moving rainbow. The name "parrot" is descriptive of its rolling mode of flight, which is said to resemble that of the Tumbler Pigeon. According to Yarrell, the last occasion on which it was shot in Eng and was in 1838.

NOVEL DISCOVERY IN GERARD'S HALL CRYPT.—On Monday, as the workmen were engaged in removing Gerard's Hall Crypt, they found behind some brick-work in the thickness of a wall, which is now in the possession of Mr. Kent, landlord of the Old Red Lion tavern, Basing-lane, City, from the position in which they were found it is evident that the cat, which is of a very large size, must have suffered the painful death of starvation in pursuing the rat, which is firmly held in its mouth. The frames of the cat and the rat are most perfect, although supposed to have lain in their places of sepulture some time. The cat is described in the oratorios as well. She delivered C.marosa's tryingscena, from "Il sacrificio d'Abramo," and the prayer and cabaletta from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," admirably, and was much applauded. The other airs were *Alice's* air "Vanne," from Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo," and Lockey's ballad air, "La calesera." Miss Louisa Pyne made a great impression here by her brava singing, as well as in the sacred school; she is an admirable *artiste*, always thoroughly prepared for her work. Madame Viardot, in addition to her operatic honours, has won them by her singing of the "Orfeo" scena she rendered so richly at Birmingham, and by the "Non piu mesta" rondo and Spanish songs, in both of which she obtained encores. Miss Dolby and Miss Alleyne (a promising pupil of Manuel Garcia) might claim special notice in this meeting; but to follow them, from "Marie Stuart" to certs in detail would be impossible. Herr Formès won an encore in the bass song from the "Seraglio," but he scarcely deserved it: he has been singing very coarsely, and appears to slight the public in a way which may one day be resented.

THE NORWICH CHORUS SINGERS.

An especial eulogium is due to these enthusiastic singers; it is stated that they have attended 65 rehearsals for this festival. They sing with amazing earnestness and precision; attacking the most difficult passages with intrepidity. Nothing can be more delicious than the young fresh voices of the soprano: a fully equal union of the Lancashire women. The professional chorus singers from London only amounted to about 40; Norwich provided the remainder from its excellent choral societies. Mr. J. F. Hill, the chorus master, has reason to be proud of his excellent troop, who spontaneously offered to Benedict to assist in any additional rehearsal he might require: thus displaying a truly artistic spirit.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week has very materially reduced the number of racing fixtures for the short remainder of the season, leaving, however, seven meetings for next week, and a fair sprinkling for October. Pain's Lane is the only fixture for To-day: but on Tuesday we have Newmarket and Sandown; on Wednesday, Chesterfield and Wavertherpe; and on Thursday, the Western meeting in Scotland, Upton, and Brecon. The Aquatic register offers nothing of public interest; and the only appointments in the Cricketing department are an All England match in Scotland on Monday, and a match on Thursday at Lords. The Coursing campaign commences in Scotland, in Roxburgshire, on Monday, and promises to be a very busy one.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The town settling for Doncaster races took place this afternoon, and passed off quietly. On future events business was dull, admitting, however, of a full pitch current.

ST LEGER WITH.	
12 to 1 Agst Lady Evelyn	20 to 1 Agst Wax Bougie (t) 25 to 1 Agst Alonzo
16 to 1 —— Stavrophulos (t)	20 to 1 —— Hide on the Wing 25 to 1 —— King Pepin (t)
20 to 1 —— Le Juif	20 to 1 —— Lemnos 20 to 1 —— Rex
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
13 to 1 Agst Kirkpatrick-boot	20 to 1 Agst Governor (t) 24 to 1 Agst Faber Thames
16 to 1 —— Bobbie Burns	20 to 1 —— Rose of the Shire 25 to 1 —— The Varmint
DERBY.	
13 to 1 Agst Orestes	20 to 1 Agst Ascot (t) 20 to 1 Agst Cissea
	20 to 1 Agst Umbriel (t)

THURSDAY.—The only bet was 2000 to 100 against Cheddar, for the Derby.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE WELTER HANDICAP.—Warwick, 1. Henrietta, 2.
THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Ina, 1. Dressmaker, 2.
WILTON HANDICAP.—Miss Jemima, 1. Rachetée, 2.

FRIDAY.

GRAND STAND PLATE.—Paquetta, 1. Lerryhewitt, 2.
CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Evasion, 1. Warwick, 2.
TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Game Tommy, 1. Ada, 2.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE PREPARATION STAKES.—Chorus walked over.
BEDFORDSHIRE STAKES.—Ibis (Wells), 2.
TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Charley (Sly), 1. Bridget (Charlton), 2.
TOWN PLATE.—Chorus (J. Mann), 1. Darby (Well), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE STRATTON PARK STAKES.—Cinna (Stock), 1. Derby (Archer), 2.
THE SCURRY HANDICAP.—Narcissus (Charlton), 1. Hesperus (Pettit), 2.
THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Hesse Homburg (Pettit), 1. Waverley (Charlton), 2.
THE SELLING STAKES.—Lorraine (T. Scrivens), 1. Paquetta (Arnull), 2.
THE HUNTERS' STAKES.—Actress (Mr. Beville), 1. Minus (Mr. Boteon), 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

THE SELVOIR STAKES.—Sespulary, 1. Spring, 2.
THE LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP.—Candlewick, 1. Lady Amyott, 2.
THE CORPORATION STAKES.—King of Troy, 1. Selma, 2.
THE LADIES' PLATE.—Trifle, 1. Gilliam, 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS each.—Tame, 1. King of Troy, 2.
THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Lady Amyott, 1. Goldfinder, 2.
THE BILLESDON COPLOW STAKES.—Birthday, 1. Spring, 2.
THE SELLING STAKES.—Derby, 1. Ithuriel filly, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES.—Trifle, 1. Ischia, 2.

EGLINGTON PARK RACES.—WEDNESDAY

TRIAL STAKES.—Clayerhouse, 1. Snowdrop, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES OF 20 SOVS.—Kingston, 1. Sitton, 2.
THE VISITOR'S PLATE.—Lambton, 1. Birdcatcher, filly, 2.
THE IRVINE CUP.—Sir Robert, 1. Harrier, 2.
THE DINING-ROOM STAKES.—Marquis, 1. Colsterdale, 2.

FRIDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Colsterdale, 1. Doubt, 2.
HANDICAP.—Lancaster, 1. Feejoina, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the purchases of money stock during the present week have been comparatively small, the value of Consols have continued steady: the leading quotations for the Three per Cents having been 100¼ ⅞. An immense demand for cash is daily springing up, chiefly for circulating purposes; hence, the rates of discount, although the Bank is making large advances upon stock at 1½ per cent. per annum, have become higher; yet, as the private banters and bill-brokers are now actively employed in money-lending, there is no scarcity out of the question. Complaints are still very general respecting the great scarcity of silver coin. Up to the present time, the authorities at the Mint have been unable to keep pace with the demand, which appears scarcely to increase, rather than diminish, arising from the fact that most of the shipments to the Australian colonies have been made from the country districts, for some time past, will be chiefly confined to silver. A few parcels of gold have just arrived from Sydney, and the accounts at hand are extremely of a startling character. On good authority we are informed that the mines were yielding at the rate of £20,000,000 sterling per annum. From California, our advices are to the effect that, up to the present time, the total yield of gold in that country has exceeded £35,000,000, or half the entire circulation of the United Kingdom. We have had an arrival of 700,000 dollars from New York, and nearly 1,700,000 dollars from Mexico. These shipments, however, been very extensive, viz., £275,000, chiefly in silver, to India and Alexandria. Where is to terminate the great increase in the commercial activity in this country, and the numerous new chains. a thereof? What good is now spreading itself in our colonies and elsewhere, we feel justified in stating that any great addition to the stocks of the precious metals is not can hardly be anticipated. Up to the present time, the effect of the gold discoveries has been to invest the produce in the most profitable markets, in lieu of allowing it to accumulate in the vaults of the Bank.

For most Foreign Stocks, the Market has been devoid of interest; yet the quotations, generally speaking, have been well supported. Transactions have taken place to the new Turkish loan, at 96¼, and the Austrian, 94¾ ⅝. It is believed the new Austrian loan of £8,500,000 has been subscribed for at Vienna. The subscription has likewise been chosen in the amount of £3,000,000. On Thursday, Buenos Ayres six per Cents were 74½; Grenada Deferred, 12; Mexican for the Account, 25¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 38¾; Spanish Three per Cents for the Account, 36¾ ⅞. Ditto, New, Deferred, 24¾ ¼ ⅞; Ditto, Passive, 6¼; Turkish 1844, 96¾ pm.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (exchange 25 francs), 98¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾. Railways have been steady in their turn, at 104 to 105¾. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105 to 105¾; Sardinian, 95¾ 96; and Aus trian, 85.

On Monday the three per Cent Consols for immediate transfer were done at 100¾ ⅞ and for the Account, 100¾ ⅞. A slight decline took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, which on Thursday the market was very flat, as follows.—Three per Cent. Consols, Money, 100¾ ¼ ⅛ ditto, for the Account, 100¾ ⅜ ⅛. A transaction was marked in South Sea Stock, at 111¾. Exchequer Bills (March), were 71s to 73s pm.; Ditto, 5% premium. India Bonds have sold at 98s to 99s; premium

Railway share transactions have been reported in Bank Shares, the value of which is somewhat improved. Bank of Australasia Shares, 39¾ ⅜; Bank of North America, 37¾; Colonial, 15¾ to 16¾; Commercial of London, 2¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4¾; London and Westminster, 5¾; Union of Australia, 30¾; Union of London, 17¾.

Dock Shares have continued firm, and London Stock has advanced £1 per share. Commercial, 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 98; Southampton, 84; Victoria, 64

Steam boat Shares have commanded very little attention. Australian Royal Mail, 4; General Screw, ; General Steam Navigation, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental, Ditto, New (£5 paid), 3½; Royal Mail Steam, 7¾ to 7½. Shares in the North of Europe Navigation Company have marked 1-16 to 3-16 premium.

The produce markets generally have exhibited rather more firmness, and prices have ruled the turn in favour of importers. The heavy stocks in warehouse operate against any permanent improvement.

The market for Railway Shares has been in a very inactive state; yet the general quotations have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26; Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 42¾; Chester and Holyhead, 20¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Eastern Union, Class A, 8; East Lancashire, 16¾; Great Northern Stock, 76 ex div.; Great Western, 96¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84¾ ex div.; Lancs Northern, 18¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 120; London and South-Western, 89¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51; Midland, 76¾; North British, 30¾; North Staffordshire, 12¾, Scottish Central, 80; Shrewsbury and Chester (Converted), 16¾; Shropshire Union, 3¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 72¾; ex div: South Wales, 40¾ ex div; Thames Haven, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7¾; York and North Midland, 45.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—The only transaction was in Birmingham and Oxford Guarantees, at 30

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a Half per Cent., 18; Cork and Bandon, 1½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 3¼ premium; ditto, New, Six per Cent. Stock, 14¼; Great Northern Five per Cents, 126; Great Western Four-and-a Half per Cent., 108; London and South-Western Consolidated Thirds, 88; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149; North British, 93; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 11¾.

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Erque fees, 10¾; Dijon and Besancon, 8¾; Dutch-Rhenish, 7¾; Luxembourg, 7¾; Ditto, Railway, 3¾; Ditto, 1¾; Lyons and Avignon, 2¾ pm.; Namur and Liege, with Interest, 4¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 19¾; Paris and Lyons, 22¾; Paris and Rouen, 25¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 23¾; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 6¾; Rouen and Havre, 16; Sambre and Meuse, 10¾; West Flanders, 4¾; Western of France, 1¾.

Mining Shares have sold slowly. Anglo-Californian have been 2¾; Baden, 1¾; Imperial Brazilian, 7 to 6¾; Ditto, Coxaes and Caldas, 3 to 2¾; Caraan's Creek, 1 to 1¾; Cobre Copper, 46 to 44¾; Colonial Gold, 1¾; Copiapo, 2¾ to 1¾; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 42; Lake Bath rat, 8; London and Caucasian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, 1 to 1¼; Nouveau Monde, 1¾ to 2; Port Philip, 1¾ to 1¾; Santiago de Cuba, 13; South Australian, 1¼ to 1; Tin Croft, 12¾; United Mexican, 8¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols have been steady to-day, at 100¾ for Money, and 100¾ ⅞ for the next Account. No change can be noticed in the value of the Unfunded Debt. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares appear yesterday's quotations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday.) During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market-morning have been confined to 3740 quarters, more by from Essex and Kent. Fresh up-coming samples, by land carriage being limited, the show of samples of both kinds of wheat while was very moderate. For all kinds we experienced a slow inquiry, but no change took place in the quotations. On Monday last a fair demand for foreign wheat has set in, at the prices we had with more firmness. The amount of business done, however, was by no means extensive. Barley commenced on Tuesday morning's market very little attended to, and generally refused to sell except at full prices. Barley, the show of which was small, moved off steadily, and late rates were well supported. In malt, very few sales took place. Beans and peas rather more in demand, and for the best of the former, and for fine new Scotch beans and peas were quite as dear as on Monday; whilst a fair average business was doing in flour.

ENGLISH.—Essex and Kent, wheat, 47s to 50s; ditto, 44s to 46s; ditto, 42s to 44s; ditto, 40s to 42s; ditto, 37s to 39s; ditto, 34s to 36s; Scotch and Irish, ditto, 27s to 29s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s

"STOCKWELL," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, RETURNING TO WEIGH.

"STOCKWELL," THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

We this week Engrave the winner of the St. Leger stakes, at Doncaster, on Wednesday week. The following are the details of the race:—

The St Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-year olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes; the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the expenses, 25 for the judge, and 25 for the starter; St Leger Course; 116 subs.

Lord Exeter's ch c Stockwell, by The Baron ..	(Norman)	1
Duke of Richmond's br c Harbinger, by Touchstone	(Flatman)	2
Mr Bowes's ch c Daniel O'Rourke, by Irish Birdcatcher	(F. Butler)	3
Mr Padley's b m br f Trousseau, by Gaveboy ..	(Templeman)	4
Mr J Scott's b f Songstress, by Irish Birdcatcher ..	(A. Day)	5
Mr Duncombe's ch c Alfred the Great, by Orlando ..	(Basham)	6

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Stockwell, 5 to 2 agst Daniel O'Rourke, 3 to 1 agst Songstress, 7 to 1 agst Harbinger, and 10 to 1 agst Trousseau. The start took place a few minutes before three o'clock, Alfred the Great jumping off with a decided lead, followed in rotation, and at wide intervals, by Harbinger and Stockwell, Scott's two next nearly abreast; the pace as good as Alfred the Great could make it. No change whatever took place until near the Red House, where Alfred the Great was joined by Harbinger and Stockwell, and immediately after gave away. Harbinger then showed in front, but was headed in a few strides by Stockwell, who went on by himself, and won in a canter by ten lengths, Harbinger beating Daniel O'Rourke by a length. Run in 3 min. 21 sec.

The winner was bred by the late Mr. Theobald, at Stockwell, whence he takes his name, under the care of John Lowry, who was Mr. Theobald's stud groom. Before the colt was weaned, he was offered for sale to various leading men on the turf, but without success. The Marquis of Exeter called at Stockwell to look at the colt, admired him much, and the bargain was struck; and the new owner of Stockwell gave John Lowry orders to send him to Burleigh as soon as he was weaned. When Lord Exeter was gone, John inquired of Mr. Theobald what sort of a bargain he had made, and the old gentleman replied, "Why, John, I have sold him for £180, but I would not have sold him to any one else at that price, so you must say it was £250, and you stand £50 to nothing if he wins the Derby." Such is the history of Stockwell.

GLOSSOP HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

Glossop, which has recently been honoured with the company of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzallan Howard, Lady Adelaza Howard, together with a continual succession of noble and distinguished visitors at his Grace's mansion, is a place of very considerable interest. The neighbourhood abounds with some of the best specimens of the varied and romantic scenery of Derbyshire. The distance is about thirteen miles from Manchester, and easily attained by the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. On the journey, the magnificent viaduct of Broadbottom presents itself to view, completely overtopping the residence of John Marsland, Esq., and his extensive cotton manufactory; and three miles further, Dinting Vale is crossed, from which the new part of Glossop, Howard Town, may be seen to great advantage, embracing a view of the several cotton manufactories of the firms of John Wood, Esq., and Brothers, and Francis Sumner, Esq. On the right is the line formed some years since by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, at a cost of £16,000: it terminates with a neat architectural station, the principal entrance to which is surmounted with the crest of the Duke (a lion, neatly worked from one huge block of stone). From this point there are three ways leading to Glossop, one of which is a park or field road over what is called the "Royle." From the summit of this hill is obtained a view of the great mountain, "Shire-hill," and also of those widely-extended moors upon which many grouse have lately been sacrificed. The Hall, formerly a place of no attraction, and inadequate for the reception of his Grace and suite, has of late been considerably enlarged, re-modelled, and beautified. The grounds, walks, and shrubberies are tastefully laid out; the terraces are of exquisite design; and a costly ornamental water-fountain plays gracefully in front of the mansion. The stables and offices also form a considerable portion of the recent extensive alterations. They are surrounded with numerous ingenious devices in stonework, and surmounted by a neat cupola, containing a sweetly harmonious and loudly-toned bell, under which is also a bold archway, to admit of a circuitous carriage drive from the principal entrance. From the front of the magnificent mansion may be obtained an extensive view of the lofty towering hills, raising, in fantastic forms, their rocky summits or miles around, by which the village is surrounded, with the ancient time-worn spire of the parish church slightly tapering over a finely wooded plantation. The next object of interest is the new large school in connexion with the Church of England, erected at the cost of the Duke, to meet the increased want of education on a more extended and improved system in that neighbourhood. The old Parsonage, formerly the residence of the late Rev. Christopher Howe, vicar, who held the living upwards of half a century, and who had been in holy orders for the protracted period of sixty-one years, is still standing, but presents a very imperfect model of what it was in by-gone years, having been stripped of its rich ivy-clad covering and the beautifully variegated foliage which formerly rendered it a conspicuous object of admiration to the traveller. A spacious new Vicarage has, however, been erected closely adjoining. It is expected that many other extensive alterations and improvements will originate, in a great measure, from his Grace's more intimate acquaintance with Glossop; his sole object being, as much as possible, to advance the prosperity and condition of his tenantry, by all of whom he is held in universal esteem. The architects employed by his Grace in carrying out the improvements at Glossop, are Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield.

GLOSSOP HALL, DERBYSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

THE HENSMAN TESTIMONIAL.

This handsome vase, of Greek design, has lately been presented to Mr. Hensman, in commemoration of that gentleman's exertions in aiding the distribution of the various medals to the exhibitors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. On the body of the vase is a view of the Crystal Palace from the west end; on the reverse is the inscription. The handles, introduced in wreaths of laurel, are representative of the obverse of the various medals; while on each side of the body are the busts of her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and on the foot of the vase, whilst on a series of shapes, are engraved the names of the subscribers. This piece of plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. HENSMAN.

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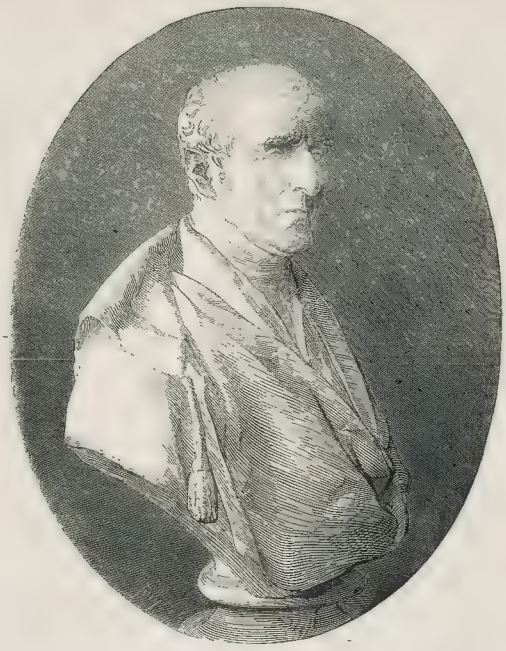


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 582.—VOL. XXI.] WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

WELLINGTON'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

In that profession which Wellington ennobled, it is a common saying that every "bullet has its billet," and if this be true of the missiles that man projects, it is true of man himself. Every man has peculiar talents, peculiar functions, and a peculiar duty. Though the utter insignificance of each common individual, and the similar and almost equal fate of great multitudes, may throw a doubt over their lives; of such great men as Wellington, who appear one or two in a century, and tower, like "great sea marks," high above the level of the human ocean, there can be no doubt they were sent into the world for a purpose—to guide and to teach mankind, and to influence the great current of history. Cæsar, though he did not know himself to what purpose he was destined, was, by his great talents, the chief destroyer of the Roman Republic; and, loosening the bonds of an old and decaying society, he prepared the way for that better order of society, and the prevalence of that purer religion which commenced soon after his time. He destroyed the prestige that made the Republic sacred, and that might have continued it an incubus on the world. Charlemagne, an agent at a distant interval in the same work, fused into one many barbarous tribes and nations, and made modern civilisation possible. What Washington and Napoleon effected is too recent to admit of doubt or contradiction. One contributed to make the New Continent a safe home for the oppressed people of Europe, and to establish the superiority of civil wisdom over military prowess; the other helped to drive the Old World into the New, and bring into discredit the most transcendent military talents that ever appeared—for good judges admit his superiority on many points as a mere soldier and strategist to Wellington, though he was morally less grand, and infinitely inferior in motive and in dignity; and, like Washington, though by a converse action, he exalted civil wisdom in the general estimation.

The great Duke was a Field-Marshal and a Prime Minister; combining his moral with his military qualities, he was the first and noblest soldier of the age, and the greatest practical statesman. But these terms only express his political relations. He was also a most influential member of society, of which military men and statesmen are only portions, and not always the most influential portions. He was for fifty years before the public, attracting the eyes of all men; and, after a life of incessant activity and exposure to every kind of danger, he died in peace at a very advanced age, and is embalmed for ever in the grateful memory of mankind. Never before was any man so much spoken of, never before was any individual for so long a period the observed of all observers. The fame of his victories, and his statesmanship, and the length of his life, have made him known all over the world. Swift as the telegraph could convey the information, the one topic, that every man had on his lips last week not only in England, but throughout France and Germany, and the rest of Europe, in our Colonies, and the United States, was Wellington. He connected the sympathies of all nations. He was kindred to them all. His death was knelled throughout the world. Though entirely an Englishman, he was the heritage of all mankind. His great success as a soldier, his plain common-sense and sturdy honesty as a statesman, his protracted and happy life, and his universal fame, all combined to make him a man the like and the equal of whom is not to be found in history. It is impossible to suppose that such a man was to answer no other purpose than to lead English armies and govern for a time the English State. His existence has a greater moral and a nobler purpose. He had a place in the heart of the world as well as in the heart of England. His presence amongst us was a significant sign of something greater and more important than himself; and what that was—the moral that his existence taught, and the purpose that his life served to society, it is now our intention, however feebly and imperfectly, to endeavour to trace.

To the generality of mankind he is great, chiefly as the conqueror of another great man. His courage, skill, and indomitable perseverance prevented society from being trodden under the hoof of a great military tyranny. For this he was most deservedly honoured; but, while we honour his great military deeds, we cannot overlook the fact that a military tyranny like that which he broke in pieces is again raising its head in France; and that as terrible a military tyranny as that of the Emperor Napoleon is dominant over all the Continent. To put down Bonaparte was not the greatest purpose for which Wellington was sent into the world. His successful statesmanship emancipated the Roman Catholics, and gave them equal political rights; but it failed to satisfy them or abate the restless ambition of their priesthood. His military prowess and his statesmanship were more successful in their immediate than in their ultimate results; and we must look beyond both to discover the real purpose of his existence, and find his true place in the moral history of society.

Coming into manhood at the period when the French Revolution began to agitate Europe, it influenced powerfully his quick and discerning mind. Pledged by his position to the service of the State, he was necessarily adverse to the Revolution: he noticed it with becoming horror in his first speech in Parliament; and was from the beginning, by birth, by connexion, by inclination, a true Conservative, devotedly attached to the service of his King and country. As Bonaparte was the child and champion of the Revolution, so Wellington, whose great fame was acquired by defeating him, was its offspring also, but in the second degree, and almost born with hostility to the parent he was to struggle. The one was the champion of rude and hasty violence, the other the champion of old, steady, methodical, established political order. In the end the latter triumphed, and Wellington's talents and his great military success produced the triumph of Conservatism over Anarchy. He carried back society to principles from which it had too rashly departed. Wellington's genius, like the cause he served, was orderly, steady, resolute, unflinching, humane, and in the end beneficial. It had none of the rash impulse or fitful violence of revolution. Even in using destructive means it was eminently conservative; and in his character, prowess, and success, society finds the most convincing testimony ever afforded of the superiority of inherited method and order, and of the gradual transmission of improvement over hasty and theoretical revolution.

But Conservatism, carried too far, and persisted in too long, was in its turn taught a lesson by the man who had restored it to dignity and power. The statesman completed the task of the warrior. If the perils and horrors of the Revolution first made him a Conservative; if the public wants then made him a great general the progress of society, and of very different wants at a later period, made him a Reformer. He was always a reformer of the army; because it was necessary to his military success. He also reformed the public offices, because it was necessary to his civil success that he should do so. He reformed the political and religious institutions of the State; he lent his aid to reform our commercial system; and, in the very spirit of Conservatism, he led the way in quiet and safe innovation.

The great Duke was truly the champion of right at all times, and the herald of a new social order, of which the great principle is that the wants of society are to overrule every pre-established system. If it be not degrading so high a moral subject by a material comparison, the Duke seems to have filled a place in society like the points on railways which lead the train quietly and safely from line to line, sending it forward on its way, or shunting it securely till danger is passed; or it was like that of a turn-table, and served peaceably to move society from the narrow gauge of old Toryism on to the broad gauge of new Reform. Emblem both of the restoration and of the decay of the old system; he was, by his peculiar virtues and the length of his life, the medium of connexion between two great systems of society; to each of which, in turn, he gave the superiority, though he gave the final victory to that which is only a step forward to a better system still. To show the futility of both, he was successively their master; and to impress on us the comparative inutility of military success, his own great conquests of Bonaparte were even before his death demonstrated to be incapable of rescuing the French from military subjugation. Influenced by the wants of the age, Wellington was at each epoch the successful champion of opposite systems, and expressing at both epochs the prevailing truth, he became in succession the destroyer of revolutionary violence and of stagnant Conservatism.

And how did the great Duke accomplish these objects? He obeyed the aphorism of Bacon, and conquered nature by studying her laws. The distinguishing characteristic of his mind was a quick appreciation of facts. Like an Indian on the trail, he was all eye and all ear. His own safety, and the safety of his army—which he thought much more of than his own—required from him a ready and just appreciation of facts. By them he guided his military operations, and by them he decided his policy. He was in no sense a theoretical or philosophical politician: he had none of the genius of a Turgot or a Burke: he was born an Englishman and an aristocrat, and he loved the Constitution from habit, and from an instinctive rather than a reasoning conviction; but old convictions, habit, and attachments, all gave way to the influence of facts; and to that he sacrificed the longest cherished principles of his party and his class. He accepted the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, when he saw that only by such acceptance could the Government be peacably carried on; and he emancipated the Roman Catholics, when he saw that longer to retain the penal laws was to endanger the public peace. So, he willingly co-operated and used all his interest with his party, to carry the commercial reforms of 1842, and the still more important changes of 1846—though opposed to the principles he had always defended, and though he had to separate from his own friends—because he saw that the safety of the State and the welfare of the people demanded it. In the field and in the Cabinet facts were his guides. That a huckster, a merchant, or a carpenter, must shape his conduct exclusively by facts, to be successful, is readily admitted, but the example of the Duke of Wellington was required

to carry the conviction to all minds that the politician and the legislator can proceed by no other method. To flights of rhetoric and flights of fancy, to antiquated maxims and fine-wrought theories, his life was opposed; to every appeal except to the senses, to all other authority but that of the world in which we live, he was deaf and blind; and to the latest times, and to men of all classes, his wonderful success throughout life teaches the great lesson of guiding conduct exclusively by observing and following the fact and the truth.

Even his reverence for the principle of duty was subordinate to his respect for facts. It was his duty to serve his country; it was his duty to perform all his functions with care, and patience, and indefatigable zeal; but, in doing that duty, he followed blindly no transmitted maxims: he ascertained what was his duty by an examination of facts. So, when in India, he prepared to proceed to Egypt without waiting for orders; but he submitted without repining to being superseded. No man had a stronger sense of the principle of duty; throughout his life he acted on it; but his ideas of duty were formed by the living facts of existence. The immense height to which this governing principle led him is an encouragement to all men to do their duty. In works of supererogatory beneficence the Duke never engaged. He planned no philanthropic societies, he never took the lead in schemes for bettering the condition of the poor. He was never importunately busy with this charity and that humane project; nevertheless, his services in the cause of humanity and of his country far surpass those of many loud-talking professors of philanthropy. His life is a perpetual hymn in praise of the humble principle of duty, and tells every man, each in his sphere, that only by doing his duty can he be the benefactor of his species.

The Duke from the beginning of life followed the bent of his own genius. He achieved greatness by no self-mortification. He continued in the state in which he was born, but he ascended to its topmost height. His whole life till he reached the very pinnacle was spent in climbing. Every day almost saw an additional success and an additional gratification. He made even occasions of happiness from mortifications; denials of money and men in the early part of the Peninsular War were additional difficulties in his path which gave him delight to overcome. All his great exertions were great pleasures; and no more happy existence can, perhaps, be conceived than his,—day after day overcoming new difficulties, and achieving new successes. Unexampledly prosperous, his career as a soldier scarcely ever received a check; and, in well serving his country, he served himself. In following the guiding hand of Nature, he became a happy as well as a great man.

The general admiration loudly testifies to the attachment of the people. But Wellington never was a popularity-hunter. He took the utmost care of his soldiers; but he never mingled with them, or, like some of his generals, sported with them. By being always just, and doing what was right, he won attachment. He was rigid with the common soldiers; but he was rigid with their superiors also. He was in no sense a democrat, nor a demagogue; yet he served the people faithfully, in serving the Crown; and, in spite of some of his predilections, conferred more benefits on them than their professed friends.

Acting as a man, he ennobled human nature; conquering all political systems, he established the superiority of the living man and the living truth to all pre-existing forms. He was morally great, but his moral greatness was all founded on facts. The basis of his duty was nothing superstitious nor supernatural. He was guided by the external world; he followed the bent of his genius, and was great and powerful by nature. His life, as an encouragement to duty, and contrasted with the lives of his opponents and contemporaries, is a warning against ambition. His place in history, or we should say, in civilisation, will be alongside, or even above, that of Washington. Like him, he was the defender of the right, the scourger of wrong; the destroyer, without intending it, of decayed institutions; and the introducer, without intending it, of a new and improved order of society. His whole existence was a practical refutation of all falsehood. He may finally be said to be the founder of a new reverence in high places—the reverence of facts, which is but another name for nature.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

AS POLITICIAN AND CIVILIAN.

We last week published a full Memoir of the Life and brilliant Military Services of the great Duke of Wellington, and appended a short *resumé* of his civil and political career. We now subjoin a more copious retrospect of the Duke's services to his country as a statesman—embracing the long and eventful period between 1815 and 1852.

Very rarely in the history of mankind has it fallen to the lot of those who have distinguished themselves as conquerors or generals to exercise control over the civil affairs of the countries they may have conquered, served, or saved. Alexander and Cæsar are examples in the ancient world; Napoleon among contemporaries: for, although he lived to accomplish wonders in the internal organization of France, his loudest complaint, and his strongest plea with posterity, was, that he was, in a manner, forced into perpetual war, was suddenly arrested in his career as a ruler, and that, had he been spared to "fulfil his mission," he would have developed still grander plans.

The Duke of Wellington was favoured, in this respect, more than any other great commander, of past or present times. After a military career of unparalleled glory—the time occupied in his achievements, and the greatness of the interests at stake, being considered—fortune reserved for him a civil career, which, if it was less brilliant in its incidents, was certainly of scarcely less importance to the welfare of his country. After nearly twenty years of war, in which conquest seemed an inevitable result of his appearance in the field, it was his lot to pass through more than five-and-thirty years of civil activity; during the greater part of which period he was the most prominent and influential among our statesmen, as in the former part of his life he had been the foremost man in an age productive to a marvel in military talent.

The Duke of Wellington commenced his political career under circumstances at once favourable and unfavourable. With the *prestige* of his conquests still around him; with the vivid remembrance in men's minds of the great scene that had attended his first entrance into the House of Lords; and when the eulogistic gratitude of his countrymen, expressed through the Speaker of the House of Commons, furnished the noblest justification that could be offered for the dignities heaped on him by the Crown; with these brilliant accessories, and while still in the full vigour of early manhood, that the Duke of Wellington should have lived to fulfil all the great expectations that had been formed of him, from his conduct in India, while entrusted with the civil administration of conquered provinces, as well as by those who had perused his Peninsular despatches—not yet communicated to the world—this might have been looked upon but as the natural consequence of great services and a grand reputation. Yet, flattering and favourable as were the circumstances under which the Duke entered the political arena, there were other and hidden causes at work which silently and secretly tended to undermine his great influence, and to destroy, in the apprehension of the great majority of his countrymen, the brilliant *prestige* derived from his military services.

It is one of the necessary and salutary consequences of our constitutional system of government, that public men are not always esteemed in proportion to their actual personal merits; that is to say, according to their intellect, experience, sagacity, and general political talent; but that they stand or fall, in the public esteem, by the opinions which they may entertain on great disputed questions, and the degree in which they may oppose or support the wishes of the people. It is not here necessary to moralise on this notorious fact—its notoriety is sufficient. Three of the most eminent of British subjects during the present century have marvellously exemplified the power of the popular will in this respect. Sir Robert Peel, while he stood forth as the champion of defunct Toryism, was held up as an object of antagonism for the people; Lord Brougham, while still Henry Brougham and the eloquent champion of popular rights, was on the other hand, a popular idol. When Sir Robert Peel discovered that the tendency of the age was adverse to his earlier creed, and boldly resolved to meet the wants and wishes of the nation, the popular antagonism became converted into enthusiastic admiration; while Lord Brougham, in consequence of the obtrusive propagandism of his late reactionary opinions, has lost his popularity, and been ranked with the enemies of the people.

During a part of his long career, the Duke of Wellington was subjected to similar vicissitudes—was alternately the object of popular disparagement (to use the mildest term), and of popular respect. It is well to know that public men in England are so constituted that, without hardening their hearts towards their countrymen, when they believe them to be ungrateful, they can maintain their equilibrium alike amidst adulation and censure, popularity and unpopularity, love and hatred. It was the natural privilege and advantage of Wellington that he was physically and mentally so organised as to be, we will not say insensible, but imperious to all such influences. His common-sense protected and shielded him alike against flattery and odium. He best knew, better than his eulogists, in what he had really done good and served his country; so that he could afford to weigh and test the praises awarded for his deeds; and equally, when later in life the current turned against him, he was the fitting judge of his own motives and principles of action. His adamantine nature stood by him through all trials; and when, at last, his conduct proved that, in obstructing the public will, he had not acted from pure obstinacy, but rather from his own ideas of his duty and of the philosophy of statesmanship; and when he once more received the long-suspended ovations of his countrymen, he showed himself as little moved in the one case as he had been in the other.

The political life of the Duke of Wellington began inauspiciously. The great enemy of England being laid low, the empire began to feel the reaction consequent on a long period of mad excitement. Enormous debts had been contracted; an artificial prosperity had long subsisted, which was now to decay: the nation had ridden on the high tide of enthusiasm till the prosaic facts of life were disagreeable, if not intolerable; war prices, scarcely felt during the war, became unbearable in a time of peace; an active, energetic, and most able Opposition in both Houses of Parliament was engaged in arousing the attention of the public at large to the enormous abuses that had crept into public affairs during a succession of corrupt, not to say profligate, Administrations, fostered and shielded in the shadow cast on domestic Government by the events on the Continent; the ancient spirit of the British people—their love of self-government (not stifled by the disastrous result of the attempts of the French in the same direction) was once more aroused; and once more they sought, though for long in vain, to realise the practical blessings of the theoretical liberty guaranteed by their Constitution; in fine, the nation was being prepared for one of those great convulsive throes—one of those impulsive movements which, at various times have characterised its history, and in the course of which, as experience showed, the people would be prepared to sweep away any obstructions, whether of Reputations, of Men, or of Institutions, that could stand in the way of the accomplishment of their righteous will. Now the Duke of Wellington, by the constitution of his mind, by his hereditary associations, by his personal preferences, by his military habits, and, let us add, by his conscientious convictions, was utterly and sternly opposed to all this new and agitating spirit of inquiry and reform. He looked upon the measures proposed, and on the instruments of the movement, with equal scorn. His fixed ideas led him to resist Catholic Emancipation, Fiscal Reduction, Parliamentary Reform—every proposition, in short, that was advocated by Grey, Brougham, Tierney—nay, in some instances, even by that brilliant champion of his own peculiar party—Canning. He ever worshipped a political god, Terminus. Not greater was his dislike to the measures than his contempt for the press, that most potent yet developing agent in their accomplishment. He had suffered so much in Portugal and Spain from "those rascally newspapers," as he termed them, that he forgot the great difference between a journalist who, in his avidity for news, betrayed to the enemy the positions or plans of the British forces abroad, and the organ of the public wishes at home, engaged in a legitimate crusade against corruption and administrative tyranny. All these things considered, one cannot marvel that the Duke of Wellington should have stood in imminent danger of seeing his popularity wane, or that in the course of a few years he should have become, in the popular mind so identified with the hated system of Government, that no small portion of the hatred it excited should have been concentrated on himself.

It was not, however, until some time after the great events of 1815 that the Duke of Wellington began to take any prominent part in home politics. He attended with tolerable regularity in Parliament, and voted with the Tory Ministry of the day, but rarely took any part in the debates. In 1818 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, an office which he continued to fill until several years after a great schism arose in the Tory party. In 1819 the Duke made a speech in the House of Lords, which is worthy of notice, as embodying one of a series of energetic protests against Catholic emancipation. It is due, however, to the political memory of the Duke, to say that he never took a religious or sectarian, but always what may fairly be called a statesmanlike view of that question. Nearly a quarter of a century before he had sat in the Irish Parliament, and soon after the commencement of the present century he had first been appointed to the office of Secretary for Ireland. An Irishman by birth, he had thus enjoyed many opportunities of studying the Catholic question in its bearings on State policy. At the same time, he always proclaimed the great principle that difference of religion was no disqualification for the public service; and although he then opposed not only Mr. Pitt's transmitted scheme of Emancipation, but also the suggested increase of the grant to Maynooth, he did so avowedly not in animosity towards his Catholic countrymen, but because, on political grounds, he dreaded an increase to the political power of the Catholic Church. In the speech in 1819, already referred to, the same view is taken; and it is also remarkable for that frankness and plain speaking which characterised the Duke's speeches when he became a more important political character. He did not disguise that the Protestant religion was hateful in Ireland, as having been imposed by the sword; and he assumed, as a matter of course, that the Catholics would use any power conceded to them in the recovery not only of their lost position, but also of the alienated possessions of the Church. Still he did not object to emancipation, if adequate political securities could be procured; but he frankly confessed his conviction that such securities were impossible. It is curious to notice, that the Duke, at the early period, touched on one point which has much occupied men's minds at the present time—that of a veto in the British Crown on the appointment of Catholic Bishops. At that date, the Pope had willingly yielded this concession on his part, reserving only to himself the spiritual ordination; but the Irish had expressed the strongest disapproval of this scheme as an attack on their national independence. Under these circumstances, the Duke thought it was impossible at that date to concede emancipation consistently with the security of the Protestant Church; but, at the same time, he set an example to the Eldons and Perevals of looking at the subject from a political rather than from a religious point of view. Nine years after, and within a very few months of his standing forward as the agent of emancipation, the Duke repented his belief in the impossibility of its being granted.

We now leap to the year 1823, when we find the Duke of Wellington once more engaged in the service of his country abroad. It was no new position for him to be engaged as a diplomatist and plenipotentiary; he had already manifested an extraordinary capacity for those functions, although his calibre was too large to permit his being employed in the ordinary functions of an ambassador, except on very important occasions. One of the first acts of Mr. Canning on his being appointed Foreign Secretary, in 1823, was to nominate the Duke of Wellington as Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona. It was well that a man of his stamp was so sent, for when the Duke reached Paris on his way, instead of finding that the relative positions of Russia and Turkey would be the object of the consultations of that Congress, it appeared that the great object of the Allied Sovereigns was to determine the conditions of an intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain. The Duke of Wellington immediately communicated this intelligence to Mr. Canning, demanding instructions. Mr. Canning's reply was prompt and decisive. He said, that, if France attempted an interference in Spain, whether by arms or by threats, the Duke was frankly and peremptorily to declare that to any such interference, come what might, his Majesty the King would not be a party. Acting on these instructions, the Duke opposed the project; and when the other powers resolved on isolating themselves from Spain, the Duke of Wellington refused to withdraw our Ambassador, but left him there, in the hope that he might, by his good offices, abate the annoyance and irritation occasioned to the proud Spanish people by the conduct of the Holy Alliance. Subsequently, Mr. Canning requested the Duke of Wellington to become the medium of a special communication which he desired to address to the Spanish Government; and in selecting the Duke of Wellington he wished to pay a compliment to him personally, and at the same time to increase the probability of his wishes being acceded to, from their being conveyed through one who had rendered such great services to the Spanish nation.

In the year 1826, the Duke of Wellington again figured in a diplomatic capacity. The embassy to St. Petersburgh is usually held to confer a mark of great honour. The Duke was sent thither, and his appointment tallied in date with the arrival of the Allied Army in Paris. The Emperor of Russia seized on the occasion to pay the Duke of Wellington a very distinguished compliment. He addressed to him an autograph letter, announcing that, in consideration of his great qualities as a soldier and a civilian, and of the distinguished services he had rendered to Europe, the Smolenks regiment of infantry, which had been organised by Peter the Great, and which was held to be one of the oldest regiments of the Russian line, would thenceforth be called the Duke of Wellington's regiment. This regiment was one of those which had been under the Duke's general command as the Generalissimo of the Allied Forces.

The office of Commander-in-Chief fell into the gift of the Ministry on the death of the Duke of York. It was immediately conferred, with the unanimous approval of the nation, on the Duke of Wellington.

We now approach an era in the Duke's life when he may be said to have first entered on his period of unpopularity. Among the Tories, as politicians, there was one man who was the object of popular sympathy—not more on account of his genius, for statesmanship, and the fascination of his oratory, than for the enlarged and liberal character of his views on the subject of Catholic Emancipation and foreign policy. Canning was now to receive, at the hands of his Sovereign, the reward of his brilliant career. On the retirement of the Earl of Liverpool, early in the year 1827, King George IV. desired Mr. Canning to form an Administration. The public were surprised, but much pleased, at this recognition of the claims of genius over those of rank or routine. But the chief members of the late Administration, having all along differed from Canning on the great question of Catholic Emancipation chose to assume that he would propose a measure on the subject; and, without allowing the new Ministers the time necessary for negotiation or explanation, six of them simultaneously gave in their resignations. Of these the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel were the most important. They were immediately charged with personal and ignoble motives; more especially the Duke of Wellington was considered to have shown a marked hostility to the new Premier, because he not only resigned his office as Master-General of the Ordnance, but also the Command-in-Chief, which political etiquette permitted to be held by an adversary of the Government of the day.

A fierce controversy arose at once as to the motives of the seceding Ministers—a controversy, which was renewed about six years ago, by Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli, when their object was to damage the character of Sir Robert Peel. The public at large are now better instructed in political affairs than they then were; and they know how comparatively little purely personal motives influence the political combinations of public men.

Without attempting here to settle the general conditions of such a controversy, we give the correspondence that took place between the Duke and Mr. Canning, with some subsequent observations by the former in explanation of his conduct. Mr. Canning opened the correspondence with the following letter:—

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Foreign Office, April 10, 6 P.M., 1827.

My dear Duke of Wellington,—The King has at an audience, from which I have just returned, been graciously pleased to signify to me his Majesty's commands to lay before his Majesty, with as little loss of time as possible, a plan of arrangement for the reconstruction of the Administration. In executing these commands, it will be as much my own wish as it is my duty to his Majesty to adhere to the principles upon which Lord Liverpool's Government has so long acted together. I need not add how essentially the accomplishment must depend upon your Grace's continuing a member of the Cabinet.

Ever, my dear Duke of Wellington, your Grace's sincere and faithful servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

The Duke of Wellington replied with something less than his usual straightforward frankness.—

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

London, April 10, 1827.

My dear Mr. Canning,—I have received your letter of this evening, informing me that the King had desired you to lay before his Majesty a plan for the reconstruction of the Administration; and that, in executing these commands, it was your wish to adhere to the principles on which Lord Liverpool's Government had so long acted together. I anxiously desire to be able to serve his Majesty, as I have done hitherto in his Cabinet, with the same cabinet. But, before I can give an answer to your obliging proposition, I should wish to know who the person is you intend to propose to his Majesty to succeed to the Government. Ever, my dear Mr. Canning, yours most sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

The sneer implied in this question provoked the following reply:—

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Foreign Office, April 11, 1827.

My dear Duke of Wellington,—I believed it to be so generally understood, that the King usually intrusts the formation of an Administration to the individual whom it is his Majesty's gracious intention to place at the head of it; that it did not occur to me, when I communicated to your Grace yesterday the command which I had just received from his Majesty, to add, that, in the present instance, his Majesty does not intend to depart from the usual course of proceeding on such occasions. I am sorry to have delayed some hours this answer to your Grace's letter; but, from the nature of the subject, I did not like to forward it without having previously submitted it (together with your Grace's letter) to his Majesty.—Ever, my dear Duke of Wellington, your Grace's sincere and faithful servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

On the evening of the same day, the Duke responded finally thus to Mr. Canning:—

London, April 11, 1827.

My dear Mr. Canning,—I have received your letter of this day, and I did not understand the one of yesterday evening as you explained it to me. I understood from yourself that you had in contemplation another arrangement, and I do not believe that the practice to which you refer has been so invariable as to enable me to affix a meaning to your letter, which its words, in my opinion, did not convey. I trust that you will have experienced no inconvenience from the delay of this answer, which I assure you has been occasioned by my desire to discover a mode by which I could continue united with my recent colleagues. I sincerely wish that I could bring my mind to the conclusion, that with the best intentions on your part, your Government could be conducted practically on the principles of that of Lord Liverpool; that it would be generally so considered; or that it would be adequate to meet our difficulties in a manner satisfactory to the King, or conducive to the interests of the country. As, however, I am convinced that these principles must be abandoned eventually, that all our measures would be viewed with suspicion by the usual supporters of the Government, that I could do no good in the Cabinet; and that at last I should be obliged to separate myself from it, at the moment at which such separation would be more inconvenient to the King's service than it can be at present; I must beg of you to request his Majesty to excuse me from belonging to his councils. Ever, my dear Mr. Canning, yours most sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

Party spirit ran very high at the time. The Whigs, or at least some of the most liberal among them, at once determined to support Mr. Canning against what they deemed a personal discourtesy and hostility on the part of the Duke of Wellington and his friends. Indeed, it required a very large and liberal interpretation of the principles on which English politicians act, to excuse so simultaneous and suspicious a desertion by the aristocratic Tories of one whose selection by the Crown seemed a triumph of talent over a tyrannical oligarchy. The Duke of Wellington personally met the charge of hostility in the House of Lords, February 26, 1828, in the following words:—

I rise to protest against any such imputation being cast upon me, as that I ever entertained any personal hostility to Mr. Canning. On a former occasion I stated distinctly to your Lordships why I did not think proper to remain in the Government of which Mr. Canning was the head. The communications that passed between me and Mr. Canning have, unfortunately, I must be allowed to say, been made public enough, and I defy any man to point out anything like personal feeling in those communications. It is true that when I found it necessary to withdraw from the Government, I also thought it my duty to lay down the military office which I held; but I beg leave to call your Lordships' recollection to the explanation which I gave at that time, and to my subsequent conduct. After I left the Government I always met Mr. Canning in the way in which I had been accustomed to meet him, and did not depart from those habits which had marked our previous intercourse. But I will go further, and say that I had no hostility towards Mr. Canning's Government. I did, it is true, propose that a clause should be added to the Corn Bill, but did I not at the same time beg of the Government to adopt that clause, or something like it, and not to abandon the bill? I must again repeat that to the day of his death I felt no personal hostility to Mr. Canning; and that I am equally free from the imputation of having entertained any political hostility towards him. To whatever persons the declaration of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Huskisson), was intended to apply, I claim to myself the right of not being included in the number of Mr. Canning's enemies.

There is an air of special pleading throughout this correspondence; and that the Duke felt his position assailable was proved by the pains he took to explain his conduct. He stated that, in asking the offensive question in letter No. 1, he had in his mind what had happened between him and Mr. Canning a short time before, when that gentleman had contemplated making Mr. Robinson (now Lord Ripon) Premier; and he also retorted on Mr. Canning's advocates that Mr. Canning himself, on the appointment of Lord Liverpool, in 1812, had asked the identical question. The real fact was, that the old Tory party did not like Mr. Canning's Premiership, and were not yet prepared to grant Catholic Emancipation. The Duke of Wellington and his colleagues acted in their political and not in their personal capacity; and only sought a reasonable excuse to throw off their forced connexion with Mr. Canning, who was not the Premier of their choice.

In explaining his conduct in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington rested his resignation solely on the known antagonism of himself and Mr. Canning, on the Roman Catholic question. How, he asked, could he continue in office with a Premier to whom he must be opposed on so vital a question of domestic policy? He declared the impossibility of his giving to the right hon. gentleman the support which he had a right to demand from a member of the Cabinet. He had continued heretofore in office with Mr. Canning, because the principles of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet were known, and the granting of Roman Catholic Emancipation formed no part of them; but now he would be called upon to change one of the fundamental laws of the realm. It had been said that he had threatened the King to resign, unless he were made Prime Minister. He ridiculed the probability of his resigning the office of Commander-in-Chief, for which his past career had qualified him, for that of Prime Minister, for which he was wholly unfitted, and the taking of which would be the mere gratification of an empty ambition. "I know," he said, "that I am disqualified for any such office; and I therefore say that, feeling as I do with respect to the situation which I recently filled at the head of the army—liking it, as I did, from the opportunity it gave me to improve the condition of my old comrades in arms—knowing my own capacity for filling that office, and my incapacity for filling the post of First Minister, I should have been mad, and worse than mad, if I had ever entertained the insane project which certain individuals, for their own base purposes, have imputed to me." This emphatic declaration, which did not attract especial notice at the time, was afterwards much commented upon when, in the following year, the Duke of Wellington accepted office as Prime Minister.

The Duke also excused himself from the charge of having factiously resigned the command of the army. He deprecated the idea that a difference in political opinion was any reason for resigning the command; but he considered that the tone and tenor of the last of the letters he had received from Mr. Canning—a letter emanating from the express command of his Majesty—precluded him from continuing his relation with the new Minister, either with advantage to the country or with credit to himself. He also declared that his resolution had not been adopted hastily, but was the result of the most mature deliberation.

The Duke of Wellington did not confine himself to negative hostility to Mr. Canning. On a new Corn Bill being introduced by the Ministry, the Duke himself moved an amendment in committee, on which the Government sustained a defeat in the House of Lords; and, although the Duke afterwards declared, on the strength of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Huskisson, that he believed the Government had assented to the amendment being moved, the notion became fixed in the public mind, that he had "taken advantage" of an ambiguity of expression on the part of Mr. Huskisson, thus to strike a blow at the new Ministry at the very outset of its career. Mr. Canning, who felt very deeply and sensitively this last step on the part of the Duke, lent his sanction to the popular opinion, by insinuating in his place in Parliament that his Grace had only been an instrument in the hands of others. Looking back at these events through the diminishing glass of time and distance, we see only an ordinary manœuvre on the part of the aristocratic section of the Tories to disembarrass themselves of some men, such as Canning and Huskisson, whose Liberalism and popularity were inconvenient and distasteful—a manœuvre for which an excuse was found in a pretended zeal against emancipating the Roman Catholics.

The death of Mr. Canning having led to the formation of the Goderich Administration, the Duke of Wellington's scruples were removed, and he resumed (on the 27th of August, 1827) the command of the army. In the January following the *pro tempore* Administration of Lord Goderich having also broken down, the Duke of Wellington was called upon by the King to form an Administration. His first impulse was to decline the mission: but, to use his own words, "finding, in the course of the negotiation, which arose out of the commands of his Majesty, that there was a difficulty in getting another individual to fill the place, and that it was the unanimous wish of those with whom he usually acted that he should take the office, he determined to accept it." In other words, the idea of duty and discipline prevailed over other considerations; for all who have studied the Duke's character will believe that he was for the time quite sincere when he declared his belief that he was not fitted for the office of Prime Minister.

Installed in office, the Duke went to work in true military style. He was certainly popular with the aristocracy and with the educated classes in general, while those who did not quite agree in his principles waited with curiosity to see what he would do. His Administration was composed chiefly of the noblemen and gentlemen who had resigned with him in the previous year, of whom Mr. Peel was the most prominent. Mr. Canning, however, had infused a little Whig blood in his Ministry. The new members thus affiliated to Toryism, Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Grant, were also retained. Lord Palmerston, although an old member of the Tory Government, had always been a friend or satellite of Mr. Canning. We have said that the Duke went to work in military style. The constitution of his mind forbade his doing otherwise. Even when he gave way on a question, it was only as a general abandons an untenable position. He was a martinet in his official capacity, and exacted the most prompt and entire obedience from his subordinate colleagues. Mr. Huskisson soon felt this. The Duke, like all military men, hated ideologists; and he looked on Mr. Huskisson, with his Liberal Toryism and Free-trade tendencies, as one of this class. It was not long before he found an excuse for getting rid of him, and those others who were not Tories of pure blood. On the East Retford Bill, Mr. Huskisson presumed to hold an opinion, and gave a vote different from that which the *mot d'ordre* had prescribed. The same night, feeling the importance of the step, he sat down, in excitement, and wrote a letter, in which he conditionally placed his office at the Duke's disposal. Had the Duke desired to retain him, he would have given him time to reflect; but the opportunity was tempting; and the Duke chose to regard the letter as an unconditional resignation. He even proceeded to clench the matter by filling up Mr. Huskisson's place. In vain did Lord Palmerston endeavour to patch up a reconciliation. The Duke was immoveable; and, in answer to a suggestion that there had been a misconception, wrote his celebrated words, "It is no mistake; it can be no mistake; it shall be no mistake." This positiveness settled the affair. The resignation of Mr. Huskisson was accompanied by those of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Grant; and the Tories once more found themselves freed from the intrusion of those Liberal views which they had been obliged to tolerate in Canning for the sake of his talents, but which they did not choose to submit to in the younger statesmen of his school. Looking back to these events, there cannot be a doubt that the Duke of Wellington's conduct was more worthy of the man than the Cabinet; that in the present day, or from a less illustrious man, such proceedings would not be tolerated; that, by depriving himself of the services of Huskisson and Palmerston, the Duke accelerated the destruction of the Tory party, by stamping it as intolerant and exclusive, while forcing Lord Palmerston into the arms of the Whigs; yet such was the lingering respect of the nation for him, that these arbitrary acts were received with applause. The people thought it a capital joke to see these theoretical men thus sent to the right about by the practical soldier; and it is on record that when the news of Huskisson's dismissal was known, numerous vessels in the Thames hoisted their flags in token of satisfaction. This was because Mr. Huskisson was known to be a Free-trader.

In other respects the new Administration showed some Liberal tendencies. Apparently, its exclusiveness was confined to the possession of power; the use made of that power was gratifying to the nation. One of the first measures supported by the Duke was the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, a kind of *avant courier* to the Emancipation Act. The reasons assigned by the Duke in support of the measure in the House of Lords turned mainly on the inefficiency of the securities provided by the old law, and also on the desirableness of a conciliatory policy. At the same time, when the advocates of Catholic Emancipation plumed themselves on the measure as a step towards their object, the Duke protested in the most solemn manner against any such assumption, and declared emancipation impossible, "unless there should arise some very great change in the position of the question."

About the same period, the Duke took occasion to renew his former protest against any tampering with the Corn Laws, the maintenance of which he held to be necessary to the prosperity of the country. While all these Ministerial changes and adjustments had been going on, movements of an important nature had taken place in Ireland, which were destined to furnish a singular commentary on the character of the Duke of Wellington, and materially to change the aspect of parties in England. The fruits of these events, however, did not manifest themselves for some months, but in the meanwhile, that is to say in the month of June, 1828, the House of Commons having adopted a resolution favourable to the Roman Catholic claims, the Duke, in adverting to that circumstance, again laid it down that the question was one purely of expediency; and, in the hope that something might be done, he recommended that the public mind should be allowed to rest upon the subject.

Parliament having been prorogued, the public mind was no longer occupied with the immediate intentions of the Government; but, on the other hand, the agitation in Ireland, carried on under the control of Mr. O'Connell, had taken an alarming shape. The return of that gentleman for the county of Clare, to the exclusion of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, although it was well known that the learned gentleman, as a Catholic, could not take his seat, had violently agitated the public mind; while the universal ramifications of the Catholic Association in Ireland showed that the people of that country and their leaders were prepared to go to great extremities. Whatever might be the secret deliberations of the Government, no outward manifestations were made of a disposition to yield; indeed, the supposed inflexibility of the Prime Minister's character seemed to render any concession most improbable. Even as late as December, in the year 1828, the obstructive attitude of the Duke of Wellington was maintained. Dr. Curtis, a Catholic Bishop in Ireland, with whom the Duke had formed an acquaintance at Salamanca, wrote to him a letter on the position of the question, to which a reply was sent which seemed to preclude all hope of settlement. The Marquis of Anglesea, too, was recalled from his post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, because, being openly a friend to Catholic Emancipation, he had, in reply to a letter from the same Dr. Curtis, advised the Catholics to persevere in their resolute efforts, and promised them success as a consequence of their firmness. The secret cause of this demonstration of hostility at the very time when, as it subsequently appeared, the Ministers were deliberating on the terms of concession, would seem to be that the King manifested a strong repugnance, real or assumed, to what he conceived to be a violation of his coronation oath. At length, however, the purposes of the Government oozed out through the planned indiscretion of Mr. Dawson, the brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, who, at a public dinner in Ireland talked in a way to justify the most sanguine hopes of the Roman Catholics. A few weeks put an end to all suspense on the subject.

It was at the era of Catholic Emancipation that the English people first were furnished with a clue to the real character of the Duke of Wellington as a politician. His long and close association with Toryism—his contempt for newspapers—his antagonism to Canning—his systematic opposition to all innovation—had pointed him out as an obstinate and bigoted worshipper of the past in legislation, and an enemy to all efforts to reconcile the present and the future with the altered condition of mankind. As the Prime Minister of an exclusively Tory party, he was in imminent danger of losing, or at least of diminishing, the approbation obtained for him by his splendid services; so that, if ever England was in danger of being animated by revolutionary feelings, strange to say, it was under the dominion of the man whose life had been spent in crushing revolution elsewhere. The intelligence of the resolve of the Cabinet to emancipate the Catholics, fell like a thunderbolt. In estimating the conduct of Wellington and his coadjutor, Peel, we must not be led away by the notion that in what they did they courted popularity. Far from it. Catholic Emancipation had been the war-cry of a party; and the wrongs of our fellow-subjects had admirably served to inspire the eloquence of a Canning or a Brougham; but it would be a mistake to assume that the measure was popular with the people at large, in the same sense as Reform, or Repeal of the Corn Laws. In Ireland, of course, the case was far different; and it was really in reference to the condition of Ireland that the Duke of Wellington and the illustrious commoner who aided him in the great work undertook their difficult task. They believed, or affected to believe, that Ireland was on the verge of civil convulsion, agitated as that country was by the Catholic Association; and they put that danger in the van, both with the Crown and with the Parliament. With the former they found more difficulty than with the latter; so much so, that it needed all the weight of the high authority of Wellington, backed by that of Peel, and a threat of resignation on the part of both, ere the scruples of George the Fourth could be overcome.

The Speech from the Throne contained the first authoritative announcement of the forthcoming measure. It recommended the subject for consideration. In the course of the debate on the Address, the Duke of Wellington announced that the Government were prepared to propose a measure for the emancipation of the Catholics; an announcement which could scarcely be said to have taken either the Parliament or the public by surprise, but the truth of which could scarcely be believed till it issued from the lips of one who seldom spoke in vain. Its effect on the Tory section of both Houses was maddening. Men in whom a few fixed ideas had superseded even the faculty of reasoning, looked upon the proposed act of grace as a positive injury to themselves. Not only did it "undermine the bulwarks of Protestantism;" it also robbed them of their own peculiar objects of hatred and vengeance. With politicians of the Percival and Eldon school, persecution or reprobation of the Roman Catholics was the be all and the end all of their thoughts and of their political system; take away the power of doing so, and they lost the sole object of their mundane existence. That the measure must be carried, all men at once perceived. The King sanctioned it: the "great Captain" proposed it; the leading civilian of the Tory party in the House of Lords was prepared to endorse it; the Whigs, however anxious to see their rivals out of power, could not but accept it. Thus, in the eyes of the political heirs of Spencer Perceval, the Constitution was gone for ever. There still remained, however, one sweet revenge. They could attack and vilify the men who were thus making a sacrifice of their most cherished opinions and associations, in order to save the State from threatened convulsion. And this part of their public duty they performed to admiration. Never was Minister, not even Sir Robert Peel in 1846, so assailed in this country. As for the Duke, it had been better for him that he were Bonaparte himself; for the vocabulary of abuse against that provoking personage was comparatively limited. The pens and tongues that for fourteen years and more had been employed in lauding him as the hero of heroes, till mankind at large recoiled from the exclusiveness of a praise which dwarfed the merits of so many other great contemporary commanders, were now with as much activity and a fresher motive engaged in heaping on the illustrious saviour of his country every epithet of contumely which insulted honour and virtue can apply to the traitor. The Duke of Wellington was on a tripod of which each support was a treachery. He was a traitor to the Protestant cause; a traitor, and a furtive one to boot, to the Whigs, who had been working at this question with exemplary Quixotism and great political fame for near a quarter of a century, and who now saw the Duke's sword wreathed with their coveted laurels; a traitor, above all, to the memory of Canning, who had been "hunted to death," only a year or so before, because he had wished to free the Catholics, and the Duke had passed the *mot d'ordre* that the work, at all events, should not be done by him, who had his heart in it; but, if done at all, be effected by a cold state policy and a calculating expediency. There were the two devoted statesmen, the heath on fire all around them; and, not only the prey of their enraged associates here; but assured, on the very highest clerical authority, that their fate was a matter of certainty hereafter. The Duke bore it all with his constitutional imperturbability, so long as the attacks were of a purely public and political nature. Perhaps his chief annoyance arose from the pertinacity with which his opponents forced him, night after night, to make prematurely speeches on the proposed measure, ere it came in a formal way before the House; for this guerilla warfare interfered with his ideas of regularity and discipline; but all the rest he despised, as indeed he could well afford to do, being sure of the rectitude of his own motives.

At length, the Catholic Association having dissolved itself, the better to facilitate the purpose of Ministers, and the bill having come up to the Lords, it fell to the Duke of Wellington to propose it in that assembly. His speech on the occasion, as well as some previous ones, was masterly as a clear and unvarnished exposition of the reasons of State which had led to the conduct of the Government, and which justified it. Every argument that could be advanced, or that had been advanced, short of mere fanaticism, was thoroughly canvassed and met; in short, the Duke now came out in quite a new light. An orator, in the popular sense of the term, he never was and never could have been; but, as an exponent, in language clear and forcible "to the meanest capacity," of the plain common-sense view he himself took of the question, he stood alone. In this respect, indeed, his public speaking was unique. In fact, he had but one thing to impress on his auditory and the public—the absolute necessity of a concession which could not longer be delayed, and for which there then appeared to be no substitute. In the course of his many speeches at this time, he met one by one the charges against him; denying that the new bill was the result of fear; that he was guilty of

(*Continued on page 263.*)

PARISH CHURCH OF LARACOR, ADJOINING DANGAN CASTLE.

THE REAL BIRTH-PLACE OF THE DUKE.

AMONG all the columns that stand in honour of the great Duke, the pillar erected by the gentry of Meath, in their county town, Trim, is by far the most graceful and picturesque. This handsome memorial the gentlemen of the county of Meath raised in the fulness of their pride and the certainty of their faith, that he, whose very name is a sound of glorious victory, was born amongst them—that the old fortress of the Fitz-Eustaces, the Geraldines, and the Plunkets, had been the congenial birth-place of the hero. Are they wrong? Despite of all that has been said, we maintain they are not; for, on what depends the current story that contradicts them? Weak evidence and conjecture only. "The Duke was born at the Earl of Mornington's residence in Dublin," says one person, because he heard it from another person of some more weight than himself. This at best is that kind of proof called secondary evidence, so readily rejected by lawyers. Then comes the register of the baptism, which, oddly enough, shows that they who were so positive as to place, were at any rate wrong as to time. The Duke, they assert, was born in Dublin on the 1st of May, and they adduce a register which tells that he was baptised there on the 30th of April. Their very proof shows that he was not born in Dublin on the 1st of May. As to the weight, too, to be given to the register, Mr. Phillipps, in his able work upon the law of evidence, says, "the register of itself does not prove the fact of birth in the parish," for one obvious reason, among others, viz. that it records the baptism and not the birth. The birth must have taken place before—where, the baptismal record does not say.

In the case of the Duke of Wellington, nothing is more possible or probable than that he was born in Dangan Castle, and taken some time afterwards, to the baptismal font in Dublin—a city at not twenty miles distance. This solution is confirmed by the general reputation positively pointing to Dangan; and be it observed, this testimony of general reputation (which the Column of Trim maintains with regard to the Duke) is admitted by Mr. Phillipps in matters of pedigree. Lastly, the following evidence, suggested by a Mr. Ryan, of Dublin, would seem to set the much-mooted question beyond further doubt. Mr. Ryan says:—

> A petition was presented towards the close of the year 1790, to the Irish House of Commons, which prayed that the return of the Hon. Arthur Wellesley for the borough of Trim should be deemed null and void, that hon. gentleman not having attained his majority before his election for the borough referred to. Same was, in the usual way, referred to a committee, before which the following testimony was given by a female of the name of Daly (if my memory from reading the report serves), who was produced to negative the averment on which the petition was founded:—"I remember having attended the Countess of Mornington during her *accouchement* in March, 1769, and was present in her Ladyship's room in Dangan Castle when the Hon. Arthur Wellesley was born; I do not remember the day of the month; he was, therefore, twenty-one years old last March." This, I fancy, is conclusive on this question; and any one sceptical upon the subject, may satisfy themselves by a reference to the report of the minutes of the proceedings of the Trim Election Petition, 1790 91. See Parliamentary Reports (Ireland) for that year.

Our feelings, we must confess, side with our proof, in according to this old ruin of Dangan the honour of witnessing the Duke's birth. Time-honoured in itself, as the abode of warriors and statesmen, the decayed mansion has, in its environs, architectural relics and bygone associations which also recall great names. Meath was formerly a seat of Royalty; and Trim, its county town, situated on the historic Boyne, is a place of great antiquity, and boasts of many a ruin. King John's Castle, built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1173, to whom Henry II. granted Meath by Royal Charter, was here on the south side of the river, enclosed by strong walls, and turrets, with donjon and keep. King John, when in Ireland, passed some days in Trim; Richard II. committed the young Lords, Gloucester and Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry V., prisoners to the castle. Strange, indeed, is this fact alone, for those who pry into such circumstances, and think they do not consider too curiously to consider them. Their imagination may easily trace the warrior King, who fixed the eternal renown of Agincourt upon our annals, passing part of his youth and imbibing his military inspiration in the very scene of the juvenile years and the juvenile aspirations of him, who filled up the cup of British pride to the brim with Waterloo. Henry could there, with Tara near him, and the English fortresses about him, hear tales of Boroihme and Strongbow. The river Boyne, as it flowed on, had other warlike recollections for the mind of Wellington. But, to return to Trim and its castle. Parliaments were summoned there in the years 1447, 1484, 1487, and 1491. There, too, in the reign of Edward II., Richard Earl of Ulster held his Court with great splendour. The ruins of this fine old castle, with the Boyne winding round its base, present a very imposing appearance. As the visitor approaches the town from one side, its unguarded battlements and lonely towers stand in sombre relief to the white cottages and modern buildings around.

From the top of the castle the view extends over several counties: at a short distance, the eye marks Tara, once the seat of Royalty and celebrated in song; and to the right the world-renowned spot where lie the ruins of Dangan. In Trim, at the castle's foot, is a small house where the Duke of Wellington's early education commenced, and, at a little distance, on the fair green of the town, rises the column of Corinthian order in memory of his fame. It is a very handsome pillar, and is surmounted by a bold full-length statue of the Duke, in modern military dress. It would seem that until the one here presented no engraving of this monument has ever been made. The town of Trim, even more than most places in Ireland, is poor and neglected, there being no resident landlord to take an interest in its welfare. The beautiful pillar is encircled by wretched cabins, more like Indian huts than Christian dwellings. It stands, indeed, in strong contrast to the squalid misery around, as if to illustrate two striking characteristics connected with Ireland—the surpassing wretchedness of her people, and the surpassing genius that may be and has been discovered amongst them.

THE WELLINGTON COLUMN, AT TRIM.

Desolation hangs for some miles about Trim and Dangan. Somerhill, the neighbouring mansion of the Lords Langford, is likewise a ruin. One tall thick wreck of a wall is all that remains of Dean Swift's house in his vicarage of Laracor, the parish in which Dangan is situated. The church of Laracor, of which a view is here given, still stands. It adjoins Dangan Castle: it used to be attended by the Wellesleys, and it, at this day, preserves—a fact now of additional interest—the hangings of the communion-table, the reading-desk, and the pulpit, the same as had been used in the private chapel of Dangan, and were removed to this church when the Wellesley family left. The Boyne, near the town, retains some few pretty seats of country gentlemen, such as that of the Drakes of Drakerath, Roriston. The handsome rectory in Trim was a favourite residence of Maria Edgeworth; and there still live her sister and her sister's husband, the antiquary, Dr. Butler, dean of Clonmacnoise, and rector of Trim. Beyond these few verdant spots, this part of Meath, so teeming with memories of the Duke, is sad and dreary to look at in its state of crumbling decay. Yet, while it can bring remembrances of Swift and of Miss Edgeworth, and while men can say of it, what we maintain is the truth, that "here Wellington was born," it will continue for ever as noted as any other of the greatest landmarks in the world.

REMAINS OF CASTLE CARBURY, THE ANCIENT SEAT OF THE COWLEY.

CASTLECARBURY.

CASTLECARBURY, in Kildare, was for ages the seat of the Cowleys, or Colleys, the direct ancestors of the late Duke of Wellington. The last of the name who lived here appears to have been the Duke's grandfather, Richard Colley, Esq., who inherited the estate of Dangan from Garrett Wellesley, and consequently assumed the arms and name of Wellesley.

The first of the Colleys who lived at Carbury was Captain in the army of Elizabeth. The architectural features of the greater portion of the building clearly refer to his time, about A.D. 1548. A neighbouring

chapel contains the tombstones of several of the Colley family. The Castle is one of the most imposing ruins in Ireland. From its summit a most magnificent view, extending over the counties of Dublin, Meath, Carlow, King's and Queen's County, and Kildare, may be obtained.

THE WELLINGTON CHAIR.

AMONG the many interesting memorials collected in the Guard-Chamber of Windsor Castle is the annexed Chair, made from part of the

THE "WELLINGTON CHAIR," IN THE GUARD CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

elm-tree which stood near the centre of the British lines on the field of Waterloo. It has been very appropriately named "the Wellington Chair," and placed in proximity to a memorial of the great Nelson, on the right-hand, of the portion of the mast of the *Victory*.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY MR. NOBLE.

(*Engraved on the first page.*)

THIS fine Bust was modelled by Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, about six months since; the likeness is very striking, and as a proof of the extensive recognition of the merits of the work, we may state that Mr. Noble has already received commissions for upwards of 100 of this bust in marble and casting. Our Engraving is from a Photograph by Beard.

WELLINGTONIANA.

PRINCE ALBERT'S LAST VISIT TO THE DUKE.—On the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to Belgium, her squadron having anchored for one night in the Downs, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort proceeded from the Royal yacht, in a small boat, to Walmer Castle, where the noble Duke was then staying. The illustrious veteran appeared highly pleased with this mark of attention, and received Prince Albert with much cordiality. They had a lengthened conversation together, after which the Prince left the Castle to join her Majesty in the *Victoria and Albert*. This meeting between those two distinguished personages, which was on the 17th of August, has proved to be the last.

THE DUKE'S LAST WILL.—The Duke of Wellington has left a will, though the contents of it as yet remain undisclosed. It is dated as far back as 1818, and was found late on Saturday night, at Coutts's bank. The existence of this document was, we believe, unknown even to those most nearly connected with the Duke, who, though of late years he had ordered several wills to be prepared, yet never could make up his mind to execute them. The Duke appears to have always avoided the subject of his own death, and the arrangements connected with it. Those who knew him best hardly ever remember to have heard him talk of such matters, and, in illustration of this feature in his character, a curious fact may be mentioned. Every one knows that he received, in the course of his long and distinguished life, many presents of immense value, and that Apsley House is filled with a great variety of objects, the interest attached to which can hardly be overrated. This collection, as personal property, was, of course, exposed to the risk of dispersion after the Duke's death, and, with a view to its preservation, an act of Parliament was obtained, enabling his Grace, within the space of two years, to make heirlooms of such objects as he wished to see inalienably attached to his title and estates. Singularly enough, it was not till the last day of the time thus granted that he signed the documents necessary to make the act available.

A TYPE OF CONSCIOUS DECAY IN THE LATE DUKE.—Upon the late occasion of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person, his late Grace supported the State sword upon that occurrence, when a noble peer, perceiving that the Duke felt somewhat inconvenienced by the incumbrance, observed to the latter, "I fear, my Lord, that it must prove irksome to you to sustain the weight of that sword." "I do feel the weight of it sensibly," replied his Grace; "I am obliged to shift it from one position to another to ease myself of the burden: it really appears to me as heavy as a regimental firelock."

HIS LITERARY STYLE.—Much eulogy has been expended at various times, and by various writers, on the clearness and precision of the Duke's style in his military despatches. His Grace was too candid to have any false modesty; if he did not admire his own compositions, he approved them. After recently reading over some of his despatches as collected by Colonel Gurwood, he said, "Well, if these were to be written over again, I don't think I should alter a single word."

THE DUKE ON HORSEBACK.

THIS Portrait was sketched on the Duke's birthday, in 1842, by "H. B.," and has been copied by permission of Mr. M'Lean, print publisher, Haymarket. It is a very characteristic portrait of the Duke, as he appeared in our metropolitan rides half a score of years since.

WALMER CASTLE.

WALMER CASTLE, where the Duke of Wellington died, is just the sort of residence that would have been pointed out by an imaginative mind as appropriate to such an event. It is placed behind the high shingly beach which the incessant action of the waves has formed on this part of the coast, and is surrounded on the landward side by lofty trees. The modern windows opened in the thick old walls look as if its warlike uses had been laid aside for the peaceful times in which we live. (See the large View at page 240.) There are, however, some heavy guns upon the upper walls pointed towards the Downs; and below, a battery of smaller pieces, that seem to include foreign invasion among contingencies. It was a place of strength built for rough work in stormy times. It has become a quiet sea-side residence, within earshot of the surf as it breaks upon the beach, and within sight of those essentially English objects, the chalk cliffs of Dover, the Goodwin Sands, and the shipping in the Downs. This was no unsuitable place for the Duke of Wellington to die in—that man in whose eventful history the largest experiences of military and civil life are so marvellously united.

We have Engraved the principal Entrance to the Castle, showing in the distance the corridor leading to the apartments. It is a covered way, lighted by a glass roof of the gable form. It runs between an outer and inner wall; the inner one, being of brick, is seen in the above Sketch, with geraniums in pots in front, and has a projection extending some way forward, which at noonday, when the Sketch was taken, throws a shadow upon the wall, the light striking full upon the pavement below. In this corridor the late Duke frequently walked during rainy weather. Visitors to the Castle alight at the second gate, close to the corridor.

We have also Engraved the Stables, the very last place the Duke visited out of doors, about five o'clock on the Monday evening previous to his death: he had been to the stables to see if any room could be found for another horse. The window over the tank is one in a small house inhabited by Townsend, an old Waterloo man; the wall beyond is the garden wall; passing the corner to the right, you come to the draw-bridge and principal entrance.

The room in which the Duke expired is of moderate size and plainly furnished; but everything neatly and methodically arranged, something like an officer's room in a garrison. On the right-hand side stands an ordinary iron camp bedstead, with a single horse-hair mattress, and a horse-hair pillow covered with leather, which the Duke usually carried with him and used in town. Summer or winter the little camp bedstead was without curtains. Here the Duke always slept and wrote, when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, evidently selected for use. Among them are some of the best English writers of Anne's Augustine age, in poetry and prose—recent histories and biographies, some French memoirs, military reports, official publications, and Parliamy papers. In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well stained with ink, and covered with papers; and here for some hours every day the Duke sat and wrote. Near this is a more portable one, and contrived so as to be used for reading or writing while in bed. This, with two or three chairs, comprises the whole; and it is sufficiently characteristic of the taste and habits of the illustrious deceased. The windows look out upon the Channel, and the view from the ramparts is very extensive, and, it may be added, magnificent. The prospect is unbroken, north and south, till it touches upon the massive and frowning battlements of Deal and Sandown Castles; directly in front it is only bounded by the French coast; while below stretch the Downs for some miles on either side, with its fleets of merchant vessels bound on their peaceful errands of commerce or enterprise. The unmistakeable military character of the Duke is evident in the notices placed by his orders on many of the doors of the Castle, "Shut this door;" although it may be added that he never addressed a request to any of his personal attendants without saying "If you please" do this or that. A still more kindly and considerate memorial of his Grace might be seen upon his table in the shape of a number of small slips of paper, on which were printed "Avoid to impose upon others the care of original papers which you wish to preserve." It is well known that the applications to the late Duke for advice and assistance were extremely numerous; and in many cases testimonials and original documents were enclosed by the applicants, which the Duke, after making a memorandum of, invariably returned, accompanied by one of these significant cautionary notices.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO WALMER CASTLE.

THE STABLES AT WALMER.

Wellington

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS POLITICIAN AND CIVILIAN.

(*Continued from page 269.*)

inconsistency, inasmuch as he had never said otherwise than that emancipation was a question of expediency; affirming that it was promised at the Union; that in the then state of Ireland there existed no other remedy; and that there was no possible compact with Rome that could add to the security of the Protestant Church. It was in the course of his speech in moving the second reading of the Emancipation Bill that he made his celebrated declaration, that he "would sacrifice his life to avert one month of civil war." In the course of one of his subsequent speeches on the measure, too, he gave his well-known description of agitation in Ireland. "Agitation in Ireland," he said, "during the last ten years, means something just short of rebellion; that, and no other, is the exact meaning of the word. It is to place the country in that state in which its Government is utterly impracticable, except by means of an overawing military force." In the truth of this sentence lay the only justification of the bill in the eyes of a large section of the Tory party. It is interesting at the present time, too, to observe the view the Duke took of another question—the possible exercise by the Crown of a veto on the appointment of Catholic Bishops, or of a right of nomination. He said, "Suppose it were arranged that his Majesty should have the nomination of the Catholic Bishops. If he nominated them, he must also give them a jurisdiction; he must give them a diocese. I should like to know in what part of Ireland or England the King could fix upon a spot where he could, consistently with the oath he has taken, nominate a Catholic Bishop, or give him a diocese? The King is sworn to maintain the rights and privileges of the Bishops, and of the clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge. Now, consistently with that oath, how could the King appoint a Bishop of the Roman Catholic religion; and would not the Established Church lose more than it gained by the assumption of such a power on the part of his Majesty?"

It is unnecessary to follow the Emancipation Act through the House of Lords. The Duke's influence was the main cause of its passing by a considerable majority. But some personal matters arose out of the discussions, which require to be mentioned in a biography. The Earl of Winchilsea wrote a letter, in such terms that the Duke of Wellington felt himself compelled to challenge him. He fired, and missed his antagonist; whereupon the Earl fired in the air: and having, by the result, found that the Duke was a bad shot, he immediately saw that he had been wrong from the first, and wrote a handsome letter of retraction. The Duke of Wellington was also obliged to direct the prosecution of Mr. Alexander, the editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libel on himself and Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Alexander was found guilty and severely punished. Now that we can look back more calmly at these events, it must be admitted that the license assumed at that period by those organs of the press which were devoted to the service of the losing party, exceeded the privilege of free discussion. The Duke seems to have had an old grudge against the newspapers, and he did not miss so tempting an occasion to hand one of these over to the mercies of the public prosecutor. The punishment, however, that was inflicted on Mr. Alexander—that of twelve months' imprisonment and heavy pecuniary fines—was excessively severe, considering to what extent the conduct of the Duke had excited the passions of the ultra-Tories, who not only felt the excitement of ordinary political strife, but also believed themselves to be engaged in a holy war—which, history tells us, is always held to justify what in ordinary cases honour and humanity recoil from.

The immediate result of the Emancipation Act was a violent schism in the Tory party. Those who prided themselves on their adherence to principle proclaimed their unalterable resolve never again to place confidence in such traitors as Wellington and Peel had proved themselves to be; nor was it long ere they translated their threats into acts, and created a precedent which was subsequently followed by Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli in 1846.

We now approach the era of Parliamentary Reform. The session of 1830 opened with the Duke of Wellington still at the head of affairs. He delivered, on the very first night, in the debate on the Address, an admirable speech, in which he combated with great success the complaints of the popular party as to the declining state of the country. The Whigs now saw an opening that might lead them into power, the Tory phalanx having been broken by the schism already alluded to. The Duke of Wellington was made the object of attack by Brougham, who bitterly satirized his tendency to dragoon and martinet the country; and Sir Francis Burdett, who at that time still clung to his popular associations, went so far as to say that the Duke had rightly estimated his own capacity when he had declared in the House of Lords that he would be "mad to think of being Prime Minister." Sir Francis Burdett also sufficiently forgot the civil as well as military services of the Duke of Wellington to declare that he had been treated with much tenderness and consideration on account of the services he had rendered his country: but if his services had been great, so, also, had been his rewards. This species of attack was not only ungracious and mean in spirit, but it also passed over the fact that a year had scarcely elapsed since the Duke had carried the greatest measure of freedom the century had known; and that, but for the vast influence he wielded through his services, he never could have overcome the prejudice of the King and the Tory aristocracy. During the whole of the first session of 1830 the Duke was the object of incessant attacks, not merely from his Whig opponents, but also from those Tories who conceived themselves to have been betrayed in the Emancipation Act.

The death of George IV. caused the summoning of a new Parliament which was opened by King William on the 2d of November. In the meantime the events of 1830 in France had produced their effect in England, in the shape of an overwhelming cry for Parliamentary Reform, and a strong development of the Democratic principle. The Whig leaders, but more especially Brougham, mounted with the occasion, until the nation began to believe that its salvation depended on the downfal of the Duke, and the appointment of a Reform Administration. He was held up to the people as purely a Military Dictator, importing into political affairs the manners and principles of the Horse Guards and the camp. Nor was he slow to respond to these challenges. After emancipation he had once more retired behind the lines of Toryism; and he offered only a stout and passive resistance to the new demands of the people. With a chivalrous courage, he declared against the necessity for any reform, and proclaimed that the existing House of Commons provided a sufficient representative machinery. Nay, if he had now to create a House of Commons anew, he would form it on the principle of giving the landed proprietors a preponderating influence. This bold, but needless, declaration became a torch in the hands of the Whigs, with which they set the country in a flame; so much so, that in three days after the Duke advised the new King not to go into the City to visit the Lord Mayor, lest there should arise some great riot and breach of the peace. Next came the defeat of Ministers in the Commons on the Civil List, their resignation on the following day, and the appointment of the Whig Administration under Earl Grey.

When the Reform Bill reached the House of Lords early in 1831, the Duke led the opposition to the measure, and in the course of his many speeches somewhat belied his reputation for perspicacity and sagacity. He denied that his anti-Reform declaration had caused the Reform fever, and predicted the most fatal evils to the country as the consequence of the measure proposed by the Whigs. More shrewd and statesmanlike was his celebrated question—"How," under the new *régime*, "was the Government of this country—the Monarchical Government of this country—to be carried on, according to the principles and practice established at the Revolution?" The Duke was copious in prophecies of evil; among other things predicting the downfal of the Constitution, and the repeal of the Union with Ireland, as consequences of the Reform Bill.

The Duke's opposition was so stern and unqualified that it led to the rejection of the first bill by the House of Lords; when, in the course of the popular excitement that followed, he was personally insulted in this streets by a mob, and the windows of Apsley House were broken. This was, certainly, a disgrace to the English character; but it was, in after years, stoned for.

When, in the following year, the second Reform Bill reached the House of Lords, the Duke, in April, made one of his usual stout speeches against it; but, on the 7th of May following, Ministers having resigned on a defeat in committee, the Duke was called on by the King to form a Government on the principle of moderate Reform, as being the sole alternative except a large creation of Peers. The Duke's military habits induced him to give an immediate acquiescence, as, "if he had refused to assist his Majesty because he had hitherto given his opposition to Parliamentary Reform, he would not have been able to show his face in the streets for shame of having deserted his Sovereign in circumstances so painful and alarming." The proposed plan was frustrated by the refusal of Sir Robert Peel to attempt a measure of Reform: "To do so, being a determined enemy to a Reform Bill of the kind expected from him, would be a political immorality which would not allow him to enter on his services with a firm step, a light heart, and an erect attitude." Without the co-operation of the leader of the Tories in the House of Commons any such attempt would of course have been futile on the part of the Duke, who soon after gave a reluctant consent to the Whig measure.

During the two following years the Duke continued to lead the Opposition in the House of Lords. In November of that year, being suddenly called on by the King to form a Government, he advised Sir Robert Peel to be sent for from Italy. Pending his arrival, the Duke took, provisionally, the Premiership and the three Secretaryships of State. This monopoly of power furnished the chiefs of the ejected party with admirable materials for popular appeals. The most vigorous assailant of the Duke, on the re-assembling of Parliament, was Lord Brougham. He was also accused of personal discourtesy, and something very like treachery, towards Lord Melbourne; but all these charges being essentially of an ephemeral nature, and contradicted by the permanent facts, we need not further enter into them. Those who choose can do so, by reading a speech of the Duke in self-defence, made on the 24th of February, 1835.

The Duke of Wellington entirely concurred with Sir Robert Peel in opinion, that the new "Conservative" Ministry must at least make professions of Liberal intentions; nor perhaps did his Grace regret that there was an opportunity for once more reminding the nation that he was not an incorrigible despot. With the defeat and resignation of Sir Robert Peel, in April, 1835, the Duke of Wellington once more found himself the leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Lords; and now commenced what, to the political philosopher, will prove not the least interesting portion of his career: although, to the biographer, it furnishes no salient points. The violent oscillations of the public mind had now sufficiently subsided to enable the people to reflect on the Duke's career as a whole; an almost necessary consequence of which was, that he found himself once more exercising a moral influence proportionate to his great services. Between 1835 and 1841, when he again took office, he stood as a kind of moderator in political disputes, and a guide of public opinion. The Whigs, being, in their hearts, unwilling to go the full length of some of their ultra-supporters, were not sorry to throw the onus of non-success on the Duke of Wellington, so long as he and his party did not take any more active steps towards destroying their position. During one period, in the year 1839, he was, with Sir Robert Peel, called on to take office. He fully coincided with that statesman in resting his refusal on the ground that her Majesty declined to make changes in the *personnel* of her Court—that is to say, in respect of the ladies of the household. This was one of the instances, among many—such as his correspondence with Canning, and his ejection of Huskisson—in which the Duke permitted his political shrewdness to supersede the frankness and straightforwardness natural to him.

We have now brought to a close the purely official career of the Duke of Wellington, though not his political life. He continued to retain the command-in-chief of the army, but declined, although in after years a member of the Cabinet, to hold any portfolio. The office he had held in 1834-35 was that of Foreign Secretary; but no events occurred of sufficient importance to induce him to diverge materially from the policy of Lord Palmerston.

One of the most brilliant moments of the second career of the Duke was when, at the coronation of her Majesty, in 1837, he encountered his old antagonist Soult, sent by Louis Philippe as Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion. At the dinner given by the Corporation of London to the distinguished foreigners in England on the occasion, those two illustrious chieftains exchanged mutual compliments and expressions of amity.

We have seen that the Duke, in his civil capacity, did not so much court office as that it was thrust upon him. He was probably sincere in his protest against being made Prime Minister; but both the Crown and the aristocracy had scented the coming storm, and saw that in the *prestige* of the Duke of Wellington lay their best chance of riding it out. Catholic Emancipation was an unexpected blow; but they lived to wish that the same moral courage and foresight which led the Duke to initiate that measure had also led him, in like manner, to force them into other political concessions. He, however, had learned a lesson which afterwards he did not forget.

In August, 1838, a banquet given to the Duke at Dover, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, brought his old antagonist Lord Brougham forth as his panegyrist:—

> Although no man, said the noble and learned Lord, on such an occasion, is entitled to entertain any personal feelings on his own behalf, it would be affectation, it would be insolent ingratitude, were I not to express the sentiments which glow within my bosom, at being made the instrument of making known those feelings which reign predominant in yours. Enough, however, of myself; now for my mighty subject. But the choice you have made of your instrument—of your organ as it were on this occasion—is not unconnected will that subject; for it shows that on this day, on this occasion, all personal, all political feelings are quelled; all strife of party is hushed; that we are incapable, whatever be our opinions, of refusing to acknowledge transcendant merit, and of denying that we feel the irresistible impulse of unbounded gratitude; and I am, therefore, asked to do this service, as if to show that no difference of opinion upon subjects, however important; no long course of opposition, however contracted, upon public principles; not even long inveterate habits of public opposition, are able so far to stifle the natural feelings of our heart, so as to obscure our reason, as to prevent us from feeling, as we ought, boundless gratitude for boundless merit. Neither can it pluck from our minds that admiration proportioned to the transcendant genius, in peace and in war, of him who is amongst us to-day; nor can it lighten or alleviate the painful—the deep sense which the untired mind never can get rid of when it is overwhelmed by a debt of gratitude too boundless to be repaid. Party—the spirit of party—may do much; but it cannot operate so far as to make us forget those services; it cannot so far bewild-r the memory, and pervert the judgment, and eradicate from our bosoms those feelings which do us the most honour, and are the most unavoidable, and, as it were, dry up the kindly juices of the heart; and, notwithstanding all its vile and malignant influence on this occasion, it cannot dry up those juices of the heart so as to parch it like very charcoal, and make it almost as black. But what else have I to do? If I had all the eloquence of all the tongues ever attuned to speak, what else could I do? How could a thousand words, or all the names that could be named, speak so powerfully—aye, even if I spoke with the tongue of an angel—as if I were to mention one word—Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, the hero of a hundred fields, in all of which his banner was waved in triumph; who never—I invoke both hemispheres to witness—bear witness Europe, bear witness Asia—who never advanced but to cover his arms with glory; the Captain who never advanced but to be victorious; the mightier Captain, who never retreated but to eclipse the glory of his advance by the yet harder task of unwearied patience, indomitable to lassitude—the inexhaustible resources of transcendant skill; showing the wonders, the marvels of a moral courage never yet subdued. Despising all, who thwarted him with ill-considered advice, neglecting all hostility, so he knew it to be groundless, laughing to scorn reviling enemies, jealous competitors, lukewarm friends—aye, hardest of all, to neglect despising even a fickle public, he cast his eye forward as a man might, else he deserves not to command men—cast forward his eye to a time when that momentary fickleness of the people would pass away, knowing that in the end the people are always just to merit.

To this oration, the Duke of Wellington thus responded:—

> The noble Lord, who I hope will allow me to call him my noble friend, has stated to you with great truth, that there are times and circumstances in which, and under which, all feelings of party, all party animosity, all description of political feelings, must be laid aside. I must do my noble and learned friend the justice to say, that for years and years there has been nothing of that description in social life as between him and me, notwithstanding which it is certainly true that I have had the misfortune of differing in opinion with my noble and learned friend upon many points of internal and possibly of other descriptions of policy. But I am afraid that, notwithstanding my most anxious wish to co-operate with all of you in the public service in which we have all been employed, I may happen (I know it does happen) to differ with some of you upon subjects of political interest to the country. But my noble and learned friend judges of you correctly when he says that such feelings of difference would not prevent you, as they have not prevented you from doing me the honour of inviting me to this festival, and of bringing here to meet me not only the whole of this interesting county, but persons from all parts of the kingdom, and even from abroad. Therefore, my noble and learned friend does you as well as himself justice, when he states that there are occasions—occasions in relation to individuals as well as in relation to public interests and services—in which all feelings of party politics and opinions must be laid aside, in order to carry on the public service to the greatest point of advantage to the public interest. I have had sufficient experience in public life to know that this must be the case. I am convinced that it is that feeling which has induced you to pay this tribute of respect to the person holding the situation of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in order that you might engage others hereafter to perform their duty honestly and conscientiously in the same honourable office.

In 1841, on the return of Sir Robert Peel to power, the Duke aided him as a kind of consulting member of the Cabinet, supporting him in all his plans of Commercial Reform. When at last the crisis of 1845 arrived, when the combined influence of the Anti-Corn-Law Association and the apprehended famine in Ireland led Sir Robert Peel to resolve on finally abolishing the Protective Duty, the Duke of Wellington remembered the great terrors of 1822 and 1830, and gave him a cordial aid. We need not here enter into the details of those proceedings, inasmuch as the Duke was not the most prominent actor; but his influence in the Upper House gave Mr. Disraeli the occasion to refer to him, in one of his sarcastic attacks on Sir Robert Peel, as having "dragooned" the Peers into obedience. This was scarcely true, because the Duke exercised a moral influence only over the members of the House of Lords. When, in 1848, London was threatened with a Chartist insurrection, the Duke organised the defence of the metropolis with a marvellous celerity. His alacrity and avidity, as the old war-horse springs again at the sound of the trumpet, were much quizzed after the danger was over; but when we consider the peculiar circumstances of Europe at the time, it must be admitted that precaution was at least the better part of valour and wisdom.

Lord Stanley having moved an amendment to the Address, in reply to the Royal Speech delivered on the re-assembling of Parliament in February, 1849, the noble Duke spoke in support of the Address, confining himself principally to foreign affairs. Lord Brougham had made one of his fierce onslaughts upon the Government, and the noble Duke began with a compliment to his noble and learned friend. He greatly admired, he said, the speech of the noble and learned Lord, who was the person in that House most capable of appreciating that state of affairs on the Continent which rendered it exceedingly difficult for this country to give efficient aid in maintaining the peace of Europe. He certainly was not able to estimate those difficulties with the same local knowledge which his noble and learned friend possessed; but he had always been sensible of the extreme delicacy and difficulty attending the situation of public affairs on the Continent of Europe during the whole of the year 1848; and he had always been anxious that nothing should be done to throw the smallest difficulty or impediment in the way of the Government carrying on our foreign relations, or that any steps should be taken which could give occasion for the smallest grounds for the belief that the Government was not supported by the public opinion of this country. . . . . The noble Lord (Beaumont) had expressed a strong opinion respecting Naples and Sicily; and he (the Duke of Wellington) was anxious to move, in that house, for this production of certain documents which he had not found amongst the parliamentary papers connected with that question. He alluded to the declarations made by the King of Naples when he acceded to the Treaty of Vienna. It was true that, at first, he was not *de facto* King of Naples; he was at that time King of the Two Sicilies. Bonaparte had military position of Naples, and had made his brother King of Naples. But he was recognised by this country as King of the Two Sicilies, and it was in that quality that he made his treaty with his late Majesty George III. After his Majesty had obtained possession of his throne of the Two Sicilies, he had accepted of the Treaty of Vienna. Now his Majesty and this country were as much bound by that treaty as they were by any other treaty. The noble Lord (Beaumont) had expressed a strong opinion respecting Naples and Sicily; and he (the Duke of Wellington) was anxious to move, in that house, for this production of certain documents which he had not found amongst the parliamentary papers connected with that question. He alluded to the declarations made by the King of Naples when he acceded to the Treaty of Vienna. It was true that, at first, he was not *de facto* King of Naples; he was at that time King of the Two Sicilies. Bonaparte had military position of Naples, and had made his brother King of Naples. But he was recognised by this country as King of the Two Sicilies, and it was in that quality that he made his treaty with his late Majesty George III. After his Majesty had obtained possession of his throne of the Two Sicilies, he had accepted of the Treaty of Vienna. Now his Majesty and this country were as much bound by that treaty as they were by any other treaty. The noble Lord (Beaumont) had not think it desirable to discuss these questions in the absence of the necessary documents; and the noble Duke, with an eye to the prejudicial effect which such a proceeding would produce, entreated their Lordships not to let it go forth to the people of this country, and to the people of foreign countries, that an amendment and a division had taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of our foreign relations. On the 6th of March following, the noble Duke repeated his views with respect to the obligation resting on the King of Naples to observe the Treaty of Vienna.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's motion for a public vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie), the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers of the army of India, on account of the military operations in the Punjaub, gave the noble Duke an opportunity for graphically sketching the siege of Mooltan, for bearing his personal testimony to the perils attending Indian warfare, and for eulogising the skill and courage evinced by the British army during the late war. "My Lords," he said, "it has fallen to my lot to know, and to have to consider, the great difficulties under which this war has been conducted. And, my Lords, I must say that in no case have I seen stronger instances of good conduct than in carrying on the operations of which it is now proposed to your Lordships to pronounce your approbation. My Lords, this war originated in the dishonour, perfidy, and faithlessness of the servants and officers of the native Government of Lahore. The Governor-General, being, under the articles of the treaty, the guardian of the infant Maharajah of the Punjaub, was bound by this treaty to control the acts of his Government, and to give his assistance in carrying it into its operations. My Lords, all the officers of the Lahore Government betrayed their trust. As the noble Lord has stated, Dewan Mooltraj, the Governor of Mooltan and of the country under the subjection of that fortress, betrayed his trust, and refused to deliver the command to the officers sent to relieve him, and murdered the two gentlemen sent by the British Resident in order to superintend the delivery of the fortress to the officers selected by the Maharajah, under the superintendence of the British Resident, to take the command. This act of treachery and in-

subordination was followed by the revolt of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Mooltan; and, my Lords, it was followed, by degrees, one after another, by the treacherous revolt and insurrection of all parts of that country—by the revolt of no less than three other fortresses, all of which refused to obey the orders of this Government, the troops being in a state of mutiny and insurrection; all of which had to be got the better of at the same moment. And all this, my Lords, occurred at a season of the year during which it was utterly impossible to put in the field any European troops; it was, indeed, scarcely possible to keep the native troops in the field. But, my Lords, by the care and attention of the Governor-General and the officers of the British Government, and of the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the army, a body of men was by degrees collected; and that force was attended and assisted by a body of artillery, and sent to Mooltan, which place had been previously invested. Another force was sent to the Punjaub, to aid and support the garrisoned place of Lahore and the other places within the Sikh territory under treaty. My Lords, the siege of Mooltan could not be commenced until the month of September, notwithstanding that the original atrocities of the murder of the two officers mentioned by the noble Marquis occurred on the 19th of April. But the ground was broken on the 7th September. On the 14th of September, after a good deal of progress had been made in the siege, after a gallant attack made in order to lodge the troops in a certain portion of the town, which it was necessary for them to occupy in order to carry on the siege with advantage; it was found necessary to raise the siege and withdraw the army to a certain distance until reinforcements could be received, because the Sikh army, under the chief who has been since combatting with the Indian army, had revolted and gone over to the enemy. It was on the 14th of September when the siege was raised; but the care of the Governor-General, and the generals and officers in command of the troops in the different portions of the country, had provided measures for bringing troops from all parts to the great undertaking of pacifying the country under these circumstances. A force was sent up from Bombay, and arrived at Mooltan on the 26th of September. On the very next day the city of Mooltan was attacked by General Whish, and the troops who had arrived under the command of General Dundas, and these Bombay troops carried some of the works that defended the city, and took possession of parts of that town. * * * While this siege was going on the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief had formed a force to cover the besieging army, and keep the country in tranquility, which was generally in a state of insurrection; and also to meet those moments of those large bodies of troops which were collected on the frontier, and prevent them from disturbing the operations of the siege. The Commander-in-Chief, my Lord Gough, put himself at the head of the covering army, and had to fight those actions to which the noble Marquis has adverted, and which he did with uniform success in each of them; though, no doubt, loss was sustained in some of those actions. But, with regard to Mooltan, when it is recollected that the strong place was provided with arms, and that, without conditions, a surrendered on capitulation when the breaches were opened, and the storming parties were preparing to attack those breaches; and that this place fell into our hands without loss, I think it may be set down that, as a whole, the service was effected with smaller loss than could have been expected under any circumstances." The noble Duke took this opportunity of extenuating the temporary retreat of the 14th Dragoons. He did so in these words:—"My Lords, it is impossible to describe to you the variety of circumstances which may occasion mistake or disarrangement during an engagement in the operations of particular bodies of any extent of country. An inquiry into these circumstances has been instituted, and I have seen the report of that inquiry. It happens that these cavalry had to conduct their operations over a country much broken by ravines and rough jungles, which rendered it impossible for the troops to move in their usual regular order. It happened that the officer commanding the brigade of which this corps formed a part, was wounded in the head during the advance, and was obliged to quit the field. The officer next in command, being at a distance from me, was not aware that his command had devolved; officer was obliged to withdraw from the field. Under these circumstances, the word of command was given by some person not authorised, and of whom no trace can be found; and some confusion took place, which, from the ardent desire to pursue the enemy, could not be easily be remedied. But it was removed at last, and all were got in order, and the corps successfully performed its duty, as I and other noble Lords around me have seen them perform it on other occasions. My Lords, these things happen to any troops; but the whose fortune it has been to see similar engagements in the field, feel what must be felt by all your Lordships—that the character of a corps must not be taken from them from scraps in the newspapers, but the fair mode to be sought in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and in the inquiry made by the proper parties; an inquiry very different to that made by the publishers of newspapers. The order was made; and it needs no one to be informed that a movement in retreat is not a matter of martial law, but your Lordships may be convinced, as I myself am, that the movement in retreat was one of those accidents which must occur occasionally, and that the corps to which it happened are as worthy of confidence then as they have been since, as they were before, and as I hope they always will be." His Grace, in the course of this speech, which he delivered with that peculiar energy which characterised him when dealing with military exploits, complimented Major Edwardes and other officers upon the services rendered to her Majesty.

On the 23rd of July following, the noble Duke moved the second reading of the Regimental Benefit Societies Bill, briefly explaining its provisions; and two days afterwards we find him opposing the Railways Abandonment Bill, on the ground that it would in effect repeal that vast number of Acts of Parliament which had been passed during the last few sessions, which involved the outlay of millions of money, and the interests of millions of persons; and that it would wipe away the whole of the property which had been invested on the faith of those Acts of Parliament. It may be remembered that the object of this bill was to enable railway companies to abandon any portion of their undertaking by means of a cheaper proce s than that which at that time existed. On the same day as Grace, speaking in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, opposed at some length the Pilotage Bill on its second reading being moved by Lord Granville, principally on the ground that it was calculated to put down the fellowship of pilots, who had hitherto contributed to the safety and usefulness of our navigation.

A grant, proposed by the Duke of Richmond to the Government, on Feb 21, 1850, relative to the further extension of medals to the army and navy, elicited from the Duke of Wellington his views as to the principle on which the proposed distinctions should be conferred. It had been decided, he said, that the army in the Peninsula had not been treated in the same manner as the army in Flanders, and as other armies which had served in China, and in the East Indies, and elsewhere. It appeared to him that the plan which would be most in conformity with the wishes of those who made the former applications, and which would be most calculated to gratify all parties, was to grant a medal to all those engaged in those great actions and achievements, which, by order of the Sovereign, had been commemorated by the grant of medals to the principal officers engaged in those battles. On that ground he had recommended the principle which was subsequently adopted, and which, he believed, had given general satisfaction. Whether that principle should be extended further was for the consideration of her Majesty's Government. He could say was, that whenever he should receive her Majesty's orders for such an extension, he would set to work to carry it into execution with the utmost diligence. In the following March his Grace opposed the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill, on the ground that it was not sufficiently stringent, and he urged upon the Government the adoption of a clause empowering the local magistrates to apprehend those persons who should appear with fire-arms at funeral processions in Ireland. The clause, which it had been arranged should be brought up on the third reading, was not subsequently pressed; the noble Duke alleging as a reason that he did not wish to delay the passage of the bill in the Lower House.

Lord Brougham having addressed a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne with reference to the proposed commission to inquire into the state of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, in the course of which he said he believed that his noble friend (the Duke of Wellington), the Chancellor of Oxford, and his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst), the High Steward of Cambridge, both concurred with him in deprecating any rash and inconsiderate interference with the Universities; the Duke of Wellington rose, and declared that the University of Oxford was most anxious to introduce every improvement which was desirable into the system of education adopted in that ancient seat of learning. * * * But that which the University of Oxford could not do, and which it would not be induced by any consideration to do, was this—it would not repeal the statutes by which the different colleges of that University were governed. Various portions of the inhabitants of this country came living in its towns and others in its rural districts; various young persons, now receiving their education in different schools, enjoyed important rights under the separate statutes of the separate colleges. The body to which he had the honour to belong namely the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and the governing bodies of the several colleges—was bound to respect, and maintain, and carry into execution the statutes of the several colleges, and he expressed a hope that those bodies would not be required to submit to an inquiry directly tending to the repeal of those statutes, which the law of the land desired them to carry into execution for the benefit of the individuals who claimed rights and privileges under them. There appeared to him to be a tendency to institute an inquiry of the nature which he had described—an inquiry which, if instituted, would seriously affect some of the most loyal subjects of her Majesty, who might be placed in a situation of the greatest difficulty, as they would have to decide between their duty of obedience to her Majesty's commands, and the duty and respect which they owed to the execution of the law.

His Grace raised a warning voice on the subject of the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and pithily exposed the inconvenience to which, in troubled periods, the military power of the central authority would give rise. Having dwelt upon the intimate relations which in recent times have been kept up between the civil and military authorities, his Grace remarked, "Withdraw the Lord-Lieutenant from Ireland, and who becomes the chief civil authorities in different parts of the country, in Dublin, the chief civil authority would be the Lord Mayor. Now, I think that in less than three months after the adoption of the measure to put down the monster meetings in Ireland, I had the honour of attending her Majesty at Court, and there I saw Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, followed by some of his suite, presenting an address to her Majesty on the throne. Now, will any one say that the military authorities would have ventured to concert any military operations with the then Lord Mayor, elected by the democratic corporation, created by a recent act of Parliament? I will not say whether one I had afterwards to provide against barricades in the streets of Dublin, to take measures for attacking them, if they should be formed, and to secure the free passage of the streets. For this purpose it was necessary to have confidential communications with the Secretary of State here, and with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Could I have ventured to do so with the Lord Mayor of Dublin? Could I have written a line on the subject without ordering the Commander-in-Chief on the spot in Dublin to arrest Mr. O'Connell and the gentlemen of the corporation of Dublin should know nothing about the matter? I will give you another instance. * * * It was necessary, some time ago, to carry on military operations in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny. Who was the elected Mayor there at that time? Dr. Cane. And what became of Dr. Cane? Why, before the operations at Kilkenny were over, he was in prison, under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. And yet such was the gentlemen with whom the general officer, carrying on his operations with his troops, must have consulted, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland?"

Of the many eulogies which the character of the late Sir Robert Peel received within the walls of Parliament, on the receipt of the tidings of his death, the shortest, but most poignant testimony borne to his worth by the Duke of Wellington was not the least remarkable. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lords Stanley and Brougham had paid eloquent and touching tributes to the memory of the deceased statesman, when the noble and gallant Duke rose to take his share in the mournful ceremony. His feelings so overcame him, that it was some time ere he could acquire the command of speech, and the words he now quote were uttered at such lengthened intervals that the effort to articulate was painfully apparent. "My Lords," at last grasped the old warrior, "I rise to give expression to the satisfaction with which I have heard this conversation on the part of your Lordships, both on the part of those noble Lords who were opposed to Sir Robert Peel during the whole course of their political lives, and on the part of those noble friends of mine who have been opposed to him only lately. Your Lordships must all feel the high and honorable character of the late Sir Robert Peel. I was long connected with him in public life. We were both in the councils of our Sovereign together, and I had long the honour to enjoy his private friendship. In all the course of my acquaintance with Sir Robert Peel, I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had a more lively confidence, or in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him, I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth: and I never saw in the whole course of my life the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not sincerely believe to be the fact. My Lords, I could not let this conversation close without stating that which I believe to have been the strongest characteristic feature of his character. I again repeat to you, my Lords, my satisfaction at hearing the sentiments of regret which you have expressed for his loss." This speech produced a marked sensation amongst the Peers.

In the brief debate originated by Lord Torrington on the affairs of Ceylon, the Duke of Wellington made a few remarks upon the subject of martial law. "Martial law, he contended, was nothing more or less than the will of the general who commands the army. In fact, martial law meant no law at all. Therefore, the general who declared martial law, and commanded that it should be carried into execution, was bound distinctly to lay down the rules and regulations according to which his will was to be carried out. Now he had in another country carried out martial law; that was to say, that he had governed a large portion of the population of a country by his own will. But then what did he do? He declared that the country should be governed according to its own national laws, and he carried into execution that will. He governed the country strictly by the laws of the country; and he governed it with such moderation, he must say, that political servants or judges who had at first fled or had been expelled, afterwards consented to act under his directions

We next find the illustrious Duke supporting the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. In the course of his speech he expressed his regret at the failure of the Catholic Relief Bill, which he had himself pressed upon the adoption of Parliament. "My Lords," he said, "I cannot conceive the proposition of my noble friend (Aberdeen), that the bill shall be read a second time this day six months. Circumstances have occurred which render it impossible for you to return to the position in which you stood before this act of the Pope was committed. The object of the passing of the Relief Act was to repeal all the laws adopted against the Roman Catholics, first at the Reformation; next, at the time of what was called the Popish Plot; and, thirdly, in consequence of the Popish reign of James II. and the war of success-ion in Ireland, out of which, and its consequences, grew all the penal enactments against Catholics in that country. It was, I say, the object of the Relief Act to get rid of these altogether. But those who brought forward that act—those who urged your Lordships and the other House to support it—repeatedly stated that nothing therein touched the laws on which the Reformation was founded. This was cautiously avoided. Now we, the authors and promoters of the Relief Act, were charged with having touched the Reformation, we distinctly proved the contrary, and showed that we had done nothing to affect the laws by which the Reformation was established in this country. In 1846, however, in the reign of the present Queen, certain old statutes were repealed, and among them one relating to the introduction of bulls into this country If the law had not been repealed, it would have been impossible that the act of the Pope could have taken effect: and, consequently, all fresh legislation would have been unnecessary. Cardinal Wiseman would not have dared to have come to England and published the Pope's bull or rescript establishing the new hierarchy. The thing was impossible; it could not have happened. Under these circumstances, I say you cannot return to the position in which you stood when the Relief Act was passed, or before the act of 1846 passed, which repealed the penalties attaching to all the acts with which we dealt, but left the acts themselves standing as misdemeanours. The legislation on this subject stands in this state—that misdemeanours may be committed, but cannot be punished. Under these circumstances, I say you cannot stand on the Relief Act, but must pass a measure to meet the particular act of the Pope complained of, and to prevent the repetition of such acts in future. I have no desire to infringe the religious privileges of the Roman Catholics; on the contrary, I wish them to enjoy every means of following their religion with perfect freedom. I would wish to make no alteration in the Relief Act, but I do see how this measure can be avoided. I think that even without apprehension the effect which this measure may have in Ireland. We have had a good deal of experience of the effect produced in Ireland by measures passed by the Legislature. There was the Relief Act. A great deal was expected from that, and it was said that it would put an end to agitation in Ireland for ever. But in the very year, May, I [illegible] became the law of the land, [illegible] has the Crown, [illegible] Ireland. [illegible] the Crown come to de[illegible] for the purpose of putting down the agitation, or was the agitation existing in that country, the Relief Act notwithstanding? My advice to your Lordships is to do that which is just and necessary to maintain the power and prerogative of the Crown, and to protect the subjects of this country, and no more; and you may rely on it you will have the support and good wishes of the loyal people of Ireland, as well as of this country."

In the ensuing session, in February, upon the motion that the Address in answer to the Royal Speech should be inserted upon the Lords' Journals, the noble Duke took the opportunity of expressing his sense of the services of General Sir Harry Smith, lately in command at the Cape. The question of the fitness or unfitness of Sir Harry for command in such irregular and savage warfare, had long been made the subject of angry dispute; but the noble Duke at once pronounced in favour of the tactics employed by Sir Harry, and spoke with more than his wonted energy in his defence. "Sir Harry Smith," he said, "is an officer who, from his high reputation in the service, ought not to require any commendation from me; but having filled a high command in several important military operations long before carried on under his direction, and having now been recalled by her Majesty's Government, it is but just that I should say that I, who am his commanding officer, though at a great distance, entirely approve of all his operations, of the orders which he has given to his troops, and of the arrangements which he has made for their success. * * My firm belief is that everything has been done by the commanding general of the forces and the other officers, in order to carry into execution the instructions of her Majesty's Government."

The projectile inventions of Captain Warner having been made the subject of a motion by Earl Talbot in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington, who was of opinion that the matter had already been sufficiently investigated, or, at all events, that a committee of lay Peers could elicit nothing beyond the facts brought out by the inquiries of the Board of Ordnance, moved, on the 21st of May, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House of Lords copies or extracts of any report made to the Master-General of the Ordnance on the subject of Mr. Warner's inventions, and supported the motion on the grounds we have set forth.

Almost the last speech of the venerable Duke was in support of the Militia Bill. His Grace spoke with difficulty, and the long pauses between his sentences, and sometimes between the very words, betrayed the effort he required to proceed. But, as ever, his remarks were fully to the point. He asserted that the addition of the militia now proposed to be enrolled, would not swell our peace establishment to more than its fair constitutional proportions, and that our peace establishment ought to have been augmented long before. "We have never," he observed "up to this moment, maintained a peace establishment—that is the real truth. And I say that we are now in that situation that it is necessary for us to form an establishment such as this country always has had up to this moment, a regular peace establishment founded upon a militia. * * * The noble Marquis (Lansdowne) states that he would prefer an army of reserve. An army of reserve! what is an army of reserve? Is it an army that costs less than £40 a man all round? If the noble Marquis thinks that it is possible, I tell him it is impossible. He can have no such thing." After expressing approval of the services performed by the volunteer corps during the last European war, his Grace thus concluded:—"My Lords, I say, however much I admire disciplined troops, and more especially British troops, I must tell you, you must not suppose that others cannot compete with them. And I have no doubt that if you commence the formation of a corps under this Act of Parliament, it will in time become what the former militia was; and if it ever become what your former militia was, you may rely upon it for performing all the service that they will ever be required to perform for the safety of the country. My Lords, I recommend you to adopt this measure as a commencement for the completion of your peace establishment. It will give you a constitutional force it will give you a force that may not do all you desire at once, but by degrees it will become what you want—an auxiliary force to your army."

On the 23rd June his Grace moved an humble address to her Majesty for a copy of an order with respect to the transmission of reinforcements to the Cape, &c. This was his final public act within the walls of the House of Lords, if we except his attendance (and as was his custom he was among the "sentinels of the arrival") at the ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament on the 2d July.

In reviewing the main events of the Duke of Wellington's career as a politician, the conclusion is almost forced upon us that, although his name is associated with two of the greatest legislative changes in our era, it was never as a voluntary agent that he made concessions to the popular wishes. He imported into the peaceful struggles of Parliament the tactics of war; always fighting to the last in defence of every position, and only abandoning it when he found it no longer tenable. In the instances of Catholic Emancipation, this was avowedly the case; in the repeal of the Corn Laws we may infer that he pursued the same course, because up to a very recent period before the passing of that measure he had emphatically declared his belief that "the Corn Laws could not be repealed without peril to the country." On the other hand, he conferred one great benefit on the English nation by teaching the privileged aristocracy when to yield. It is scarcely too much to say, that, without the sanction of his high authority, the foresight of sir Robert Peel would not have sufficed to carry the Catholic question; indeed, there is proof of this in the care and anxiety of the distinguished commoner to set before the Duke, in a full and confidential correspondence, all the reasons for a settlement, during the autumn of 1845, before he could his arguments have prevailed with a less practical mind than that of the Duke. If, in the case of Corn-law Repeal, the Premier of 1845 again took the initiative in proposing a change, it was, perhaps, less on account of the right attaching to his station than that he felt the necessity of offering to the Duke solid inducements or statesmanship ere he could expect him to abandon the existing law. Accustomed as we now are to find public opinion immediately responded to by statesmen, we must, in doing justice to the Duke of Wellington, remember that he was by temperament and ingrained habit a Tory, and constitutionally indisposed to yield. We must also bear in mind the character of the Tory aristocracy a quarter of a century ago, and the difficulty of inducing them to listen to any views which were not enforced by all the apprehensions of danger, and their respect for authority. On the other hand, the extreme positiveness of the Duke's character, his inflexibility, his common-sense, much augmented his authority; because it was felt that, if he called on his friends to yield, it must be that there was no longer any hope of successful resistance. Thus the very defects of his character became turned into benefits so soon as he was put in motion for great popular or national purposes.

It has been well remarked that he always knew what was best to be done at the right moment. This was an advantage derived from his military habits. While in command of armies he had often added to his military duties a civil administration; or, if not an administration, an imperious necessity to interfere, with advice and authority, in the political affairs of foreign nations; thus he was half a statesman ere he became a Minister; and if, in subsequent years, domestic government at home he sometimes too easily remembered his habits of military command, his errors were more than atoned for by the qualities of the statesman and the civil administrator, developed during his career in India, in the Peninsula, and even in France. To foreigners generally, our admiration of his character seems excessive; but it is because foreigners rarely are competent to appreciate the patience, self-denial, probity, and almost plodding perseverance which were the great agents of his success. They will at least admit that there has seldom been a great Captain who has exhibited less of the arrogance of the conqueror, or who more rigidly observed the laws of justice and moderation in the hour of victory. In his political career similar influences revealed in his conduct. From the moment that he had abandoned a legislative principle, or carried a measure, he forgot the asperities of the strife, and accepted the [illegible] with the same frankness of loyalty that had led him to hold on by the old. If he saved the nation by his military triumphs, he still [illegible] signally served it, and saved its institutions, by teaching a press [illegible] the public wants, and the necessity of conceding to [illegible]

THE DUKE'S LAST MOMENTS, AT WALMER CASTLE.

Our Artist in the subjoined View of Walmer Castle, has represented, with spirit, the actual and poetic character of an edifice which will in all future time be celebrated as the spot where the illustrious warrior breathed his last. The scene was sketched at sunset a few days after the Duke's decease. The turret window to the left of the flag is that of the little room where the Duke always slept, on his visit to Walmer, and where his body now lies, awaiting the magnificent public funeral which the respect and affection of the nation has demanded. Some erroneous statements in reference to the Duke's last moments having been circulated, it may be as well to repeat the following authentic facts in relation to the event. The Duke having sat up rather later than usual on the previous night, Mr. Kendall, his valet, a confidential servant of the Duke, who has been his Grace's constant attendant for nearly thirty years, allowed him an extra quarter of an hour on Tuesday morning, and did not call him until a quarter after six o'clock. The Duke replied to his valet's summons in his customary manner, but appeared to wake up with unusual difficulty. Mr. Kendall remarked that his breathing appeared to be much heavier than usual, but the symptoms he observed were in no degree calculated to occasion alarm and after remaining in the room about 20 minutes, he left, determining to allow his noble master an extra hour's rest. About half-past seven o'clock, one of the housemaids, being engaged near the Duke's room, heard some unusual sounds proceeding from the apartment. She immediately ran to Mr. Kendall's room, and exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, I am afraid something is the matter with the Duke: he is making such a strange noise." The valet, alarmed, ran directly to the Duke's room, but, on arriving there, found all much as when he had left it an hour previously, with one exception, that the Duke was now lying upon his right side instead of his back, and still breathing with apparent difficulty. Approaching his bedside, the valet informed the Duke of the hour. "It is a quarter to eight o'clock, your Grace." The Duke opened his eyes slowly, and said, "Thank you." After a few moments he inquired, still in the same calm and collected voice, "Where does the apothecary live?" Kendall replied, "In Deal, close by, your Grace." Pausing for a moment, the Duke presently remarked—"I should like to see him, Kendall." The valet immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hulke, requesting his immediate presence at the Castle. Remaining with his noble master while the messenger was gone to Deal, Kendall failed to discover or suspect that any serious ailment affecting the Duke. He certainly breathed with unusual difficulty, but this was attributed to the probable fact of his having caught a slight cold on the previous day. His Grace always "woke hard," as the expression runs, and the occasional uneasiness which

WALMER CASTLE, KENT.

he exhibited was not considered remarkable. When Mr. Hulke arrived, and was introduced to the Duke, he inquired whether his Grace felt any uneasiness in the chest or abdomen. The Duke replied in a somewhat indistinct manner, and it was difficult to know whether he meant his answer to be understood as an affirmative or negative one. Mr. Hulke promised to send a draught, and asked the Duke's permission to call again in the middle of the day, which his Grace appeared to assent to. Mr. Kendall informed Mr. Hulke that the Duke's dinner on the previous day had consisted of mock turtle soup, turbot, and a venison chop, and Mr. Hulke, imagining that his patient was suffering from an attack of indigestion, prescribed accordingly, and before leaving the Castle, at Mr. Kendall's request, saw Lord Charles Wellesley, and gave it as his opinion that no danger was to be apprehended. After the surgeon had left the Castle, Mr. Kendall having previously obtained Mr. Hulke's sanction, prepared some tea, and pouring three or four table-spoonfuls into a saucer, asked the Duke if he would take a little. The Duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were the last words he ever spoke. He had some difficulty in raising himself to take the tea. Mr. Kendall, observing this, placed his hand behind him, and assisted him. After drinking the tea, he again reclined on the bed, and it was observed that his difficulty of breathing appeared to increase. Mr. Kendall now became anxious; and watching his noble master very closely, he at length observed a peculiar muscular action of the lower jaw—a sort of twitching of the lips and surrounding parts. He had hardly time to notice this when the Duke was seized with a strong convulsive fit, and every muscle in his body was in violent action for some minutes. Mr Kendall instantly rang the bell with some violence, and Lord Charles Wellesley, with several of the domestics, were on the spot immediately. Mustard poultices were applied to the chest, an emetic was administered, and medical assistance was again sent for. The Duke remained insensible for some time, but at length recovered consciousness, though he did not speak. A succession of fits followed, and the death of this great man occurred, as has been already described, from exhaustion consequent on these repeated attacks.

The Duke of Wellington was a most diligent and indefatigable reader of the newspapers. Nothing was too minute to escape his notice, but the advertisement columns had his special attention; and if, in glancing over them, he found an announcement of a new patent pen, to which were assigned some peculiar

THE DUKE'S CHAMBER IN WALMER CASTLE.

I.

TREAD lightly! the spot shall be hallowed in story;
Speak not his name but with blessings or sighs.
He sleeps in his lone simple turret in glory:
So great as he was, and so low as he lies.

II.

High were his aims and untarnished his honour;
Danger he scorned in the pathways of right.
England shall miss, when the cloud is upon her,
The spirit that led her through darkness to light.

III.

Tread lightly! To this lonely shore of the ocean
The eyes of the world are directed with grief;
And the voice of the people, with heartfelt emotion,
Makes wail for the loss of their mightiest Chief.

IV.

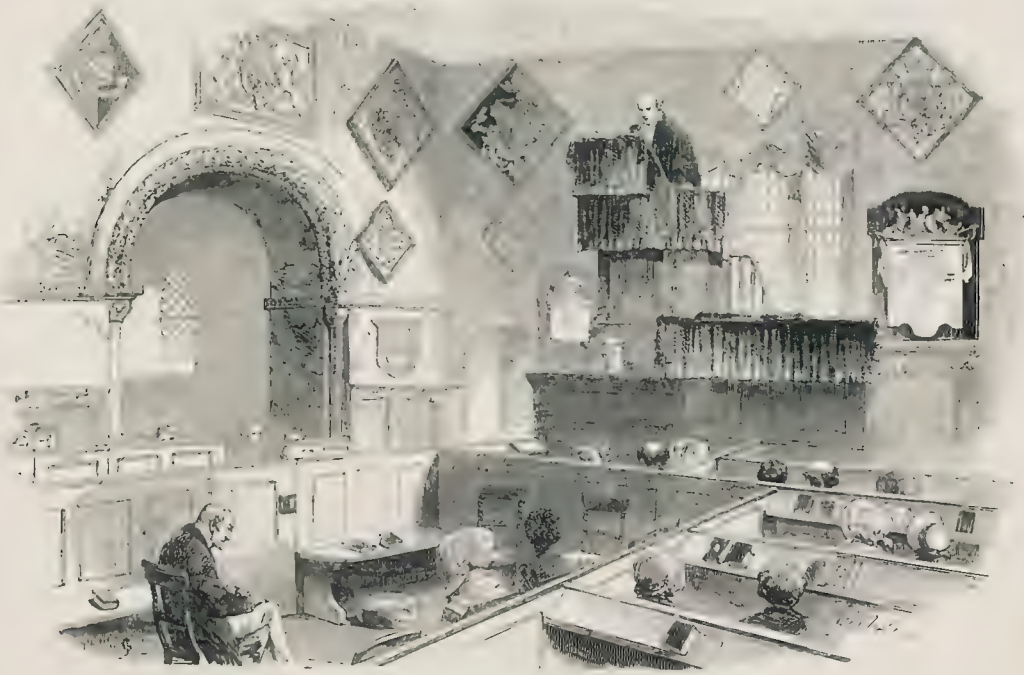
Weep, England!—weep for the Spirit departed!
Write his pure name on thy worthiest page;
The stoic, the hero, high-souled, and true-hearted,
Who moulded to justice the mind of his age.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WALMER.

virtues, or anything else which struck his fancy, forthwith a despatch was sent off for the article.

His great mental activity has often been a theme of conversation. Shortly before his decease he was engaged in the task of reading a ponderous document, which has excited a good deal of public attention, being no other than the report of the Royal Commission appointed to examine into the management and condition of Oxford University. This he doubtless did with the view of mastering the details, so as to be able to form a sound judgment on a question of so much national interest, and possibly to take part in the discussion of the subject in the next session. He was, in fact, like the late Sir Robert Peel, one who would take no opinion second-hand, and in this instance he laboured hard to understand the subject in all its bearings. It is a striking, and, all things considered, a most interesting fact, that before his death he had nearly concluded his gigantic task, and, up to a certain point, it is believed, had read every word of the report.

The Duke's bodily system remained sound to the last. His fine nervous energies were wonderfully preserved. For example, he always shaved himself: and the only change in this respect that was observable as years accumulated was, that a rather longer time was occupied in the process. He also wrote a good firm hand, and, until within a very



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WALMER.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE.

few years before his death, would not unfrequently indite three or four letters before breakfast. There is another fact of the same character. In his 84th year, and half a century after many of his greatest victories, the Duke could raise to his lips a glass of water, filled to the brim, steadily, and without spilling a drop!

Of all his peculiarities, none, perhaps, was more remarkable than the tenacity and accuracy of his memory. He had a clear recollection of many minute facts connected with Mr. Pitt and his times. Some allusion being made one day to an approaching Lord Mayor's dinner, the Duke remarked that the last public dinner attended by Mr. Pitt was on such an occasion, and that he happened to be present, and heard Mr. Pitt make an excellent speech. A speaker at the dinner, in proposing Mr Pitt's health, spoke of that statesman as "the saviour of his country;" and in his reply to the toast, Mr. Pitt denied that he was the saviour of his country, observing, "The country saved itself by its own exertions, and other countries would be equally fortunate if they would follow its example." This speech the Duke greatly admired; it was after his own heart.

The Duke had many aphoristic rules for his guidance in the common affairs of life. One of his maxims was, that "He who wishes to have anything done well must do it himself."

The plainness of the Duke's diet has been already mentioned. Equally plain was his bed. It consisted of what may be termed a horse-hair mattress—the hard couch of a veteran soldier—covered with wash-leather. A bed of this description he had at each residence; but there was only one pillow, which migrated from place to place with its owner. It is no exaggeration to say of that pillow, that, henceforward, it will be a national heir-loom.

On the very morning of his fatal attack it was much feared that he would persist in going to meet Lady Westmoreland at Dover; and not long ago, when suffering from a severe cold, he could not be persuaded to keep his room, but joined the dinner circle in his great-coat.

A pleasing trait in the Duke's character is the long period during which a large proportion of his dependants have been connected with or served him, and the unvarying testimony which they bear to his good and kind qualities as an employer, a landlord, and a master. Exact and punctual in the management of his private affairs, up to the last moment his weekly bills were discharged by him as usual; and this precision, which he carried into everything, made him easily dealt with.

Amid the splendour of his public achievements his conduct as a landed proprietor is apt to be forgotten. Yet was he one of the most liberal and improving landlords in the country. The estate of Strathfieldsaye, which he used to say would have ruined any man but himself, has had more done for it in the shape of permanent improvements—of draining, of chalking, of substantial farm premises, and such like than perhaps any other single property in the south of England. It was a wretched investment of the public money; but the Duke, true to his usual maxim, did the best he could with it, and the annual income for a long series of years has been regularly laid out upon it.

A general and very erroneous impression has existed in the public mind, that the Duke of Wellington was extremely parsimonious in his contributions to the different benevolent institutions with which London abounds. Such was not the case; but when he gave donations he always requested that it might not be blazoned before the public; and that his private benevolence was extensive we have only to instance the late prosecution of the female Stanley and her male accomplice, who obtained from the Duke above £500 at various periods extending over seven years. He was president of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, President of the Royal Maternity Charity, President of the Eastern Dispensary (Great Ale-street) Patron of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, Patron of the Royal Society of Musicians, President of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, besides being a liberal though unostentatious supporter of many of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. He was also the oldest governor of the Charterhouse (excepting the Duke of Buccleuch), a governor of King's College, a trustee of the Hunterian Collection, and President of the United Service Institution.

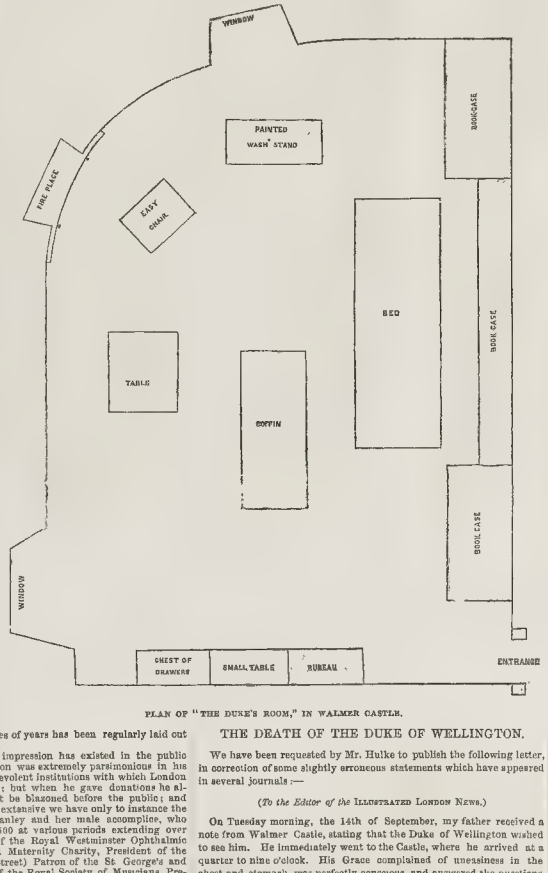
A few days before he died, his Grace, while standing on the platform of the Folkestone station, met with an old pensioner, and at once entered into conversation with him. His Grace questioned the veteran as to what regiment he had served in, and so on, and after hearing the replies, terminated the affair by quietly putting his hand in his pocket and giving the man a sovereign. On this occasion, as on others, the Duke was unattended by a single servant.

WALMER CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S, at Walmer, of which we have Engraved two Views upon the preceding page, has acquired considerable interest from being the village church in which the Duke of Wellington, when sojourning at Walmer Castle, regularly attended divine service; when his Grace was usually seated, as represented in the Illustration.

St. Mary's is a structure of antiquarian character; it exhibits some curious specimens of Norman architecture in its doorways, and on the face of the arch which separates the nave and chancel. Upon the walls are several monuments; particularly of the family of De l'Isle, who held high official appointments in the reigns of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, and were descended from the Lords De l'Isle and Rougemont. Others commemorate the daring of British naval commanders: one to Captain Vincent, of the sloop *Arrow*, who died in 1832; another to Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, who distinguished himself in the memorable engagement of the 1st of June, 1794; and one to Admiral Sir Richard Lee. (See the "Handbook of Travel Round the Southern Coast of England.") The edifice has been surrounded by a deep fosse, and various remains of entrenchments may be found in the neighbourhood.

The exterior of the Church is interesting: the porch, with its Norman doorway; the windows of various periods; the low bell-tower; and the ivy clinging to the roof and side walls, render the old edifice very picturesque: and the two aged yews have stood here, for centuries, the guardians of the venerable structure.



PLAN OF "THE DUKE'S ROOM," IN WALMER CASTLE.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We have been requested by Mr. Hulke to publish the following letter, in correction of some slightly erroneous statements which have appeared in several journals:—

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

On Tuesday morning, the 14th of September, my father received a note from Walmer Castle, stating that the Duke of Wellington wished to see him. He immediately went to the Castle, where he arrived at a quarter to nine o'clock. His Grace complained of uneasiness in the chest and stomach, was perfectly conscious, and answered the questions put to him correctly. Some medicine was ordered, and during its preparation he took some tea and dry toast.

At this time there were no symptoms indicative of danger, and my father came home. Shortly he received another communication, stating his Grace was much worse; he had had fits similar to those he was subject to. My father and I directly went to the Castle. His Grace was in bed, unconscious, breathing laboriously. Remedial measures which in former attacks had been useful were now of no avail. Dr. M'Arthur soon arrived, and advised an emetic to be given, as this had been very serviceable on a former occasion.

Soon after one o'clock his Grace became very restless—the eye glassy. He tried to turn on the left side—there was, occasionally, twitching of the left arm. Respiration was extremely difficult, but easier when his Grace was raised. This induced us to place his Grace in an easy chair, and his breathing became immediately much more free, but the pulse sank; he was now brought into a more horizontal posture; the pulse rallied for a short time, and then gradually declined. Respiration became very feeble, and, at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock P.M., his Grace expired. So easy and gentle was the transition that, for the moment, it was doubted. I held a mirror before his Grace's mouth, it remained bright, and he was, indeed, no more.

JOHN WHITAKER HULKE.

The following copy of the Certificate of the Duke's Death will be referred to with interest:—

1852.—DEATH IN THE DISTRICT OF DEAL, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

No.	When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar
224	Fourteenth September, 1852. Walmer Castle, Walmer.	ARTHUR WELLESLEY.	Male.	83 Years.	Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.	Epilepsy certified.	J. W. Hulke, surgeon, Present at the death, 155, Lower-street, Deal.	Fifteenth September, 1852.	Thos V. Cavell, Registrar.

I certify that the above written is a true copy of an entry in the Register Book of Deaths in the district of Deal, county of Kent.
Book No. 6.—Extracted this 18th day of September, 1852. THOMAS VINCENT CAVELL, Registrar.

THE FATHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

GARRETT COLLEY-WESLEY, 2nd Lord Mornington, the Duke's father, was born 19th July, 1735 (just thirteen years after the death of the great Duke of Marlborough), and took his seat in the Irish House of Peers 13th February, 1758. His advance to an Earldom was one of the last acts of King George II.

The musical taste of the family—remarkable in the Duke of Wellington and in his grandfather, the 1st Lord Mornington—was still more developed in the nobleman of whom we are speaking. Even in early infancy it was apparent. Long before he could speak, the child delighted in his father's playing on the violin, not merely from a love, common to other children, of a sprightly noise, but from a certain appreciation of harmony, as proved by the following anecdote:—Dubourg, the famous violin player, happening to be at Lord Mornington's on a visit, chanced, on one occasion, to take the violin from his Lordship, which so irritated the child, accustomed to his father playing, that his little hands were obliged to be held. Once, however, the great musician had performed, the case was altered; and it is related that it was then more difficult to persuade the child to let Dubourg return the instrument to his father.

At the same early period of life, he beat correct time to all measures of music: the most rapid changes producing no rapid an alteration in the child's hands. Though thus innately a musician, he never attempted, from indolence, to play any instrument till he was nine years old. At that time, an old portrait-painter, devoted to the sister art, came to Dangan, and under his and his father's tuition, the youthful heir acquired his first rudiments of musical knowledge. He soon learned sufficient to enable him to accompany his preceptors and to play the second violin in Corelli's Sonatas. Not long after he attempted composition, and produced a beautiful Serenata. At this time he had never heard any music but from his father, sisters, and the old painter. When he was about fourteen, the old Lord Mornington determined on having an organ for his chapel, and promised to make his son his organist, if he would learn to play on the instrument. This he accomplished as soon as the organ was completed. It is well known that this grand instrument is more likely to form a composer than any other; and his Lordship, in the course of time, became a great proficient. Rengrave and Geminni were then the leading musical composers, and to them his Lordship applied for further instruction, as he had never previously been aided in his studies; but, after an examination of his compositions, they both agreed that he had already investigated all the established rules, and had rendered their instruction unnecessary. Church music and full harmony had, at all periods, the greatest charm for Lord Mornington; in those he made his first compositions, and, to the end, took his chief delight. His Lordship had eventually conferred on him, by the University of Dublin, the degree of Doctor and Professor of Music.

He died 22d May, 1781, at the early age of forty-six.

A FRENCH WRITER'S ESTIMATE OF THE DUKE'S CHARACTER.

We have much pleasure in quoting the following excellent article on the life and character of the Duke of Wellington, from the *Assemblée Nationale*. It is seldom that such sober and just writing issues in our days from the other side of the Channel:—

Great men disappear, and every day witnesses the fall of the last illustrious personages who have been on the stage since the commencement of the present century. By the death of the Duke of Wellington, M. de Metternich is the sole survivor of the political celebrities who remodelled the map of Europe at the Congress of Vienna. We have already spoken of the Duke of Wellington, and have retraced the principal circumstances of his glorious career. If we now return to this subject, it is to protest against the bad taste of some journals, who, in order to flatter the cause which now triumphs, draw comparisons between the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte. We know nothing more odious than the judgments passed on illustrious contemporaries in the point of view of a narrow and unjust patriotism. This low rhetoric is of a nature to degrade us in the eyes of foreigners, who read our journals, and who take them for the expression of public opinion. Every great nation, we know, is animated with a national spirit, which has its inevitable prejudices. France and England will never agree on the manner of judging Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington. Is it, therefore, impossible, by rising above those passions of circumstance, to arrive at the truth with regard to these two illustrious rivals? The year 1769 witnessed several glorious births; but certainly there was nothing more remarkable in that year than the simultaneous appearance on the stage of the world of the two men who were to meet at Waterloo. It appears that Providence proposed to balance one by the other—to oppose to a great genius of a quite contrary character—and to bring in contact qualities and gifts of the most dissimilar kind. The principal characteristics of the genius of Napoleon were a prodigious and insatiable imagination, sapping to the impossible—the most vast and flexible faculties, but also a singular mobility of ideas and impressions. A solid judgment, a cool reason, a wonderful justness of perception, both on the field of battle and in the cabinet; the most penetrating good sense, amounting to a power which became genius; a perseverance which nothing could tire or turn aside; and the most unshakeable firmness in great dangers—such are some of the points which give the Duke of Wellington such a prominent figure in the history of the 19th century. It was at a giant's pace that Napoleon ran through a career which was to lead him for a moment to the head of human beings. By the rapidity of his accession he dazzled the world, and everything with him took the character of a magic improvisation. His rival, on the contrary, rose with patient and modest slowness, by courageous reflection. He never drew back, however; he always went forward, and his glory followed a progression which escaped all reverses. To speak warmly to the imagination of men, to fascinate them, to excite their enthusiasm, and to labour by every means to inspire them with an admiration, mingled with a little terror, was the constant study of Napoleon, who was far from disdaining artifice to effect his purpose. The Duke of Wellington never thought but of speaking to the reason; he was never seen to do anything in a theatrical manner. Duty was the only rule which he admitted, and which he imposed on others. He had a horror of charlatanism and foolhood. He never sought to excite his soldiers, but sometimes he reminded them that they had to shed their blood because it was their duty. No astonishment will therefore be felt at the difference in the eloquence and the style of the two generals in the proclamations of Napoleon, particularly in those of the campaigns of Italy, as to be found a powerful orator, who, in the manner of the ancients, engraves great images in the minds of those to whom he addresses himself. The orders of the day, the despatches, and the regrets of the Duke of Wellington were written with a cold and austere simplicity. Nothing is given for effect—everything is positive and true. The Emperor Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington were not only great captains, they have also been both called on to play great political parts. History will perhaps decide that in Bonaparte, the organizer was equal to the conqueror. It must not, however, be forgotten that the possession and the use of the sovereign power smoothed down many obstacles. With despotism great things are often easy. It was in a free country that during thirty-seven years, from 1815 to 1852, the Duke of Wellington enjoyed an unequalled influence and authority. Placed by his birth, and more particularly by his glory, at the head of the English aristocracy, he belonged, truly speaking, to no party. It may be said that, in the bosom of the constitutional liberty of his country, the Duke of Wellington exercised a kind of moral dictatorship. The personal force which he was able to give or to withhold from the Government was immense. Although naturally Conservative by his principles and the nature of his genius, the Duke of Wellington was not, however, hesitate to propose to the Crown and to the Parliament the emancipation of the Catholics. In his eyes that reform was politic, just, and necessary. But his opinion was very different with regard to Parliamentary Reform which appeared to him to change the political constitution of old England, and to threaten her with serious dangers. Was he mistaken? The future alone can decide. We only now witness the first consequences of Parliamentary Reform, and twenty years have scarcely passed since the Duke of Wellington opposed it in the House of Lords. We must wait for a longer trial; remaining, however, that the symptoms already seen are far from impeaching the foresight of the illustrious statesman. If at any future period England should find herself exposed to any great danger, either at home or abroad, her ideas would certainly revert to the man who for sixty years served and defended her. She will appreciate still more that wise, firm, and sober genius, who never allowed himself either to be intimidated or to be excited, and whose moderation was rewarded by such a fine destiny. The end and fall of the Emperor Napoleon are the last point of contrast which we pointed out at the outset. The Emperor fell, the scaffolding crumbled away, and he who raised it with heroic temerity only survived his irreparable shipwreck for a few years in exile. His fortunate rival, after a day by which the face of Europe was changed, saw open before him another career, which procured for him a new glory between peace and liberty, and which has only just finished in the midst of the unanimous regret and the gratitude of a great country. Is not such a lesson a striking proof of the final ascendancy of reason and of good sense over all the boldness and the flights of imagination and of genius? The contrast of these two destinies, and these two great historical figures, has appeared to us too instructive not to be rapidly sketched; and, in drawing the comparison, we have set passion aside, and have only sought for truth.

THE "DUKE" AS A MUSICAL AMATEUR.

THE Duke was born of a musical family. His grandfather was an excellent performer on the violin, whose playing excited in the mind of his son (the Earl of Mornington) his early predilections for art. It is Daines Barrington who relates the anecdote of the famed Dubourg's visit to the family seat, when the father of the "Duke," with an acute ear to distinguish between the amateur and the artist, would take the violin from the hands of the paternal connoisseur and insist on the playing of the professor. The Duke's father, as a youth, mastered Corelli's sonatas, at that period considered the climax of violin playing, although in this age the same passages are executed, even on the contra-basso. Totally ignorant, whilst a youth, of the canons of composition, the Earl of Mornington wrote, after his own fashion, pieces that he styled serenatas His father, having ordered an organ to be built in the chapel, laughingly told him he might be the organist, if he could qualify himself. The son was not dismayed at the sneer, but immediately began to study, and, in a short time, astonished his father by a masterly display on the instrument. It will be recollected by accomplished amateurs, that the University of Dublin conferred on the Earl of Mornington the degree of Doctor and Professor of Music; and there is not a glee-singer in the country who is not familiar with the Earl of Mornington's name, by the "Here in cool grot" for four voices. A volume of the noble Earl's glees was edited by Sir Henry R. Bishop. The Duke, like his father, had a great love for music, and resembled him in the strong liking for massive harmony, as developed in the works of Handel. The career of his Grace probably prevented him from his being, like his ancestors in the two degrees, a practical amateur; but he was consistently a supporter both of opera and oratorio. There is a wealthy commoner living who could give to the world some curious anecdotes respecting the first appearance of Arthur Wellesley behind the scenes of the King's Theatre (Italian Opera). The young soldier never lost an occasion in his Continental campaigns, of sending a *prima donna* of note or a *danseuse* of distinction to this country; and in troubled times, when travelling was not quite so facile as at present, *cantatrices* found their way here with an aide-de-camp's despatches, or with a diplomatist's luggage, on the Duke's interest and kind recommendation. Strange, that amidst the din of war, the warrior should have been looking forward to the operatic delights of London! Since the peace, there has been no more constant patron and visitor at the Italian Opera-house than the "Duke." Where is the fashionable house list without his Grace's name, and what frequenter can recollect an opera night throughout the season, without the remembrance of the Duke's presence in his well-know pit box. He survived many dynasties, he outlived myriads of Ministers, and he also was a spectator of the rise and fall of innumerable opera speculators, with their "stars" of the day. The Duke was as regular in his opera attendance, as he was in his Parliamentary duties. The "House," whether legislative or operatic, would, in fact, have been a barren waste without the presence of the "Duke." He was one of the Presidents of the Royal Festival at Westminster Abbey in 1834; and for some years was one of the Royal and Noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, which were established in 1776. The conductors of the performances were, Josh Bates, until his death, in 1799; Mr. Greatorex, up to 1831; and Mr. Knyvett, down to 1839. In 1840, the directors came to the resolution of each choosing his own conductor; and Sir George Smart, Sir Henry Bishop, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Turle officiated in turn. This system worked ill, and Sir Henry Bishop was nominated in 1843, until the dissolution of the Ancient Concerts, in 1848. The last directors were the King of Hanover, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl Howe, and the Earl of Cawdor. As the Sacred Harmonic Society advanced in reputation, the subscribers to the Ancient Concerts gradually fell off, to the great regret of Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Westmoreland, who took great pains to preserve the ancient institution. In the selection of the programme for his particular concert, the "Duke" was opposed to innovation. He liked the received works of the great choral masters, particularly of Handel. The director did not conduct, *bâton* in hand, as some of our provincial amateurs might suppose; but he had the choice of the engagements of the principal singers and of the music for the evening. Avison's trio and chorus. "Sound the last timbrel," with its "Praise to the Conqueror," whose "word was our arrow, and whose breath was our sword," generally found its way to the Duke's programme,—probably a delicate compliment from the conductor, rather than his own naming. As at the opera, his Grace never missed one of the series of eight concerts; but, as advanced age stole on him, the music seemed to cause a somniferous influence on him, and the Duke's nap at an Ancient Concert became a byword, significant of its soothing or dreary consequence.

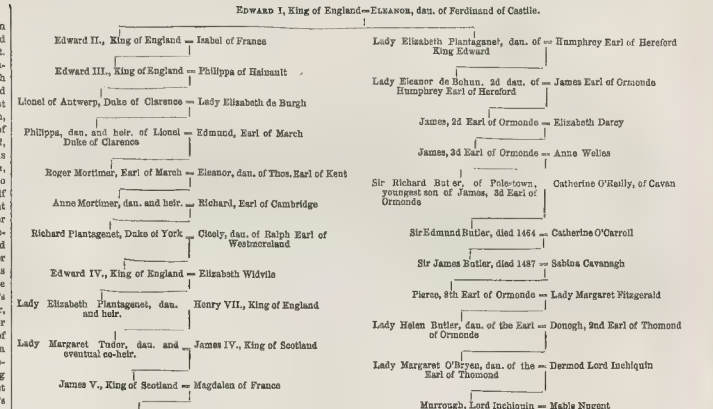
For many years, both at his town and country residences, the Duke of Wellington gave musical *soirées*, at which the most distinguished *artistes*, native and foreign, were engaged. His niece, the Countess of Westmoreland, besides being an excellent painter, is an accomplished amateur. The Marchioness of Douro, now Duchess of Wellington, is equally fond of music, and the present Duke is one of the most constant opera *habitués*. The Duke took especial interest in the compositions and musical parties of the Earl of Westmoreland—a composer in every school, sacred and secular, who has given to the world works of no ordinary talent, vocal and instrumental. At the performances of the noble Earl's opera, "Catharina," at Her Majesty's Theatre, and of "Il Torneo," at the St. James's Theatre, the Duke of Wellington took an active part in displaying his interest for the amateur composer's success; and it may be recollected by those who were present at "Il Torneo," that his Grace was one of the most animated in his calls for the Earl, then Lord Burghersh, to appear on the stage at the conclusion of the opera, in obedience to the general call of the house. The Duke was much interested in the success of the Royal Academy of Music, founded by Lord Burghersh. His Grace and the Duchess gave to the institution, in donations and subscriptions upwards of £200. Let it be added to the memory of the great warrior, and statesman, that his purse was always open to the distressed musician, and that there are innumerable *artistes* living who can relate anecdotes of his kind consideration.

ROYAL DESCENT
OF
FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON
FROM KING EDWARD I. AND THE PLANTAGENET SOVEREIGNS.

ONE of the most interesting facts connected with the Duke of Wellington's ancestry is, that his Grace descended, in an unbroken line, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, and was consequently of kin, though remotely, to Queen Victoria. This Royal descent may be thus explained:—

EDWARD I, King of England, had by his Queen, Eleanor of Castile, several children, of whom the eldest son was King EDWARD II., and the youngest daughter, the Lady ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, wife of Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England. King EDWARD II., as is of course well known, was direct ancestor of the subsequent Royal Plantagenets, whose eventual heiress, the Princess ELIZABETH of York, daughter of King Edward IV., married King HENRY VII., and was mother of Margaret, Queen of Scots and, from whom Queen VICTORIA is eleventh in descent.

Reverting to the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I., and wife of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, we find that she was mother of a daughter, Lady Eleanor de Bohun, who married James, Earl of Ormonde, and was ancestress of the subsequent Peers of that line, namely, Piers, the 8th Earl of Ormonde (6th in descent from the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet), left, with other issue, a daughter, Lady Helen Butler, who married Donogh, 3d Earl of Thomond, and was mother of Lady Margaret O'Bryen, wife of Dermod, 1st Lord Inchiquin, and ancestress of the later Barons of that title. The Hon. Mary O'Bryen, daughter of Dermod, 5th Lord Inchiquin, married Michael Boyle Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and had by him a daughter, Eleanor Boyle, who became the wife of the Right Hon. William Hill, M.P., and grandmother of Arthur Hill, 1st Viscount Dungannon, whose fifth heir, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was, in 1852, in a direct unbroken line from King Edward I.


EDWARD I, King of England — ELEANOR, dau. of Ferdinand of Castile.
Edward II., King of England — Isabel of France
Edward III., King of England — Philippa of Hainault
Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence — Lady Elizabeth de Burgh
Philippa, dau. and heir. of Lionel — Edmund, Earl of March
Duke of Clarence
Roger Mortimer, Earl of March — Eleanor, dau. of Thos. Earl of Kent
Anne Mortimer, dau. and heir. — Richard, Earl of Cambridge
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York — Cicely, dau. of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland
Edward IV., King of England — Elizabeth Widville
Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. and heir. — Henry VII., King of England
Lady Margaret Tudor, dau. and eventual co-heir. — James IV., King of Scotland
James V., King of Scotland — Magdalen of France
Mary, Queen of Scots — Henry, Lord Darnley
James VI., King of Scotland, and James I. of England. — Anne of Denmark
The Princess Elizabeth, dau. of King James I. — Frederick, King of Bohemia
The Princess Sophia, youngest dau. — Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover
George I., King of England — Sophia Dorothea, of Zell
George II., King of England — Caroline of Brandenburg
Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales — Augusta of Saxe-Gotha
George III., King of England — Charlotte of Mecklenburg
Edward, Duke of Kent — Victoria Mary of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfield
VICTORIA Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 21st in a direct descent from King EDWARD I.
Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. of King Edward — Humphrey Earl of Hereford
Lady Eleanor de Bohun, 2d dau. of Humphrey Earl of Hereford — James Earl of Ormonde
James, 2d Earl of Ormonde — Elizabeth Darcy
James, 3d Earl of Ormonde — Anne Welles
Sir Richard Butler, of Polestown, youngest son of James, 3d Earl of Ormonde — Catherine O'Reilly, of Cavan
Sir Edmund Butler, died 1464 — Catherine O'Carroll
Sir James Butler, died 1487 — Sabina Cavanagh
Piers, 8th Earl of Ormonde — Lady Margaret Fitzgerald
Lady Helen Butler, dau. of the Earl of Ormonde — Donogh, 2nd Earl of Thomond
Lady Margaret O'Bryen, dau. of the Earl of Thomond — Dermod Lord Inchiquin
Murrough, Lord Inchiquin — Mable Nugent
Murrough, Lord Inchiquin — Margaret Cusack
Dermod, 5th Lord Inchiquin — Ellen Fitzgerald
Hon. Mary O'Bryen, daughter of Dermod, Lord Inchiquin — Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh
Eleanor Boyle, dau. of the Archbishop — Right Hon. William Hill, M.P.
Right Hon. Michael Hill, M.P. — Anne Trevor, of Brynkinalt
Arthur Hill, 1st Viscount Dungannon — Anne Stafford
Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest dau. — Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington
ARTHUR, Duke of Wellington, Field-Marshal, K.G., 19th in a direct descent from King EDWARD I.

The curious in matters of pedigree may be still further pleased to learn that his Grace was 23d in a direct descent from ALFRED the GREAT, and 25th from WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, his Grace's lineage from those famous warriors coming to him through King EDWARD I., who was great-great-great great-grandson of the latter, and a descendant in the 13th degree of the former.

WELLINGTON'S BATTLES AT ONE VIEW.

ENGAGEMENTS AT WHICH HE WAS PRESENT, BUT DID NOT COMMAND IN CHIEF.

No.	Battles, and where fought.	When fought.	Loss of Men. Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.	Results of the Battle.	Remarks.
1	*Netherlands*—Alost ..	From Aug 1794 to 1795	..	..	..	..	..	All these were skirmishes leading to no result, but a British retreat. The loss in killed and wounded was never known
2	Roxtal ..							
3	Nesth ..							
4	Wasld ..							
5	Meteren ..							
6	*East Indies* Malavelly ..	March 27, 1798	..	..	..	50	Victory	General Floyd commanded
7	Seedaseer ..	March 30, 1798	..	..	..	140	Defeat	General Floyd commanded
8	Seringapatam ..	April 5, 1798	..	..	..	..	Defeat	Loss not recorded.
9	Seringapatam ..	May 3, 1798	322	1087	122	1531	Victory	
10	*Denmark*—Kioge ..	May 3, 1807	..	..	..	..	Victory	A victory without honour.

ENGAGEMENTS FOUGHT BY TROOPS UNDER HIS ORDERS, BUT AT WHICH HE WAS NOT PRESENT.

1	*East Indies*, Jaipoor ..	September 3, 1803	..	..	..	..	Doubtful	Stevenson commanded
2	Bareuch ..	August, 25, 1803	..	..	..	..	Defeat	Woodington commanded
3	Powanghur ..	September 21, 1803	..	..	..	..	Victory	Woodington commanded
4	Muodanoor ..	December 31, 1803	..	..	..	..	Victory	Campbell commanded
5	*Spain*—Coa ..	March 19, 1810	..	..	..	..	Victory	Crawford commanded. No reliable
6	Coa ..	July 24, 1810	..	..	..	..	Defeat	returns of casualties in these three
7	Coa ..	April 5, 1811	..	..	..	..	Defeat	actions
8	Barossa ..	March 3, 1811	..	..	..	1243	Victory	Graham commanded
9	Albuera ..	May 16, 1811	1596	4524	934	6964	Equal	Beresford commanded the allied English and Portuguese
10	Arroyo Molino ..	October 28, 1811	..	..	..	1000	Victory	General Hill commanded
11	Badajos ..	May 10, 1811	..	..	..	464	Defeat	Beresford commanded
12	Almaraz ..	May 19, 1812	33	162	..	195	Victory	Hill commanded
13	Tolosa ..	June 25, 1813	..	..	..	400	Victory	Graham commanded
14	Tarracona ..	June, 1813	..	..	..	..	Defeat	Murray commanded. Loss caused by
15	St. Sebastian ..	July 25, 1813	..	..	..	70	Equal	Graham commanded
16	St. Sebastian ..	August 31, 1813	..	..	..	2400	Victory	Graham commanded
17	*France*—Hasletts ..	February 14, 1814	..	..	..	..	Victory	Hill commanded. Small loss
18	Garris ..	February 15, 1814	20	135	12	167	Victory	Hill commanded.
19	Ayre ..	February 23, 1814	..	..	..	..	Victory	Hill commanded. Small loss
20	Toulouse ..	April 13, 1814	143	452	331	826	Victory	General Hope commanded

ENGAGEMENTS AT WHICH HE COMMANDED IN CHIEF.

1	*East Indies*—Conaghull	September 10, 1803	..	..	..	..	Victory	Loss small
2	Ahmednuggur ..	August 8, 1803	30	110	..	140	Victory	
3	Assaye ..	September 24, 1803	630	1962	36	2259	Victory	
4	Argaum ..	November 29, 1803	46	308	5	359	Victory	
5	Gawilghur ..	December 14, 1803	18	112	..	125	Victory	
6	*Portugal*—Rolica ..	August 13, 1808	..	..	..	500	Victory	Both victories are claimed by the French
7	Vimeira ..	August 21, 1808	125	534	..	659	Victory	
8	Douro ..	May 11, 1809	..	..	..	150	Victory	
9	*Spain*—Talavera ..	July 28, 1809	..	..	..	5045	Victory	This is also claimed by the French. It was nearly equal on both sides
10	*Portugal*—Busaco ..	September 28, 1810	197	1008	51	1253	Victory	Claimed also by the French
11	*Spain*—Fuentes d'Onoro ..	May 5, 1811	..	..	..	1695	Doubtful	A victory claimed by English and French
12	Badajoz ..	May 12, 1811	118	367	..	485	Defeat	
13	Badajoz ..	April 6, 1812	..	..	..	5000	Victory	
14	Ciudad Rodrigo ..	September 25, 1811	50	200	40	290	Defeat	
15	Ciudad Rodrigo ..	January 19, 1812	149	592	7	748	Victory	400 perished by cold
16	Salamanca ..	June 23, 1812	..	..	..	150	Doubtful	
17	Salamanca ..	June 26, 1812	..	..	..	450	Victory	In May, 1813, several skirmishes occurred near Salamanca, with advantage to Wellington
18	Salamanca ..	June 29, 1812	100	400	30	530	Defeat	
19	Salamanca ..	July 22, 1812	694	4270	250	5214	Victory	
20	Burgos ..	September 19, 1812	..	..	..	450	Defeat	
21	Burgos ..	September 22, 1812	..	..	..	350	Defeat	
22	Burgos ..	October 4, 1812	..	..	..	566	Defeat	
23	Burgos ..	October 18, 1812	..	..	..	948	Defeat	In a retreat of 340 miles, many hundreds perished, besides the killed
24	Vittoria ..	June 21, 1813	740	4173	..	4913	Victory	
25	*Spain & France*—Bidassoa	October 7, 1813	..	..	..	1863	Victory	
26	*France*—Nivelle ..	November 10, 1813	500	2400	..	2900	Victory	This loss is that of the two engagements
27	Nivelle ..	November 11, 1813					Victory	
28	Nive ..	December 8, 1813	650	3807	504	4961	Victory	
29	Orthes ..	February 26, 1814	..	..	..	183	Victory	
30	Orthes ..	February 27, 1814	273	1893	70	2236	Victory	
31	Toulouse ..	April 14, 1814	593	3944	18	4555	Victory	The ultimate result was victory, but the action closed doubtfully
32	*Belgium*—Waterloo ..	June 16, 17, 18, 1815	2432	9928	1875	13,835	Victory	

Total of engagements, 52; probable total of loss on his side, including about 10,000 casualties not recorded, 100,000 men; of whom about 30,000 were killed, or died of wounds in the hospitals

MOURN FOR THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Poetry by Charles Mackay

Composed by Sir H. R. Bishop.

Slowly.

Mourn for the migh - ty dead,

mf *cres.* *f* *p*

rf

Mourn for the spi - rit fled, Mourn for the lof - ty head Low in the grave.

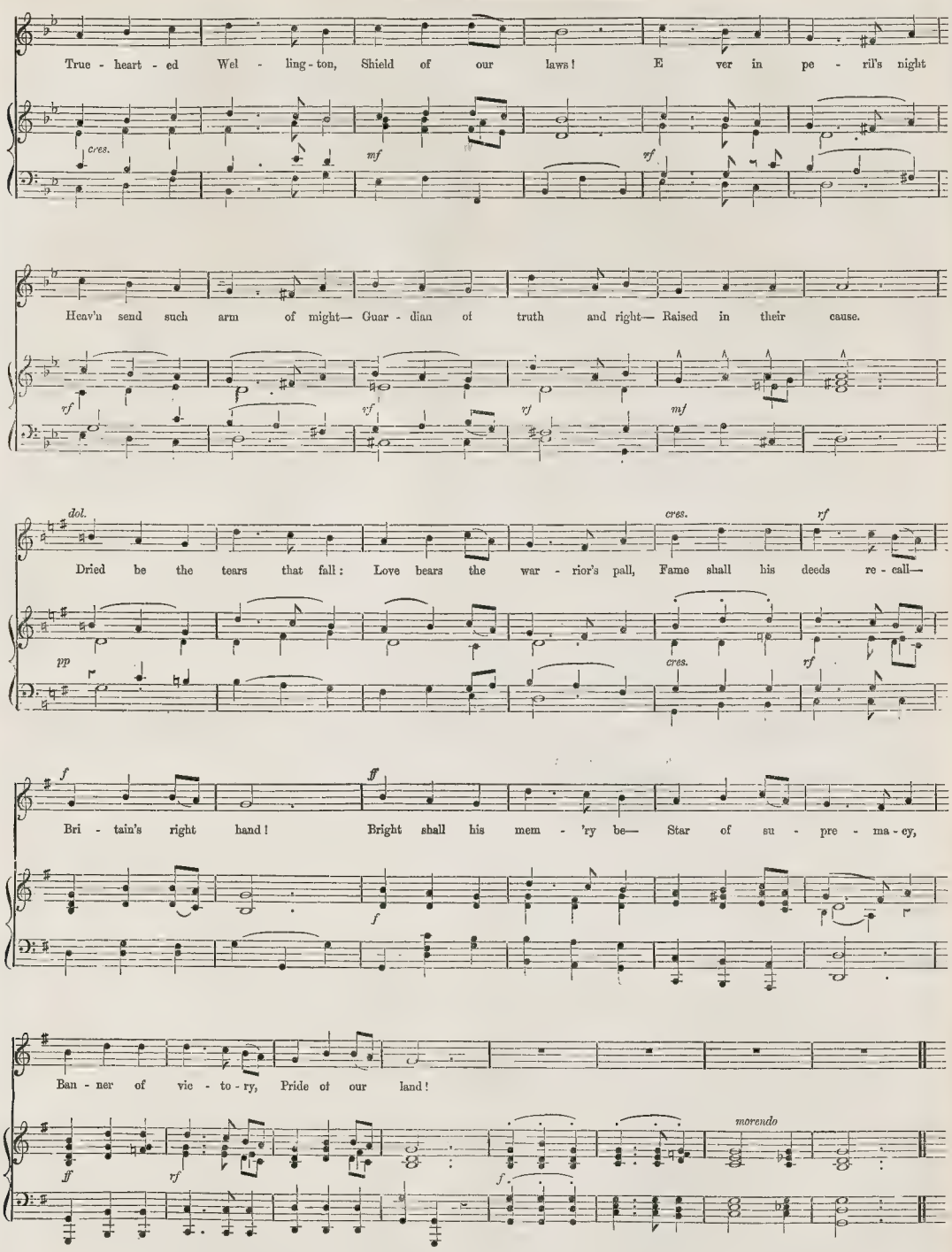
cres. *rf* *pp*

Tears such as na - tions weep Hal - low the he - ro's sleep; Calm be his rest, and deep—

rf

Ar - thur the brave! No - bly his work was done— Eng - land's most glo - rious son,

cres. *rf*


True - heart - ed Wel - ling - ton, Shield of our laws! E ver in pe - ril's night
cres.
mf
rf
Heav'n send such arm of might— Guar - dian of truth and right— Raised in their cause.
rf
rf
rf
mf
dol.
cres.
rf
Dried be the tears that fall: Love bears the war - rior's pall, Fame shall his deeds re - call—
pp
cres.
rf
f
ff
Bri - tain's right hand! Bright shall his mem - 'ry be— Star of su - pre - ma - cy,
f
Ban - ner of vic - to - ry, Pride of our land!
morendo
ff
rf
f

I.

Mourn for the mighty dead,
Mourn for the spirit fled,
Mourn for the lofty head
Low in the grave.
Tears such as nations weep
Hallow the hero's sleep;
Calm be his rest, and deep,—
Arthur the brave!

II.

Nobly his work was done—
England's most glorious son,
True-hearted Wellington,
Shield of our laws!
Ever in peril's night
Heaven send such arm of might!
Guardian of truth and right;—
Raised in their cause.

III.

Dried be the tears that fall;
Love bears the warrior's pall;—
Fame shall his deeds recall—
Britain's right hand!
Bright shall his memory be!
Star of supremacy!
Banner of victory!
Pride of our land!

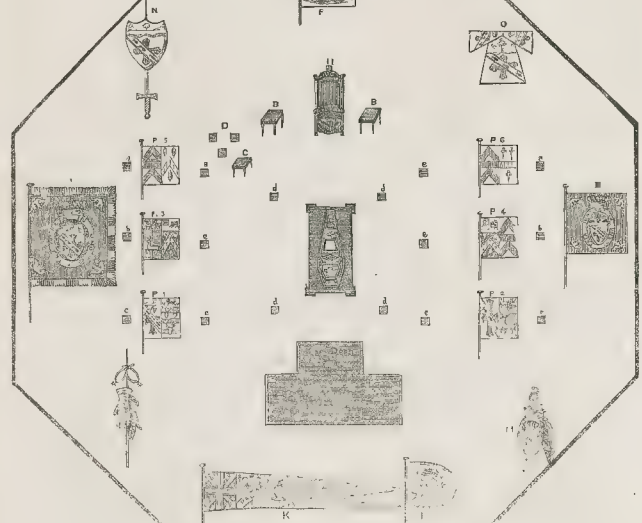
FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON.

IT is the 9th of January, 1806. The dim grey light of a winter's morning slowly pierces the fog which hangs over the metropolis like a funeral pall. St. Paul's has just struck seven, and the roll of muffled drums is heard in every part of the city, summoning the volunteer corps to take their melancholy part in the funeral obsequies of the greatest naval conqueror that ever lived. The citizens thus aroused, awake from their slumbers with a dull and heavy sense of some calamity, the precise nature of which the mind had not yet realised Every one attires himself in the garb of deep mourning. The shops are unopened, and business, by universal consent, is suspended.

At the Horse Guards 10,000 regular troops are in motion. They consist chiefly of the regiments that fought and conquered in Egypt, and participated with the deceased hero in delivering that country from the power of the French. Cavalry, infantry, and horse artillery take part in the procession, leaving the various volunteer corps of the metropolis to keep the way. The colours of the regiments are hung with crape, the officers wear crape on the left arm, and the infantry walk with arms reversed. The procession is headed by the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief, and his staff. After the carriages of the nobility and grand officers of state, follow all the Dukes of the blood Royal, and the Prince of Wales. The funeral car, containing the coffin under a heavy black canopy, is saluted by every corps as it passes. The volunteers present arms, the muffled drums roll, and the trumpets play solemn dirges. Whitehall, the Strand, and Fleet-street are lined with a dense throng of mourners, who regard the coffin with reverential respect. The Lord Mayor and Corporation are waiting at Temple-bar to receive the procession; a few words of form pass between the Lord Mayor and the Duke of York, in which permission is asked, and given, to the funeral *cortège* to enter the city. The Aldermen fall into the procession after the Masters in Chancery, but an especial distinction has been reserved for the Lord Mayor. By warrant, under the sign manual of his Majesty, the Lord Mayor's place in the procession was that which *the King himself would have filled*, had he been present; namely, between the Prince of Wales and the Herald of Arms, who preceded the Great Banner. Into this distinguished place in the procession the Lord Mayor's state carriage is led, and the melancholy *cortège* duly wends its way to St. Paul's, which it enters by the great western door.

What language can describe the sombre magnificence of this noblest of Protestant temples! Space is left in the central aisle for the procession to pass to the choir; and thus the finest architectural vista in Europe, save one, awaits the gaze of the mourners, who are to enter at the West door. On each side of the vacant space left for the procession are high stages of seats, containing thousands of spectators of both sexes, all attired in the deepest mourning. But it is under the vast proportions of the dome that the spectacle reaches its climax of grandeur. The stages of seats, which here reach to a vast height, take an amphitheatrical arrangement similar to that of the cupola itself. This immense expanse is densely filled with spectators, the majority of whom are ladies. Women of the highest rank and fashion are here to do honour to their gallant defender, and to look for the last time upon his remains. The fronts of all the stages in the Cathedral, and of the marble pillars supporting the orchestra, are hung with black cloth. The choir is, also, heavily hung with black, and is remarkable for its solemn funereal aspect. A temporary orchestra has been erected over the entrance to the choir, immediately underneath and in front of the organ, and this also is hung with black. All eyes are directed to a large octagonal platform, in the central space under the dome, enclosed and covered with black cloth, in the centre of which the grave has opened to receive the mortal remains of Horatio Viscount Nelson. At the head of the grave are seen the desks for the officiating prelates—the Bishops of Lincoln and Chester. But they, with the prebendaries, minor canons, and choristers, are still at the great west door, waiting to fall into the procession. At the east and west sides of the enclosed platform are folding-doors, which are thrown open to admit the procession as it wends its way in a straight line under the cupola from the west to the east end of the church. At that central spot we shall see the Prince of Wales pause, and look around with a feeling of awe and admiration at the countless thousands who, with tearful eyes, and hearts throbbing with patriotism and gratitude, persuade themselves that the Prince, also, is grateful to the man who had poured out his heart's blood like water in defence of his father's throne and kingdom. We shall also see the Dukes of Kent and Sussex interchange exclamations of surprise and awe upon this funeral platform.

But these countless thousands who fill every possible seat in the great Cathedral Church, it is time we spoke of them. What are they thinking of? What are the ideas most generally present to their minds? Do they think much of the war? Do they love the memory of Nelson? Needless questions. The war is still raging. Napoleon is overrunning the Continent. The continental mails have brought tidings that morning that a new crown has been ordered to be made by the Paris jewellers;



A. Chief Mourner
B B. Supporters of the Chief Mourner
C. Garter
D. Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward
F. Banner of Emblems
G. Great Banner
a a, b b, c c, d d. } Assistant Mourners
e e e e. Pall Bearers
H. Canopy Bearers
I. The Banner of the Deceased, as a Knight of the Bath
The Guidon
K. The Standard
L. Gauntlets and Spurs
M. Helm and Crest
N. Sword and Target
O. Surcoat
P. Bannerolls of the Family Lineage
1. Train-bearer to the Chief Mourner
2. Nelson, before the Augmentation, and Catherine Suckling, his mother
3. Dr. Sucklng, and Turner his wife
4. Sir C. Turner, and Walpole his wife
5. Walpole, and Burwell his wife
6. Sir E. Walpole, and Crano his wife

PLAN OF THE PLATFORM, AND DISPOSITION OF THE BANNEROLS, TROPHIES, ETC., AROUND THE COFFIN, AT THE FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON, UNDER THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ON THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1806.

and the city quidnuncs, who are waiting under the cupola the arrival of the procession, by no means agree who is to wear it. Some think Bavaria is to be created into a kingdom; others that Napoleon intends to be crowned Emperor of Germany. War, accursed war, is the universal theme among that vast assemblage. Old and young, the gentle and the rougher sex, are alike familiar with tales of direst carnage. Every *Gazette* brings its naval engagement, or its capture of peaceful merchantmen. The talk in drawing-rooms, and at the tea-table, is of tremendous broadsides—of crashing splinters—of masts falling by the board—of the lee-scuppers running with blood—of sharpshooters in the enemy's rigging picking out the English officers with deadly aim—of amputations in the cockpit, where the scenes of the shambles are paralleled—of men shot through the spine like Nelson, or losing their heads or limbs by chain-shot—of hundreds of human beings blown into the air by the ignition of the powder-magazine. An English man-of-war, or frigate, is spoken of as a sort of bull-dog that will fly at anything, and retain its hold with indescribable tenacity and valour. An English captain had a feverish anxiety to get alongside his enemy—not so much that he might disable him by a broadside, as that he might board him, and drive him from his guns with cutlass and pistol, until the main-deck was his own. If in that huge building you had asked the youngest City miss what an English frigate would do alongside a French man-of-war, she would have answered, without the smallest hesitation, "Why, lay and board." These were Nelson's tactics; and they became those of his captains. The women of fifty years ago knew the infinite personal bravery displayed by their gallant defenders in these encounters; and a sailor was always sure of a grateful smile wherever he appeared. Nelson was the god of war among these heroes When he struck, it was with the thunderbolt. He had snatched the most glorious naval victory ever gained by England. The combined fleets of France and Spain, under Villeneuve and two Spanish Admirals, had struck to him at Trafalgar

Then Nelson's character, emotional and impulsive as it was, made him the darling of the people. His domestic life had been unhappy; he had "loved not wisely but too well," he had done foolish things under the spell of a beautiful enchantress; and he was tumultuously sensitive to the applause of his countrymen. If his greatness lifted him above his contemporaries, his weaknesses did not seem so much to debase him as to elevate them. If we might travel out of the art of war for Nelson's parallel, we might find one in the loving and gifted Mozart. He had, like Mozart, a child-like need of love; and entire self-reliance in action, wherever his own art was concerned, was linked, as in Mozart, with an intense desire for sympathy in the affections. What Beethoven was to Mozart, the Great Duke is to Nelson; but a prouder self-respect, and a colder and perhaps more rugged grandeur, also speak of the godlike on earth, and satisfy the need of man for hero-worship. "Kiss me, Hardy!" Thousands of bright eyes had dropped tears of womanly pity, like rain, at these simple words; for, victory won, the hero had thought

Of England, home, and beauty,

and in his dying hour felt the need of that love and tenderness, which he craved even from the rough and gallant sailor. Carrying a banner in the closest attendance upon the corpse, these fair mourners were now to see Captain Hardy, in whose favour such a manifestation of feeling breaks out, that before the ceremony is over, the cits receive peremptory instructions from their female friends to invite the gallant captain to a public dinner, which accordingly takes place a few days afterwards.

A piercing dirge from trumpets at the western entrance, causes every face in the nave to be turned to the great west door The funeral *cortège* has arrived. The cavalry, who head it, are drawn off, and return to their barracks. The Scotch regiments remain at the west gate. Forty-eight Greenwich pensioners, with forty-eight seamen and marines from the *Victory*, enter the west gate, ascend the steps, and divide in a line on each side under the great west portico. The various members of the procession, as they arrive, enter the church, and divide on each side, those of inferior rank remaining nearest the door. Mr. Pitt is unable to attend from illness, but Charles James Fox is there; and the vast assemblage are spared the pain of foreknowing that before the present year is out, the grave will open to receive both these great statesmen. Lord Henry Petty is there; and few, indeed, of that hushed crowd will live, as he will do, to take a part, half a century afterwards (as the Marquis of Lansdowne) in the next great ceremonial of this kind. Sheridan and Dermey, and Windham are recognised by the crowd, as are the Earl of Moira, Lord Sidmouth, and Lord Castlereagh. The great officers of State come next, and after them follow all the sons of the Sovereign to wit, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge. A fine family of Royal brothers they are, and their dignified port and personal presence are not entirely concealed by their mourning-cloaks. A halt takes place while the body is taken from the funeral car, and covered by the pall. It is borne by twelve seamen of the *Victory* with staggering gait up the steps, and there, within the gate, is received by the supporters and pall-bearers. Near the entrance of the Cathedral are the Dean and Prebendaries, who, attended by the choir, fall into the procession immediately after the Great Banner, and before the herald who bears the trophies. Thus the sad procession advances along the nave, four Admirals on each side of the coffin supporting the pall, and six Admirals on each side of the coffin, supporting the black canopy over the coffin. The musical service is by Dr. Croft; and the vicars choral of St. Paul's are assisted by those of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal.

As the coffin slowly advances on the central aisle, tears and sobs burst forth on both sides. Grief is infectious, and the manliest are not ashamed to feel the "luxury of woe." There lay the cold inanimate corpse of the man who in that supreme hour of national peril, when every other country was polluted by the tread of the invader, preserved our national honour intact, and shattered the fleets of France. The national jealousy of Spain was a bequest of the great Armada; and here lay all that was mortal of the Great Captain who had put his heel upon the navy of Spain, and reduced that ancient enemy of England to the level of a fourth-rate power. Mutilated and mangled as was that helpless body—deprived of an eye and of a right arm, with the scars of a dozen hurts, "the least, a death to nature," and that hideous gaping wound still unstanched, which had cruelly struck down the Great Admiral in the moment of victory—who could look upon it without the liveliest emotion? When the coffin emerges in sight of the vast concourse beneath the dome, a feeling of hysterical grief is displayed by not a few, and none looked on unmoved.

And now the pealing organ sends its waves of sound throughout the vast building, and reverberations like distant thunder roll around the lofty dome. Voices are then heard mingling with the music; and, as the programme is in every one's hands, it is known that the choir are singing the beautiful 39th Psalm, "Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is nothing in respect of thee: and verily every man living is altogether vanity." A pause, and then again the organ and vicars choral break out into the 90th Psalm, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another," in which pious ascription the immense congregation fervently join in spirit. This psalm contains that well-remembered verse—"The days of our age are three-score years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to four-score years, yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow: so soon passeth it away, and we are gone." Lord Nelson was cut off in the prime of life; but for the venerable warrior, whose remains are not yet entombed, this verse possesses a beautiful appropriateness. The *Magnificat* follows; and after the anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end," the banners and plumes near the door of the choir begin to wave. The process on returns from the choir to the platform around the grave, and the subsequent proceedings are regarded with breathless interest.

The scene presented to the Royal Dukes and chief mourners on their return from the choir was one of magical sublimity While the funeral service was being performed the shades of evening began to fall upon the cathedral. If the possibility of this circumstance had not been at the last moment foreseen, the lowering of the coffin into the tomb would have been almost invisible, and the spectacle would have lost its grandest element. A great number of torches were lit in the choir, both below and in the galleries. But the happiest feature in this extemporised illumination was a gigantic octagonal framing of wood boarded on the outside, and finished at the top by eight angles, and at the bottom by a smaller octagon. This wooden frame was painted black, and on it were disposed about 130 patent lamps of the greatest illuminating power known in those days. This gigantic lantern (the idea of which was no doubt borrowed from the immense cross, thickly studded with brilliant lamps, by which the interior of St Peter's at Rome used to be lighted on Holy Thursday) was suspended under the centre of the dome, and when drawn up gave a sufficiency of light for all artistic purposes. The pencil of Rembrandt would fail to depict the brilliancy of this central focus of light, the gradations of light and darkness, the vast, deep, and sombre perspective when the eye attempted to pierce the gloom of the nave, the projection of fixed or moving shadows, and the myriads of faces which were rendered visible.

The evening service being ended, the organ played a solemn dirge, and the corpse was brought back from the choir to the place of interment Here was sung, "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live." Then, while the officiating minister said, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed," the coffin was gradually lowered, amid the breathless silence of the assemblage, by invisible machinery. Some earth was thrown upon the body, and the whole of the choir sang, "I heard a voice from heaven." The concluding anthem was, "His body is buried in peace; but his name liveth evermore."

Before the body was lowered, the grand funeral canopy of state borne over it was removed, in order that the spectators might take one last look at the coffin The bier upon which the coffin was placed sank into the oblong aperture by invisible means, the apparatus being totally concealed below the pavement of the church. Thus gradually, and almost imperceptibly, the coffin sank out of view, and strained eyes that thought they saw it still, saw it not. In a few minutes the nearest the grave had taken their last look. A deep silence prevailed, broken only by a few sobs. Garter King-at-Arms here advanced to the grave, and in a solemn voice proclaimed the titles of the deceased Peer. The officers of Nelson's household broke their staves, and gave the pieces to Garter, who threw into the grave; in which also the flags of the *Victory* were deposited, having been first furled up with heavy hearts by the tars of that immortal ship. The trophies of the deceased, with the standards, banners, and bannerrols, having been previously deposited on a table behind the chief mourner, the solemn procession slowly departed from the Cathedral, in pretty nearly the same order in which it had arrived.

Thus terminated a funeral, "the greatest, most grand, and solemn that ever took place in England."

The entire population of the metropolis were enabled in one way and another to participate in the obsequies. Nor was the sombre pageant we have described the only mode adopted of paying respect to the hero's remains. The funeral took place on Thursday; but the ceremonies commenced on the Sunday previous, on which day Nelson's corpse lay in state, in the Painted Hall, Greenwich. All London flocked to this sight; and, for three days, the road to Greenwich was choked with horses, pedestrians, and carriages. Those were not the days of Mr. Commissioner Mayne and efficient police arrangements, and the consequence was, in the struggle to obtain admission into the Painted Hall, the rush was frightful, and many persons, especially ladies, were severely injured. So great was the confusion, that a detachment of guards was sent from London to assist in restoring order. It is calculated that on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 20,000 persons were unable to obtain admission. A wish has been expressed in some quarters that the remains of the Duke of Wellington should lie in state; and, if it should be thought desirable to grat fy this desire, it is to be hoped the authorities will extend the time to at least a week. Nor was the body lying in state at Greenwich all, for Nelson's remains were brought up the river to Whitehall-stairs in state on Wednesday, with great pomp and circumstance. The coffin was placed upon a high bier, in a state barge, in order that it might be seen by the countless thousands who thronged the river banks. The procession by water was very imposing, from the number of state barges and great officers engaged in it. Minute guns were fired from the time of departure from Greenwich until the arrival of the procession at Whitehall. The body lay in state on Wednesday night in the Captains' room at the Admiralty. The room was brilliantly lighted all night with wax candles placed near the coffin, on the top of which were the coronet and cushion. The Rev. Mr. Scott, the chaplain to Lord Nelson, who had sat up every night with the corpse since it had lain in state, also sat by the coffin all Wednesday night. But, although the body thus lay in state at the Admiralty, the public were not admitted into the room, which was a severe disappointment to the thousands who besieged the Admiralty.

Upon review of the entire ceremonial connected with the funeral of Nelson, it would appear that a generous desire existed on the part of his Majesty George the Third that all his subjects should be invited and encouraged to participate in the solemnities, and to evince their respect for Lord Nelson's memory in the way most suitable to their rank and station. We trust that no churlish arrangements on the part of the authorities may come between Queen Victoria and her gracious wish that all possible honour should be paid by *all* her subjects to the memory of the great Duke of Wellington.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS THEATRE, Oxford-street. Last Nights but Two. On MONDAY, September 27th, will be performed (for the FIRMA LUNNA, the OASICAN DANCERS and a GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Grand Set of Scenes, illustrative of Wednesday, 29th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Thursday, 30th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Friday, October 1st, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Saturday, October 2nd, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Monday, 4th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Tuesday, 5th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Wednesday, 6th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Thursday, 7th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Friday, 8th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Saturday, 9th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Monday, 11th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Tuesday, 12th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Wednesday, 13th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Thursday, 14th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Friday, 15th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver. Saturday, 16th, the Prima Donna, the Corps de Ballet, and a Roland for an Oliver.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will give the above Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 27, at GRESHWL-II, Tuesday, at Croydon, Thursday, at Canterbury, Friday, October 1st, at Reigate, 4th, at Lewes, 5th and 7th at Brighton; 8th, at Southampton, 11th, at Salisbury; 13th, at Weymouth; 14th, at Guildford; and Friday, October 15, at Chertsey. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Royal Library, 28, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will perform in LEEK, SKIPTON, Burton, 29th to the 30th, Liverpool, October 2d. Vocalist Mrs T. Distin. Pianist Mrs Wiby.—Letters to be addressed to Henry Distin, Victory Musical Instrument Manufactory, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

THE LATE DUKE of WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNS.—Honoured by the presence and approval of her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke.—The nobility and public are respectfully informed that in consequence of forthcoming novelties, the period has become limited during which they can inspect this the only DIORAMA of his Grace's career now exhibited Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d and 3s.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of CHIMO-OTAMUS ever seen in Europe is now added to the Collection. Visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's new Museum of Humming Birds without extra charge. Admission 1s; Mondays, 6d.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishops-gate-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at HALF-PAST FOUR PRECISELY, by Sir Benj. Hall, Bart., M.P. The unwearied exertions of the honorary Stewards will be required to forward their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. HARRIS, at the Office, 476, New Oxford-street.

THE FRIEND of the CLERGY. Founded December 26, 1840.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—For the Widows of Clergymen. Pensions of 40 per annum are granted to the Widows and Orphan Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the Establ.shed Church, and for affording temporary assistance to Clergymen and their families in distress. Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir Richard F. Slater, a.m. the directors, 6, Liverpool-road, Islington.

SCARBOROUGH, Queen of British Watering Places.—The Proprietors of the Scarborough Gazette have the honour to announce that the Publication of the above Journal will be discontinued after the 27th inst., and that the Business will be carried on at the Office, No. 1, Cross-street, Scarborough, by Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P., to whom all Communications for the Paper and Business must be addressed.—Scarborough, Sept. 20, 1852.

LIVERPOOL WHITE STAR LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY.—The New Screw Clipper Ships

Shamrock, new	2000	Melbourne	Sept. 10
Hindostan, new	2000	Melbourne	To follow
Blanche	2000	Sydney	To follow

The above ships are of first-class build, and have been selected and fitted expressly for the Australian trade, and carry a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to HOUGHTON and WILSON, 7, Commercial-buildings, Liverpool; or to Grant, Lindsay, and Co. 9, Gracechurch-st., City.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY and STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The arrangements for this year's express mail service between Ireland and England via Holyhead, are now complete.

From the 27th inst., a Steamer will leave the North Wall Dock, every evening, and arrive there every morning with guests and cattle.

Particulars of the through rates between London and the principal stations in Ireland may be known on application at the Company's Offices, North Wall, Dublin; or the Goods Manager's Office, Grand Railway Station, Chester; or Right-street, Holyhead.

By order, J. HAMILTON, Secretary. 7, Sept. 1852.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON. Established 1807.

It is requested that all Notices of Meetings to be held at this Office, the rooms are, when required, duly set apart, that the same will not be paid over, as directed by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 99, sec. 16. The Company is also empowered to invest in the funds of the several assurance funds under the management of the Directors, and to lend money on mortgage of Real and Leasehold Property, and generally to carry on the business of Fire Insurance with prompitude and liberality. Full particulars of the above and all the powers of the Company may be had at the Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.

By order of the Board, JOHN KNOWLES, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Persons of all ages, and in every station, may assure with this Society, and participate in four-fifths of its profits, without the risk of partnership liability. Policies effected on the Lives of Residents in any part of Europe, India, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of North and South America.

FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Fifth Bonus was declared in January last, and the amount varied with the duration of each policy. Seventy-five per cent on the Premiums paid during the Five Years, or from £1 to £7 10s per cent, per annum on the sums assured.

The same share of Profits will be allotted in future among the Shareholders and Assurers participating in the Bonus. Every information may be obtained on application at the Society's Offices, 26, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A copy of the last Report, containing the Tables, with a Prospectus, can now be obtained on any of the Society's Agents, or by sending a letter to GEO. H. PINHARD, Esq., Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE COSTA-RICA COMPANY, for the Purchase and Sale of Lands and Family Property in Costa-Rica, through the existing Mining Districts of Gold, Silver Copper, Iron, and Coal.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

Shareholders are liable only to the extent of their Shares.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTION IN LONDON.

Right hon. the Earl of [illegible]

Lord [illegible]

Major-General [illegible]

Captain [illegible], R.N.

Colonel [illegible], Grenadier Guards.

Colonel [illegible], Coldstream Guards.

Captain [illegible], R.N.

Captain [illegible], R.N.

Captain [illegible], R.N

A STREET REMINISCENCE OF THE DUKE.

STREET REMINISCENCE OF THE DUKE.

THE *vraisemblance* of this Sketch will be acknowledged by any one who has seen the Duke in a leading street of the west end of the town; his Grace having alighted from his horse, which is led by his groom, while the Duke takes the arm of a friend upon the footpath, to make a morning call. In Piccadilly we have often witnessed such a scene as this Sketch represents.

THE DUKE'S HORSE AT WALMER.

AT page 261, we have Sketched the Stables at Walmer, visited by the Duke on the Monday preceding his death. We here Engrave a portrait of the Horse, dark brown, which the Duke had ridden for two years past: upon the further horse is the Duke's groom.

BUST OF THE DUKE, AND TENURE-FLAG, IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE visitor to Windsor Castle will, doubtless, recollect, among the Curiosities and Works of Art in the Guard Chamber, two busts, each with a banner suspended over it, to the right and left of the doors which flank the fire-place of the apartment. The bust on the left is that of the Duke of Marlborough, copied from Rysbrach, by Sievier; and the bust on the left is that of the Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey. Above each bust is suspended a small banner: that over the Marlborough bust being the tenure-flag, by presenting which yearly, the estate of Blenheim is held; and that over Wellington is, in like manner, the tenure-flag by which Strathfieldsaye is held. The banners are renewed yearly; the former on the 2d of August, the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim; and the latter on June 18th, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. We shall merely describe the latter, which, with Chantrey's bust, we have Engraved as a Wellington memorial. The flag is a small tri-coloured one, with a staff surmounted by an eagle, and is the *least* one presented.

The Blenheim banner was formerly kept in another part of the Castle, namely in Queen Anne's closet, which commanded a fine view over the northern terrace; for in this closet the Queen was seated when she received the news of the victory of Blenheim. It was afterwards kept in

THE WATERLOO FLAG, AND BUST OF THE DUKE, IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

the Queen's presence-chamber, on an elegant buhl table. But it now hangs over the bust of the hero, in the guard-chamber, as we have explained. It is the banner of France—white sarcenet, embroidered with three *fleurs-de-lis*.

THE DUKE'S HORSE, AT WALMER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 583.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OFFICES OF WELLINGTON.

THE death of a man so great as the Duke of Wellington affects the public interests and the course of public business in a variety of ways. That illustrious person occupied so many and such high positions in the service of the State, that the mere distribution of his offices, and their emoluments, must of necessity cause considerable discussion and difference of opinion. As regards himself, his services, and his virtues, there is no sensible difference in the minds of the people. With a unanimity never yet witnessed in history, but justly due to the truthfulness and honesty of his character, the Sovereign and her subjects, and all ranks and classes of men, are agreed that, if ever an individual merited, in death as in life, the highest and most solemn recognition in the power of a great and a free people to bestow, that man was Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Even the French, amongst whom some degree of hostile criticism upon his military life and public character might not unreasonably have been anticipated, have, with a generosity that looks almost heroic, paid his memory the tribute of respectful and honourable, if not of cordial, mention. If they do not raise him on so high a pedestal as the English do, they place him at an elevation not far short of that at which his country has enshrined him; and certainly not the least affecting of the many expressions of homage and sympathy that his name has received since his death, are those which have come from France.

But this is a digression. The unanimity of English feeling upon the subject of the Duke does not extend to the acts of those in whose hands lies the re-distribution of his high offices and the arrangements of his funeral. It is not pleasant that the name of England's great warrior—who yet lies untombed in the solitary turret by the sea-shore where his last breath was drawn—should be associated, even remotely, with the semblance of a trick or manœuvre on the part of those who survive him. We should be loth to accuse the Derby Ministry of any selfish and unworthy management, or any want of feeling in this respect; but, as recorders of the events of the time, we cannot omit to notice the very general impression which prevails, that the funeral has been unnecessarily delayed; and that it has been delayed for a party purpose. It is highly appropriate and right, as the eloquent and feeling letter of Lord Derby expressed, that the sanction of Parliament to the day and to the mode of that great ceremonial should be secured; and that all the solemnity derivable from the official presence of the Legislature should be secured on so affecting and rare an occasion. But if so, would not the respect and honour to the memory of the warrior and statesman have been still greater if, instead of allowing his cold remains to await the day originally fixed for the assembling of Parliament, Parliament had been convened a few weeks earlier for the especial purpose of entombing them? England's most illustrious son deserved such a recognition of his fame. If Mr. Disraeli or Lord Derby desire, above all things, to adjourn that inevitable hour when they must explain their policy to the country and to the Protectionist friends whom they have abandoned and deluded, they ought to have found some better pretext for delay than can be afforded by the funeral of Wellington. If it be impossible to arrange the details of so magnificent a funeral before the middle or end of November, there is, of course, no more to be said. The Ministry will, in that case, be absolved from the imputation that seems at present to attach to it; but the sooner the country is made to understand that this is the reason of the delay the more satisfied it will be, and the greater the confidence it will entertain in the public spirit of the Administration.

Several of the high offices held by the Duke have been filled up. The public approval of the military appointments that have been made is unqualified. Lord Hardinge is in every respect the fittest person that could have been selected for the office of Commander-in-Chief. His name was in all minds as the Duke's successor. The public voice designated him to the office from the first; and it was impossible to name another man who could have rivalled him, if rivalry in such a matter had been possible. And not only is the appointment unexceptionable in itself, but the mode in which it has been conferred—or perhaps the manner in which Lord Hardinge himself has chosen to exercise it—is dignified and delicate in the highest degree. Lord Hardinge is not yet COMMANDER-in-Chief, but he is the Lieutenant-General *Commanding*-in-Chief. This appears to be a nice but it is a respectful distinction. There will be no Commander-in-Chief while the honoured remains of the Duke are still unsepultured; but as the office is one that requires immediate hard work and daily care, it is filled up by the worthiest, lest the public service should suffer—the worthiest, in the interval, assuming a temporary and provisional designation. This is chivalrous and noble, and a touching tribute to the memory of the dead.

The other military appointments that have been made are also satisfactory. That the Prince Consort should have received the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards was natural and proper; and that the Duke of Cambridge, who makes the profession of arms his study, and promises to become a first-rate soldier, should have been appointed to the Colonelcy vacated by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was also a tribute to his rank and his merit, which will be as popular among military men as among civilians. And while these appointments have been conferred upon members of the Royal family, the claims of personal merit and actual military achievement have not been overlooked. Lord Combermere has been made Constable of the Tower; General Viscount Beresford succeeds Prince Albert in the Colonelcy of the 60th Foot; and Lieutenant-General T. W. Taylor takes the place vacated by the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons.

The Wardenship of the Cinque Ports is an office that is usually conferred upon the Prime Minister. Whether this custom be a proper one is a fair subject for inquiry. If the Cinque Ports be indeed the "keys of the kingdom," and if their defence be a reality, or likely to become one, it seems more proper that a soldier should be appointed to the office than a civilian. Lord Derby may be a "Rupert in debate," but he is not a Rupert in the defence of kingdoms; nor is he, that the world is aware of

THE ROOM IN WHICH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DIED, AT WALMER CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

skilled in the science of warfare, expert in the construction of fortresses, or fit to be entrusted with the defence of our coasts, if by any contingency they were assaulted or invaded. It is because the late Duke of Wellington was so entirely the man for such an office that the country will be inclined to insist upon the necessity of selecting his successor upon the ground of efficiency, and upon no other. The post is not merely ornamental and honorary. If it be not at the present moment, it may unfortunately become hereafter, a post of responsibility, if not of danger. Eminent as may be the civil talents of Lord Derby, he is deficient in the quality required. He is not a soldier; and the country will not be satisfied if any other than a soldier be made Warden of the Cinque Ports.

There is but one more of the high offices lately held by the Duke to which it seems necessary to refer—that of Chancellor of the University of Oxford. We see with regret that a premature agitation has sprung up upon the subject, and that, if not a canvass, a state of affairs very nearly approaching it, has already commenced on behalf of the pretensions of the Earl of Derby. We do not disparage those pretensions in the slightest degree. On the contrary, we think the Earl of Derby to be a man deserving of such an honour. Whether his personal claims—irrespective of his position as Prime Minister—would have secured him the support of the hebdomadal board, is at all events doubtful. But, as the Chancellor has, in reality, nothing to do; as his office is merely nominal; as the Vice-Chancellor does all the work; and as no public injury of the slightest and most shadowy degree could result even from the abolition of the office, much less from its temporary suspension; it does seem to us that it would be more graceful if the claims of all candidates were, as far as the University is concerned, left in abeyance until the body of the late Chancellor be laid in the tomb. Public opinion would, we think, approve of such an act of self-denial on the part of Lord Derby and of his friends at Oxford.

"THE DUKE'S ROOM," IN WALMER CASTLE.

In our account of the Duke's Last Moments, in the Illustrated London News for September 18 and 25, we described the chamber in which the great warrior breathed his last. This was his library, his study, and his bed-room. We now engrave this apartment; and it would be difficult to point to any place hallowed by association with the illustrious dead, which possesses so much interest as this lonely chamber. Its plainness is in accordance with the simplicity of the Duke's habits. The bedstead is a small one, three feet wide, with a mattress about three inches thick, and a slight covering, no blankets. Facing the bed are bookcases filled with modern works. A wash-stand, of ordinary make; a chair and writing-table, and the chair into which the Duke was lifted from his bed, and in which he expired, are the other articles of furniture shown in the Illustration. Upon the wall are three prints and a chimney-glass, upon the mantelpiece is the statuette of Napoleon and the cast of Jenny Lind, named at page 213; and the fireplace is enclosed by a curtain-screen. On the window is shown, and is that seen in the large exterior view in our Journal of last week. The places of the other windows, the entrance, a chest of drawers, small table, and bureau, are shown in the plan of the chamber given at page 260.

Among the many recorded traits of the Duke's habits are the following (from the *United Service Magazine*), which will not be out of place here; —He slept little, and, whether from old military associations or for health sake, used a hard mattress and a camp bed. He even denied himself the luxury of a feather pillow, and his head rested on a pillow of hair covered with chamois leather, which was always carried for his use wherever he went from home. He appeared to avoid display in his dress, equipage, and attendants, preferring horse exercise to the state and luxury of a carriage; and even when increasing weakness rendered it a task of some difficulty to sit erect on horseback, day after day he was still to be seen ambling slowly down to the House of Lords, touching his hat to the crowds assembled round the entrance to catch a glimpse of the veteran warrior.

Since our Artist's sketch of the Duke's room at Walmer was taken, the aspect of the room is changed. "The Duke's body," says a late account, "still lies in Walmer Castle, and will probably remain there for some time to come. The little room wherein the death took place is that still used, but its scanty furniture has been removed, the floor laid with black cloth, and a frame constructed upon which the coffin rests. The family and household, except one confidential domestic, have left, and the illustrious dead remains in solitary state under the protection of a Guard of Honour from his own regiment—the Rifle Brigade. A few strangers are attracted by curiosity to the spot, but no one is admitted; and the deserted, silent, and mournful aspect of the old seaside keep is sufficiently appropriate to the presence of death within its walls. This striker one even during the daytime, when the veteran appearance of the place is unrelieved by any sign of cheerful bustle, and the sentinels are seen carefully posted around. Night, however, increases the impression, for then the trees on the landward side of the Castle overshadow it with a mournful gloom, and the melancholy roll of the sea fills the air, and from the battlements and ramparts are heard the voices of the guard at intervals calling the rounds."

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Nothing further has transpired since our last publication relative to the funeral of the late distinguished Commander-in-Chief.

In the meantime, two of the principal cities of the empire, London and Manchester, have taken steps to show their respect for the memory of the late Duke. On Wednesday, at the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, held for the purpose of participating with the Livery assembled in Common Hall in the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, the following resolution, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie, was unanimously adopted:—

That a committee of the whole court be appointed to co-operate with that appointed at the last Court of Common Council to consider and report upon the best means of testifying the respect of the corporation of the City of London for the memory of Field Marshal the Duke of Welling on.

In Manchester, on Tuesday, a meeting summoned by circular was held in the Mayor's parlour, for the purpose of adopting measures for raising a fund to commemorate the services of the late illustrious chieftain of Waterloo. Sir John Potter, in the absence of the Mayor, presided. On the spot twenty-five gentlemen put down their names for £100 each, and smaller sums brought the total to nearly £2500. A committee was appointed to collect additional subscriptions.

In foreign countries, also, the honours due to his memory are not forgotten, as we find by the accounts this week from Madrid, that her Majesty the Queen of Spain has ordered that all the honours due to a Marshal of the Spanish army shall be paid to the memory of the late Duke.

In several of the churches, both of London and the leading provincial towns, the recent bereavement of the country in the death of the Duke formed the subject of sermons and addresses from the pulpit on Sunday last, and the Sunday preceding.

Original Letter of the Duke of Wellington.—The following characteristic letter of the deceased Duke will (says a Belfast paper) be read with interest in the present crisis. It is a veritable document, and was addressed to a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who at the time was not a little annoyed at the reply. He has kindly forwarded it to us for insertion:—

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Belfast, 17th June, 185..

May it please your Grace,—I have taken the liberty of requesting your opinion. Was Napoleon guilty or not of the murder of his prisoners at Jaffa, and if there is any military law or circumstances which would justify the deed?

Yours respectfully, J. H.

(Reply.)

London, 23d June, 1851.

F.M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. H. He has also received Mr. H.'s letter, and begs leave to inform him he is not the historian of the wars of the French Republic in Egypt and Syria.

Monument to the Duke of Wellington at Wynyard.—The column commenced at Wynyard, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, on the occasion of his Grace's visit to Wynyard in 1827, was only finished on Saturday week, and the scaffolding was taken down the very day on which the illustrious Captain died. It was the intention of the Marquis of Londonderry to give a grand entertainment to the illustrious Duke and the veterans of the late war in Wynyard, upon the inauguration of the monument, but the lamented death of his Grace has, of course, prevented the accomplishment of that intention.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

BELGIUM.

From Brussels, under date the 29th ult. (Wednesday last), we learn that the Belgian Ministry has resigned, and the Chambers have been adjourned to the 26th of October. The cause of this event was the election of the Opposition candidate (M. Delehaye) as President of the Chamber of Representatives over the Government candidate (M. Verhagen) by eight votes.

UNITED STATES, &c.

The latest advices from New York this week are to the 16th ult.

According to the newspapers the vexed question of the Fisheries was by no means set at rest, the British Admiral, Seymour, having, it is alleged, received express orders, sent through Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, since Congress adjourned, to seize every United States' vessel found within three miles of the colonial shores. It is added that Mr. Crampton had received despatches from the British Government intimating that an arrangement had been made; whilst the despatches from London of the United States' Minister there (Mr. Abbott Lawrence) are quite at variance with those received by Mr. Crampton on the subject. The natural inference is, that there is great bungling or misunderstanding in some quarter.

On the 16th ult. a dinner was given at the Revere House, Boston, to Mr. Thomas Baring, at which the Mayor, Mr. Seaver, presided. Mr. Baring made a speech complimentary to the enterprise of Boston, and the character of the New Englanders. The Hon. Edward Everett responded in a happy manner. The affair partook of a private character.

There had been 319 deaths by cholera in Buffalo, from the commencement up to the 13th. The epidemic is said to have entirely disappeared from Cincinnati.

In consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever in Charleston, which has greatly abated, the Mayor of that place requested the citizens to observe the 17th as a day of humiliation and prayer

In the United States District Court, a true bill of indictment for manslaughter had been found against the captain and officers of the *Henry Clay*—the accident to which we noticed some weeks ago.

Nearly the whole of the business portion of Ravenna, Ohio, was burned down on the morning of the 15th. The loss, it is estimated, will be from forty to sixty thousand dollars.

During the last year 320 steam-boats were built on the western rivers.

The steamboat *Reindeer* (on board of which upwards of 30 persons were killed, as we noticed last week, by the bursting of the steam-pipes) was destroyed by fire on the 10th ult., and the persons on board had a narrow escape with their lives.

From Canada we learn that the Toronto papers of the 15th September had received a telegraphic despatch from Quebec, announcing that Lord Elgin had been recalled, and that the office of Governor-General of British North America had been offered to Lord Harris.

From Mexico the accounts are deplorable. Insurrection against the existing Government in almost all the provinces, and general confusion, outrage, and bloodshed are the predominating features of the news received by the present arrival, the latest date being Vera Cruz, September 4. It was understood that an offer of surrender had been made by one of the rebel chiefs, Rebolledo, on condition of his life and those of his companions being spared, but the Vera Cruz Parliament demanded an unconditional surrender.

From Central America the intelligence received is to the 1st ult. from Nicaragua, and is to the effect that the Mexican adventurer Munoz, with a large number of French and Americans, had taken Leon, and marched on Realejo.

From Lima, under date the 10th of August, we learn that the whole of Peru was up in arms in consequence of the advices from the United States respecting Lobos. The Government were making extensive preparations for their protection.

WEST INDIES.

The advices received this week by the usual monthly mail steam communication range from the 8th to the 15th of September; but in the British West India islands nothing of interest had occurred since our last accounts.

From Havannah, in the Spanish island of Cuba, the latest dates are to the 11th of September, when tranquility generally prevailed; but the excitement and vigilance of the authorities, on account of the designs of the revolutionary society of "the Lone Star," in the United States, and their apprehensions of an armed expedition from that quarter against the island continued unabated. The Government regulations against all newspapers arriving from the United States were still maintained. They were considered very obnoxious to the American people. A French steamer-of-war, the *Ardent*, was in Havannah, for the protection of French interests. Several others were expected, and two or three English vessels were cruising on the coast.

Important to Lodging-House Keepers.—On Wednesday the following notice was issued from the General Board of Health:—"That the keeper of every common lodging-house shall cause the windows of every sleeping-room in such lodging-house to be kept open to the full width thereof from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from two till five o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by tempestuous weather, or by the illness of any inmate; and the bed-clothes of every bed turned down. The floors of every room shall be swept before the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, and well scoured every Friday. The blankets, bed-clothes, and covers, used in the house shall be thoroughly cleansed and scoured at least four times a year, that is to say, on the first week of each of the several months of March, June, September, and December. Any person infringing any of the above by-laws or rules, or wilfully obstructing any officer in the performance of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding £5, and a further penalty of 10s. for every day during the continuance of the offence."

The Inundations in France and Switzerland.—The reports of the inundations in Switzerland, and the Upper as well as the Lower Rhine, continue deplorable. Even as low down as Dusseldorf the waters had risen 15 feet, and coal must to rise at the rate of two feet in the 24 hours. From Strasburg (France) the latest advices state that while the waters of the Rhone and the Ill are falling gradually, other disasters are announced. The water which entered by the breach made near Artzenheim, in the Haut-Rhin, has established a fresh current in front of Rhinau. The losses caused by this last flood are enormous. There have been 8 houses swept away at Richtolsheim, 12 at Sasnheim, 25 at Rhinau, 12 at Benfeldein, and 10 at Osenheim. There are several other buildings so seriously damaged that it will become necessary to repair them before they can be inhabited. The returns of the losses sustained at Artolsheim, Sibenau, Dachs-heim, and Friesenheim had not been received at Strasburg, but it is known that the inhabitants of Oberhein have suffered enormously, having been for a long time exposed to the fury of the torrent rushing in from the breach made in the embankment at Rhinau. It is to be mentioned to the honour of the inhabitants of Baden, that, when they were apprised of the melancholy position of Rhinau, they sent there several boats laden with provisions for the sustenance of the neighbouring villages which were likewise rendered all the assistance in their power. The commune of Marsenheim, which contains only a population of 700, has taxed charge of 50 children, who are lodged and fed until their parents can care for them. According to the accounts from the Haut-Rhin, the overflowing of the Rhine and the Ill has caused terrific disasters in that department. A subscription has been opened throughout Alsace for the sufferers, and the Bas Rhin has already raised 200,000 francs towards the charitable work. The *Ordre*, of Dijon, states that the Saône, near that town has overflowed its banks, and caused great damage. The inundation took place so suddenly that the farmers, who were employed in getting in their crops, had barely time to save themselves and their horses. All the second crops of hay have been lost.

Yarmouth Poultry Show.—In our report of this exhibition last week it was omitted to be stated that the first prize for Cochin Chinese Fowls was awarded to John Henry Sams, Esq., Clare, Suffolk, for the best full-grown light-coloured cock and two hens of the above breed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

In the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the following appointments, consequent upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, have been duly confirmed:—

Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., to have the rank of General so long as he is in command of her Majesty's army.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.—Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., from the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., deceased.

Scots' Fusilier Guards.—Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., from the 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), to be Colonel, vice his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

17th Light Dragoons (Lancers).—Major-General Thomas William Taylor, C.B., to be Colonel, vice his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., appointed to the Scots' Fusilier Guards

Rifle Brigade.—Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., to be Colonel-in-Chief, vice Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., deceased

60th Foot.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., to be Colonel-in-Chief, vice His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., appointed

The General Commanding in Chief has been pleased to appoint Colonel Richard Airey to be his Military Secretary.

The Fleet at Queenstown, County Cork.—Rear-Admiral Corry's fleet, the Channel squadron, arrived at two o'clock on Sunday at Queenstown. It consists of her Majesty's ship *Prince Regent*, 90 guns, Captain Hutton, bearing the Admiral's flag, blue at the main; the *Rodney*, 80, Captain Graham, brother to Sir James Graham; and the *Leander*, 50, Captain King; in twenty days from Lisbon, all well. The fleet experienced boisterous weather during the voyage, and for seven or eight days were under close-reefed topsails.

The Colonelcy of the 61st Regiment has become vacant by the death of General Hastings Fraser, C.B., which took place on Wednesday.

The Militia.—Out of nearly 100 volunteers required from Woolwich alone, the authorities will not be able to raise a dozen, on account of its being a military garrison.

The Cost of the Militia now raising, for the year ending March 31, 1853, is setting at at £388,715. In the present year the number to be raised is 50,000, and £160,000 is put down as "bounty and recruiting charges, payable within the year, taken at the rate of £2 per man, payable partly on enrolment and partly at the termination of the training and exercise, or by monthly allowance."

Fortifications.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has desired that the Isle of Wight shall be put in a proper state of defence, and strongly fortified. This undertaking will cost the country at least £60,000

Royal Military Academy.—Major-General G. G. Lewis, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Captain Eardley Wilmot, sanction and encourage the amusements of the gentlemen cadets, and with that view a number of prizes are annually awarded to the first and second winners in a series of athletic games. The games for the present year took place last week on the parade ground and barrack field of the Academy, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and Captain Wilmot, with a great number of the officers of the garrison with their families, and many of the relatives and friends of the gentlemen cadets. Lieutenant Fitzhugh and Messrs. Lempriere and Langley, acting as umpires, awarded the several prizes.

The Goldner Preserved Meat Contracts.—The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the Goldner preserved meat contracts has been made public, from which it appears that the total value of condemnations on board ships and in store up to Feb. 4, 1852, amounts to £20118 7s. 1d.; and between that period and the 6th of April to a further sum of £573 2s. 8d., making in the aggregate £20691 9s. 9d. The amount stopped from the contractor, together with the sum obtained from the sureties, amounts to £7070 7s. 3d., showing a balance in favour of the public of £13e3 14s. 8d. There still remain in the supplies of these provisions which no special survey has taken place, but the contents of such canisters as have been indiscriminately opened have been found sweet and fit for issue.

Trial of Anchors.—The fourth series of experiments on the steam trials, plan, which have been going on for some days at Sheerness, terminated on Saturday last. In accordance with the suggestions of the committee of naval officers and shipowners the four trial plans have thus been fully carried out, whereby the holding properties, quickness in taking the ground, tripping, &c., of the competing anchors, as well as adaptation to every available test that the means at disposal would admit. The results cannot fail to afford many valuable hints for the future improvement of this instrument, which ought to be the most perfect within the powers of human invention, more especially with reference to its peculiar and important uses, as on the anchor mainly depends the safety of those ships and their crews when riding in furious gales. A most important property appertaining to the new

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT PERTH.—DINNER TO LORD PANMURE.—In our last week's Number we noticed the fact of the freedom of the Royal burgh of Stirling having been conferred upon Lord John Russell. We have now to record the circumstance of a similar honour conferred upon the noble Lord by the inhabitants of another important town in Scotland. On Friday se'nnight Lord John Russell was presented with the freedom of the ancient city of Perth. The compliment was paid to his Lordship with all that pomp and ceremonial befitting such an occasion. In the evening the ex-Premier attended at a banquet in the City-hall, given to Lord Panmure by 400 or 500 of that nobleman's former constituents. The Lord Provost of Perth presided. There were also present Lord Kinnaird, Sir Charles Adam, Colonel Lauderdale Maule, M.P., Mr Fergus, M P , Hon A Kinnaird, M P , Mr. Duncan, M P., the Provost of Dundee, Mr. Mercrief, M.P., Sir W. Gibson Craig, and Mr. A. Hastie, M.P. The health of Lord Panmure, the guest of the evening, having been duly honoured and responded to, the chairman proved "Lord John Russell, and the cause of civil and religious liberty all over the world;" which toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm. Lord John Russell returned thanks, and in the course of a lengthened speech took a review of his political life since he entered Parliament in the year 1817. He denied that he had ever deviated from those principles of civil and religious liberty with which his name had been associated.

GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.—At an influential meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League, held at Manchester on Tuesday, it was resolved that a great banquet shall be held in the Free-Trade Hall on Tuesday, the 9th of November next, to which Mr Cobden, Mr. Bright, and all the leading Free Trade members of the House of Commons shall be invited. The guests are to include Anglis... Irish, and Scotch members of the House.

SOUTH-WEST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society held its sixteenth annual meeting on Tuesday, at Mr. John Elmore's farm, Kenton-lane, Harrow. The association has been established for "the encouragement of good ploughing, and other agricultural improvements, and for giving rewards to servants for long and faithful service." The annual meeting of the meeting opened with a ploughing match between men of different ages and pretensions. Some twenty or thirty ploughs were put in motion, and were resolutely and eagerly driven through the dense crowded sward until about one o'clock, when the work performed by the different men was left for the decision of the judges. A vast number of prizes, in the shape of sums varying from 10 s to £3 10s, for good conduct and length of service, were delivered to labourers, married and unmarried, to male and female servants, to shepherds for rearing the greatest number of lambs and to hay-bodders for the largest quantity of work performed. Short y be.ore four o'clock about seventy members of the society sat down to a well-supplied dinner; Mr. H. Pownall, the patron of the institution, in the chair

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET IN OXFORDSHIRE.—On Tuesday a public banquet was given in Banbury, in honour of the Right Hon J. W. Henley, M.P., the President of the Board of Trade; Colonel North, M.P., Captain Wyndham, M.P., and Mr Knight-ley, M.P. The chair was occupied by Mr. J Loveday, of Williamscote. About 400 gentlemen were present. Mr. Henley's was the speech of the evening, and, in returning thanks for the toast, "The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., and the members for Oxfordshire," the President of the Board of Trade addressed his admirers at considerable length, commenting with some severity upon the past policy of the Whigs, and upholding the principles of his own party, dwelling upon the alleged sufferings of the agricultural and shipping interests; but remarkably taciturn as to the future intentions of the Government.

HERTS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday the annual ploughing match and show of live stock of this association took place on the grange of Mr. Delme Radcliffe, at Hitchin, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The number of cattle exhibited, though not so extensive as on former seasons, were of excellent breed, and called forth the approbation of the judges. As soon as the prizes were awarded, the company assembled in the large room at the Sun Inn, to partake of an excellent dinner which was provided for the occasion. The Hon. W. Cowper took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Halsey, M.P., Mr. Bosanquet (recently a candidate for the county), Mr. Charles Dimsdale, and several other gentlemen of influence.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. —The fourth annual meeting of the members of the above society commenced at the Assembly-rooms, Bath, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. W. G Langton, M.P., of Newton Park. After the disposal of the ord nary business, papers were read during the morning by Mr Falconer, from the Rev. H. G. Knight, on the Necrology of Egypt, which was illustrated by drawings from the paintings in the mummy case of the museum of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution; by Mr Watts, on the Perpendicular Towers of Somersetshire, which he described as the ornament and the pride of the county; by Mr C E. Davis, on Church Restoration; by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, from Captain Chapman, upon a tomb lately discovered at Shockerwick, near Bath; and by Mr. Scarth, upon some ancient remains discovered in the lower part of the county. A very excellent museum, to which a large number of interesting specimens in natural history, illustrative of archæological subjects, have been contributed, has been opened in connection with the present session of the society, and proved very interesting to the spectators and the members at the close of the meeting for reading papers, on Tuesday morning. In a subsequent part of the day the members proceeded on an excursion to Hinton Abbey, Farleigh, and the neighneighbourhood. [Next week we shall illustrate this interesting meeting]

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—The operation of mooring the second tube for the Menai Straits, at Conway, was successfully completed on Tuesday morning. Immediately on reaching its destination, the tube was made fast by chains and as the tide receded the pontoons were floated from beneath, and it was left suspended by the chains, preparatory to its being raised to its place. Mr. Brunel and his assistant, Mr. Brereton, directed the operation

THE ISLE OF MAN.—About £9000 have already been subscribed in the Isle of Man for placing a steam-boat on the Liverpool and Ramsey station next summer, and a gentleman was in Liverpool last week in order to enlist friends in that side the water in favour of the movement.

THE STEAMER "WAVE QUEEN" ON SHORE.—A private letter from Newhaven states that the steamer *Wave Queen*, from Dieppe, after beating about for some time in the gale of Tuesday night, being unable to enter the harbour was driven ashore. The passengers were landed in boats, without any injury beyond the loss of hats, bonnets, shawls, cloaks, &c. It is added that the steamer on Wednesday morning was lying "high and dry."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday at noon the screw steam ship *Tiber* was steaming down the river, outward-bound for Gibraltar. A Mr. Francis Pier head she fired a gun, and was so close to the wal. that the charge blew off the arm of a poor woman who was witnessing her departure. The sufferer was taken to one of the hospitals, where she still remains.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Eight lives have just been lost in Aberayron, near Aberystwith (Cardigan). A schooner named the *Glynaeron*, having just been completed, set out on her first voyage for Cardiff. A party consisting of the master and owners, and their friends, went in the vessel for a brief trip, taking with them, among other articles, a barrel of beer. After being out for some time they all left the schooner and entered their boats. One of these which carried a sail was occupied by eight persons, principally servants of those in the other boats. In tacking for the harbour of Aberayron some water entered the boat, which frightening some on board, they made a rush towards the mast. In a few minutes the boat capsized and sank, when the whole party, with the exception of a young lad named David Evans, were drowned. The names of the deceased are:—Lewis Lewis, of Aberayron; Evan Evans, son of Mr. John Evans, of Clifforn; Mary Jones and John Davies, servants at Clifforn, and David Jones and two female servants from Llywenu mill. Six of the bodies have been recovered.

DISCOVERY OF NATIVE GOLD IN THE ALMOND.—One day last week two persons from Perth, on a country excursion, were about to cross the Almond by wading near Cromwell Park, to Methvin Wood, when one of them discovered something glittering in the bed of the river, which was then very low. On picking it up, it had all the appearance of one of the nuggets found in California and Australia—one side rough, as if it had adhered to stone or minera. substance. When brought into Perth, it was taken to several jewellers, all of whom, after testing, pronounced it to be virgin gold, and so pure that it would not work, unless mixed with alloy. The specimen weighed about 4½ dwts. —*North British Daily Mail.*

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday morning a violent boiler explosion took place at Walker-mill, by the side of the Newcastle and Shields Railway, and about three miles from the former town, which totally destroyed the boiler-house, warehouse, and engine-house, threw the fireman and one-half of the boiler over a hedge into an adjoining meadow, and injured, more or less, three other men. The fireman, who was much scalded, now lies in a precarious state in the Newcastle infirmary. The destruction of property is considerable. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BRIGHTON.—Very early on Wednesday, a fire broke out in the King's-road, Brighton, which ultimately destroyed four shops with their contents, namely, Mr Beakforde's (jewel er), Mr. Darby's (optician), the Misses Newton's (dressmakers), and Mr. Gay's (toy merchant). Mr. Beakford had, in addition to his stock, a pocket-book burned, which contained £280 in notes. Mr. Gay lost £48 in notes. Mr. Dixey alone was insured.

FALL OF PART OF THE CLIFF NEAR ST. LAWRENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Sunday last, at Old Park Farm, at Bonchurch, a portion of the road along the undercliff between Ventnor and Sandrock. The tour-horse coach that runs from Cowes to Blackgang Chine and Ventnor was obliged on Monday to make a road through the meadows, and only road along the undercliff being blocked up by the stone and chalk wh ch had fallen.

THE CHOLERA.—The *Lancet* says :—"Communications on the subject of cholera have passed between the Board of Health, the College of Physicians, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. It is now arranged that all medical questions relating to cholera and other epidemics are to be referred to the College of Physicians. The cholera committee is again holding its meetings, and was summoned for the second time yesterday. A report was presented for approval; it is intended, we understand, for publication.

MUSIC.

CLIFTON CLASSICAL HARMONISTS' SOCIETY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CLIFTON, Tuesday.

Rough and rugged as was the performance last night of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at the Victoria Rooms, in its *ensemble*, the very fact that an oratorio of such vast proportions and elaborate details could be at all executed in a provincial town, chiefly by amateurs, is too remarkable not to be referred to specially in our weekly record of "things musical." Coming immediately after the three great festivals the exhausted amateur might be disposed for undue severity; but, the time, place, and resources fairly taken into consideration it would be churlish, indeed, to refuse to the Classical Harmonists' Society every praise for their spirit, zeal, and earnestness of intention. The hall for music at Clifton may be classed amongst the most elegant saloons in the kingdom. Indeed, after Birmingham, Liverpool, and Norwich, it may be questioned whether a more elegant and commodious concert-room could be named. It is admirably adapted for sound; the ceiling is simply but elegantly decorated, and its form proves that the architect has mastered acoustics. It is to be hoped that the amateurs here will subscribe for an organ, to complete the interior for their grand performances. With the exception of Mr. Cooper, the first violin of the Sacred Harmonic Society (Costa); Mr. Howell, the first double-bass of the Royal Italian Opera, and of Mr. Nicholson, the oboeist, all the players were from Bath, Bristol, and Clifton—a mixture of amateurs and artists of ability, numbering some fifty amateurs, under the *bâton* of Mr. F. Smith, a local professor. The necessity of having the brass from the military band is to be regretted—as open-air players, unless they have much experience, are generally too boisterous. The principal vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Mrs. P. J. Smith, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Cross, and Herr Formès. Madame Fiorentini's first appearance as an oratorio singer must be designated as an event. The want of a resident in soprano in London, for the sacred school, has been of late severely felt. Madame Ciara Novello had to sustain, almost singly, the Sacred Harmonic Society performances last season; but she departed for her Spanish engagement, and the advent, therefore, of Mdme. Fiorentini will be of great value and importance—possessing, as she does, a voice of unrivalled richness, volume, and brilliancy, truly sympathetic in its fluence. She sang the music with great rehearsal with her usual energy; and, despite of the nervousness attendant on such an ordeal, her readings were conscientious, classical, and correct. Her intonation is always sure; and if a little more decision in taking up the points be desired, and if she can continue to sing without having the music copy always up to her face, objections are exhausted. In the scene of the miracle of the widow's son she evinced more feeling and dramatic passion than she ever displayed on the stage The tone of the angel's air, "I call thee near," was perhaps too subdued; but it was dignified and devotional. In the trio, "Lift thine eyes," which was re-demanded, she sang deliciously; and her high notes in the quartet "Holy! holy!" were sustained truthfully and powerfully. As an Englishwoman, Mdlle. Fiorentini's accession to the English school will be doubly welcome. Miss Williams was encored fervently in the air "I rest in the world." She is progressing rapidly to the highest order of singing. Her voice was always superb; but she is now unparalleled in taste and intelligence. Mr. Lockey and Herr Formès sustained their high reputation in the tenor and bass parts. The air of the latter, "Is not His word like a fire?" was re-demanded; as was the quartet. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," sung by Mrs. P. J Smith, Miss M. Williams Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Cross (the secretary of the society), an amateur with a fine bass voice, who sings artistically.

The hall, with the exception of a few of the high-priced seats, was filled in every part. The company listened with the deepest attention, and applauded and encored vigorously whatever delighted them, without being disturbed by the sacred character of the composition they were listening to. If London should propose, one of these days, to have a music hall worthy of the musical metropolis, the architect ought certainly to look at the Victoria Rooms as a model.

WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEWPORT, Wednesday.

What unlucky star could have directed an amateur, who has just been emancipated from listening to three weeks' music of the grand gathering at Birmingham, Hereford, and Norwich, to the Monmouthshire Eisteddfod, it is unnecessary to indicate. Let it suffice that, after hearing the "Elijah" at Clifton, the Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS found himself last night in the Town Hall listening to Welsh bards and minstrels, and witnessing the honours conferred on successful competitors for prizes, given by various persons, for poetry, essays, harp-playing, drawing, glee-sing.ng, vocalisation (comic and serious), woodcarving, Penillion singing, six-pinion playing, wax-flower making, antiquities, penmanship, needlework, archæology, biography, &c. The Hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The chair of the president was surmounted by the Prince of Wales' feathers; the inscription of "God save the Queen" was on the secretary's platform, which was filled by the Monmouthshire beauties, who, in turn, presented to the victors their laurels—a brass band blowing a grand flourish as the conqueror was invested with his decoration. The Mayor presided in the evening; and Sir Thomas Phillips, who was his pure so gallantly for his bravery at the Frost insurrection, officiated at the morning's display. The details of the prizes are matters of local interest, but the musical portion exacts a word of commentary. After the demonstration in North Wales, at the Rhuddlan Castle Eisteddfod, after the hearing of Handel's "Messiah" within the castellated ruin, it was anticipated that a musical movement would have been made in Wales generally. But it appears that the example of the North has not operated on the south of last night's Welsh musical execution, vocal and instrumental, must be characterised as proving, beyond a doubt, that art-progress has not penetrated, like the railroad, into the land of the mountain and flood. It is really to be lamented that in these Eisteddfods, or assemblages of bards, at which so much earnestness of purpose and enthusiastic nationality are displayed, music should be a century behindhand. Commerce is making rapid strides at Newport; agriculture is to be seen in its vicinity in its best-developed form; the mining is carried on with the highest amount of geological science; even in the very programmes of the Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute progress may be clearly traced; but, as regards "sweet sounds," the population of the Usk may be compared only with the Caffres in the rudeness and savageness of their music. We had a bard who delivered Dryden's "Ode to Cecilia's Day" with the Penillion style of singing. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one grade. Conceive this fiery ode drawled forth with a nasal twang, to the tinkling of a triple harp, and then to be told that such Penillion singing was the perfection of art! The force of absurdity could no further go; it was too much even for the Newport amateurs. It was enough to rouse the ancient Anglo-Normans from the ruined castle, to know that Bardism was in the ascendant over the minstrelsy of the Troubadours even in its infancy state, so replete with poetry. As a relic of the past, the Penillion singing and the Welsh harp-playing may be preserved; but Wales must awake from a long lethargy, and watch what is passing across the Border; and, with innovation and improvement, the Eisteddfods may be rendered really worthy of patronage.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The returns of the performances exhibit a diminution on those of the previous meeting in 1845, at which 7173 persons paid. At the present festival, the numbers were 6609. It is proposed to have the next gathering in 1856, so as not to come the same year as the Birmingham Festival—a very excellent resolution on the part of the Committee of management, of which Messrs. Simpson and Kerrison have been such zealous, and courteous honorary secretaries. Mr. Benedict, the conductor, claims the highest praise for the musical arrangements. He took especial pains with all the works that were presented.

MADAME VIARDOT.—After the Norwich festival this gifted *artiste* sang at a concert in Liverpool on Tuesday night, with Herr Formès. She has since left for Paris, and will shortly make a tour in Holland.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The donations to the diocesan charities, in addition to the collections, already exceed £800. The receipts have been £1320 4s.; in 1849 they were £1164 1s. 6d.

MADAME OURY'S CONCERT.—Mdlle. Oury, the *pianiste*, will give a concert in Brighton next Monday, at which selections from Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed as a tribute to the memory of the "Duke." The vocalists will be Madame Fiorentini, Madame E. Garcia (Dennuck), Madame F. Labiache, Signor Gardoni, Brizzi, and Belletti.

HERR FORMES.—This basso has entered into an engagement for three years, with the French Grand Opera in Paris, he will sang with Mdlle. Wagner, in Meyerbeer's new opera. The composer is now at Bologna with Scribe, preparing the work.

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The tragedy of "King Lear," contrary to the experience of former seasons, has proved to be the most successful of the late revivals at this theatre. Much of this is doubtless due to the improvement that has taken place in the company since the recess, and which enabled the management to cast this great drama "excellent well." To add nothing to what we have already said of the admirable pathos with which the part of King is enacted by Mr. Phelps himself, we may select Mr. Barrett's *Gloster*, Mr. Bennett's *Kent*, and Mr. Robinson's *Edmund*, for especial commendation. Mr. Marston's *Edgar* deserves a place by itself. A more graceful, picturesque, and feeling portraiture of the part was never accomplished. It merits to take rank among the best works of high art. Miss Cooper's *Cordelia*, and Mrs. Ternan's *Goneril*, are both good. A similar attempt at this house to revive a stern old tragedy of the domestic kind has not been equally happy. Lillo's "Arden of Feversham," long held to be a remarkable curiosity by the dramatic *virtuoso*, was revived on Friday week. The reputation enjoyed by this play justifies its production, though unprosperous as an expedient. The drama, nevertheless, always appears to have been an unfortunate one. Our readers will recollect there is an older play on the same theme, and under the same title, ascribed to Shakspeare. The present tragedy, nominally by Lillo, was left imperfect by him, and finished by Dr. John Hoadly. On its first performance, Drury-lane was opened only for the one night (12th July, 1759). The drama was illperformed, the part of *Alicia*, it is stated, being given to a raw young actress, who appeared under the name of "a young gentlewoman," though *Arden* himself was well represented by Havard. The fact is that domestic tragedy does not admit of the classic style in which this drama is written; and, understood as the diction really is, it is nevertheless out of harmony with the manners portrayed in the scenes. A romantic argument will bear this kind of elevation well enough, but not the domestic; although the character, as in the case of Knowles' "Virginius," will sometimes gain in popularity by being domestically treated. The reasons for all this are obvious enough. Mr. Marston, as the injured husband, performed admirably; and Mr. Bennett, as the adulterous murderer, was cool and calculating in his villainy. *Black Will*, in the hands of Mr. Barrett, proved to be a decided character; rose, in fact, to be almost the hero of the play. We regret to add that Mrs. Ternan was unequal to *Alicia*. Indeed, we think, that if her *rôle* had been more boldly pronounced, the revival would have proved satisfactory to those who are interested in the more curious specimens of our old drama. But a part like *Alicia* must needs prove dull, unless lifted up by the impulse of genius. No mere stage mechanist can hope to succeed in such a portraiture.

On Wednesday "The City Madam" was produced, in which Mr. Phelps played *Luke* as pointedly as ever; and this fine old play was throughout well cast. It will no doubt perform the "limited service" for which it is required.

THACKERAY IN AMERICA.—Mr. Thackeray has accepted the invitation of the New York Mercantile Library Association, to deliver before that institution, during the coming winter, his course of Six Lectures on the Comic Writers of England.

MISS WAGNER.—We read in a letter from Breslau, dated the 17th ult. "The celebrated singer, Miss Johanni Wagner, has had two lawsuits in our city. She had entered into a engagement for eight nights at the Grand Theatre of Breslau, and has written to the porter of the theatre, desiring him to engage for her a furnished apartment. The porter executed the order; but when Miss Wagner arrived she found that the lodging which he had hired was too glorious, and refused to receive it at her own cost. The porter, being compelled to pay for the lodging, brought an action against the lady, but the tribunal gave judgment in her favour, on the ground that the porter had not explicitly followed her instructions The sentence was confirmed by the Royal court of Breslau. Miss Wagner, in virtue of the judgment, demanded payment of her costs, including the fee of the counsel; but the fee the porter resisted. The demand of the lady was rejected by the tribunal, and appealed to the Royal Court from the decision of the civil tribuna , and produced a certificate from the Minister of the Interior, showing that she was engaged at the Royal Opera of Berlin, and that she must, therefore, be regarded as one of the public functionaries, who have the privilege of appearing in courts of law by counsel, and are therefore entitled to the reimbursement of the fee from the adversary, if the judgment is pronounced in the suit. The Royal Court, on the production of this certificate, ordered the porter of the theatre to pay the fee of Miss Wagner's advocate."

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDULENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.—In the Mansion-House police-office, on Saturday, the emigrants who had been victimised by Tripe and Montague, charged with the offence of unlawfully procuring the advance of the Emigration Commissioners to the application of Sir R. W. Carden in their behalf. The following communication was then read. "Colonial Land and Emigration Office, Park-street, Westminster, Sept. 30. Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acknowledge your letter of the 24th inst., requesting the Commissioners so far to remit their rules as to furnish passage out to Australia to certain intending emigrants who have suffered from the hands of Tripe and Montague, and have incurred much inconvenience in bringing them to justice. The Commissioners have great satisfaction in acknowledging the assistance which their officer has received from the city authorities in carrying on the prosecution, and they would have great pleasure in giving the sufferers any assistance which could properly be given them from any funds at their disposal. It would not, indeed, be possible for them to depart in this case from the principle on which they are bound to administer their funds, that—namely, of consulting in all respects the wants and interests of the colony from which those funds are derived. But they think it possible that some or all of the applicants may belong to classes to whom a certain amount of Government assistance could properly be given, and, with the view of ascertaining this point, would request them to fill up certain forms of application, with which Captain Lean will supply them, in order that the Commissioners may have a full opportunity of examining their cases.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, S. WALCOTT, Secretary.—Sir R. W Carden." Sir Robert Carden then divided among the poor men, in accordance with the scale drawn up by Captain Lean, the money which had been transmitted to the alderman for their assistance, and they then took their leave most gratefully in order to prepare to take their berths in a Government ship.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A BURGLAR AND A POLICEMAN.—About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night last, as constable 233 S was proceeding along the road near Highgate, he observed a powerful-looking man approaching him, carrying a sack. The constable suspected that the man carried stolen goods, a gun under his arm asked him some questions. The answers given not being satisfactory, the officer desired him to proceed to the police-station. The man refusing to go, the officer seized both the prisoner and the individual's property, when a conflict of a most serious character took place. The burglar getting hold of the constable's head, made the most determined attempt to gouge out his eyes by forcing his fingers into the sockets. Fortunately the latter was assisted by a by a truncheon into use, and struck his murderous assailant over the arm with such force as to paralyse him for the moment. Some assistance having arrived, the burglar was conveyed to the station-house at Highgate, where it was found that the property that had been in his possession consisted of wearing apparel, and other articles, while the gun was found to be charged with heavy shot. It has since been ascertained that the property had been stolen from a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood that very evening. Both the policeman and the burglar have suffered severely by the conflict, and are under medical treatment. Information has been given to Charles Johnson, and forty years of age, and he says he came from Manchester. It is thought by the police that he is one of the gang recently known as the "northern bandits," consisting of seven armed men, four of whom were apprehended last week, one each in the towns of Bradford, Liverpool, and Manchester. He is in rather a precarious state from the blows of the policeman's staff about his head.

THE LANCASHIRE MAGISTRACY.—From a list of the county magistrates, just published, it appears that 479 gentlemen are qualified as justices of the peace for this county; viz., 23 in the Duchy of Lancaster, 62 in Lancaster, 33 in Blackburn, 21 in Leyland, 121 in West Derby, and 160 in Salford. The list comprises the names of three Earls, one eldest son of an Earl, two younger sons of an Earl, one Viscount, one younger son of a Baron, one right honourable, nine baronets, six knights, 23 members of Parliament, and 25 clergymen.

BEALE AND CHAPMAN.—CATHERINE HAYES, DEFENDANT.—In the Lord Mayor's Court on Tuesday, this case was called on. It was an attachment under the statute of London, against Catherine Hayes, the celebrated singer, to recover the sum of £3000, due to Thomas Frederick Beale. The attachment was made of money belonging to the defendant, in the hands of the Union Bank of London. Mr. Byland and Mr. Lewis appeared for the plaintiff, and said Richard Houghton, assistant manager of the bank, who proved that they had upwards of £3000 in their hands, the property of the lady. Neither the garnishee nor the defendant appeared by counsel, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff for £3000.

THE CITY SMALL DEBTS ACT.—On Wednesday the City of London Small Debts Extension Act, passed in the late session, came into force. By this statute the jurisdiction of the sheriff's Court or the City of London will be extended from £20 to £50. As the law now stands, actions throughout England and Wales can be brought in County Courts for sums not exceeding £50, and for larger sums in cases where the parties agree to abide by the decision of the Court In the act of the City of London, as in the County Courts Act, there is an appeal given on points of law, and on the admission and rejection of evide.e.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

The progress of Louis Napoleon through the southern provinces of France appears to be a veritable march of triumph, even when allowance is made for the exaggerated descriptions which the official accounts—and they are almost the only accounts that are furnished—present of the enthusiastic receptions which he obtains at every resting-point of his tour from the masses of the population of all ranks and orders. As this festive progress through the most densely-peopled, the fairest, and most fertile districts of France is universally considered the last act of the drama which is to close with the proclamation of the Empire, it assumes an importance which would not otherwise attach to it; and forms, at the same time, one of the most curious chapters in the history of the present day. Other nations have hailed with shouts of triumph their deliverers from the arbitrary caprices and oppressive control of irresponsible power: France exhibits the anomalous and humiliating spectacle of a great and powerful people greeting with joyous and even enthusiastic acclamations the man who, having trampled on her free institutions, proclaims himself the sole depository of despotic sovereign authority. The scenes enacted at the present moment in France, when traced by the pen of future history, might well elicit incredulity if some such testimony as that which the "pictured page" of our illustrated record of passing events furnishes did not serve to fix the character of the movement which bears Louis Napoleon onward to the goal of his fondest aspirations—the Imperial throne of France.

In our last two Numbers we noticed the more marked features of the Presidential tour, so far as it had then extended; we now resume our "brief chronicle," accompanying the account with Illustrations of the more striking occurrences of the route.

On the 18th ult., Louis Napoleon, and the Ministers and high functionaries accompanying him, made his entry from Roanne into St. Etienne, amidst the most enthusiastic display of devotion to his person and Government. At the entrance of the town was raised a magnificent triumphal arch *(see Illustration)*, at which the Mayor, M. Quentin, and the Municipal Council received the Prince, the former addressing him in the following terms:—

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, AT ST. ETIENNE.

"The town of St. Etienne is happy to receive within its walls the illustrious Prince, who is the worthy heir of the name of Napoleon, and to whom France is indebted for peace and security. Be pleased, Monseigneur, to receive the sincere homage of this innumerable population, which presses on your footsteps, anxious to testify, by its acclamations, the gratitude of all to the man who has saved the country, and firmly fixed it honour and prosperity on an immovable basis.

The Prince replied in a few words of thanks, which were lost in the midst of cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The *cortège* then moved on to the Hôtel de Ville, General de St. Arnaud being in the Prince's carriage, whilst behind came M. de Persigny, General de Castellane, General de Richepanse, and M. Ponsard. All along the streets to the Hôtel de Ville might be seen tri-coloured flags floating from the lofty masts. The twenty-four steps to the Hôtel de Ville were covered with rich carpets, and the pillars were hung with flowers. Inside the building was prepared an exhibition of all the articles manufactured in the town. When the Prince alighted from his carriage, he ascended the steps, and, turning round, was greeted with redoubled cries. He then entered the crowd and entered the building. At seven o'clock he gave a grand dinner to the principal persons of the town, and afterwards proceeded to the ball, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The next morning (Sunday, the 19th), the Prince visited the manufactory of fire-arms, and then returned to the Hôtel de Ville, in front of which he passed the troops of the garrison in review. He distributed some crosses and medals, and the filing off took place amidst great acclamation. At ten o'clock, the Prince went to the church of St. Etienne and heard mass. From the church he proceeded to the railway, and at eleven o'clock took his departure for Lyons. The whole town seemed to be on foot at the moment of his leaving, and the only cry to be heard was "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The Prince stopped for a moment, on his way to Lyons, at St. Chamond, Rive de Gier, and Givors, where the enthusiasm was as great as at St. Etienne.

The arrival of the President at Lyons took place at two o'clock, P.M. He experienced a reception which is described as still more enthusiastic than any preceding it on the tour. The sole cries from both troops and people, were "*Vive Napoleon III.!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The crowd assembled at the railway terminus was enormous. The Prince, on alighting, received the keys of the city from the hands of the Prefect, who presented them to him in the name of the Municipal Council. He then mounted on horseback and entered the city, followed by a numerous staff, by the Prefect, and a great number of distinguished personages.

It is impossible (says the official account) to describe the enthusiasm with which his Highness was received, and the admirable spectacle offered by the quays of the Rhone. On one side the troops were drawn up, and on the other crowded an immense population, having before them the deputations of the rural districts and the children of the schools of Lyons. Along the entire line there was but one cry, that of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which was also repeated in the square of Bellecour, and in the street of St. Dominique, to the hotel of the Prefecture, where the Prince was received by the constituted bodies, the authorities, the Mayors, and the officers of the garrison. After the reception the Prince drove in a carriage to the Archiepiscopal Palace, where he assisted at the repasta. 200,000 spectators lined the banks of the Sadne. On his arrival at the Palace, and on his return, the same enthusiasm manifested itself, and the same cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" were heard. At half-past five o'clock the Prince returned to the Prefecture. Never did a finer day gladden a more splendid *fête*.

At six o'clock (we learn from the same source) the Prince admitted to his table the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, Count de la Marmora, Minister of War of Sardinia, sent by the King to congratulate him on his passage; M. Paleocape, Minister of Public Works, of Sardinia; and a great number of functionaries and notable inhabitants of Lyons. At eight o'clock fireworks, imitating a volcanic eruption, were let off on the heights of Fourvieres; after which an immense star was seen resplendent in the air. At half-past nine the Prince repaired, amidst an immense crowd, who saluted him with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" to the ball given him in the Grand Theatre by the city. On entering the hall he was loudly cheered. He opened the ball with Mademoiselle Bret, who had for a vis-à-vis her father, the Prefect, dancing with Madame Morris, the wife of General Morris. The Prince afterwards went round the hall, saluted as he passed with acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" He retired at eleven o'clock."

So far the official report of the Government functionaries.

The preparations for the reception and the arrival of Louis Napoleon

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS OF GRENOBLE TO THE PRESIDENT.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON, AT LYONS.

At the second city of France, are thus described by an unofficial hand:—The city of Lyons presented a most animated appearance on the arrival of Louis Napoleon. The entire population, estimated at 500,000 souls, was on foot, and was proceeding to the Prefecture. The garrison, consisting of 15,000 men, was drawn up in order of battle on the Place de la Charité and the Quai du Rhone, the cavalry resting on the Place de la Prefecture, the artillery with their guns on the Place Bellecour, the engineers in the streets opposite the Place, the infantry and the Chasseurs of Vincennes in double files in the streets through which the President had to pass. Deputations from the towns and villages in the department with banners, indicating the name of each commune, and the pupils of the religious and communal schools were stationed in front of the troops, and an immense assemblage of the population in the rear.

A triumphal arch, painted in the Prince's colours, was raised in the middle of the quay near the slaughter-house. On the top was placed an eagle, with the following inscriptions at each side: "Reduction of the Town Dues—Military Medal—Pensions—Suppression of the Bagne – Reduction of the interest on the National Debt—Agricultural Bank—Reduction of the Rate of Discount—20th December, 1851, and 10th December, 1848.

The public buildings on the line of march and several private houses were decorated with flags. There were assembled round the terminus General Farey, Inspector-General; the Generals Herbillon, Mauris, Desorties, Dumontet, Mellinet, Gado, and Grafton, with a brilliant staff; whilst a splendid military band performed several national airs. A*(Continued on page 278.)*

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Autumn is come at last; but not with it any great variety in the fashions for the season—the same stuffs and the same dresses being worn as in the spring. The Talma cloaks, made of cloth, velvet, silk, and thick flannel, with or without hoods, are much in favour. Plain cloth, or embroidered, are worn in evening walks at watering places. When made of velvet, a little shorter, and trimmed, or not, with lace, the Talma cloak is very elegant. It can also be cut out with very pointed teeth, trimmed with lace, or covered with lace embroidery. Black is most worn; next to it, chestnut and dark blue; to which are added embroideries and black velvet bands; but it is better that the velvet be of the same shade as the cloak. By young persons, lighter shades are worn: as nut-brown and grey, with black velvet—which is very fashionable and elegant. We have also seen a cloak of the common Talma shape, over which was another cape shorter, making a second cloak—a warm and comfortable innovation for the cold weather.

Dresses are not changed as to shape; the bodies are skirted, open in front or high; or cut square, or in a point to the extremity of the body. The stuffs most worn are taffeta popeline; for *négligé* and morning dress, we have Valencias and woollen popeline. These are almost the same stuffs as last month; but the shades are deeper as the season advances. The petticoat is still trimmed with numbers of flounces, at pleasure; the Albanese trimmings are also continued, but the most *distingué* is the plain petticoat.

A fashion much worn this year for summer dress was coloured petticoats, separate, worn with a white caraco of muslin nansouk, more or less trimmed with embroidery and lace. It seems this fashion will last during winter; and that a velvet caraco, trimmed with rich embroidery, will be worn instead of the light summer garment. White waistcoats may, therefore, probably be kept in fashion.

A new ornament has just made its appearance for collars and sleeves, caps, and everything where lace is used as trimming—this is thread guipure, a substitute for Valenciennes. This revived kind of lace is always sought after; but the kinds which have lately been received from the north seem much superior in fineness and in richness of pattern. Though English embroidery still keeps in vogue, yet there is a tendency to resume tambouring embroidery. Jet will be much worn as an ornament for manteleta, and a great deal is worn on bonnets for the present season. The shape, to this time, has not varied much. Velvet will be, as heretofore, the most *recherché* for winter.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Walking Costume.—Plain taffeta dress, with five flounces, and canezou or piqué; the stuff festooned; trimmed with buttons down the front; pockets figured in the embroidery; demi-pagoda sleeves; taffeta bonnet, trimmed with flowers.

Capote of dark violet taffeta, trimmed with a pattern of embroidered straw, between the puffs, also of straw, as the trimming of the double curtain. *Capote of black lace*, sprinkled with small violets, trimmed merely with a ribbon laid on flat; plaited at the extremity of the crown and curtain, and emerging underneath in the form of strings.

Leghorn Bonnet, trimmed with a wreath of flowers surrounding the top.

Cap with small and very narrow ribbons, and trimming of thread guipure and go-between of wider ribbon, laid on flat, and forming as it were the crown of the cap. *Lace cap*, with bows and ornaments of ribbon. *Cap of fine cambric* with strings on the cheeks, and behind the crown; embroidered and trimmed on the top with a large lappet on both sides.

CAPOTES AND BONNET.

WALKING-DRESS.

CAPS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

half-past two o'clock the approach of the official train was announced, and on its arrival a salute of 101 guns was fired from the forts. This formidable explosion appeared to shake the city to its foundation. The cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" burst forth from the Mayors and Municipal Councillors assembled at the terminus. M. Bret, Prefect of the Rhone, at the head of the Mayors, presented the keys of the city on a gold dish to the President, saying

Monseigneur—I have the honour to present the keys of the city to your Imperial Highness, the same which were presented to his Majesty the Emperor. Its inhabitants will be most happy to prove to you their good feelings and their devotion to your cause.

The Prince replied that he was happy to renew his visit to a city which had given so noble and so memorable a reception to the Emperor, and that he was flattered by the demeanour of the population. Having quitted the terminus, Louis Napoleon mounted his horse. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, and was attended by the Minister of War and General Castellane. The *cortège* proceeded towards the Prefecture in the following order:—The march was opened by detachments of mounted gendarmerie and the 1st Dragoons; the Minister of War and General Castellane followed the Prince; Generals Forey, Herbillon, Mauris, Desorties, Dumontet, Mellinet, their staff; the aides-de-camp of the Prince, his orderly officers, and other superior officers; the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Instruction; General de la Hitte, Piedmontese Minister of War; the mayors and deputies. The Prince stopped for a moment under the triumphal arch erected by the butchers, whilst some children greeted him with an offering of flowers. The Master of the Corporation of Butchers presented him with an address expressing the devotedness of the men whom he represented. During the entire long line of march the troops carried arms, and the military bands played warlike airs. There was but one cry amongst the troops and the population, that of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which was repeated by the females who filled the windows. Louis Napoleon's entrance, favoured by a brilliant sky, was a triumphal ovation. The receptions commenced at the Prefecture at half-past four o'clock. The Cardinal Archbishop (De Bonald) and his Chapter, the superior functionaries of the Department, the deputies of the Rhone, the mayors of communes, passed in succession before Louis Napoleon. The Prince replied graciously to the addresses. At half-past five o'clock he proceeded to the Archiepiscopal Palace where he was received by his Eminence the Cardinal, who conducted him to the bedroom in which the Emperor slept in March, 1815. It has undergone no change, and nobody has inhabited it ever since. The Cardinal, when introducing the Prince into that chamber, could not withold an emotion, which was shared by all his assistants. He viewed the regatta on the river from the terrace of the Palace. The *cortège* returned to the Prefecture at half-past six, where the Prince gave a dinner of sixty covers to the generals and civic authorities. At nine o'clock Louis Napoleon was present at the fireworks which were magnificent. The people's ball and the concert on the Place de Bellecour attracted an immense multitude.

On Monday, the 20th ult., the Prince reviewed the army of Lyons at eleven o'clock, and afterwards presided at the inauguration on the Place Napoleon of the equestrian statue of the Emperor Napoleon, the work of the sculptor Count de Nieuwerkerke, the Director-General of Museums, who was present on the occasion

The review took place in the Place Bellecour, in the midst of an immense concourse of the population, and with repeated cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" An estrade was prepared for the authorities, and the filing-off was effected with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The Prince then proceeded to the Place Napoleon, along the Rue Bourbon, all the houses of which were dressed out with garlands and flags, the windows being occupied by ladies, who flung down flowers, and joined their voices to those of the crowd in the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At the moment when the Prince arrived on the Place, the statue of the Emperor was uncovered to the noise of cannon, military music and the singing of 600 children belonging to the public schools. Colonel Dubarnmel pronounced a short address to his Highness (Louis Napoleon), who replied in a speech interrupted several times by the cheers of the crowd and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" (We gave the speech in full last week.) The Prince then got on horseback, and proceeded to the fort of La Vitriolerie. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the population and the beauty of the spectacle, which was favoured by most delicious weather. No accident is to be deplored.

The following further official despatches exhibit still more clearly the character of the proceedings at Lyons on the 20th ult.

Five in the Evening.

The review of the army was magnificent. The Prince, at the inauguration of the statue of the Emperor, pronounced a speech which produced an immense effect. The siege works at La Vitriolerie interested his Highness, and he charged the General-in-Chief to signify his satisfaction to the troops. The staff greeted his Highness with a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

Six in the Evening.

The Prince has just returned from the fort of La Vitriolerie. In returning, as in going, the population thronged on his passage, and cheered him loudly. After a conference with the engineers of the Rhone and of the railways, his Highness got into a carriage, and proceeded to the Palace of the Arts, where an exhibition of the horticultural produce of Lyons was laid out. In going through the Rue Centrale, the Prince received from an immense population a reception of the most cordial description. (See *L'Empereur* of the preceding day and following him to the Palace St. Pierre, and being redoubled in the Place des Terreaux. The women flung flowers from the windows, and the carriage of the President was literally covered with them. His Highness went through every part of the exhibition, and addressed to the horticulturists his felicitations on what he beheld. They, in their turn, testified to him the liveliest expression of their gratitude. The Prince returned to the Prefecture by the quays of the Saône, where an innumerable crowd was collected. There, also, the houses were dressed out, flowers were flung down from the windows, and the air resounded with the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

In the equestrian group (*see Illustration*) referred to, the Emperor Napoleon is represented at the moment when, stopping the charger, and with his hand placed on his heart, he said to the inhabitants of Lyons, "Lyonese, I love you." The pedestal, which has been executed by M. Mangain, is of white marble, and is ornamented with *basso relievi*. In the front, the Imperial eagle, with extended wings, bears palms, with the legend—"*Lyonnais, je vous aime;*" at the back the two genii of the city of Lyons, namely, Industry and Commerce, support an escutcheon, on which is inscribed, "*A Napoleon.*" The sculptures on the sides are divided into four principal parts—the north is represented by branches of fir-tree, Prussian and Russian arms and flags, and shields on which are engraved the greatest feat of arms performed in those parts of the world; the south refers to mind Italy and Austria, by a representation of the Pont d'Arcole and of the passage of Mont St. Bernard; the East is characterised by palm-trees and a crown of lotus, and by shields, on which are exhibited the battle of the Pyramids and the pardon of the rioters at Cairo; and the West is represented by the English trophies. The side fronts are ornamented with reclining figures in bronze, personifying War and the Law. Wreaths of laurel surround the lowest part of the pedestal, and there may be seen engraved the names of the battles in which Napoleon commanded.

The departure from Lyons took place on the morning of the 21st, and on the same day, at six o'clock P.M., the President arrived at Grenoble. The proceedings of the day are thus given by a friendly hand in the pages of the *Moniteur*

The Prince President left Lyons this morning (21st ult.) at eight o'clock. His departure from that city offered a magnificent spectacle The entire population assemble on his passage, and saluted him with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The army of Lyons, which, during the stay of the Prince, had been, by its good appearance and skilful manœuvres, the admiration of the foreign Generals and the pride of our officers, was anxious to surround as long as possible the Prince, whose encomiums they were proud to have deserved. Stationed, according to the orders of General Castellane, along the road which the Chief of the State was to traverse, they paraded with him at the distance of a league from the city, and greeted him with their acclamations and good wishes. On quitting Lyons the Prince found himself amidst the population of the Isère, who still recollect, as if it had occurred yesterday, the magic return from the island of Elba. They collected with affection on the passage of the Prince. It was a continual torrent of people, dressed in their Sunday clothes, decorating from all the declivities of the Alps. Before each house a triumphal arch was erected; at each window ribbons and flags framed the portraits of the Emperor and of Louis Napoleon. The following are some of the inscriptions:—"To the Saviour of France!" "To the Conqueror of Anarchy!" "To the Heir of the Emperor!" "To Napoleon II." "To the Protector of Agriculture!" "To the Saviour of Industry!" &c. Besides, every stage of Napoleon's return from Elba was recalled by inscriptions. "Here the Emperor spent the whole of the 9th of March, 1815." Everywhere the inhabitants yoked themselves to the carriage of the Emperor," &c. In the villages of the Dauphiné, adorned with flowers, orange, and inscriptions, fires of sarments had been lighted, and a little further on the inhabitants had kindled their houses in the broad day. The road was strewed with evergreens, and the houses of the villages were decked out with garlands and flags. The population was everywhere drawn up on the road. The women presented the children to the Prince. Each commune was preceded by its pastor. The Prince President reached Grenoble at six o'clock P.M. The bells rang a merry peal, the artillery of the forts fired salutes, the entire population awaited him at the gate of the city, and the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" repeated by an assemblage of 50,000 voices, shook the echoes of the Valley of the Alps. The Council of the department, the General, and a great number of functionaries had gone out to meet the Prince. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm and transports of joy of the inhabitants of Grenoble when the *cortège* appeared at the entrance of the gate of France. The Mayor, M. Arnaud, accompanied by his adjoints and the members of the Municipal Council, presented to the Prince the keys of Grenoble. (*See Illustration.*) There also stood, bearing the insignia of their functions, the Mayors and deputations of the 400 communes of the department. What contributed most to give a peculiar character to the entry of the Prince into Grenoble was the presence of masses of mountaineers, who descended from the steepest summits of the Alps, with drums at their head and knapsacks on their backs, bringing with them their wives and children, and whose feelings exploded at every moment by cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The Prince proceeded to the Prefecture along the quay, and through the garden of the city, which was filled with an enthusiastic crowd. The long avenue leading to the Prefecture was lined with a double row of young girls, who cast flowers on his passage. The entire city is illuminated, and decorated with flags, triumphal arches, and emblematical initials of Louis Napoleon. Magnificent fireworks representing the attack of the forts of Bastide and Rabot, have just commenced. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm excited everywhere by the presence of the Prince. Never was the success of any cause so complete. One thing particularly strikes the inhabitants amid that enthusiasm; it is the contrast between the general emotion, and the calmness preserved by the Chief of the State, even when his heart is most keenly affected by the testimonies of love of which he is the object. His usual serenity, however, is then tinged with an air of benevolence which prepossesses in his favour.

On the 23d Louis Napoleon proceeded to Valence, thence to Avignon and Marseilles, at which latter city he arrived on the 24th ult.; and although from some of the reasons it would appear that his reception at those places was not quite so enthusiastic, especially amongst the middle classes, as at the places mentioned above, enough appears to show that he was very warmly greeted by the troops, the working classes of the towns, and the peasantry, especially the mountaineers.

At Marseilles, however, a frightful discovery has revealed a dark back-ground to this bright picture of triumph. An "infernal machine," of a most destructive character, has been found by the police, fitted up in a house on the line of street through which Louis Napoleon was to pass when making his public entry into Marseilles. The seizure of the deadly engine of destruction was effected by the Commissary of Police, at ten o'clock on the night of the 23rd ult., and a man who was in the house, arranging the machine, was taken into custody. Others implicated in the plot have also been arrested; they are said to belong to a secret society, called the "Vengeurs," and will probably be tried by the High Court of Justice. The 250 barrels of the machine were all loaded with ball, and there were seized, in addition to a great quantity of powder and balls, several seditious emblems and writings.

The *Moniteur* gives the following details of the conspiracy:—

The Minister of General Police has for some time past been on the track of a secret society, of which the object became every day more manifest. The members had resolved to make an attempt on the life of the President. The city of Marseilles had been chosen for the execution of the plot. M. Sylvain Bot, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Police, carefully followed its development and progress. The construction of an infernal machine having been resolved on, several of the members set to work, and the machine was quickly completed. It is composed of 250 gun barrels and four large blunderbuss barrels, the entire divided into 28 compartments. These 28 pieces were, for greater precaution, deposited in 28 different places until the moment a suitable place could be found to fix and put the machine together. The conspirators then occupied themselves with the choice of a situation, which should naturally be situate on the passage of the Prince President. They first fixed their choice on a first story in a house in the Rue d'Aix, whither they were to remove and raise the machine on the night previous to that in which the President was to arrive at Marseilles. Some suspicions which were excited in the minds of the conspirators caused them to change their sides, and a second locality was chosen. Like the first, it was situate on the passage of the President, being on the high road from Aix. An entire house was hired. It was a small house, composed of two stories, with two windows in front. The infernal machine was to have been placed on the first floor. It was seized on that spot. At the same moment one of the conspirators was in the very house in which the infernal machine was found. The others were in their houses, or in the different places where the police were assured of their presence.

The affair has increased the favourable disposition of the people towards Louis Napoleon; and, as occurrences of the kind were declared by him at the time of the *coup d'etat* to constitute the contingencies which might impose on him the necessity of again changing the form of the Government, it is regarded by all as continuing to the speedy proclamation of the Empire. The statements in circulation on this latter subject, and generally credited, are, that on the arrival of the Prince President at Tours, on his return, which will be about the 15th inst., a decree will be published in the *Moniteur* for the extraordinary convocation of the Senate, with the object of examining the addresses emanating from the departmental Councils, and of either framing a report thereon or passing a Senatus-Consulte inviting the President to assume the Imperial dignity. The reasons on which that important resolve will be founded will not differ much from those alleged on similar occasions, the necessity for stability being amongst the principal. A new plebiscite will be promulgated, and the nation appealed to, as perhaps a similar number of votes had at the 2nd December, to confirm or reject the action of the Senate. The return of the President to Paris from his present tour will, it is added, be attended with ceremonials of the most grand and regal character. Though not crowned Emperor, nor even officially proclaimed, the Imperial purple will be worn, and the seat could be displayed and the Imperial crown been actually on his brow.

The latest despatch relative to his progress states that, on the 27th ult., the President made his entry into Toulon the great naval arsenal of the south—on board the screw ship of the line, *Napoleon*, escorted by the following ships of war:—The *Ville de Paris*, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral La Susse; *Valmy*, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Jacquinot; the screw ship *Montebello*, of 120 guns; *Henry IV.*, 100 guns; *Jena*, 90 guns; *Bayard*, 90; *Jupiter*, 86; *Charlemagne*, 90; steam frigates *Gomer*, *Mogne*, *Orenoque*, *Labrador*, of 450-horse power; corvette, *Reine Hortense*, 400-horse power, *Prony*, 320; *Caton*, 260; *Pluton* and *Chaptal*, 220; with the steam sloops *Eclaireur*, *Rapide*, *Meteore*, *Narval*, *Salamandre*, *Chacal*, *Pingouin*. Upon landing, the President was greeted with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" from countless voices. The same cry was frequently repeated on his way to the residence of the Maritime Prefect. Such an animated spectacle was scarcely ever before witnessed at Toulon.

The Prince has given orders for the Cathedral at Marseilles to be rebuilt on its present site. The Minister of Public Worship, has obtained a credit of 2,500,000f. to meet the expenses, which sum is to be paid off in ten years.

The inhabitants of Bordeaux have determined to place in one of the museums of the town the carriage in which the Prince President shall enter the city.

MM. Thibaud, Jappy, and Cabias, supporters of the Government, have been elected Parliamentary representatives, the two former for the 3d and 4th electoral divisions of Paris, in the room of Cavaignac and Carnot, resigned; and the latter for Lyons. One-half of the electors abstained from voting.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN DENMARK.—The concession of the Danish Government for the construction of the Schleswig railroad by Mr. Peto has been officially published. It confers on the contractor an exclusive right in the line for the conveyance of goods and passengers for 100 years from the date of the opening of the road. During that period no other concession will be granted for a line in the same direction, under the condition that the road shall be completed within three years. It will run from Flensburg, over Husum to Tonningen, and from Husum to Randsburg; the tract from Flensburg to Tonningen (40 miles) to be completed first. It will open up a rapid communication with the Baltic, and, in conjunction with the contemplated operations of the North of Europe Steam Company, give a powerful impulse to the already important trade of that district. The road will pass over a dead level, and its cost is estimated not to exceed £10,000 a mile.

A SHIP AND CREW DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the total destruction of the ship *Muse*, of Queenstown, Pearson master, by lightning, on the 3rd of August last, when off the island of Man. The ship, being on her passage from Cardiff to Queenstown, was overtaken by a violent thunderstorm. At half-past 10 P.M., the vessel was struck by lightning, which passed down her mainmast, and striking the hull, separated the timbers, fore and aft. The ship instantly went down with the crew, fourteen in number, and two passengers. Captain Pearson, on rising, caught a floating spar from the wreck, on which he continued to buoy himself up, and for seventeen hours after wards, he kept himself above water, when he was happily descried by a Maltese coasting vessel, and landed at Queenstown, Ireland, the whole of the crew and passengers having perished.

CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from a letter received by Lieut. Palmer, R.N., from Mr. Kinnon, who lately left Sago for San Francisco:—"Heard at Valparaiso a horrible transaction had taken place; the convicts had risen, conspired with some of the officers, murdered the governor, and whosoever was opposed to them; seized two vessels, murdered every one on board, and sailed off. While I am speaking of this matter, I may as well tell you that one of the vessels was called the *John Elias*, in which William Kernaghan, of Sligo, was going home with a large sum of money. The ruffians murdered and burned him, and took all his money."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 3.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—Old St. Matthew
TUESDAY, 5.—Horace Walpole born, 1717.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, born, 1773.
THURSDAY, 7.—Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, died, 1820.
FRIDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.
SATURDAY, 9.—St. Denys.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.						
h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.						
4 49	5 35	6 21	7 5	7 49	8 33	9 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A, A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER is anxious to obtain particulars of the ancestry of the late Martha, wife of the Reverend Francis Wollaston, who died at Frankwell, near Shrewsbury, in the month of January, 1800. She was [illegible] Hanson, and was styled by [illegible] the learned Gentleman, Dodd." Was she of the ancient Northumbrian family, resident formerly at Dalley Castle and Throckenbarn Hall? Can any of our readers assist our correspondent's inquiries?

S W—Arms of Cannon, of Herts and Essex: "Arg on a fesse sa. between three crosses, pates gu. as many martlets of the first." Margaret, daughter and heir of George Canon, Esq., of Wyddial Hall, Herts, married, in the reign of Henry VIII., John Gyll, Esq., ancestor by her, of the Gyls of Wyddial, and the Gyls now of Wyzardsburg, Bucks

CAPTAIN ARDEN, Barton, Lichfield, will furnish A P with details of the family of Arden, if applied to

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, who is desirous of ascertaining particulars of the son of the celebrated Admiral Sir George Rooke, is requested to send his name and address to the Editor, when he may obtain the information he requires.

F J J, Derby—We have no doubt that the fragment of one of the flags of the *Victory* described by our correspondent is a genuine relic. His upon record, that when the sailors of the *Victory* furled up the flags at Lord Nelson's funeral, and deposited them in the hero's grave, they tore off a considerable part of the largest flag, which they divided among themselves. Attempts were made by many of the gentlemen around the coffin to obtain portions of this cherished relic, but without success, the gallant tars appearing to place too high a value upon their acquisitions to be willing to dispose of them.

DRAMATICUS, New York—We shall be glad to hear from our correspondent.

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WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

SOME curious facts, showing the influence of cheap bread in the diminution of pauperism, may be gleaned from a Parliamentary document which has just been published. It is a return ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson, showing "the number of paupers receiving in and out-door relief in six hundred and seven unions and single parishes in England and Wales during the half years ending at Lady-day, 1850 and 1851 respectively, together with the average prices of provisions contracted for by the boards of guardians for the different counties." In some of the agricultural counties there is an increase of in-door, and a decrease of out-door, pauperism during the period; in other agricultural counties there is a decrease under both heads. In counties, parishes, and districts, where both agriculture and manufactures give employment to the people, the decrease is still more marked. The average price of bread did not differ during both periods, being stated at 1.11 of a penny per lb. The difference in the price of flour was scarcely perceptible, being 1.32 of a penny per lb. in 1850, and 1.31 of a penny in 1851. In oatmeal and in beef the difference was a trifle greater; oatmeal being at an average of 1.61 per lb. in 1850, and 1.55 of a penny in 1851; and beef being 4.38 of a penny per lb. in the former, and 4.11 of a penny in the latter period. The total number of in-door paupers relieved in 1850 was 289,960, while in 1851 it was 276,395, showing a diminution of 13,565. The total number of out-door paupers in 1850 was 1,519,348; in 1851 it was 1,313,934; being a diminution of 205,404; or, both kinds of pauperism included, of nearly a quarter of a million of human beings. All of these, we may reasonably suppose, in ceasing to be paupers, either emigrated to increase the general wealth of the world, or staid at home to increase the wealth of their native country, by gaining their own bread by their honest industry. The English counties in which there was a slight increase of in-door pauperism were Cambridge, Chester, Essex, Hertford, Lancaster, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, and Suffolk; the numbers for these nine exceptional counties being 81,011 in 1850, and 91,705 in 1851; showing an increase of the public burdens equal to the subsistence of 10,694 persons. But even in these counties there was a very handsome per centra, which was more than an equivalent, in the diminution of out-door pauperism to the extent of 71,158 persons—the numbers amounting in 1850 to 480,886 persons, and in 1851 to 409,728. The only county in England in which there was an increase under both heads was Suffolk—an exception to which the Parliamentary return affords no clue, and upon which we are unable to offer an explanation. The returns for 1852, from all we know of what is happening around us, will exhibit results still more satisfactory. How Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues will reconcile these facts with their former theory of the public ruin under the system of Free Trade, is a matter for very legitimate curiosity.

We hear no more of the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, which, as the public was lately informed on authority that appeared to be sufficient, was in the contemplation of one or both Governments. The trading classes in France—whose numbers, whose enterprise, and whose hatred and dread of political convulsions have within the last ten or twelve years very greatly increased—would look with favour on any attempt to establish more intimate commercial relations with this country. The mortgagees, owners, and cultivators of the vineyards are especially anxious on the subject. These form a large and important class, shut out, by the mutual folly of their own country and of ours, from the nearest and best market in the world. The President of the Republic is probably desirous to bring about a better commercial understanding between the two nations, not only as regards the wine duties, but as regards all other impediments to the natural development of trade. Such an understanding could not but prove advantageous to France, and would be popular as well as advantageous in England. He has the credit of possessing a mathematical mind for facts, and must have studied, and perhaps appreciated, the benefits which Great Britain has derived, and is daily deriving, from the wise commercial policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. We must own, however, that our faith in his commercial wisdom has been greatly shaken by the conduct he has pursued within the last few days towards the kingdom of Belgium, and that we are not inclined to place as much reliance as before on the overtures which he is reported to have made through M. Persigny to Lord Malmesbury. Belgium, as all the world knows,

is a thorn in the side of the future Emperor. Whether it be that he longs to round the territories of France by its annexation; whether he envies it its dearly-purchased popular liberty and national independence; or whether he regards it with an evil eye for no better reason than the intimate connexion of its peaceable Sovereign with the Royal Orleans family, it cannot be denied that the tendency of many of his recent public acts and speeches is to create a belief that Belgium has no friend in the President. But that, to punish Belgium, he should resort to a measure which punishes France still more severely, almost passes belief. To be avenged upon Belgium, for refusing to accede to the terms of a proposed treaty, the details of which were fairly open to question, if not to objection, Louis Napoleon has largely increased the duty upon Belgian coal. If there be one thing that manufacturing and industrial France requires above all others it is coal. Of that article she is wofully deficient, and it should be the business of a clear-sighted ruler to favour its importation. Belgium possesses extensive coal mines, and should have been specially encouraged to supply so essential a commodity. The English coal trade, for the same reason, should have been made perfectly free in France. An impost, so injurious to her manufactures should have been abolished, or reduced to a minimum, if it were required for the purposes of revenue. The President, wishing to wound Belgium, has taken a different course, and France will be the principal sufferer. Only three months ago the President determined to establish an Excise duty on the manufacture of paper, with a view to raise revenue, because he found a similar impost existing in England. He was, however, met by so unqualified an opposition from the paper-makers of France, that it was found impossible to persist in the measure, and he prudently abandoned the intention. It is to be hoped, not so much for the sake of Belgium as for that of France, that the President will be equally open to receive advice and warning upon this subject, and to retrace a false step. If he do not, the world will draw its own conclusions; and many will probably think as we do, that, being determined to quarrel with Belgium, one pretext is as good as another, and that, possibly, he wishes to have on Belgian coal ultimately, if not proximately, by the simple process of the annexation of Belgium *en bloc*, coal-fields included.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

There has been little to diversify the usual routine of Court life during the past week. The weather, generally unsettled at this season in the northern districts, seems to have set in with unusual severity this year—interfering not a little with the out-door amusements of her Majesty and her Royal Consort; and the circumstance, taken in connexion with the death of the Duke of Wellington, induces a belief that the sojourn of the Court in the Highlands will not be prolonged over next week.

The only movements chronicled by the *Court Newsman* since our last are the following:—

On Thursday week her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove in an open carriage to Invercauld. On that day dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg, her Serene Highness Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

On Friday the Queen drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princess Helena. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the evening Sir John Pakington arrived to remain as Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince Consort went to the top of Morven, a high hill in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred left Balmoral for the Sheriff Ait by Gulnach, attended by Mr. Gibbs. The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena drove to Invercauld, and passed the afternoon with the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson. The Earl of Aberdeen left Balmoral on the same day.

The inclemency of the weather prevented her Majesty from attending divine service on Sunday.

On Monday the Queen drove towards Gairndon Shiel, attended by the Honourable Joseph Byng. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking; a sport which his Royal Highness resumed on the following day.

Viscount Hardinge, the new Commander of the Forces, arrived on a visit to her Majesty on Wednesday, and had a long interview with the Queen in reference to the army.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Sir George Wombell with his company at dinner on Friday, the 24th ult. On Monday, his Royal Highness received the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary at dinner at his apartments, in St. James's Palace. A select circle met the Royal party.

His Excellency the Sardinian Minister is shortly expected to return to this country, to resume his diplomatic functions.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are entertaining the American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and a distinguished circle of visitors, at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Countess of Westmoreland and Lady Rosa Fane, have arrived at Brussels from Paris.

The Earl of Pembroke has arrived in town from Paris.

Lord Milford has arrived in town from Paris.

The mortal remains of the late Major the Hon. Charles Weld Forrester have been interred in the family vault at Willey Park, county of Salop.

BIELA'S COMET.—The *second* part of Biela's Comet, which separated under the eyes of the astronomers, in 1846, into two distinct bodies, has just been observed by Professor Secchi, of Rome, not far (apparently) from the larger comet; a fact which will, doubtless, be regarded as one of extraordinary astronomical interest.

THE HENSMAN CUP engraved at page 256, was presented to Mr. Hensman in testimony of the active part he took in arranging and working the machinery in the Great Exhibition; and not in distributing the medals, as stated last week.

THE PAUPERISATION ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—It appears that some of the emigrants for whom such exertions were made by the parish authorities of St. Martin's-le-the-Fields, in order to enable them to emigrate to Australia, were quite unworthy of the kindness bestowed upon them. On the arrival at Plymouth of the ship *Calcutta*, in which they had sailed from London, the Captain found it necessary to bring a complaint before the magistrates at Saltash, against Charles, Adam, and Henry Young, three of the paupers, for mutiny and threats of violence against the Captain. The charge was satisfactorily proved, and the prisoners were ordered to be imprisoned for seven days, which order was carried into effect. It has been supposed, it was, on the intercession of the Captain, permitted to proceed on the voyage.

AN AGED AND DISTINGUISHED VETERAN.—The Madrid journals of the 24th ult. officially announce the death of the Duke of Bayley, already known by telegraph. The bells of all the churches were tolled, and the minute guns were fired. The Queen, who greatly esteemed the old Duke, has given orders that he shall have a public funeral, and that the Court shall go into mourning for three days. Her Majesty has also intimated that she will attend the funeral, which will take place at Leganitos, at Madrid. The precise age of the distinguished soldier was ninety-five and a half years.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The importations of cattle from the continental states of Europe have for several weeks past been of a very extensive character. The total arrivals of foreign cattle into the port of London alone, independently of those at the outports, amounted last week to considerably more than 13,000 head of stock of all kinds. Of these there were about 11,000 sheep, besides about 2000 head of neat cattle. A considerable number of the latter were sent into the country alive. The remainder were killed at Islington, which adjoins the cattle market, and sent to the metropolitan shops. The principal supplies of foreign cattle have been received from Holland, which also exports large numbers of sheep, and from France, from whence immense numbers of corn and cows being caused by the large and important arrivals from Denmark and the Hanseatic states.

CONVICTS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The *Lord Auckland* transport, having on board 250 convicts, taken from the Spike Island convict *depôt*, near Cork, is about to sail for Van Diemen's Land. These men have been presented with tickets of leave for good character, and, on arrival in that colony, are to be permitted to turn their attention to any pursuit they please—for instance, gold digging. The expense of sending out these men will fall little short of £20,000!

POSTSCRIPT.

THE SHERIFFS' DINNER.

On Thursday evening the newly elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr Alderman Carter and Mr Cubitt, gave the usual dinner in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house-street. Among those present were Lord Denman, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P., and Lord Mayor elect Mr. Masterman, M.P., the Queen's Remembrancer, Alderman Sir John Key, Alderman Sidney, Alderman Moon, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Lawrence, Alderman Sir Walter Carden, the Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C.; Messrs. ex-Sheriffs Cotterell and Swift, M.P., &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, "Sir Fitzroy Kelly and her Majesty's Ministers" was drunk amid considerable enthusiasm.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly expressed his regret that he was the only member of her Majesty's Ministers present. In returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, he felt it a duty to advocate the claims of the legal profession. He thought, however, that he might claim for the Ministry of which he had the honour to be a member credit for a sincere and firm determination to do their duty towards their country. Having paid a high compliment to the gallant nobleman who was recently appointed at the head of the army, and who was well qualified to discharge the important duties intrusted to him, he would say one word as to the noble and gallant officer at the head of the navy, the honourable and learned gentleman resumed his seat amid great cheering.

The remaining toasts and speeches were of the ordinary character.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—It is the determination of Baron Lionel de Rothschild to take his seat in the House of Commons, as one of the representatives of the City of London. The necessary writ has been delivered to the Clerk of the Crown.—*Jewish Chronicle*

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—On Thursday the winter session of this college was opened by the usual devotions, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Harris, the principal, and other professors; after which Professor Godwin delivered an inaugural oration. There are fifty students at present in the college, and amongst the new admissions are six lay students.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of St George's Church, Thornhill-square, was on Thursday performed by the Right Hon. Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen. At the conclusion of the ceremony a collection was made in aid of the building fund.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday the foundation-stone of a new hall for the brotherhood of Liverpool was laid by the Mayor (Mr. Littledale), in the presence of a numerous assemblage. It is being built on the site of the old hay-market, adjoining the Queen's Hotel, and opposite to the north end of St. George's Hall.

SANITARY STATE OF LEEDS.—The Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting on Thursday, determined to devote a sum of £600 for promoting the sanitary state of the borough, as a check against cholera, should that town be again visited by that scourge.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, George Bradshaw, one of the workmen employed in repairing the roof of a house in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, in proceeding up a ladder, carrying a pot of boiling lead, slipped, and fell to the ground from a height of twenty feet. He was taken up perfectly insensible, and conveyed to the hospital. The unfortunate man, besides having received many contusions, was dreadfully scalded by the splashes from the boiling lead. His recovery is almost hopeless.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT DOCKHEAD.—The spacious range of premises belonging to Mr. Reece, a hatter, dyer and silk-mercer, of No. 9, Thornton-street, Dockhead, were almost entire y destroyed, together with the stock and trade. The alarm was given by a fire which broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning, and by half-past six the premises were reduced to ashes.

ACCIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.—Preparatory to the opening of this line to the public yesterday (Friday), a special train left Paddington on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, propelled by the magnificent engine the "Lord of the Isles," which formed a feature in its department in the Great Exhibition. The directors and a large party of friends, with the band of the Life Guards, travelled by the train, for the purpose of being present at the opening. At about several miles and a-half down the line the train unexpectedly came into collision with the ordinary passenger train, which about six miles of Banbury. The crash was very great, and many of the passengers in the second-class carriages were much cut and bruised. The trucks at the end of the train were smashed, and some of the second class carriages were injured. The "Lord of the Isles" went of the line, and is somewhat damaged. Another engine conveyed the special train to Leamington. A *déjeûner*, attended by about 180 ladies and gentlemen, presided over by Mr. Simmonds, one of the directors, afterwards took place at the Regent's Hotel, and the special train left Leamington for London about half-past seven, reaching the Paddington station yesterday (Friday) morning at a few minutes past one.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the Prince President left Toulon for Aix on the 29th ult.

Gaillard, principal author of the infernal machine seized at Marseilles, as noticed in another place, has been arrested at St. Etienne, and has made a full confession. A man named Loriot has also been taken into custody at Tours. The Court of Aix has been fixed upon for the trial of the conspirators, and not the High Court of Justice. Addresses of congratulation to the Prince upon his escape are generally preparing.

The Government candidate for the Herault, M. Doumet, has been elected. Out of 49,000 only 14,000 voted.

The *Moniteur* contains a considerable number of names of persons decorated with the Legion of Honour and military medals. The same paper contains a great many addresses in favour of the restoration of the Empire.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste, received yesterday (Friday) announces the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with advices to Sept. 1, from Bombay.

The only news of interest which they contain refers to the Burmese war, for the further energetic prosecution of which great preparations were being made. A general advance of our troops up the country was expected as soon as four or five fresh regiments had reached Rangoon.

Commodore Lambert, accompanied by Captain Rundall, of the Engineers, had gone up to Prome in the *Phlegethon* steamer to reconnoitre, and it was understood that she would be speedily followed by other vessels, and that Prome would be occupied by an advanced force, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish and 40th Native Infantry.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this company was held at the Sublimine House, Leicester-square, G. N. Hoare, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that, owing to the engineers' strike, and other circumstances, the building was not yet completed, but there could be no doubt that a dividend of 25 per cent. would be left on the estimates. The whole was now in an advanced state, and would shortly be opened to the public. The report was adopted.

AGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, in Chancery-lane; J. Bell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that from the circumstances of the case the directors had not deemed it prudent to declare a bonus, but had confined their operations to obtaining and working the company, to the extent of £360 10s. 8d. which, however, could only be realised by the future working of the company, the business of which was gradually on the increase. The balance of assets over liabilities available for the security of the assured was £391,901 10s. 8d. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday morning the *Sir Robert*, a Dutch vessel, chartered by the Government, was towed down the river from Deptford to Gravesend, whence it sailed with upwards of 400 emigrants for Geelong, Port Philip. The vessel was accompanied by a chaplain (the Rev. Thomas Fownall Bourbee, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late curate of Cheltenham), a surgeon-superintendent (James Lenman, Esq.), a schoolmaster, matron, &c.

INQUEST ON THE HON. MAJOR FORRESTER.—This gentleman having died rather suddenly, and under somewhat mysterious circumstances, a post-mortem examination was made, and all the parts were found in a healthy state, but there appeared several bruises on the body. Mr. Lewis, however, in reporting the result of the examination of several medical men and other witnesses, the jury returning the following verdict:—"Deceased died from the effects of opium incautiously administered by himself, in the absence of a written instruction by his medical attendant."

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—The court-yard of this old and historical ducal mansion is about to be extended during the ensuing year. The houses on the west side of Northumberland-court, an isolated clump as it were, facetiously known to expectants and half-pay officers as the Scotch Barracks, are to be pulled down to admit of the extension. His Grace proposes to give ample remuneration to the out-going tenants. The "Scotch Barracks" at one period afforded a residence to the immortal Nelson.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday (Michaelmas Day) the usual proceedings were taken by the Common Hall of the Livery, held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Ten names were put in nomination, viz. Aldermen Challis, Carter, Lawrence, Moon, Sidney, Masterman, Finnis, Hawkins, and Carden, who were severally proposed by Messrs. Deputies Hunter, Lott, Lucas, Hall, Hodgkinson, Hunter, Wire, Hall, Hodgkinson, and Hunter. The show of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of Alderman Challis and Sidney, the Lord Mayor and Alderman returned to their private Court, and shortly after resumed their seats, and were declared duly elected. Mr. Deputy Hodgkinson, Esq., Alderman and Butcher (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was then passed to the late Sheriffs, and the proceedings terminated.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Tuesday Alderman Carter and Mr. Cubitt, the new Sheriffs, were sworn in at Guildhall. They were accompanied from the Court of Aldermen to the hustings by the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, Mr. Swift and Mr. Cotterell (the late Sheriffs), and attended by the usual [illegible]. The new carriages and liveries were present in attendance upon the Sheriffs. The Sheriffs-elect were attended at the Court of Exchequer, and were presented in due form, according to ancient usage, by Mr. Baskes, the Cursitor Baron of the City. [illegible] there a section. After the presentation [illegible] of the Recorder, the learned Cursitor Baron pronounced her Majesty's approval of the choice of the citizens in the election of the present Sheriffs, and the customary oaths were administered. The Recorder then, in the name of the Sheriffs, invited the Cursitor Baron to their inaugural banquet in the evening, after which the procession returned to the City in the same order.

CITY REGISTRATION.—The revision of the lists for the city of London commenced on Saturday last, when Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, the barrister for the Liberal side, attended at the Court, and Mr. Lott on the conservative side. Notice and objections upon the whole of the lists stood as follows:—Claims by the Liberals allowed, 3; claims disallowed, 1; claims by the Conservatives allowed, 1; disallowed, 3. Objections by the Liberals: sustained, 477; failed, 10. Objections by the Conservatives: sustained, 443; failed, 137. Objections by both parties: sustained, 24; failed, 4. Upon a comparison with previous years, it appears that in 1851 the Liberal claims allowed amounted to 43; disallowed, 24. The Conservative claims allowed 1, and failed 6. The Liberal objections sustained were 1,040; failed, 1. Conservative objections: sustained, 623; failed, 119. Objections by both parties: sustained, 340; failed, 3. In 1851 the Liberal claims sustained were 42; failed, 18. Conservative claims: allowed, 1; failed, 3. Objections by the Liberals: sustained, 538; failed, 83. Objections by the Conservatives: sustained, 52; failed, 1,121. Objections by both parties: sustained, 183; failed, 3. It would be seen by this comparison that the number of claims and objections had gradually diminished. In 1850 the claims and objections, by both sides amounted to 1779; in 1851, to 1911; and in the present year to 1378 only.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—At a Court held on Tuesday, Deputy Peacock in the chair, amongst other business, the propriety of closing the Courts held in the City was discussed. It was ultimately agreed upon that an application should be made to the Government for a copy of the evidence on the state of the City churchyards already collected by the official authorities, with a view of referring the matter to the Improvement Committee.

ROYAL EAR DISPENSARY, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—The thirty-fifth annual report of the Committee of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho, has been issued, from which it appears that during the past year 1939 patients were admitted on the books; 338 were discharged cured, 192 were discharged relieved, and 302 remain in the list of attendance at the institution. From the able report of Mr Harvey, the eminent surgeon to the institution, it would appear that the parties to whom the gratuitous benefits of his successful treatment in aural surgery as thus shown are extended, consist of clerks, needlewomen, domestic servants, artizans, soldiers, sailors, distressed governesses, and others of the poor industrious classes, who have not the means to obtain out of their own resources that skilful and scientific professional treatment which their respective cases demand. It is therefore a matter of gratulation that such an institution has been in general well supported by the contributions of the public during the past year. Among the donors and subscribers are his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

FAMILY DINING.—On Tuesday evening the annual *réunion* of the members and friends of the Early Closing Association was held at the Exeter Hall Hotel, Strand, Mr W Cash, the treasurer of the Royal British Bank, in the chair. The speakers were the chairman, Mr. A. King, the Rev J Branch, and others. The secretary detailed the progress of the early closing during the past year. Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Pan's Churchyard, had promised to give as much to their funds as they could collect in the year. They had raised £406, which, after being duplicated by Mr. Hitchcock, they had been enabled to pay off £300, and after defraying all the expenses of the year, they had £500 left in hand. They had held a great number of meetings, not only in London, but in the provinces, and thirty sermons had been preached in the provinces against late shopping. One of the most important correspondents of the early closing movement in the ensuing year is to be a "woman's league" against late shopping as a practice which entails upon her misery and evil.

CLERKENWELL BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—Monday night a special vestry meeting, convened in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, took place at the vestry-room of St. James's Church, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Charles Hill, one of the churchwardens, presided. A resolution was adopted in favour of the establishment of baths and washhouses in the district. The resolution of the meeting will be forwarded in due course to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Home Secretary. On his approval being signified, another vestry will be convened for the election of commissioners under the act.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN SEVEN DIALS.—SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Monday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, two houses near the angle of Queen-street and Great St. Andrew-street, suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash, crushing a great number of the inmates, and burying them in the *débris*. One of the houses was a lofty building, which was let out as a cheap lodging-house, having a frontage in Queen-street of upwards of 40 feet, extending as far as the houses in Great St. Andrew street; and the other was a building belonging to Mr. Levy, in which an old and extensive business was carried on. The confusion and consternation occasioned by the accident were very great. Considerable exertion, having, however, been used by a body of workmen in the neighbourhood, the whole of the sufferers were dug out from the ruins, providentially without any loss of life. The following are the names of those known to have been injured:—In St. Giles' Infirmary: Wm. Kalbhecker, aged 61; John Shaft, aged 48; and John Forest, aged 39. In Charing-cross Hospital: Charles Regan, aged 30; Joseph Holmes, aged 64; James Hayes, aged 36; and Hannah Levy, age not known.

THE NEW PARK AT KENNINGTON COMMON.—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, Works, and Public Buildings have taken formal possession of Kennington-common, and entered into contracts for carrying out the design of the act of Parliament converting it into a park and recreation. The intended pleasure-grounds comprise an area of twelve acres, and will be laid out in a series of miniature grass-plots, circular walks, and shaded pathways, ornamented at each angle with clusters of shrubs and evergreens; and inclosed with an iron palisading six feet high.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PUTNEY BRIDGE.—On Sunday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, an outrigger boat, with four persons in her, was in the act of passing through the centre arch of Putney-bridge, when, from some cause unexplained at present, the boat got athwart one of the wooden piers, and was instantly capsized. Three of the party, being good swimmers, were enabled to save themselves; but William Butts, aged 25, who was described as a remarkably fine young man, and a block-maker by trade, was unfortunately drowned.

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Williams, ginger-beer manufacturer, Grange-road, which totally destroyed the stock and other property, and damaged the adjoining houses.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday a special court of Commissioners was held at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, when there were present Sir J. Duntze, Major Hanson, Mr. R. D. B. Gordon, Mr. G. S. Smith, Mr. W. Hosking, Mr. T. Hawes, and Mr. W. Hawkshaw. The secretary reported the available balance of cash to be £24,428 10s. 10d.; and payments were then ordered to the amount of upwards of £9,000. Drainage rates, at the rate of 1s. in the pound, were ordered upon the Upper and Stockwell, the Greenwich, and the Ravensbourne districts. The ordinary business was then disposed of.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIPPING COMPANY.—At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of this company, held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern (J. W. Ellis, Esq.), in the chair, the report read was adopted; and a dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid for the half-year ending the 30th June last, free of income-tax, was resolved upon.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, September 25, were:—Males, 847; females, 793; total, 1640. The deaths during the same period were:—Males, 589; females, 484; total, 1073. Average of the corresponding week of the preceding ten years, 1042. The difference between the total number of births and deaths is 567, which is 54 more than the increase of the previous week. The deaths registered in the week to since July in the corresponding weeks were:—38, 47, 49, 51, 53, 58, 67, and 83. Diarrhœa, which continues to decline, was fatal last week to 61 children and 11 adults; cholera, to 7 persons; typhus, remittent fever, &c., to 45.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·373 in. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 54·3 deg., the same as in the previous week. On Tuesday the mean daily temperature was only 49 deg., which is 6·9 deg. below the average of the same day in ten years. The wind was for the most part in the south-west.

STRATHFIELDSAY, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SKETCHES OF STRATHFIELDSAY.

To this unostentatious country-house, so soon as business, rather than the conventional usages of the world, set him free, the late Duke of Wellington was in the habit of retiring, that he might relax both in body and mind, and enjoy, as he heartily did, the society of his most intimate friends. Strathfieldsay belongs to the title, and as such is hereditary in the family of Wellesley; it is a fine estate, but would scarcely attract much of the tourist's notice, were he not informed that it had been the seat of the most illustrious man of his age.

Strathfieldsay, originally the seat of the Earls Rivers, lies upon one of the edges of the county of Berks; being distant from Reading about eight or ten miles, and from London not more that fifty. The readiest means of access to it is from the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, whence a drive of an hour and a half will carry you to the park paling, and by-and-by to one of the gates. The surrounding country has on the London side many miles of waste heath, and multitudes of firs; with hamlets and detached cottages at wide intervals, and here and there patches of pretty scenery.

Everything in and around the family seat of the house of Wellington is unpretending in the extreme. You enter the park by an avenue, a mile in length, of elms, of a broader-leaved kind than the common English elm, and forming a tree of less altitude. The surface over which this avenue passes is undulating, but has no particular point of attraction. The grounds have, indeed, a few slopes or falls, the most extensive of which ends in a sort of valley, through which runs the river Lodden, widened, and otherwise heightened in effect, passing close, in its onward progress, to the mansion. The park is well wooded with trees of all ages and sizes, but chiefly with old oaks and elms, and ancient thorns; and there are groves, thickets, and plantations. The avenue of elms terminates at a short distance from the house, where the pleasure-ground commences on the left, and a plantation continues to the kitchen-garden and stable-offices to the right. The approach road is still continued in a straight line between them till it terminates in a circular road round a piece of turf, to the left of which is the entrance-front of the house. It lies very low; and a clump of tall trees screens, and in some sort embowers, it on the flank. The house itself, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, is long, and has very tall chimneys; but its whitened walls and grey slate roof lack the dignity of the Elizabethan era. It presents two rows of main windows along its front; the hall-door has pillars on each side, and a flat roof. We shall say little of the interior: after passing through the entrance-hall, which contains several good pictures—two of them masterpieces by Fuseli—the visitor wanders through the comfortable dining, drawing, and bed-rooms, &c., of the ground-floor, the only part of the house shown to strangers. The late Duke's own room is one of the suite. All the rooms are alike characteristic of their late owner, in their extreme neatness, order, and unostentatious attention to comfort.

STRATHFIELDSAY.—THE DUKE'S FAVOURITE TREE.

VIEW IN THE PLEASURE-GROUNDS OF STRATHFIELDSAY.

was open to the innumerable claims upon his time of county business and he made a point of being at home to entertain the Judges as often as they passed on the circuit. We may here mention one of the last acts of the Duke's Lieutenancy of Hants, namely, the writing of a letter to Thomas Woodham, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Peace at Winchester. This communication related to militia matters, and reached Mr. Woodham at Winchester on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th ult., twenty-four hours after his Grace's death, the letter having been mis-sent to Manchester.

At Strathfieldsay the Duke entertained George IV.; here King William and Queen Adelaide spent some pleasant days; and here Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were guests early in 1845. When such matters did not interfere with his purely domestic arrangements, the habits of the noble Duke at Strathfieldsay were quiet, unostentatious and philosophic. He breakfasted with his company at ten, retired to his own room afterwards, devoted several hours to his endless correspondence, except on hunting days, and went out, either to ride or walk, about two. Seven was his dinner hour; and often after tea he formed one of a quiet rubber of whist, when the stakes played for never exceeded five shillings.

Another peculiarity, attributable, it is said, to the taste of the late Lord Rivers, is remarked in the apartments: the walls are almost covered with engravings, most of them of the British school. There are several splendid pictures, particularly a series of portraits of the Spanish monarchs; and a noble portrait of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

At Strathfieldsay, the Duke of Wellington was not able to divest himself of his public character. As Lord-Lieutenant of the county, he

The grounds about Strathfieldsay are neat and well kept; and a tortuous path, which leads through the shrubbery, is a charming retreat. Our Artist has sketched two of the most interesting points in the grounds—one of them, "the Duke's Tree," from being that under which his Grace loved to sit and enjoy the unbroken quiet of the scene.

The house and grounds occupy about 40 acres; the park, 1000 acres. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are tastefully disposed, and reflect much credit upon Mr. Johnson, the head gardener.

We shall resume our Illustrations of Strathfieldsay in a week or two.

THE LATE MR. PUGIN.

THE LATE A. WELBY PUGIN, ARCHITECT.—FROM THE PORTRAIT PAINTED AND ENGRAVED BY J. R. HERBERT, R.A.; THE PRINT PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. HERING AND REMINGTON, 137, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

UNDER the gloom of the great death which now overshadows the land, less notice, than otherwise would have been the case, has been taken of the demise of one whose career forms a memorable era in the annals of British architecture. This was Welby Pugin, whose genius soared back to those times of religious enthusiasm, when England built up some of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the world—Welby Pugin, whose lessons and examples pointed out the true form and spirit of the Gothic school, and revived its graces and magnificence amongst us. This great architect was, in every respect, a wonderful man: his too brief course of life is marked with consummate energy and ability.

Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin was born in 1811; he was the only child of Augustus Pugin by his marriage with Miss Katherine Welby, a member of the Welby family, in Lincolnshire, now represented by Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, near Grantham, in that county.

Augustus Pugin, the father, a native of France, though settled in England, was by profession an architectural draughtsman, and was much distinguished for his advocacy and activity in aiding towards that revival of pointed architecture, which has characterised this century. He produced various valuable and elaborately illustrated works, descriptive of mediæval architecture, brought out in concert with Mr Britton and Mr. Le Keux. His chief books were "Specimens of Gothic Architecture," "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," "Gothic Ornaments," and "Examples of Gothic Architecture"—which last was finished by his son, Mr. Welby Pugin. Though the father never practised as a constructive architect, he was an able master in the theory and elucidation of his art; several well-known proficients were trained in his office, of whom his own more eminent son stood foremost. Thus trained in the daily study of those forms in whose manipulation he was to become so great an adept, young Pugin made rapid and wonderful progress. For his general education he was first indebted to the instructions of his mother; during some after years, he was a private pupil at Christ's Hospital. In architecture his youthful spirit was still further warmed by his travelling in England and Normandy with his father, then in search of materials for his publications. One opportunity of exercising his taste was afforded him by being called in to aid the Grieves, in the delineation of their beautiful architectural scenery at Her Majesty's Theatre, and at Covent Garden. In this occupation he was occasionally engaged for two years. His first more public employments were designing the furniture for Windsor Castle, and making working drawings for Rundell and Bridges' plate, in the style of the middle ages. On the death of his father and mother, in 1833, Mr. Pugin went to reside at Ramsgate. In 1834, he seceded from the Protestant church, and joined the religion of his fathers. In 1835 his book on "Gothic Furniture," and "Ironwork," brought his talents before the world, and formed the foundation of his fame. Other writings, equally popular, quickly followed. Their author building a house for himself—St. Marie's Grange, at Salisbury, there entered enthusiastically and energetically on the duties of his profession—on those labours of which his country has gathered and enjoyed the fruits. In 1836 appeared his famous volume, called "Contrasts; or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and similar buildings of the present day; showing the present decay of taste; accompanied by an appropriate text." This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise, from its originality and earnestness. Its tenets and strictures, as might be expected, gave rise to a perfect storm of opposition; but the sentiments he then so plainly and boldly expressed, have long since triumphed, and been admitted as truths.

Just at this period, the communion to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself evinced considerable energy in church building, and his constructive and literary abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with that graceful little Gothic chapel so conspicuous from the railway at Reading. Then came his first great work, the church at Derby, built from his plans, by the justly-reputed Mr. Myers, for the Rev. Thomas Sing, a gentleman of ardent piety and taste, who was among the earliest to encourage this new movement in religious architecture, and who has since devoted much time and money to the erection of very handsome ecclesiastical edifices within the town of Derby. As to the church there, by Mr. Pugin, and the other buildings elsewhere, from his designs, which rapidly followed, it would require a volume to describe their peculiarities and beauties. Suffice it here to enumerate the principal of them, from the *Builder*, which were—St. Chad's Church, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keighley, Yorkshire; Sheepshead, Warwick Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Brewood, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Pontefract, and Pulham; St. Edward's, near Ware; St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's Church and monastery, Leicester; the Convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliffe and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland (on the latter he was engaged by the Government of the day); the Roman Catholic cathedrals of Killarney, Enniscorthy, and St. George's, Southwark, with the schools, priests' houses, and other buildings connected therewith; and Sibthorpe's Almshouses, Lincoln. His works for his friend and patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers, which had been in hand for years: the chapel, monastery, school-house, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and the richest of his designs in point of ornament and colour, the church at Cheadle. He received some commissions for buildings and alterations to mansions. Bilton Grange, Warwick; Lord Dunraven's, at Adaire, Ireland; Mr. Drummond's house; and a few others, on a small scale, were done by him. He designed the new gateway at Magdalen College, Oxford.

He was of late employed on the churches St. Mary's, Beverley, and St. Mary's, Wymeswold. His last work, which remains unfinished, is a church for Mr. Scott Murray, at Danesfield, Bucks. While assiduously plying his pencil, Pugin did not suffer his pen to rest in idleness. His "Contrasts" were, after an interval of a few years, followed by his two lectures on the true principles of Christian architecture, to which a smaller volume, called "An Apology for Christian Architecture," formed a sequel. In 1841 and 1842 two articles on the revival of Church architecture in the Catholic communion in England, written by Pugin, and profusely adorned with illustrations of his works, appeared in the *Dublin*

WRECK OF THE ENGLISH BRIG "HEBE," IN THE COLOMBO ROADS, CEYLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Review, and were subsequently republished in a volume. His "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament" showed considerable research, and is beautifully illustrated; and at a much later period (1849) he produced a most graceful volume of "Floriated Ornament," in chromo-lithograph, being illustrations of how the form of living flowers can be adapted to the symmetrical shapes required in ecclesiastical ornaments.

Pugin was equally zealous and successful in his cultivation of the arts subordinate to architecture. He devoted particular attention to painted glass and mediæval ornament; and under his directing care Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, established his beautiful *atelier* in these two branches of art. Mr. Pugin had an interest in the concern. Among the numerous sources of the royal Palace he attracted much attention and gave more delight than Pugin's "Mediæval Court," rich in these departments

His skill as an artist was remarkable. The public are pretty well aware of his powers as an architectural draughtsman; but as a landscape sketcher and a colourist, his talents were most striking; his portfolios of water-colour drawings, done with master rapidity, charmingly embody many a picturesque nook of his favourite Kentish fields, and seize skilfully the transitory effects of light and shade. Another feature of Pugin's character was his love of the sea. At one time he owned, and sometimes commanded, a merchant smack trading with Holland. The proximity of the sea was one great inducement which led him to fix his permanent abode at Ramsgate. Among the peculiarities of his mediæval dwelling there was a large cutter, with which he was always prepared to push off to the rescue of any vessel in distress on the Goodwins. His short figure, dark complexion, and habitual attire had always more about them of the sailor than the artist. "There is nothing worth living for," has Pugin been heard to say, "but Christian architecture and a boat."

Pugin was thrice married, and leaves seven children: his third wife, who survives him, was a Miss Knill. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. Powell, a relative of her father's talented partner, Mr. Hardman. Pugin's eldest son, of the same profession as the father and grandfather, promises to walk with credit in their footsteps, and prolong the utility and fame of the family.

Little more than forty years of Mr. Pugin's brilliant career had passed, when, in the midst of his wondrous energies and occupations, in the very heyday of his renown, an awful calamity suddenly arrested his course. A sad darkness of the intellect fell upon him, from which he recovered but to pass into the shadow of death. We willingly avoid further detail of his afflictions, and mention only that he came to his loved abode at Ramsgate, restored in mind, on Saturday the 11th ult; the following Tuesday the 14th, he was seized with a fit, and expired before the evening closed; yielding up his life somewhat in the same way, near upon the same hour, and not far from the same locality, as the Duke of Welling on.

Pugin's funeral was attended by numerous friends and admirers: he was buried in the vault he built in his own church.

We understand that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of £100 a year on the widow of Mr. Pugin.

The Portrait upon the preceding page is from the picture painted and engraved by Mr. Herbert, R.A; the Print published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to copy the same.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "HEBE," IN THE COLOMBO ROADS, CEYLON.

We find in the *Colombo Observer*, just received, the following account of a gale at that port, which nearly equalled in violence and destructiveness that of May, last year. "On Sunday, July 11, when the *Agrippina* anchored in the roadstead, the sea ran so high that a boat of eight tons burden, bringing some of her passengers on shore, was nearly destroyed in crossing the bar. She was thrown so completely on her beam-ends, that two of the rowers were washed out; but these men being perfectly at home in the wildest surf, ran no risk. The wind and sea continued rising until Thursday night, the 15th, when a strong north-west wind set in; and during the night, the English brig *Hebe*, partially laden with oil and plumbago, began to drift shorewards, in the direction of the spot where the unfortunate *Colombo* went to pieces last year. In the course of the night, one of the sailors volunteered to carry a line ashore with a rope. He was allowed to make the attempt, but was not again seen or heard of. By daylight the *Hebe* had struck, and standing side on, the doubling planks on the weather side soon started, and the sea began to dash over her. The master and crew got safely on shore by means of a hawser stretched from the ship. It was feared at one time that the masts would come down, and that the vessel would go entirely to pieces; but the weather subsequently moderated, and on Saturday morning persons were able to go on board and take means to lower the spars

"We were glad to observe that Master-attendant Steuart was present at the scene of the wreck, and active in saving the lives of the people on board. He was accompanied by Mr. Saunders, collector, and Mr. Halliley, the head clerk, Customs department. The captain was the last to leave the vessel."

On Saturday the body of the seaman who was drowned was washed on shore, and a coroner's inquest held upon it. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that, when the vessel struck, about one A.M., those on board held a consultation as to what was best to be done, when the general opinion was that they should remain by the ship till day-light.

The captain, however, suggested that if they had a line from the shore, those who could not swim might escape to a place of safety, when a young Prussian, named Garkse, volunteered to swim ashore. He accordingly lowered himself into the sea with the lead-line, which the captain payed out after him, till he came to the end; when, supposing that the sailor must have been on shore (which was only a few yards from the side of the vessel) but had let go the line, which appeared to have been carried seaward round the vessel, he (the captain) threw away his end also. This the captain subsequently explained, as follows:—He could see nothing, but when all the rope was payed out, he concluded that if the man were still struggling in the water, he would be drowned before he (the captain) could draw back the hundred fathoms of line; or, if it were made fast to the ship, or even held, the man could not get on shore, and would therefore be lost. The bend to which the vessel refers for the sailor if the line were fastened to him, was to let it go, as he might still possibly get on shore. The captain, therefore, concluded that he ought to let the line go; and, certainly, under the circumstances, it appeared the most reasonable conclusion. The coroner returned a verdict "That the deceased William Garkke was accidentally drowned, while endeavouring to reach the shore with a line, in order to save the lives of those on board of the vessel wrecked *Hebe*."

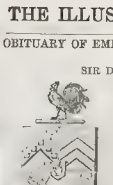
The accompanying illustration of the wreck is from a sketch by Napoleon Hyppolite Silva, a young French artist, residing at Colombo

As the roadstead of Colombo takes a semi-circular sweep, the View includes Custom-House Point, with the Lighthouse, and flag-staff, all within the walls of the Fort. The town, which is large and scattered (embracing an area of nine miles, with about 45,000 inhabitants), extends considerably beyond the scene of the wreck; its limit in that direction being the Kelany Ganga, the second river, in point of size, in Ceylon, and the principal one as regards inland navigation. From a constantly shifting sand bar at its mouth, it does not, unfortunately, admit of the entrance of large vessels. This bar extends to the Custom House, forming a harbour for vessels of small tonnage, such as carry on the trade with the opposite continent of India. There is no harbour at Colombo for large vessels (above 200 tons); but the roadstead is, with due caution, even in the height of the south-west monsoon, that events of the kind now recorded are exceedingly rare. From the position of Ceylon, it feels the influence merely of the fag end of any cyclone which may sweep the Indian seas. The *Colombo*, which was wrecked here last year, was an old vessel; and, as already stated, the *Hebe* had, before the height of the present gale, got on the bar. Previously to the date of the *Colombo*, last year, an interval of more than fifteen years had occurred without a single wreck of any consequence.

Fortunately, the coffee crop ripens in the best season for shipping; and a good class of boats being lately introduced, and much care taken, the proportion of sea-damaged coffee is now very small. Coffee, in the Ceylon trade, has rapidly taken the position once occupied by cinnamon and pearls. In 1830, only 60,000 cwt. of coffee were exported from Ceylon. The crop of this year will exceed 400,000 cwt. The resort of shipping has increased in proportion. In 1836, there cleared out from all the ports of Ceylon, 1391 vessels of all sizes, with an aggregate tonnage of 71,232: entered inwards, in the same year, 1200 vessels, tonnage, 68,463. In 1850, no fewer than 2388 vessels cleared out, with a total tonnage of 242,264: inwards, 2327; tonnage, 248,398. The value of exports in 1836, was £208,705; in 1850, the value was £1,246,566. The value of imports in 1836, was £411,167; in 1850, the value had increased to £1,458,673.—Communicated by Mr. FERGUSON, of the *Colombo Observer*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR DIGBY MACKWORTH, BART.



The decease of this lamented Baronet occurred on the 23d ult., at his seat, Glen Usk, in Monmouthshire. He was born 13th June, 1781, the eldest son of Sir Digby Mackworth, the third Baronet, by Penelope, his wife, sister of General Sir James Affleck, Bart. His family was of great antiquity in the county of Derby, the name having been derived from the township of Mackworth, in that shire, at a very early period. At the battle of Poictiers, a Mackworth was one of the four Esquires attendant on the Black Prince; and it is curious to find that in the last war the representatives of these four esquires all served together as aides-de-camp to Lord Hill. The estates of the Mackworth family were very considerable, and their seat was Gnoll Castle, Glamorganshire; but, at the death of Sir Robert Humphrey Mackworth, that fine mansion, and the principal landed property, passed by bequest to his widow, who became afterwards the wife of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool.

Sir Digby, whose death we record, was a Colonel in the army, and served throughout the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He had the Waterloo Medal, and was a Knight of the Guelphic Order. He married, first, 16th September, 1814, Marie-Alexandrine Julie de Richepance, only daughter of General and the Baroness de Richepance, niece of the Duc de Dames Crux; and by her (who died 16th March, 1818) had one son, now Sir Digby Francis, the 6th Baronet. His second wife, whom he married 3d April, 1823, was Sophia Noel, daughter of James Mann, Esq., of London House, Kent, and granddaughter of Sir Horace Mann, and by her he has left surviving one son and one daughter.

SIR JOHN WEBB.

Sir John Webb, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent, died at his residence, Chatham Lodge, Wocliwich-common, on the 16th ult. This old and distinguished medical officer was descended from the family of Webb, formerly of Woodland Hall, Staffordshire, and subsequently of the city of Dublin. He entered the service (in the 63d Regiment) in March, 1794; served under the Duke of York, in Flanders, where he was actively employed till the close of the campaign in 1795, and in the expedition to St. Lucia, the expulsion of the Charibs from St. Vincent's, the capture of Trinidad, and the descent on Porto Rico; being frequently in presence of the enemy: at the bridge in 1795, and the capture of the Texel fleet, on the coast of Spain, in 1800, throughout the Egyptian campaign in 1801, at the siege of Copenhagen and the capture of the Danish fleet in 1807, and in the expedition to the Scheldt in 1809. For his services he received the honour of knighthood from George IV., the second class of the Order of Hanover from William IV., and the third class of the Bath, in 1850, from her present Majesty. Sir John had the war medal, and also the sultan's gold medal for "Egypt." In 1809 he was appointed to the Royal Artillery by Lord Chatham, and, in 1813, made Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department, in which capacity he served until April, 1850.

Sir John Webb was born 26th October, 1777, and was, consequently nearly eighty at the time of his decease. He married, in 1814, Jane Theodosia, daughter of Samuel Brandram, Esq., of Lee Grove, Kent, and had by her three children. His remains were interred on the 22d September, at St. Thomas's, Woolwich, with ample testimony to the worth and excellence was afforded in the number of persons, both civil and military, who assembled to pay this last tribute of respect.

REV. T. F. MORE, LINLEY HALL, SHREWSBURY.

ROBERT BRIDGMAN MORE, of Linley Hall, Shropshire, whose decease was lately announced, was the representative of an ancient and honourable family.

Richard de More, the founder of this family, seems to have been a person of some consideration, and follower of William of Normandy, at the time of the Conquest, and to have received an early grant of lands from that Prince. He is found in 1070 in co-operation with Roger de Montgomery, in erecting the castles of Lydham and the More, so as to face the beautiful valley of Montgomery, and thus presenting a formidable defence against the incursions of the Welsh.

In 1294, the extensive manor and castle of Linley and its castle was annexed to the lordship of More, by the marriage of Roger De la More with Alice, the heiress of that property. In the words of the instrument, which illustrates the ancient mode of conveyance, "he came to the said tenements and so sin thereof Roger and Alice he delivered, to be holden by the form of a certain chart, which to them he had made, and which to them he then delivered."

About a mile to the right of the More Castle runs a deep mountain pass, which enabled the Welsh to push their predatory bands in the rear of the two castles. To strengthen this position, a grant was made by Henry III of the Linley to the Lord of the More, and which are held upon the condition that the said Lord shall furnish 100 men, an horse-and-bearer to the King when engaged in war with the Welsh in that part of the Principality. This beautiful valley, three miles in length, forms part of the domain to the present residence, and still retains its ancient beacons, shooting butts, and entrenched grounds, showing the once active scenes of contention the fate of these border lands.

By a curious deed, Robert de la More, returning from Palestine and the holy wars seems to have rescued considerable lands from a religious house, seized in his absence for the good of his soul. Different members of this family obtained lands and fame for military services in different parts of the kingdom, so as to have obtained the appellation of the knightly family of the Mores. In later times, Steven More settled in Ireland, which branch is now represented by the Earl of Mountcashel. In the reign of Charles I. events had nearly proved fatal both to the property and lives of the family: the former was confiscated, and its late proprietor, Colonel Samuel More, lay in the dungeons of Ludlow Castle.

The father of S. More was member in the long and fatal Parliament of Charles I: the part that he took was decidedly anti-monarchical; and he appears early among the most active partisans of the Parliament within the county; but, dying in 1643, his son, Colonel Samuel More, influenced by his father's principles, took a leading part in the commotions of Shropshire. While yet but heir-apparent he was a member of what was called the Committee of the Parliament of Shropshire, to serve the cause. He had scarcely paid the last rites to his father when he was called upon to take the command of Ludlow Castle, one of the fortresses in Shropshire, which were, at that time, in the interest of Parliament, the owner being one of the fiercest of the Republican faction. The situation of this castle, in a singularly sequestered valley, entirely commanded by the surrounding hills, seemed to render the defence of it hopeless, yet, such was the spirit and vigilance, and so great were the resources of Mr. More's military talent, that, with but a handful of men, he was able to hold out this little fastness for more than a month against all the forces, which the Royalists could now bring against it, though these were sometimes not fewer than five hundred men, horse and foot; and it was only surrendered, seeing that their last hold in an hour would have been blown into the air. For this stubborn resistance, however, the man, with the exception of their commander, paid the forfeit of their lives.

Colonel More was released from his dungeon in Ludlow Castle, his party at this time having the command of the county, and his estates were restored. He then engaged in the subjugation of Montgomery Castle, of which he was made its governor. He was afterwards Governor of Caus and Hereford Castles, and received twice the thanks of the House of Commons for his military services. Subsequent events crowned with success the party espoused by Colonel More, and he took a leading part throughout the interregnum in the internal regulations of Shropshire, which he was returned one of the four representatives to the Parliament summoned by Cromwell for September, 1656. Usurpers are invariably found to infringe that liberty which they were raised to guard, and the Protector upon this occasion adopted the extraordinary expedient of excluding by force from his House of Commons all those who were disapproved by him. Colonel More had the honour of being one of this number; and having witnessed the tyranny of unlawful sway, he was disposed the better to sequence in the restoration of the Monarchy, which he survived two years

The family continued down to a late period to be much engaged in military service and Parliamentary pursuits. Major More, of Millichope Park, was killed at the taking of the Manillas; his brother, Captain Moore, lost his life in the naval service; and Henry More, of the 25th Rifles, and brother to R. Bridgman More, with many of his Eton schoolfellows, found an honourable grave in the Peninsular war. The late possessor of the estates not having married, is succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Rev. T. Frederick More, rector of More, who has one son and one daughter.

The gentleman whose death has been so much lamented, was a character of a very high order, passing through life without an enemy; his distinguished kindness to his neighbours, his unbounded generosity and encouragement to his tenantry, and the public works he effected for the good of all at a large pecuniary sacrifice, has left him a name for real worth, which will be treasured by the present generation; and the fruit of his munificence and noble generosity will be felt for many generations to come.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp has presented a new stone font to Herrington church. The design of the font, by Mr. Norman: it bears the name of the donor, and is enriched with chaste ornaments. It has been executed by Mr. Gainford; and, as a piece of workmanship, is highly creditable

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. W. Gunning, to Bath. *Honorary Canonry:* The Hon. Cyril George Hutchinson, to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. A. Foster, to Sandy, near Ashton-upon-Humber; the Rev. Barton Lodge, to St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester; the Rev. W. Lake, to St. Martin's, Colchester. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Evans, to Llangurig, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. Charles Spackman, to Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

WHITEHALL PREACHER.—The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. G. H. Johnson, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Fry, of Leicester, from his pupils; the Rev. R. M. Master, incumbent of Burnley, from the teachers in his Sunday-school; the Rev. F. S. Aldrich, from the parishioners of Pulborough, Sussex.

THE LATE DR. THACKERAY.—A neat and particularly unostentatious mural tablet of white marble has recently been erected to the memory of late Provost, in the first chapel on the southern side of the College chapel. It was executed by Mr. Swinton, of Cambridge.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—The Lord Bishop of London on Sunday preached an eloquent sermon at All Saints, Fulham, in aid of the funds of the Irish Church Mission Society, for missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.—On Monday night a meeting of the friends of this society was held in the Craven Chapel, Great Marlborough-street, to hear from the Rev. Ben Oliel, a convert to Christianity, a statement of the condition of the Jew population of North Africa; the Rev. Dr. Leefchild in the chair. The Rev. Ben Oliel, in describing his former brethren, assured the meeting that they were strict observers of the Talmud and of all Rabbinical rites, and best described as Pharisees. They numbered nearly 800,000 souls—a spacious field for missionary labours. They had, however, in a district which had been sadly overlooked by Christendom. The British Society had now nineteen agents employed in the north of Africa, and seven under preparation for the same mission. He himself was about to proceed to Tunis, from which he hoped to be able to send home favourable tidings. The proceedings terminated, as they had begun, with prayer.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued his precept to the members of Convocation to assemble on Friday, Nov. 12. The most strenuous exertions are being made by the High Church party to be allowed to sit for despatch of business—an event which has not taken place since 1717. There are two Convocations—one for the province of York, and one for Canterbury. In respect to the latter, the assembly is divided into two houses—the upper and the lower. The upper house consists of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Exeter, Ely, Salisbury, Chichester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Peterborough, Hereford, Lincoln, Gloucester and Bristol, Llandaff, Worcester, Bangor, St. David's, and Bath and Wells. The lower house is composed of all the deans and archdeacons in the province, who are members *ex officio*, and three proctors from each diocese, two of whom are elected by the clergy, and one by the chapter. The lower house is presided over by a prolocutor, who is elected by the general body of the members. The Convocation will meet at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, at two o'clock.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINS.—It is stated that an arrangement has been concluded between the Bishop of London and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as regards foreign chaplains. The Foreign Secretary has consented that they should receive the Bishop's license, on condition that there should be inserted in every such license, that it is valid only so long as the chaplain holds her Majesty's appointment, and "no longer." Several chaplains have already been licensed, and amongst them the Rev. Kenworthy Brown, H.B.M. chaplain at Madeira.

THE ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN'S.—A new and beautiful window has been placed in St. Alban's Abbey, on the south side of the nave. The window is a copy of the well-known fresco painting on the wall of the north transept. The work has been executed in a very superior style; the artist, Mr. Clutterbuck, having skilfully preserved the expression of the figures of Our Saviour and St. Thomas. The window is the gift of Thomas Howard, Esq., and is erected by him as a memorial of a deceased relative, near whose grave it is placed.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—The most. Rev. Thomas Stewart Townsend, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, died in almost the prime of life at Malaga, on the 16th inst., leaving a young and numerous family to lament his irreparable loss to them.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CLAPHAM.—On Wednesday the Congregational Church at Clapham, just completed at a cost of £10,000, was opened for the celebration of public worship. This splendid edifice, which is one of the most beautiful examples we have of Gothic architecture of the decorated period, has been executed by Mr. George Myers, builder, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. John Farring, architect, upon both of whom it reflects the highest credit.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION JUBILEE.—A public meeting of the friends of Sunday schools was held on Tuesday night, at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, to adopt measures for assisting the Sunday-school Union to celebrate its jubilee in the ensuing year. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. The following was the principal resolution adopted:—"That this meeting warmly approves of the objects contemplated as the memorial of the Sunday-school Union Jubilee, in the erection of a building for the following purposes.—1. To provide accommodation for the libraries of circulation and reference, which are now made use of by upwards of 600 teachers, at a nominal subscription of 1s. per annum. 2. To accommodate those classes which are weekly to prepare the lessons to be taught on the following Lord's-day. 3. To enable the teachers of London to meet for occasional conference, or to receive instruction by means of lectures. 4. To afford additional space for the increasing business of the Union. And also to assist in the establishment of Sunday-schools in destitute districts throughout the kingdom."

THE PAUPER LUNATICS IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—On Wednesday, at a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Pancras, the report of the select committee appointed at the previous meeting was brought up. Mr. Lowe's appointment as the second instance of a Scotchman having been selected for this honourable post, the late teacher having been Mr. Thomson, of Glasgow, now deceased.

Mr. Joseph Lowe, of Edinburgh and Inverness, has had the honour of an command from her Majesty to attend the Royal Household, and is now engaged in giving lessons in dancing to the Princes and Princesses. Mr. Lowe's appointment is the second instance of a Scotchman having been selected for this honourable post, the late teacher having been Mr. Thomson, of Glasgow, now deceased.

Elizabeth Thomas, a dressmaker, aged 49, residing in Sydenham, having alighted from a railway carriage on Sunday morning on the platform at Sydenham, on the London and Croydon Railway, staggered back towards the train, which was then in motion, and her dress having caught in the steps of one of the carriages, she was in a moment whirled beneath, when four carriages passed over her body and killed her on the spot.

The *Memphis Eagle* says that Mr. David G. Campbell, a very worthy mechanic of that city, who is now over sixty years of age, and has been married only five or six years, is already the father of six children. Mrs. Campbell has given birth to three pairs of twin children in succession—four sons and two daughters. It is proposed by the citizens of Memphis to petition Congress for a section of land for Mrs. Campbell, and also one for each of the children.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen, by her warrant of the 6th of August last, has granted to Caroline Southey, the widow of the late poet laureate, a yearly pension of £200, "in consideration," as the warrant is set forth, "of her late husband's eminent literary merits." A like warrant, of the 8th of the same month, confers a pension of £75 a year on Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, "in consideration of her merits as an authoress, and her inability, from the state of her ill health, to continue her exertions for a livelihood."

The Hon. I. R. Ingersol, the new American Minister to England, and Mr Lawrence's successor, has arrived this week from New York.

The treaties for the protection of literary property concluded between France and the Sardinian States, have just received their first rigorous application. At the request of some publishers of Paris, the shops of several booksellers of Chambery were a few days since visited by the police to search for pirated copies of the Geography of the Abbé Gaultier, printed at Annecy by M. Burdet. Seventy-seven volumes were seized, which were handed over to the avocat fiscal to await the proceedings which are to be instituted against the printer.

Benjamin Gaunt, aged 81, now living at Pudsey, near Leeds, was in the 33d in India, under Colonel Welles sy (late Duke of Wellington), and on the night previous to the siege of Seringapatam, the old veteran bore the Duke on his back about a quarter of a mile, he being slightly wounded in the knee or thigh. He was one of the orderlies in the 33d.

A non-commissioned officer of the 1st Dragoon Guards, now stationed in Dublin garrison, has, during his leisure hours, invented an engine, whose motive power is condensed atmospheric air. It is proposed to exhibit a model of this atmospheric engine at the Dublin Exhibition for 1853.

Crucibles for melting gold have been imported into Southampton in great numbers from Havre lately. They are destined for the gold regions, and are formed of a kind of iron stone, very hard and infusable.

The supplies granted by Parliament for the year 1806, include the following items under the head "miscellaneous services":—For the funeral of Viscount Nelson, £4,698 11s. 6d. For the funeral of Mr. Pitt, £5045 2s. 6d.

Mr. Clarke, the Secretary of the Electric Telegraph Company, is taking steps for the erection of a small station and an electric clock of ornamental character at the Regent's-circus, Oxford-street, of a similar character to that in the Strand, facing Hungerford market.

A few days ago, Mr. J. D. Brown, surgeon, of Haverfordwest, performed a most successful surgical operation on a child four months old, by tapping the brain, and removing therefrom more than a pint of water. The child is now doing well, and in a fair way of recovery.

It is astonishing the extent of ignorance frequently met with even on matters of current history. A good dame, the wife of a well-to-do tradesman at a certain favourite watering-place, being informed of the death of the Duke of Wellington, innocently asked the question, "Is that, sir, the man who wanted to go to war with England?"

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Tyne soap and alkali works of Messrs. Christian and Co, near Newcastle. The works are so extensive as to give employment to nearly 1000 persons, and the damage done is estimated at more than £5,000.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 612,104lb., being rather more than in the preceding week.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the remaining half of a bank-note for £500, in farther payment of a debt long due to the nation.

The *Sheffield Times*, in speaking of the prosperity of the agricultural districts, says that the Thorne Union, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, and situate in a purely agricultural district, has at the present time the exceedingly small number of 49 inmates in the union workhouse.

On Monday evening Madame Poitevin made her last descent for the season in a parachute, in the grounds of Twyford Abbey. The balloon, with which it ascended from Cremorne Gardens, was piloted by M. Poitevin. This gentleman also descended as a boy about two miles from Acton.

Frederick Stubbing, aged two years, died last week in consequence, as it is alleged, of improper treatment by an herbal at and a mesmerist, named Harding, living in the neighbourhood of St Pancras Church, who prescribed for it. The jury, in their verdict, expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Hardinge.

Government has just issued a commission to visit all the market towns in Ireland, and report on the local regulations as to buying and selling market produce, with a view to a uniform system, under a general Act of Parliament.

A man named Thomas Mears, aged 38, met his death lately from an inhalation of common gas, whilst at work on a lamp, at Higher-terrace, Torquay. The deceased has left a wife and four children to lament his death.

The long expected trial for political offences—in which the poet Freiligrath (fugitive), and seven others, among whom are Doctors Klein, Daniels, and Becker, are charged with complicity in the revolution of 1848 in Prussia—is to come before the jury of Cologne on the 4th inst., and will probably end in acquittal, or condemnation to minimum punishment.

The passion for obtaining titles as a preamble to names in Germany is proverbial. Kotzebue, in his *Kien Stadter*, ridiculed this mania in a pleasant manner. His satirica. fancy went far, but it has been outdone by the reality in the person of a Silesian lawyer, who signs the receipts for his labours, "Lowering-down Councillor" (Versenkungs-Rath).

The *Medaway* has arrived from Port Philip, whence she sailed on the 30th of May, with 65,051 ounces of gold, valued at £260,000. The *Ganges* has also arrived in the Channel, from New South Wales, with 17,859 ounces, valued at £71,400. The intelligence by these vessels has long been anticipated, the last advices ed India having been to the 1st of July.

Intelligence has just been received from Hong-Kong, in China, of the execution in that place, on the 1st of May last, of a French missionary named Bonnard. No details are given.

The Austrian journals state that the importation of English iron and steel is rapidly increasing in Austria, especially in Bohemia. The duty on those articles is less when imported by land than when sent by the ports of the Adriatic.

Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, has arrived at St. John's, from England, for the purpose of visiting the mining districts of that province, and to ascertain the nature of the soil and geological formations in the eastern part of New Brunswick.

On Saturday afternoon last a boy named Barlow, aged fourteen years, was scalded to death in consequence of having fallen into a vat containing about ten feet of a boiling drug, at the works of Messrs Dewhurst and Son, the Adelphi dye-works, at Salford.

A few days ago three children, of the respective ages of one, three, and five years, were all burnt to death in the absence of their mother, a poor woman, residing at Pistill, North Wales, who, on leaving home, unfortunately locked them inside.

A young girl, named Anne Hoe, of Barton, while in care of the house of Mr. Jones, silversmith, Bottle-lane, Birmingham, was burnt to death last week in consequence of her clothes catching fire.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"An influential company is now being formed at Paris for the purpose of proposing to the Government the establishment of a line of steamers between Havre and Rio Janeiro. This company has among its subscribers almost all the firms which have commercial relations with the Brazils.

A letter from Vienna of the 23d, in the *Prussian Gazette* of Berlin, states that a treaty has been concluded between the Pontifical and Austrian Governments, in virtue of which a la latter will receive an annual indemnity for the occupation of the Papal provinces by its troops.

The *Official Sawoy Gazette* quotes a letter from Turin, of the 24th, in which it is stated that the coolness between Sardinia and Rome is far from being mitigated, and that the Sacred College has addressed remonstrances to Monsignor Riccardi, Bishop of Savona, for not showing himself direct y hostile to the Civil Marriage Bill.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir William Yardley, the second Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay, to be Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Erskine Perry, who returns.

There has been recently discovered in the wall of an old house at L'Isle (Vaucluse), a cross in wood very delicately carved. In the interior of the cross is a Christ and the three Marys; at the feet of the Saviour are five statues of the finest carvings; on the other side is to be seen the Virgin carrying the infant Jesus; and four fine statuettes as remarkable for their workmanship as the former. This work bears the date of 1091.

It is not generally known that the late Duke of Wellington, at the general election in 1807, under the Portland Administration, was returned as Sir Arthur Wel esley, in conjunction with another honourable and talented statesman, Lord Palmerston, as the member for Newport, by the corporation of that day, who alone possessed the elective power. The late Duke then held the office of Chief Irish Secretary.

The *Springfield* (Illinois) *Register* relates the following:—"In March last three men agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards, but rumour revived, and he died in June. This is literally true."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON CHESS CLUB.—We are gratified to hear that a new Chess Club has just been formed at Southampton, under the presidency of James Duncan, Esq. M.A, and we sincerely hope that new energies has taken root in Hampshire. It will not be permitted to languish, but that we shall shortly hear of the progress it is being followed by clubs at Winchester, and other places in the county, where ability to it appears to have had no local habitation, of a name.

B W F, of Farwick.—White can mate on the fourth move by taking the Q B Pawn. You must recopy this flaw.

SOPHIA. It appears to us an easy mate in two moves. 1. Q to Q Kt 5th If Black then moves 1. B to Q 3d, White follows with R Q to Q B 6th—mate. Is it not so?

COTTONIA, Manchester.—We shall be disappointed if the amateurs of Lancashire do not lend the powerful support of their presence at the forthcoming assemblage at Hull

D C, Salford.—Stalemate is a drawn game. Your letter dated June has only just come to hand.

B, Lincoln.—The proper person to apply to for tickets for the YORKSHIRE CHESS FESTIVAL we presume to be the honorary secretary of the Hull C ub, Mr S W Kirke

J. M H, Hull.—Your last shall appear in the next week.

ONIAS.—We had not space for the article but it was transferred as requested (See the November Number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*)

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 453, by Annabella. Phiz, M P, Rev T J H, of Hamworth; B W F, of Farwick, Sirona, Isle of Man, are correct.

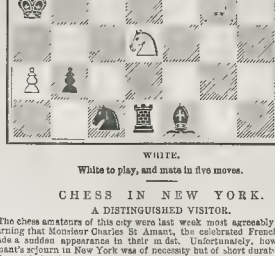
SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 451, by Stevens, B R of Ashford, Equus, Torquay Athenæum, J K, of Shoreham, B W F of Farwick, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by A E, M P, R R of Ashford, Mazeppa, Fop, A B, J C B, Devoron, J P of Lisbon, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 453.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The chess amateurs of this city were last week most agreeably surprised by learning that Monsieur Charles St Amant, the celebrated French player, had made a sudden appearance in their midst. Unfortunately, however, M. St Amant's sojourn in New York was of necessity but of short duration, extending only until the departure of the steam-ship *Asia*, in which vessel he sailed from here for Liverpool. Notwithstanding the limited period of his visit, M. St. Amant yet found time to gratify the laudable ambition of several of our best players, by affording them practical evidence of his unsurpassed skill, at the Chess-board; and was likewise enabled to comply with the wishes of his friends and admirers by devoting to them one of the few days at his disposal in accordance, therefore, with a hastily concerted arrangement, on Tuesday afternoon, at about two o'clock, M. St. Amant joined a party at Delmonico's, consisting of some thirteen or fourteen gentlemen, to whose amusement and gratification he greatly contributed by contesting two games of Chess with Mr. Stanley. After which, at the punctuality, the company adjourned to an adjoining room; where, after a short grace from the Rev. Dr. Walton, ample justice was done to such a dinner as few caterers but Delmonico could provide. On the removal of the cloth, the health of M St. Amant was proposed by the Chairman (Mr. Stanley); which toast being most cordial y received by all present, was very happily responded to by the gentleman to whom the compliment was rendered. Several other toasts were subsequently given, and appropriately acknowledged. During the evening some remarks were made by the chairman expressive of a hope that, on occasion of the World's Fair, which is contemplated to be held in 1853, a gathering of foreign, as well as we.l as resident Che s-players, might take place in New York; suggesting, at the same time, the feasibility of making proper arrangements for the tendering of suitable inducements for universal competition. At an early hour in the evening Chess play was resumed; the game now becoming more general. Among the company present were Messrs. Compton, Meade, O'Sullivan, Young, Erlit, Ferrin, Hawes, Seton, Stanley, the Rev. Dr. Walton, Captain Vanderbilt, Colonel De Peyster, &c. The result of the two games played between Messrs. St. Amant and Stanley was similar to that of two played the previous evening, between the same parties each player winning and losing a game.—(*New York Albion.*)

GAME THE FIRST.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Stanley.)	BLACK (Mr. St. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. St. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	13. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	14. P takes K P	B takes B
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q R 4th (ch) (c)	K to Q sq
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	16. Q R takes B	P takes P
5. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3d	17. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
6. Kt to K 2d	Kt takes Kt	18. Kt takes Q Kt P (d)	Kt takes Kt
7. Q B P takes Kt	P to Q 5th	19. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q R
8. B to Q Kt sq	P to K B 4th (a)	20. Q to Q Kt 7th	K to Q B sq
9. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q R 3d	21. P to K B 5th (e)	B to K 3d
10. P takes P	Kt to B 2d	22. P to Q 6th	B to K B 3d
11. Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K Kt 4th	23. B to Q 2d	
12. Castles (b)	B takes P	And Black surrendered.	

(a) This was evidently a good without due consideration.

(b) White obtains the first attacking move by giving up the Pawn, but he won d have had an obvious advantage without making any sacrifice if he had merely moved his Queen to K B 3d.

(c) Well played. By thus compelling his opponent to move the K-ng. White improves his own advantageous situation.

(d) This, again, is cleverly played, and leads to a very pretty termination.

(e) Threatening to gain the Queen, at least.

GAME THE SECOND, BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(The Centre Gambit.)

BLACK (M. St. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. St. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to K 4th	K to Q 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. B to K B 4th	K to K sq (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 4th		
4. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d	22. B to K Kt 3d	K to K Kt sq
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	23. B to K B 5th (ch)	K to his 3d
6. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	24. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 4th
7. Castles	P to Q B 7 h	25. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
8. Q takes Q B P	K Kt to Q 2d	26. P to K 6th	P to K 4th
9. P to Q R 3d	Q B to K B 4th	27. Q to K B 5th	P to K R 5th
10. Q to Q R 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. Q to K B 6th	P to Q 6th
11. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q 2d	29. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to B sq
12. Q to K R 4th (a)	P to K R 3d (b)	30. Q to K 4 8th (ch)	R to K Kt sq
13. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	31. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to K Kt 2d
14. K B takes Kt	B takes B	32. R takes B	Q R P takes Kt
15. Kt to Q 5 3d	P to Q 5th	33. Q R take s P	Q to K B 4th
16. Q Kt to Q 4th	B takes K Kt	34. K R to Q sq	P takes B
17. P takes B	Q to Q 3d	35. Q R takes P	Q to K B 3d
18. B takes Kt	P to K 5th (c)	36. Q takes Q	K takes Q
19. B takes K Kt P	Q to K B 4th	And, in a few moves, White announced mate.	

(a) The opening of this game is ingeniously p ayed by M St Amant but h pay in these skirmishes afford only a fallacious idea of what his powers were when in full vigour and practice a number of years ago.

(b) This counts for nothing but a lost move.

(c) We think judge from some of Mr Stanley's moves in this encounter that his play like that of his adversary, has shown rusty o. late years the ugh loose. This masterly game has been a cl ar proo

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—It is at length definitively announced that the customary festiva. of this excellent society, will be held in the Assembly rooms, at Hull, on Wednesday, the 20th of October. Intimations up to the most lavish scale have been issued, not only to amateurs of note resident in the northern, midland, and eastern counties, but to some of the most distinguished players of London; and, from the number of celebrities who have promised their attendance, the committee confidently anticipate a gather ng which will rival, if it does not eclipse, the memorable assemblage that took place in Hull during the summer of 1842

RUNE-STONE FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

(To the Editor.) Granville, Sept. 2.

As a tyro in Northern lore, I have been greatly interested by the remarkable stone found in St. Paul's Churchyard, and Engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 576. After a careful consideration, I am persuaded that it must date from the time of the Danish Kings of England; and that it is in memory of some person deceased.

I must confess that I cannot decipher the inscription altogether satisfactorily (although enough to found my opinion upon), as two of the characters do not agree with those recognised by the modern Scandinavian literati as legitimate Runic; but, as a closer inspection of the stone might lead to a more satisfactory results, I take the liberty of annexing the complete Runic character, with the letters adjoined, which they represent, in the hope that some archæologist may be more successful, having access to the original.

I am, &c., R. M.

ᚴ *E.FV.*	ᛁ *I.E.*
ᚢ *U.V.Æœ)*	ᛆ ᛅ ᛆ *Æ(œ)*
ᚦ *T.H.D.*	ᛋ *S.*
ᛅ *O.*	ᛏ *T.D.*
ᚱ *R.*	ᛒ *B.P.*
ᚴ *K.G.*	ᛚ *L.*
ᚼ *H*	ᛘ *M.*
ᚾ *N*	ᚬ *Ö(œ).R.*

(From the Morning Chronicle Correspondent.)

COPENHAGEN, September 10.

The last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News has excited great interest here. It contains Mr. J. T. Knowles's meritorious description, with an excellent woodcut, of the ancient stone lately found in St. Paul's Churchyard, during the excavations for Messrs. Cook's new warehouses. This invaluable antiquity is a northern Rune-stone, probably Danish, raised over the grave of some chieftain. The fantastic dragon-figure resembles some on other Scandinavian monuments, and is strikingly like the forms recurring on many of the ancient gold bracteates occasionally found in the Northern countries. The Runic inscription, as far as can be decided without inspecting the original slab, would appear to be as follows, in Latin letters:—

EINA LET LEKIA STEN PENSI [THENSI] AUK TUKI.

That is: EINA (ER) LET LAY (piece, erect) THIS STONE, AND TUKI.

If perfect, the construction must be—*eina let lay and tuki* [let lay] *this stone.* If not perfect, the continuation must have stood on another stone placed not far from the first, of which procedure some instances occur. In this case AND TUKI must have been followed by some such words as—BEWED THE RUNES, OVER R N.

This monument is unique in its kind, the only Danish Rune-stone known to exist in England, and owes its preservation to its long inhumation. The style of the Runes, &c., shows that it is not of the very earliest class, and still less of the very latest. I should be inclined to place it in the tenth or eleventh century. Perhaps further diggings would have brought out similar treasures, or at least the contents of the tomb itself. It is to be hoped that the original will immediately be presented to our noble national museum, where it will worthily commence the series of inscribed British grave-monuments. The Danish must have been a powerful element in our old English race, when its chiefs could lie in our metropolis unharmed, and with their native memorials about them. There is nothing in the stone which would lead us to suppose the deceased or his friends to have been Christians. Should the British Museum be refused this magnificent memorial, which I cannot bring myself to believe, it should at least secure a perfect cast before the surface is injured by accident or the action of the air. Mr. Worsaae must not forget this striking find in the next edition of his book.

GRAND ARCHERY MEETING AT BITTON MANOR, TEIGNMOUTH.

A GRAND meeting of the archery societies of Devonshire was held in the grounds of William Mackworth Praed, Esq., on the 17th and 18th ultimo. The lady patronesses were—the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Viscountess Sidmouth, the Lady Forbes, Lady Strachan, Lady Northcote, Lady Fergusson Davie, Lady Wheeler, Lady Duntze, Lady Fyrde Buller, Lady Duckworth, Lady Seale, Lady Rolt, Mrs. Mackworth Praed, Mrs. Cary, and the ladies of the several archery societies of Devon. Patron, W. Mackworth Praed, Esq.

Archery has been a favourite amusement for some years in Devonshire. Several archery clubs and societies have been established in the county. The Devon and Cornwall Society, which holds its meetings every Tuesday during the summer at Manador, the seat of the Rev. J. Hall Parby, is the oldest and most numerous of these corps of archers. The Central Club, we believe, is the youngest in point of seniority. The Bishop-Teignton, though few in number, can boast of some good shots. The Teignmouth Club, which has been more recently established, is, however, distinguished by the excellent style in which its members shoot. The Torquay Club has been established within the last three years, under the patronage of Mrs. Cary, of Torr Abbey.

The North of Devon is, we understand, a good and numerous society, but was not represented at the above meeting.

The present fête was opened with Mr. Mackworth Praed, a member of the Devon and Cornwall Archery Society, who liberally invited all the archers of the west to meet at his beautiful place, Bitton Manor, Teignmouth, there to try their skill against new antagonists.

The morning of the 17th, the archers mustered in great numbers on the ground. On one hand is Bitton Manor, the old seat of Mr. Praed, tastefully decorated for the occasion; opposite is a beautiful view of the picturesque headland called the Ness, and the mouth of the Teign; and at each side a richly-wooded bank, terminating a broad green lawn. A handsome marquee, the first prize, presented by Mr. Praed, was erected on the ground. Various other tents and booths were set apart for the public, who were admitted by tickets to the gay scene. A public luncheon was prepared, and at one o'clock a splendid collation was laid out in a house formerly the residence of the late Lord Exmouth, now the property and seat of Mr. Praed, the grounds of which adjoin those of Old Bitton, where the meeting was held.

The business of the day was thus arranged—the gentlemen shot six dozen arrows at 100 yards, then four dozen arrows at 80 yards, whilst the ladies shot four dozen at 60. After which the gentlemen shot two dozen arrows at 60 yards, whilst the ladies shot two dozen at 50. The wind continued high, and somewhat discomforted the Toxopholites, but the weather luckily remained fine. At half-past six, the work being over, the company retired.

At ten o'clock the scene was changed. The large Assembly Room at Teignmouth was thronged with fair archers, who, with their *beaux*, appeared to receive the reward of their exertions, or to dance away their disappointment. After a waltz or two, the secretary, Mr. Ponsonby Moore, mounted in the orchestra, proclaimed the prizes as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES, FIRST DAY.

The first prize, £5 and a gold medal, for the highest gross score and hits to Captain West, who scored 178.

The second prize, £4 and a gold medal, to the Rev. Fitzroy Taylor, who scored 174.

A prize of £4 and a medal, for the greatest score and hits at 100 yards, was awarded to Mr. Hole.

A prize of £3 and a medal, for the greatest score and hits at 80 yards, to Mr. Glanville, who shot a tie with Captain West, the winner of the first prize.

The greatest score at 60 yards was a tie between Sir Walter Carew and Mr. Divett; the greatest number of golds was a tie between Sir Walter Carew and Mr. C. S. Curtis; and the best gold was a tie between Mr. Ponsonby Moore and Mr. G. F. Gunning.

LADIES' PRIZES, FIRST DAY.

First prize, £5 and a gold medal, for the greatest gross score, 150, to Miss S. Curtis.

Second prize, £4 and a gold medal, to Miss A. H. Curtis, for the next highest gross score, 142.

A prize of £3 and a medal, for the greatest score at 60 yards, to Miss Madan, who shot a tie with Miss S. Curtis, winner of the first prize.

A prize of £3 and a medal, for the greatest score at 80 yards, to Miss Isabella Englano, who scored 56. Miss S. Curtis was scored 68, but was debarred from receiving a second prize by the rules of the meeting.

A prize of £3, for the greatest number of golds, was won by Miss Forman. Miss A. Curtis and Miss I. Englano, shot a tie for the best gold.

The proclaiming the prizes being concluded, dancing was resumed with much spirit, and continued to a late hour.

The second day was ushered in by a heavy gale and deluging rain. At eleven o'clock, however, the weather was brighter, and the gentlemen began to shoot. At three o'clock the day so far improved as to allow the ladies to appear on the ground to renew their contest.

After the shooting was concluded, the ladies and gentlemen of the different Clubs, to the number of about 160, dined in the Assembly-room; after which Mr. Praed awarded the following prizes, which had been presented by him for competition:—

1st prize for gentlemen for the highest gross score of both days, a handsome eight-day Ormolu clock, to Captain West, R.N

2d prize, an inkstand, for the greatest number of hits during both days' shooting, also to Captain West, R.N.

1st prize for ladies, a handsome Honiton lace veil, to Miss Susan Curtis, for the highest gross score of both days.

GRAND MEETING OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHERY CLUBS, AT BITTON MANOR, TEIGNMOUTH.

2d prize, a work-box, for the greatest number of hits during both days, to Miss A. Curtis.

CLUB PRIZES.

1st prize, a large marquee, shot for by a deputation from the various Clubs, won by the Devon and Cornwall Society.

The second prize, a set of eight targets, won by the Teignmouth Club.

Prizes were also given by Mr. Praed to each of the ladies of the deputation from the Teignmouth Club.

Towards the conclusion of the evening, Sir J. Yarde Buller proposed the health of Mr. Praed, coupling with it that of his daughter, who had so ably assisted in doing the honors of the occasion. The toast was responded to with general acclamations; and soon after, the company separated, with many grateful feelings towards their hospitable patrons, who had so liberally encouraged the Archers of the West.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" still appeals to the public meral sentiment at this theatre with that power of truth which belongs to the subject. One of the most effective scenes is where the "man of humanity," *Haley*, the slave-trader, feels first a touch of generosity that permits his negro subjects to enjoy a dance, and then is impelled by circumstances to show the true slaveholding resentment and policy, by directing *Tom* to inflict the lash upon *George Harris*, whom, according to the Olympic version of the story, they have taken captive, and tied to a tree to suffer punishment for desertion and contumacy. This portion of the scene our Artist has illustrated. It will be recollected that *Uncle Tom* respectfully declines the unpleasant task which his master would impose upon him, and stands in danger of being himself punished for his refusal. The Olympic version effects the rescue of both victims from the clutches of the tyrant, by the intervention of *Mr. Shelby*, who is enabled to enfranchise the whole of the slaves under the direction of *Haley*, by an exposure of his character, whereby he is convicted of forgery and other crimes. This happy termination will, doubtless, conduce to the popularity of the drama, particularly as the introduced incidents are adroitly managed.

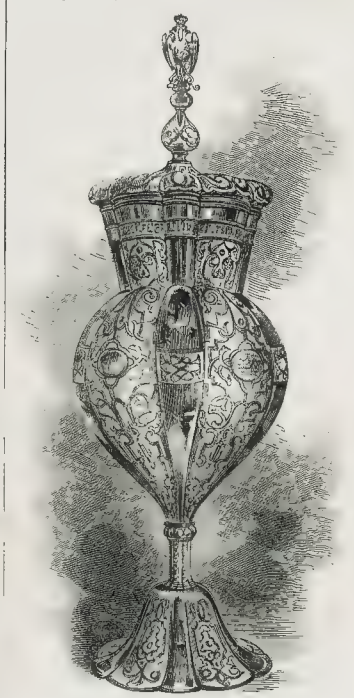
SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH REGATTA PRIZE CUP.

At the commencement of the present season a circular was addressed by the Imperial Yacht Club of St. Petersburgh, inviting the different Yacht Clubs of Great Britain to visit Cronstadt, and contend for two Prize Cups, open to yachts of all nations. One of these prizes was a magnificent Gold Cup, here engraved, for which the following yachts were entered:

Yachts.	Rigged.	Tons.	Owners.	Nations.
1. Tchaika ..	Cutter ..	36	Count A. Bobunski ..	Russian
2. Volna ..	Schooner ..	83	Grand Duke Constantine .	Russian
3. Rurik .	Cutter ..	62	M. A. Abass	Russian
4. War-Eagle	Cutter ..	64	Vice-Commodore Bartlett	English
5. Contest ..	Schooner ..	54	Vice-Commodore Beard .	English

The course was within the River Neva, fifteen miles round; wind very fresh. The starting gun was fired at twelve o'clock (noon). The *Volna* got the start, and went away with squaresail and topsail, followed by the *Rurik* and *War Eagle*. The *Contest* mistook the signal, and went the wrong way. After rounding the first flag-ship, the *War Eagle* gradually drew ahead, and eventually came in a winner by 40 minutes, when she bore down to the Commodore, who was on board a Russian steamer: the gun was fired, the *War Eagle* colour hoisted to the masthead of the steamer, and three cheers were given and responded to by the crew of the *War Eagle*, declared the winner. In the evening, a sumptuous banquet was given by the Yacht Club of St. Petersburgh, at Peterhoff, to the whole of the English yachtsmen and friends, including the English Ambassador, and 150 of the principal nobility of Russia; when the prize was presented to Vice-Commodore Bartlett, R.L.Y.C.,



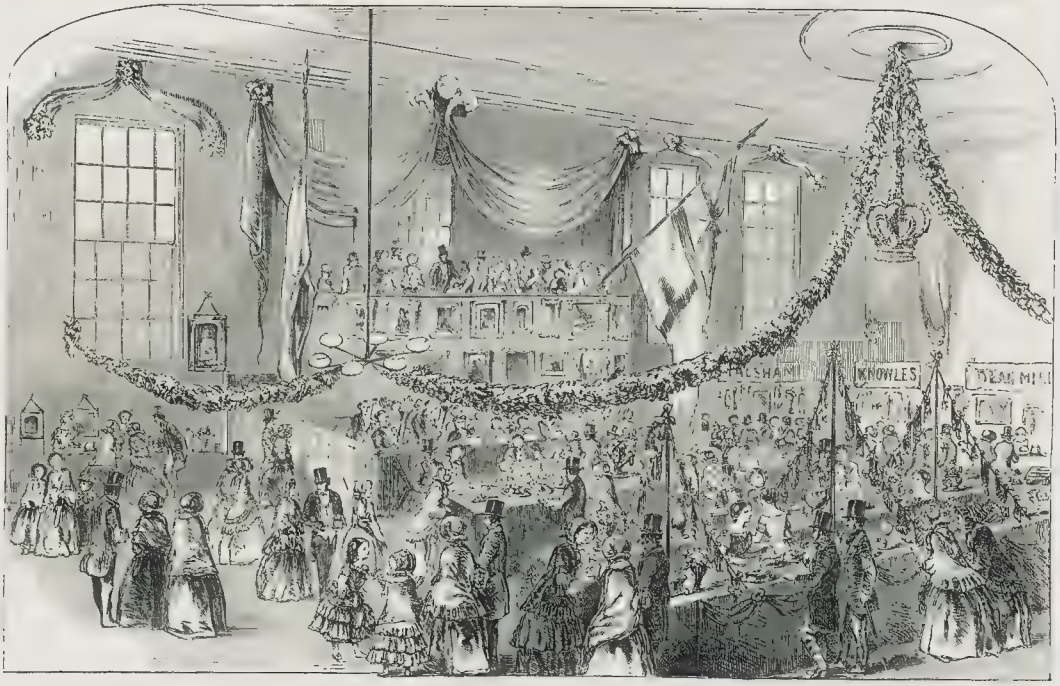
ST. PETERSBURGH IMPERIAL YACHT CLUB GOLD PRIZE CUP.

by Prince Labouuff, the president of the club, in a suitable speech, which the Vice-Commodore appropriately acknowledged.

The Prize, which is a superb specimen of Russian art, bears the following inscriptions:—

Gold Cup, sailed for 24th June, at Cronstadt. Won by the *War Eagle*, property of Thomas Bartlett, Esq., Vice-Commodore of Royal London Yacht Club.

This Cup was presented by the Imperial Yacht Club: St. Petersburgh Prize for Yachts of All Nations, 1852.



FACTORY OPERATIVES' EXHIBITION AND BAZAAR, IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL, BOLTON.

SAILING OF THE "PERU" EMIGRANT-SHIP FOR MELBOURNE, FROM THE PORT OF CORK.

In our Journal of September 18th, we noticed the visit of Mrs. Chisholm to the port of Cork, and her inspection of the emigration arrangements at that port; including her inspection of the *Peru*. This vessel sailed on the 15th ult.; and our Artist has pictured the interesting scene of her leaving the port; which we trust is but a record of many such departures.

The *Peru* is a new ship, and though she presents but few of those beautiful lines so often to be seen in our recent naval structures, is considered a fast ship, from having made her first voyage to India in a shorter time than most of the other ships on the line, and of the same tonnage. This circumstance, coupled with the Captain's promise to the emigrants that, in the event of anything approaching to fine or fair weather, he would land them in ninety days, at Melbourne, greatly cheered the emigrants on commencing their long voyage.

The internal arrangements of the ship are of a superior description; and afforded great satisfaction to the philanthropic Mrs. Chisholm, who inspected the ship both in England and Cork, when she expressed her entire satisfaction with both ship-arrangements and stores laid in for the voyage.

The *Peru* takes out her full complement of emigrants, 250; all of the best description of young man, possessing health, strength and intelligence, calculated to raise themselves to the highest positions in their new homes. We doubt not, judging from the class of young men who have just sailed in the *Peru*, that ere long the entire tide of emigration from Cork, except in the cases of the most destitute, will be diverted from America to Melbourne; which may be regarded as a result of Mrs. Chisholm's visit and group meeting.

"THE PERU" EMIGRANT-SHIP LEAVING CORK FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

FACTORY OPERATIVES' EXHIBITION AND BAZAAR AT BOLTON.

This very interesting display—which was opened in the Temperance Hall, Bolton, yesterday week—originated in the presentation of a memorial to the Earl of Shaftesbury, in November last, by the Operatives of Bolton, thanking his Lordship for his philanthropic labours in their behalf for twenty years past in shortening their hours of labour. The noble Earl's address upon that occasion was regarded by certain of the more reflective men employed in factories as an expression of doubt whether the leisure bestowed by the Ten Hours Bill was duly improved; and, to show the world that factory workers had taken some advantage of the law lessening the hours of labour, and at the same time to create a desire for further improvement, the idea was started that an Exhibition might be got up of articles made by factory-workers. Shortly after the Earl of Shaftesbury's visit, a meeting took place of a number of persons employed at mills: there were present—James Greenhalgh, overlooker; John Barlow, spinner; John Murray, spinner; and two or three others: and it is primarily to these persons that the proposition for a Bazaar—brought forward in the first instance by James Greenhalgh—has been carried out. The list of subscriptions raised for this purpose shows liberal contributions to have been obtained from mill-owners and many of the other gentry residing in the borough, the total amount being now about £280; including a donation of £5 from the Earl of Shaftesbury, and upward of £40 from the Operative Spinners' Association and the workpeople of three mills (unconnected therewith).

Under the superintendence of a Committee, the following arrangements were adopted:—A stall to be set apart for each mill or firm, for the reception of articles made by the workpeople employed therein. The articles to be exhibited to consist of—1. Plain sewing of all descriptions. 2. Specimens of good mending, patching, and well-darned stockings. 3. Knitting, netting, and crochet work of every variety. 4. Fancy needlework of all descriptions. 5. Specimens of penmanship, arithmetic, &c., on sheets of paper. 6. Drawings, paintings, &c. 7. Miscellaneous articles. 8. Garden produce, such as flowers, fruits, kitchen-garden vegetables, house plants, &c. Garden produce to be exhibited

on a stall, to be divided into sections, for the use of different mills. That even the poorest might contribute to the Bazaar, materials were furnished, out of the funds subscribed, to every factory-worker who applied for the same; and instruction in sewing, knitting, penmanship, &c., was given gratuitously at schools in the town: the scholars varying, at times, from 100 to 900. All produces of articles were to be compensated by tickets to the Bazaar and a ten-party; the produce of the articles sold was to be transferred to the Bazaar fund; the exhibitors, under certain conditions, receiving a portion of the value of their labour.

By this means the most thousand articles were produced for exhibition; for which purpose the Temperance Hall was tastefully fitted up by Mr. W. Hartley, of Bank-street. The stalls ran in ranges along the walls of the building; and several were comprised in a rectangle in the centre; the front of the whole being festooned with small Roman swag drapery: while, from above were suspended a series of small arches, set out with rosettes and artificial flowers. The front of the gallery displayed a long row of paintings and engravings, supplied chiefly by Mr. Menzies, picture-frame manufacturer, of Meathouse-lane. On the opposite side of the hall was large swag drapery and Prince of Wales's feathers; a number of samplers, paintings, &c., being placed below, in front of the orchestra. A large crown (by Samuel Greenhough, of Messrs. Marriott's mill), with cushion, Bible, and sceptre, hung from the centre of the ceiling, from which point also diverged handsome chains of laurel, terminating at the gas-pendants; and there were national flags and banners, and characters attached to the stalls to denote firms of mills. Below the platform was a display of vegetables, plants, and flowers, rendered exquisite in appearance by three garlands. The most pleasing portion of the picture, however, was the contents of the stalls. Here were 6000 articles made by 1800 factory-workers, principally between the ages of fourteen and twenty, but many were children. One of the great attractions was a printing-press, which was worked throughout the *fête*.

The Exhibition was opened on Friday morning week, by the Mayor, members of the council, and other municipal authorities, who walked in procession to the Temperance Hall; where an address was presented to the Mayor, who having replied, the Vicar implored the Divine blessing upon the undertaking. A band then played the National Anthem, and the business of the Bazaar commenced, the room becoming rapidly filled with visitors.

We have not space to specify the articles sent by the different mills. The contributions from the Eagley Mills, which were the most numerous, extended to 1000 articles, including, amongst other things, about 70 shirts, 55 frocks, 30 chemises, 18 frocks of various descriptions, 40 night-dresses, 40 aprons, 65 pinafores, 40 mats of various kinds, 15 purses, 20 specimens of crochet work, 1 umbrella, 40 samplers, specimens of penmanship, drawing, &c. The following also were among the results

		Articles sent	By persons.
Dean Mills	.. .. ..	400	124
Bolling's Mills ..	.. ..	400	140
Martin and Scott's Mill	.. ..	300	80
Thomasson's Mill	.. ..	340	120
Raigh's Mill ..	.. ..	240	120
Knowles's Mill ..	.. ..	200	70
Bayley's Victoria Mill ..	..	130	50
Knowles's, sen., Mill ..	..	200	65
Halshaw's Moor Mills ..	..	600	420

Besides smaller contributions from various other mills.

The Exhibition was thronged for the greater part of the day by visitors. Probably from 1000 to 1100 being in the hall at one time, besides the workpeople of Eagley Mills. Many goods were sold. The receipts at the stalls amounted to £68 11s. 8½d.; at the doors, to £82 13s.: total, £91 6s. 8½d.

The workpeople from the Eagley Park Mills visited the Temperance Hall in procession, with a band of music, and then returned to Eagley, where 900 (including the men's wives) were treated by their employers to a good dinner. The Bazaar continued open throughout Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.

On Saturday evening the Lord Bishop of Manchester visited the Bazaar, and publicly expressed his gratification and astonishment at the Exhibition; his Lordship at the same time making several purchases.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Late as the season is, the calendar for next week looks well for sport, no less than six meetings being on the cards. Chester, with a strong bill of fare, commences on Tuesday; the Royal Caledonian Hunt, Yorkshire Union Hunt, and Monmouth, on Tuesday; Wrexham on Wednesday, and Wolverhampton on Thursday. The coursing campaign opens on Monday in Roxburghshire, with the Border Club; the Dorset Club commencing operations on Wednesday in the same week. The aquatic and cricketing seasons have terminated.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Many of the influentials having started for Newmarket, speculation was dull, all the investments light in amount; transactions, however, were sufficient to warrant a somewhat lengthy quotation.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES.—Even on Stockwell.
HOPEFUL FILLIES. 8 to 4 on Syrphlos.
TWO YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.
6 to 5 on Polion | 3 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes
THREE YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.—5 to 4 agst Hobbie Noble

	EXCLUSIVE.	
14 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	20 to 1 agst Sir Cosmo-the-Wing	33 to 1 agst Sharavogue
20 to 1 —— W a bergegue (t)	25 to 1 —— Lindrick	33 to 1 —— Mary Ann
20 to 1 —— Candlewick	33 to 1 —— Arrow-(t)	40 to 1 —— Rhgado
20 to 1 —— Kt of the Shire (t)	33 to 1 —— King Pepin	
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
25 to 1 agst Convulsion	33 to 1 agst Kit of the Shire	45 to 1 agst Tested
20 to 1 —— Azoth	40 to 1 —— K quade	50 to 1 —— Flirt
	50 to 1 agst Woolsthorpe (t)	

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—Tuesday.

Buckenham Stakes.—Estrella (Flatman), 1. F. by Touchstone (Charlton), 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Petrel (S. Stagples), 1. The Moor (Rogers), 2
Match, £50 (Flitt (Pettit), 1. Lapidist (Flatman), 2
Hopeful Stakes.—Brocket (Bartholomew), 1. Vaultress (A Day), 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Stockwell (Norman), 1. Muscovite (Wells, Rorby), 2.
Third Triennial Produce Stakes.—Aricsto (Flatman), 1. Phlegra (Norman), 2

WEDNESDAY

The weather was remarkably fine on Wednesday, and the attendance good.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. Filly by Touchstone (Flatman), 1. Molasses (G Mann), 2
Match, 100.—Exeter (F. Butler), 1. Herbert (Flatman), 2.
Match, 100.—Hesperus (R Pettit), 1. Lapidist (Flatman) 2
First Year of the Fifth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Pellon (F. Butler), 1. Scandal (Rogers), 2
St. Leger Stakes.—Stockwell (Norman), 1. Frantic (Pia man), 2.
£50.—Garforth (Rogers), 1. Hesse Homberg (Butler) 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Leybourne, 1. Solyman, 2.
Town Plate.—Foodle, 1. Muscovite, 2.
Match.—Gladiateur beat Nelson.
Post Match.—Jack the Giant Killer beat Berengaria.
Queen's Plate.—Cariboo walked over
Triennial Stakes.—Hobbie Noble, 1. Adine, 2.
Rutland Stakes.—Elmsthorpe, 1. Noisette, 2.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Unprecedented Feat.—The *Liverpool Journal* says that one of the most extraordinary efforts in the way of walking against time has been commenced by Searles, the celebrated pedestrian. At half-past six on Monday evening se'nnight, he entered on the task of walking 2000 miles in 2000 successive half hours; so that, supposing he can accomplish each one in a quarter of an hour, he will be walking one entire half of the time up to the expiration of the compassment of the 1000 hours. The place selected for this amazing display of physical prowess is a field behind the Pine Apple, High Park. Up to the following Friday evening he had accomplished nearly one-sixth of his task, and exhibited no sign of flagging. Professional men say that his powers of endurance are extraordinary. He abstains from intoxicating drinks, but consumes a large share of animal food, as much as eight pounds in four meals.

Fifteen Hundred Miles in a Thousand Hours.—The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday states that James Jones has completed this astonishing feat at the Botanic Gardens, Salford. The success of the gardens have paid him the sum which they promised, namely £100. During the six weeks Jones has daily, upon an average, consumed 6 lb. of fresh meat.

Great Walking Match.—Two Thousand Miles in One Thousand Hours.—A young man, named James Yates, commenced, on Saturday last, to walk 2000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, on the Trent-bridge Cricket Ground, Nottingham. Yates is to receive, if he succeed in this experiment, £100. The task will occupy nearly six weeks, and is one of the greatest pedestrian feats ever attempted.

Another Extraordinary Feat.—A Glasgow paper gives an account of an extraordinary feat of pedestrianism performed by a young gentleman of a slight-built frame, who started from Glasgow on Sunday morning, at a quarter past one o'clock, and arrived in Dundee at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock on the Monday morning, having thus accomplished the distance—84 miles—in little more than 23 hours!

Great Rowing Matches.—Two excellent rowing matches took place on Tuesday, over the usual regatta course, from Putney to Mortlake. The first of these was for £20, between Williams, a waterman of the Town-mead, and R. Pines, of Whitehall, and was rowed up. The second was between Sinclair and Perry, and rowed down. Williams was the winner in the first match, and Perry in the second.

Funeral Obsequies to Lopez in New Orleans.—The memory of General Lopez, who headed the late disastrous expedition to Cuba, has been honoured, as we learn by the advices from the United States this week, at New Orleans, with a grand funereal procession by torchlight, which we find thus described in the local papers:—"About eight o'clock the procession commenced moving down Royal-street from Canal, when an immense crowd assembled to see it form. First went the different companies of the Washington Regiment, under the command of Colonel Wood, who was surrounded by a numerous staff with brilliant uniforms. Next came the returned Cuban prisoners, with a large illuminated lantern, bearing on one side an inscription designating them, and on the other "Beaten, but not conquered." A hearse, with all the insignia of mourning, and bearing on its sides the names of Lopez, Crittenden, Kerr, and others, was the next and most striking feature of the procession. Three pall-bearers walked at each side. Then came a large body of Cubans who are exiled in this city; and they followed a multitude of firemen and citizens, whose numbers broke line, as they marched past where we stood, seemed interminable. A large number of the members of the Society of the Lone Star and a German association, bearing the flag of Texas, were also present. That gentleman delivered a very spirited address, which was received with applause. All passed off in the most harmonious manner, and we did not hear of an accident or a breach of the peace throughout the procession, although through the day and the meeting that followed. At the close of the procession religious services were held in the cathedral, when speeches were delivered by Lieut. Haynes and others. Interesting ceremonies were also held on board the steamer *Empire*.

New Money-Order Office.—A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, dated September, which states that a major money-order office will be opened at Brough, in the county of York, on the 1st of October. In Scotland minor money-order offices will be opened on the 1st of October at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, and from Stirling; and at Troon, Ayrshire, served from Glasgow. In consequence of al erations in the cirei ation of letters, Bromley, Dawley, Iron-bridge, and Madeley are now served from Wellington, Salop; and Malmsbury from Watchmrh, Salop. The book of money-order offices must be corrected accordingly. Bexley, Carshalton, Hampton, Richmond, Surrey, Southall, and Stanmore are served (as respects money-order advices) from London, instead of from Dartford, Croydon, and Wa ford, respectively; and the column in the list of money-order offices headed "post town from which served," &c., must be corrected accordingly.

The Potato Disease.—Recent accounts from the provinces speak still more unfavourably of the condition of the potato crop. In the northern counties of England the disease has been particularly destructive, especially in Lancashire and Lincolnshire and Newcastle, and it is stated that the farmers are taking them up in all directions. It is also a subject of regret that in many parts of England the onion crop is an entire failure, owing to a disease attacking it similar to that discernible in the potato. Although the accounts from Ireland are somewhat encouraging with regard to the extent of the damage, there is very little doubt that at least one half of the crop is utterly destroyed. It is, however, consolatory to think that the want of this most valuable esculent is likely to be filled up by a good supply of foreign corns. The arrivals daily in Cork and other ports in Ireland, of ships laden with corn, we understand are enormous.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although there has been an unusually heavy demand for money for commercial purposes, owing to the extensive speculations in corn, there is no change in the rates of discount. the Consol Market has continued firm throughout the week, at very full prices, the Three per Cents. for Money having touched 97¾, the extreme highest quotation since the transfer of the Stock. The arrivals of gold from Australia and California continue to be very large, and, coupled with an import of £320,000 in gold from Port Phillip, has tended to impart confidence to the jobbers. Our advices from Californa are to the effect that the yield of gold continues to be enormous, and that the most sanguine prospect of Consols keeping above par. In addition to the above arriva. about 600,000 dollars have come to hand from New York; and 1,200,000 dollars, towards of 300,000 sovereigns, are on their way from the Mexican Gulf ports. The shipments have been comparatively small; viz. £30 000 in coin to Australia, £27,300 to Constantinople and Smyrna, partly on account of the Turkish loan; and about £60,000 in silver, to the Continent.

An important statement has been issued in reference to the National Debt. Our tota. indebtedness now amounts to £789,869 382, the annual interest upon which is £28,017,197. During the last thirty years the reduction in the principal has been about £50 000,000, and in the amount of interest £3,356,424. We may observe that within seven or eight years from this time the annual expense will experience a further diminution of £3,807,500, of which £2500.000 will take place by the T ree-and-a-Quarter per Cents becoming a Three per Cent. Stock. The nots circulation of the United Kingdom is st l on the increase During the four weeks ending the 4th of September it amounted to £26,800 072, against £52 616,155 last year; showing an improvement of not less than £4,173 917 The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is larger by £7,627,246 than at the same time in 1851. There is a slight increase; viz., £139,911, in the stock held by the Scotch banks, but a decrease of £8017 in Ireland.

Very large advances have been made by the various bankers upon stock and produce, yet there still remains in the hands an immense amount of unemployed capital. It is evident, however, that ample room is yet left to employ it in safe and profitable channels. Good bills have been discounted at from 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

The market for Consols, on Monday, was tolerably firm, at 100 to 100¼ for Money and the Account. No change took place in the prices on the following day; but on Wednesday morning, at one time, marked 100¼. On Thursday very few purchases of stock were reported, and the Three per Cents, Money and the Account, were 100⅛ India Stock was 275¾ India Bonds sold at 8s., 95s., 88s.; and Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. 7s.; June, 2s. 6s. to 7s. pre mium Transactions have taken p.ace in the New Five per Cent. Annuities at 127; South Sea Stock, 111 to 111⅞; and Long Annuities, 6 11-16.

The arrival of fifty packets of 300,000 dollars for the Continent has had very little effect upon the value of Mexican Stock. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled steady, and, in some instances, prices have had an upward tendency We understand that the Mexican Government is raising a Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan for £320 000, with a sinking fund of 2 per cent., to commence in 1858 at par. On Tuesday the market was tolerably firm. Grenada Deferred was quoted at 11⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, Money, 26 to 25⅞; Ditto for the Account, 26 to 25⅞; Peruvian, Deferred, 64; Russian Five per Cents, 118; ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103; Sardinian Five per Cents, 96; Spanish Three per Cents, 51; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¼; and Turkish Loan, 93 premium. Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at par to 1 premium Actives, 105¾ to 105; Portuguese Converted Four per Cents, 38¾. The present firmness in the value of Peruvian stock may be attributed to the pacific tone of Mr. Wo.ster's last letter in reference to the guano deposits on the Lobos Islands.

Very full prices have been paid for Bank Shares, which have commanded considerable attention. Austria have sold at 78 58; Commercial of London, 29; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 11 to 3½; London Joint-stock, 10½; London and Westminster, 3¼; Imperial Joint Corporation, 3 to 3⅛ few, Provincial of Ireland, New, 17¾; Union of Australia, 31; Union, New, 4; Union van Actives, 105¾ to 105; Portuguese Converted Four per Cents, 38¾. The present firmness in the value of Peruvian stock may be attributed to the pacific tone of Mr. Wo.ster's last letter in reference to the guano deposits on the Lobos Islands.

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Dock Shares have continued firm. Commercial Stock has realised 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 96; Southampton, 84; Victoria (£2 paid), 6 to 6⅛.

There has been less doing in Steam-boat Shares. Australian Royal Mail have marked 4; General Screw Shipping, 50; General Steam Navigation, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental, 66½; Ditto, New, 35½; Royal Mail, 78½ to 79. Shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have been done at par to 1 prem. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been declared by the General Screw Shipping Company.

The amount of business doing in Railway Shares has been comparatively small, nevertheless the quotations have undergone no material change, if we except North Westerns, which have fallen £3 per share. The "calls" for the present month are £742 000, but large payments of that sort—£543,890 in account of foreign companies The total amount called in the ten months of this year is £6,871,027, against £" 89 897 in the corresponding period of 1851; £.6,003,369 in 1850; and £1n,340,954 in 1849. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 6; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, 11; Ditto, Chester and Birkenhe.d, 20⅞; Caledonian, 45¾ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 11⅞; Eastern Union, Class A, 8⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70; Great Northern Stock, 79¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 93; Great Western, 96; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84⅝; Leeds Northern, 16⅛; London and Blackwall, 8⅞; London and Brighton, 104⅛; London and North-Western, 117; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅛; Ditto, £10 Shares, 9⅝; London and South-Western, 87⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20¼; Midland, 76⅝; North Staffordshire, 13⅛; North and South-Western Junction, 13⅛; Scottish Central, 82½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 70⅝; Shropshire Union, 3⅛ ex div.; South-Eastern, 73; South Wales, 40⅛; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 66½; York and North Midland, 49½

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Leeds and Bradford, 108; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Northern and Eastern, 64

Preference Shares.—Caledonian (£10) 10¼, ex div.; Chester and Holyhead (Five-and-a-Half per Cent), 18½; Eastern Union Scrip, 17; Great Northern Five per Cent, 127; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 145½; North British, 93⅛; Shrewsbury and Chester Eight per Cent, 18; South Eastern, 23⅛; York and North Midland H and S. Purchase, 10⅞

Foreign.—Chemins et Embranchmes, 16½; Dutch Rhenish, 7; Luxembourg, 4; Lyons and Avignon, 10½; Namur and Liege (with interest), 8½; Northern of France, 35½; Paris and Lyons, 32½; Paris and Rouen, 35; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½; Sambre and Meuse, 10⅞; Western of France, 12¼

Mining Shares have been in very moderate request. Agua Fria have sold at 1¼; Anglo-Californian, 2; Brazilian, 6⅝ to 7; Ditto, Devons and Gulcha, 2½ to 3; Carson's Creek, 1; Colonial Gold, 1½; Copiago, 5½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4⅞; Lake Bathurst, 5; Mariquita, 1; New Grenada, 3½; Nouveau Monde, 1⅛; Port Phillip, 1¼; United Mexican, 8½ to 9; and Zuba, 1⅛

Friday Evening.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of Consols to-day; the Three per Cents, Money and Account, having marked 100⅛. India Bonds are 8ds to 87s; and Exchequer Bills (June), 67s to 70s premium. Foreign Bonds steady. Portuguese Converted, 39; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105. Railway Shares by no means active

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Friday.—A very limited supply of wheat has been received up to our market this week, and the trade were coerced, chiefly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage the receipts fresh up to-day were small; hence the stands were very barely supplied. On the whole, the demand for most kinds of wheat of home produce was steady, at prices about equal to those paid on Monday last. The transactions for forward delivery were comparatively trifling. Foreign wheat, however, was firm. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 8029 quarters. Selected samples moved off steadily, at fully late rates. Low and middling kinds commanded very little attention. Flouring sorts were firm. Barley, the supply of which was small, met a steady sale, at late rates. Malting qualities were firm. The improved sale for oats, and their scarcity, were the turn in favour of sellers. Beans and peas, as well as flour, were held at very full prices

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 38s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 32s to 37s; malting ditto, 38s to 39s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 48s to 52s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 54s; Chevalier ditto, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork ditto, 21s to 23s; Sligo ditto, 21s to 22s; Limerick ditto, 20s to 22s; Galway ditto, 21s to 23s; Tyne, 21s to 23s; Peas, 32s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; beans, 32s to 36s per quarter. *Flour*—Town made, 36s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s per 280 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, 19s to 21s per barrel; French, 35s to 37s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Upwards of 60,000 quarters of linseed have arrived off the coast: nevertheless, prices are well supported. Winter tares were again lower. In the value of other seeds we have very little change to notice.

The Hop Market.—Kent and Sussex, 80s to 85s: Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s; hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 8s to 9s; and tares, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £8 5s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £7 10s per ton. Rape cakes £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 38s to 42s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 48s to 56s; white ditto, 46s to 48s per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d: of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 6d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 31s; beans, 33s 8d; peas 32s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 42s 6d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 30s 4d; beans 31s 2d; peas 30s 8d

Scotland.—Wheat, in bar ey, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s

Tea.—The show of samples continues heavy. Although a steady business is doing in most kinds, the purchases are barely support ed. The general consumption is said at 2d to 3d per lb, up to the average last duty was entered for home consumption in 31 968 981 lb., against 30 987,357 duty in 1851. The total stock in the United Kingdom is about 55,000 000 lb., against 53,000,000 last year

Coffee.—The quantity of coffee consumed has been entered for home consumption in 1851 was 4,000 000 lbs. Fine yel ow Barbadoes, 37s 6d to 38s 6d.; good, 36s to 37s; brown 34s 6d to 35s 6d.; Jamaica, 37s 6d to 38s 6d.; fine ordinary, 34s to 35s. Native Ceylon, 37s 6d to 38s. Refined goods steady at from 44s to 45s. The cotta. clearances to the 25th ult., were 4,383 369 cwt., against 4,168 566 cwt. in 1851

Coffee—An plantation kinds continue to move off steadily, but no advance has taken place in the prices. Good ordinary native is dull, at from 45s 6d to 46s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—About 15,000 bags have been taken on speculation, at, in some instances, a further advance of 2d per cwt

Fruit.—The demand is less active, owing to large arrivals.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off steadily, at no advance in the quotations of from 74s to 78s per cwt. English Dorset, 84s to 86s; and Limerick, 80s to 82s. Fine bacon is in good request, at 52s to 54s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 62s. Lard is dull, at 42s to 45s for Kimbert Waddell, and 35s to 38s for kegs. All other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The demand is still active, and prices are on the increase. P Y C. on the spot is selling at from 40s 6d to 41s for old, and 41s 3d to 41s 6d for new Town tallow, 40s to 40s 6d net cash.

Coals (Friday).—Baer's West Hartley, 16s; Holywell, 15s 6d. Tanfield Moor, 14s; Townley, 14s 6d.; Wylam, 14s 9d.; Hedley, 16s; Lawson, 15s 9d.; Eden Main, 16s 6d.; Braddyll, 16s 9d.; Hilton, 17s; Haswell, 17s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Duri g the large supplies of new hops continue to arrive in good condition in some parts of Sussex and Kent, picking has been concluded and we understand that on the Farnham, 100s to 112s; Country, 93s to 100s; Mid and East Kent, 80s to 132s; Weald of Kent, 72s to 84s, Sussex, 70s to 86s per cwt

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market was heavily supplied with beasts as to number, but the general demand was dull at about the currency of last week. Only a few Mid ey Ready beasts had they been on sale, would have produced 3s 4d per 8 lbs; but the trade was in a very depressed state, at late rates Although the supply of sheep was comparatively large, the demand was steady, at nearly stationary prices. The top figure for the best old Downs was 4s 4d per 8lb There was a slight improvement in the veal trade. In some instances the primest calves were 5s per 8 lb dearer. Pigs steadily, but we have no alteration to notice in the quotations. Prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; other sorts, 4s to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior, £10 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d: second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 0d: second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 6d.; prime South Downs, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 4s to 5s; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s to 2s 6d. Total supplies, beasts, 1261; cows, 150, sheep, 6000; calves, 191, pigs, 270. Foreign: beasts, 800; sheep, 1800, calves, 208.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 8lb to the carcass: Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d.; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d.; middling ditto 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

T. Friday, Sept. 24

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

T Jenkins, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, banker

BANKRUPTS

T Chisholm and J Musgrove, Newport, Monmouthshire, manufacturers W M Parker, Little Moorfields City, carver J H Collett, Princes-street, Hanover-square, milliner. J Pinyer, Hadlow-Mill, clothier

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J Halley, Denny, builder. T Stevenson, Campbeltown, merchant. A Chambers, Greenock, commission-agent. J and D M'Arthur, Glasgow, provision-merchants. N Wield, Annan, account ant.

Friday, Oct. 1.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 30

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting unto Lieutenant-General Lord Fanshawe James Henry Somerset G C B, the office of Master-General of her Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

BANKRUPTS

R Pitt, East Donyland, Essex, shipowner W Prosser, Shoreditch, draper. T W Shearland, Liverpool, tea broker. E I Bradshaw, Manchester, dealer in bricks and timber

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R Waddell, Carluke, Lanarkshire, wood merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d ult., at the Hon Mrs Henry Taylor, of a son.—On the 24th ult. the wife of the Rev Stair Gordon, Vicar of Tarrington, of a daughter.—On the 26th ult. the wife of the Rev W Spicer, rector of Ilchen Abbas, of a daughter.—At Pordiswell, on the 25th ult., Lady Cecil Duff, of a son.—At Melbourne, on the 25th ult., the wife of Hugh C E Childers, Esq., of a son.—At Waterloo-place Cork on the 26th ult. the lady of James John Atkins, Esq., of a son.—On the 23d ult. Mrs Richard, of a son.—At Whitehall on the 25th ult. the lady of Othello Colthurst, Esq. of a son.—On the 26th ult. at Bayswater, the wife of Thomas Bowdoin, the countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.—On the 26th ult. the wife of J Simmons, Esq., of a son.—On the 23d ult. at Marston House, Somerset, the wife of J J Simmons, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult. at St Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev H Chi olm, of Stockwell, assisted by the Rev W J P ke, of Sligo, rectory Norfolk Richard Hanum, Esq. of Albury-street, Regent's Park, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of Mount Hill House, Clapham-road.—On the 28th ult. at Waterloo-place Cork, Hugh Hill Esq., of Mount Hill House, Clapham-road, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of Cork.—On the 28th ult. at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Herts, by the Rev Thomas Wesley, of Wolver ampton, Thomas Wesley Hall, of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Herts, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of Cork.—On the 28th ult. at Over-Compton, the Rev R G Rogers, rector of Yarlington Bom-set, to Elizabeth Hartle daughter of the late Wyndham Goodden, Esq. of Over Compton, Dorset.—On the 28th ult. at St Peter's Church, by the Rev W F Hinxman, the Rev W Jones, to Miss Caroline Jackman, of Haydenyarrow.—On the 28th ult. at Lyndhurst Miss ar, Hants, by the Rev Thomas Hall, Rector of Lyndhurst, Charles Wade, of Lyndhurst, to Mary Ann Thomas, of Buxton, Derbyshire.—On the 29th ult. at the Rectory, the Rev J W Stone, M A, Rector of Ashbury, Berks, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev Andrew Hogg, M A, Rector of Ashbury.—On Tuesday, the 28th ult. at Handsworth, Mr John Pimley, edwards of Birmingham to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Abraham Kemp, of Greenhouse Villa, Soho-hill, Handsworth

DEATHS

On Friday, the 24th ult. at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Richard Willet Hodges, Esq. of Earlsterrace Kensington, in the 64th year of his age. much respected and lamented.—Sept 1st, at Calne, in the county Leicester, Ireland, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev Andrew Hogg Lyndhurst, and the affectionate mother of Mary Ann Wakefield.—On the 30th ult. at Cleveland House, Barnes Green, Surrey, aged 35 years, Marianne, the beloved wife of Henry Weedon, Esq., and daughter of the late John Palin, Esq., Lt. D.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET, under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY and TUESDAY will be performed THE PRIMA DONNA, THE MUSICIAN BROTHERS, and A ROLAND for an OLIVER. Wednesday, the Prima Donna, after which (1st time) a new and original melodrama, entitled "Mont St Michael; or, the Fairy of the Sands," in which Mr Wright will make his first appearance at this Theatre under the present management. Mr Harley will also make his first appearance this season. To conclude with the Farce of the Spiritualists' Weaver, in which Mr Wright will appear. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the entertainments of Wednesday will be repeated.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ORGANO-PHONICS. In consequence of the great entirety, interest, and satisfaction evinced at each of the previous performances, and the crowded audiences, the Director has the honour to announce that the last concerts will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and every Evening during the Week. Doors open at Eight o'Clock, commencing at half-past Eight. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; the Box-office at the Theatre from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; where also programmes of the performances may be obtained.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—A Open every Evening for Equestrian Entertainments. The great sensation created by the Extraordinary Performances nightly presented, surpass all expectations. There will be an entire change of the ENTIRE ARENA, embracing the two troupes and long list of artistes, and the wonderful Horsemen SHRIMPTON and DE FREECE, who are nightly hailed with thunders of applause. The Drawing-room Evolutions of the Nicols Family, the Globe Juggler, French Vaulting, and the different acts of Gymnastic Exercise, and the beautifully trained Steeds. Doors open at half-past 6; Box-office daily, 11 to 4.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—BURNLEY, OCT. 6th; Clecheaton, 7th; Harrowgate, 8th and 9th. Vocalist, Mrs Theodore Distin; Pianist, Mr John Wilby. The Distins will perform their "Cuckoo Galop" at all their concerts: it is published for the Pianoforte, price 3s. by J. Distin, Military Musical Instrument Maker, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London; where all letters for engagements must be directed.

MR. and MRS. T. H. SEVERN beg most respectfully to inform their Friends and Pupils that they have RETURNED FROM THE COUNTRY, and that they will be happy to receive them as usual. Mr and Mrs SEVERN will also resume their residence to give Lessons in Singing, the Pianoforte, Organ, Thorough-bass, and Composition.

Their Assistance, on the practice of Glees and Choral Classical Music, every MONDAY and THURSDAY Evenings.

October 2nd, 1852.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. The Grand Series of Scenes, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN concluded with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily; a Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

DEATH of WELLINGTON.—The NATIONAL SONG, by MACFARREN, will be sung by CLARA NOVELLO, Mrs. RUCKLAND, Esq., at the GRAND ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, in his Evening Lecture on Music, in which he will be assisted by Miss Blanche Tompkins, R.A.M. LECTURES Daily at Three and Eight. By Dr Bachhoffner, on the Mode of Preserving Provisions. By Mr Crispe, on Morrel's Patent Need ss. New Series of Dissolving Views, &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price. For hours see Programme

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of CHORUS OF MAMMIS ever seen in Europe is now added to the Collection. All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without extra charge. Admission 1s. Mondays 6d

EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, NEW YORK, 1853.—Exhibitors are requested to forward their applications for Space forthwith to CHARLES BUBCHES, Agent-in-Europe, at the office, No 6 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, where all particulars can be obtained. The Building Act next week is the latest date for Shipment. the Opening of the Exhibition being fixed for MONDAY, MAY 2, 1853.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1853.—Exhibitors are respectfully informed that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce in the ensuing session of Parliament a bill, similar in its provisions to the Industrial Act of 14 Vict., cap. 8, to PROTECT from PIRACY persons exhibiting NEW INVENTIONS

The London Office of the Exhibition will henceforth be at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, the Council of that body having kindly placed a portion of their House at the disposal of the Commissioners.

Communications can be addressed either to Mr G P Donoughe, the London Agent of the Exhibition, or to the undersigned.

By Order of the Commissioners, C P HONEY, Sec.

3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, Sept 22, 1852.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—ROYAL GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Professor Tennant, FGS, will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, at nine o'clock A.M., a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitating the study of Geology, and of the Application of Mineral Substances to the Arts. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday, at the same hour, and will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens. Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SCARBOROUGH, Queen of British Watering Places.—To those who contemplate visiting the far-famed shrine of health and longevity, this indisputably fascinating spot, a GUIDE (with short description and view of the town by the use of visitors) will be forwarded on receipt of Two postage-stamps, addressed to Mr. SHARPIN, Crown Hotel; or, Mr Theakston, Gazette-office Scarborough.

LIVERPOOL WHITE STAR LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY.

Red Rover, new	800 tons	Melbourne	Sept 15
Hartpore, new	3000	Melbourne	Oct 10
Dundonald	800	Melbourne and Sydney	To follow
Blanche	3000	Sydney	To follow

The above ships are all first-class, sailing under the British flag and British owned, have superior accommodation for all classes at moderate fares, and carry experienced surgeons. Apply to PILKINGTON and WILSON, 3, Commercial-buildings, Liverpool; or, to Gibson, Linton, and Co, 9, Great St Helen's, City

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY and STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The arrangements for the transit of Goods and Live Stock between Ireland and England with Holyhead, are now complete.

On and after the 27th September a Steamer will leave the North Wall, Dublin, every Evening (Sunday excepted), and arrive there every Morning with Goods and Cattle.

Particulars of the through rates between Dublin and principal Stations in England may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, North Wall, Dublin, or the Goods Manager's Office, Great Railway Station, Chester; or High-street, Liverpool.

By order, J. O. BINGER.

General Manager's Office, Chester, Sept. 16, 1852

THE DIRECTORS of the GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY are now desirous of LENDING monies Assuring in the Office, £20,000, in Loans of £100 and upwards, on any of the undermentioned securities, viz.—Freeholds, Copyholds, or Leasehold Estates, Life Interests, and Reversions; also on Personal Security. For further information, apply either at the Chief Offices, No 37, Old Jewry, London; or to any of the Society's Agents in the Provinces.

The usual Commission will be allowed on Policies.

THOMAS ALFRED POTT, Secretary.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

Empowered by the 3rd Act of Parliament.

Offices—3, OLD BROAD-STREET, London.

Insurances against Railway Accidents can now be effected with this Company, not only for single and double journeys, and by the year, as heretofore, but also for terms of years, after the rates of the following table, as follows—

To insure £1000 for a term of 5 years, premium ... £3 10 0
" 10 years ... 6 0 0

To insure £1000 for the whole term of life, by Annual Premiums, on the following decreasing scale ...

For the first 5 years, Annual Premium	£1	0 0
" next 5 years	0	15 0
" next 5 years	0	10 0
" remainder of life	0	5 0

To insure any sum not exceeding £1000 for the whole term of life, by a single payment, according to age, as the following rates per cent.—

Above 20, under 25	£1	1 8
Above 25, under 30	1	5 0
Above 30, under 35	1	9 0
Above 35, under 40	1	13 0
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SHOW OF THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN THE HAYMARKET, GREAT HOMER-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual show of live stock, implements, seeds, roots, &c., in connexion with the above society, was held on Thursday week, in the Haymarket, Great Homer-street, Liverpool, the use of which (being the most suitable place for the purpose) was granted by the Corporation. The attendance was good. Among the gentlemen present were—Messrs John I. Blackburn, Thomas Townley Parker, M.P.; Llewellyn Lloyd; Thomas Thornely, M.P.; J. B. Neilson, M. Gregson Haigh, Higson, J. E. Brancker, R. C. Lowndes, R. Janion, Heywood, Worrall, Wilson, Clare, Drs. Sillar and Wilson, Capt Hornby, &c. In the prize list are to be found the names of many good farmers and breeders in the neighbourhood. The Society having, for the first time, added poultry prizes to their premium list, this portion of the show proved very attractive, more particularly to the ladies, of whom there was a large attendance.

Our limits will not allow the insertion of the list of prizes; but the following are the results as given in the *Liverpool Mercury*:—

HORNED CATTLE.—The stock exhibited was of a very inferior description, with the exception of Mr J. Lord's prize bull, a superior animal, but too fat for breeding purposes Mr Lowndes also exhibited some fine stock, which was very deserving of the prizes awarded The Earl of Derby sent a fine heifer, of the half-Brahmin breed, which possessed many good points, and was much admired.

HORSES.—The show of entire horses was very good, as also were the two and three-year-old colts; but the brood mares were of a very ordinary description. For draught horses (of which there were only two entries) the Earl of Derby was successful, his opponent showing very poor animals. Two very superior roadsters were exhibited—one by Mr Wilson, and the other by Mr John Mann.

SHEEP.—This was one of the best parts of the show, and some very superior specimens were exhibited, particularly those by Messrs. Janion, Ellison, and Lowndes.

PIGS.—The pigs were, with a few exceptions, of an ordinary class. Mr. Broadhurst Hill sent a very fine boar, of the small breed, as did also Mr. Ancell, of Manchester. Mr. J. Harrison's, jun., boar, with which he has gained so many prizes, was again successful The boars exhibited by the Earls of Sefton and Derby were very inferior. Mr. Solomon Ashton's (of Manchester) sow, of the small breed, obtained the first prize. Mr. Charles L. Clare also exhibited some very pure and finely-bred animals in this class, and was awarded a silver medal. For the best sow of any breed, the prize was awarded to Mr. George Wilson, of Liverpool.

EXTRA STOCK PIGS.—Mr. Townley Parker showed three Berkshire pigs of a very fine description. Mr. Wm. Ancell also sent a very fine young boar.

POULTRY.—The show of poultry was very good, considering it was the first time prizes were given. Capt. Hornby exhibited a fine collection of birds: his black Spanish, Dorking, game, and young fowl were the best in the yard. Mr. H. Worrall had some beautiful ducks, and Mr. Townley Parker some very fine geese and ducklings. Mr. Wilmot's turkeys were much admired, as also were Mr. Latham's pens of poultry, which obtained the silver medal. Mr. Brennan, of St. John's Market, also showed some very fine specimens.

The show of vegetables and seeds was very good, particularly the mangold wurtzel and turnips.

IMPLEMENTS.—The usual quantity was shown, but nothing particularly new, with the exception of the reapers, and Mr. Lambert's Australian tents, &c.

At the termination of the show proceedings, the committee, with a number of other gentlemen, dined at the Adelphi Hotel; the chair being very ably filled by Mr. H. White, secretary to the society. The usual loyal toasts were succeeded by "the healths of the patrons of the society, the Earl of Derby and Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.;" "the health of the Earl of Sefton, the president of the society;" with a variety of other appropriate toasts, and the list of prizes was read to the company.

The Chairman gave "The healths of the judges, who had done their duty most satisfactorily, and had given every satisfaction."

Mr Wolf acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his regret that a larger quantity of stock had not been brought forward at the show.

Dr. Sillar followed with some observations, in which he urged upon farmers the necessity of reducing their expenditure by the adoption of all the improvements of which they could avail themselves.

The toast of "The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, and thanks to them for the use of the Haymarket-yard," was acknowledged in an appropriate manner.

The "Memory of the Duke of Wellington" was drunk in solemn silence. Some other toasts followed, after which the company separated at an early hour.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852. [GRATIS.

THE MARBLE QUARRIES OF CARRARA.

OF the exhaustless and important quarries of Carrara, of which we here present a Sketch to our readers, so little is known in this country that a succinct account of their position, extent, and general character will doubtless prove interesting. The magnificent chain of mountains, a portion of which they occupy, lets out in an acute angle from the Appenines, and forms a portion of the Duchy of Massa-Carrara. Nothing more picturesque or romantic can offer itself to the gaze of the traveller than the aspect of these stupendous and "marble-hearted" heights, as seen from the sea-shore, whence they are distant about four miles. Almost destitute of vegetation, they gleam in the sunlight like masses of brass, while at intervals rugged and inaccessible peaks cut sharply against the sky, and appear to pierce into the clouds. In numerous directions, about midway of the heights, the eye is attracted by what seems to be a vast torrent pouring down its resistless volume of seething water into the valley, but which is, in fact, the shoot of the refuse flung out of the quarry immediately above. On the flank of a few of the mountains, and near their base, some stunted vegetation, consisting for the greater part of dwarfed oaks and chesnut trees, may occasionally be seen; while nearer to the summit, in the fissures and gulleys where no human foot can penetrate, a sickly and scanty herbage affords sustenance to troops of goats, the patriarchs of the range. The quarries are almost universally situated about midway of the mountain, and although said to have furnished the ancients with the material for building the Pantheon at Rome; and more recently to have supplied nearly every civilised country throughout the globe with their precious contents, to the extent of an export amounting annually to an average of 40,000 tons, the workmen are still employed upon the surface; and so little effect has the labour of centuries produced upon the general appearance of the mines, that they may be safely affirmed to be inexhaustible.

Of the export above named the United States consumes nearly the whole, the trade with that country being heavy and incessant. Italy, France, and England confine themselves almost entirely to the statuary marbles, of which they fully estimate the excellence; while England, although rarely importing more than 6000 tons annually, is, nevertheless, steadily increasing its demand. Russia, whose rigorous climate peculiarly demands building materials able to resist its ungenial atmosphere, erects with the world-famed marbles of Carrara her majestic palaces and churches. The recent reduction of the import duties, which were formerly very heavy in some countries, cannot fail to increase the demand throughout Europe. There is, however, still a heavy export duty, which has, moreover, most injudiciously been lately increased by the native Government.

The quarries of Carrara contain four varieties of marble, of which the most valuable is that used by sculptors, the white granularly foliated limestone. This has always been the favourite material both of the artists of ancient Greece and of modern Europe, in consequence of its purity of colour, its delicate transparency, and its granular texture, which renders it much more easy to work than compact limestone. The two great sources whence the statuary marble of Europe has been procured are Paros and Carrara. The Parian marble is the most pure, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime, and is, consequently, softer, somewhat more transparent, and of a more visibly laminated texture than that of Carrara, which is frequently mingled in considerable proportion with granular quartz. The latter has, however, no other rival as regards either quality or durability. The other three varieties obtained are "the veined" marble, equal as regards texture to that already described, but traversed by coloured lines which render it inappropriate to the chisel; the "*ravascione*" or Sicilian, similar to that produced near Messina; and the "*bardiglio*," which is of a deep blue colour, but in formation precisely similar to the white.

Some of the quarries may be explored with ease and safety, but such is by no means the case with all of them; while, in every instance, the paths by which they are approached are full of peril to the uninitiated. At times almost perpendicular, the way leads along the brinks of stupendous precipices, where no path can be discerned, and the brain reels as the incautious glance seeks to penetrate the gloomy depths of the rocky fissures amid which it winds. The miners are a fine and hardy race, remarkable for their robustness of constitution, reckless courage, and unalterable good-humour; nor do the fatal accidents which occasionally occur tend to lessen their gaiety: and many a snatch of wild but melodious song may be heard amid the clanging of hammers, the report of gunpowder, and the crash of falling stone. The workmen do not derive their supplies from the town of Carrara (which contains only about 8000 inhabitants, and is simply re-

THE MARBLE QUARRIES OF CARRARA.

markable for the fountain in its principal square, which is ornamented by a colossal figure, attributed to Michael Angelo, but left in an unfinished state), the fragility by which they are distinguished enabling the surrounding villages where they reside to satisfy all their wants. Their hours of labour are from eight in the morning to two in the afternoon, all extra work being remunerated according to the time employed; and the difficulty of ascent rendering it essential to the workmen to avoid all unnecessary burthens, they are reduced to drink rain-water, which they obtain by excavating square holes as reservoirs; their diet consists of *polenta*, or bread, and the common cheese of the country; and these simple aliments, with the fruits of the season, compose their whole nourishment. In wine or coffee they never indulge; and yet the amount of labour of which they are capable in many instances exceeds belief, as will be readily understood when the nature of their occupation is fully comprehended.

In working the quarries, the huge blocks are first loosened from the mass by blasting, after which wedges are applied until they are thoroughly detached from the rock, when they are shaped into oblong squares—with the exception of the statuary marble, of which the value is so great that the masses are removed intact—then lowered to the *poggio*, or base of the mountain, whence bullock-cars transport them to the Marina, where they are embarked. When the quarry is situated so perpendicularly that the stones incur risk of breakage from a too rapid descent, they are securely surrounded by strong ropes and placed upon two parallel beams (or *lizze*) of oak, beneath which lesser beams are arranged transversely. A workman stands upon the block throughout its perilous transit, whose duty is to raise each of these so soon as it is passed, and to hand it to another man in front, in order that it may again be placed securely upon the [illegible] of the descent may be [illegible] the most dangerous service performed by the miners, as it occasionally happens that the huge block, in hesitating for an instant upon its wooden support, yields to the impetus of its own weight, and slipping from its oaken cradle, rushes headlong down the declivity, crushing the stout cables by which it is bound like whipcord, and crushing beneath its tremendous mass the unfortunate individuals employed in assisting its descent. When [illegible] and the blocks are allowed to roll down plain, the *lizze* is dispensed with, and the blocks are allowed to roll down unaided: this operation at times produces a most beautiful and thrilling spectacle, and one of so wild a nature, that no description could do it justice.

At the *poggio* (the real subject of our Sketch) the blocks thus collected are [illegible] upon [illegible] consisting of [illegible] three parallel beams of oak, of which the centre one is rather lower than the others; the animals are attached to the carriages in numbers proportioned to the bulk of the stone and the impediments which encumber their pass, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] of a very peculiar character. It is a very common occurrence to see ten yokes of oxen harnessed to one car, each guided by a driver, whose business it is to avoid as much as possible the ponderous masses by which the ground is overstrown; and yet, at the first glance, it is impossible to believe that they can ever hope to accomplish so arduous an undertaking. In vain do the sturdy and patient brutes strain to their task; unwieldy in nature, and only passively intelligent, the couples can seldom or never be compelled to follow the guidance of their leaders, who, by stumbling and straggling over the rocky fragments among which they are impelled by their drivers, partially level the path behind them, as they are now dragged by the horns, now goaded by the iron-shod staff, and now [illegible] by the [illegible] of the men, whose shouts are re-echoed by the rocks in deafening dissonance; but, swerving to the right or left, hew out for themselves a new line of road frequently so impassable that, after having by a supreme effort overcome some apparently unsurmountable [illegible], the animals stagger a few paces further, and then [illegible] at their task. For this evil there exists no remedy, however; the nature of the ground and the constant declivities of stone rendering it impossible to construct a safer means of exit from the *poggio*. The exact extent of this marble range we are unable to state, beyond the fact that it embraces many square leagues; the most productive as well as the most valuable quarries being those of the statuary marble, which do not exceed [illegible] in all, the whole of which are the property of four or five of the principal [illegible] of Carrara, [illegible] [illegible] between forty and fifty are in full work, and produce admirable [illegible] while the number of workmen constantly employed varies from 2000 to 2500. Legends of [illegible] peril are rife among the miners, who, like their fellow-labourers in every land, are imaginative and superstitious; and in the quarry of Fantiscotti a number of names cut into the rock, and some roughly-carved figures hewn upon its surface, are objects of peculiar awe from the fact of their great antiquity, and the absence of all tradition regarding their origin.

From the extraordinary difficulties presented by the approaches to these marble quarries, they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

me that it was 'calloused with the knocking down of niggers.' When I left the plantation I drew a long breath, and felt as if I had escaped from an ogre's den." The piety of Uncle Tom opposed a passive resistance to the brutality of this fiend; and he perishes a martyr to the latter's malignant spleen. Such instances, the author tells us, are not rare. On out-of-the-way plantations such cruel murders are of frequent occurrence, accompanied with torture, burning at the stake, and other illustrations [illegible]

The character of "Uncle Tom" is admirably drawn, from his religious ministrations to the female "saint," Emmeline, to the good fortune under St. Clair, to his sufferings on Legree's estate. It is the veritable portrait of a negro [illegible] in Israelite indeed, and without guile"—which no condition of life, no coarseness of manners, no want of learning or skill, no shade of tint can deteriorate. It stands out from the mutual relations of definite in outline, forcible in detail, such as Heaven alone could make it, such as the truly pious would have all men to be, "excepting thyblind."

To [illegible] character is entrusted the vindication of the difference between British poverty and American slavery. His master, previous to his sudden death, is stated to have initiated the legal proceedings for his emancipation. Poor Tom looked upon himself as already free; and could not avoid, to his master's surprise, showing his exultation on the natural occasion. "Why, Tom, don't you think, for your own part, you've been better off than to be free? You couldn't possibly have earned, by your work, such clothes and such living as I have given you." The enlightened African replies, "Known all that, Mas'r St. Clare; mas'r's been too good; but, mas'r, I'd rather have poor clothes, poor house, poor everything, and have 'em *mine*, than have the best, and have 'em any man's else. I had so, mas'r, I think it's natur, mas'r." Poor Tom was, however, doomed to be disappointed. The good work tardily begun was prevented by unexpected death.

Great skill is shown in this book in the delineation of characters. All are sharply drawn, distinct, well placed, whether in light or shade, and admirably coloured. One of the most elaborate, is that of Ophelia, a pious and strict lady, who had been reared in the New England states, and indoctrinated with Abolitionist principles, which she held most conscientiously. When introduced, however, into New Orleans, her benevolence is found to be rather more speculative than practical. She would readily set all the slaves free, but would not willingly some into contact with their persons; she would not touch, if she could help it, a nigger; could not *love* them, and thereby induce them to love her. From this prejudice she has to be delivered, and is: Mrs. Stowe insists on the perfection of Christian charity.

The wife of St. Clare, with her perpetual languor, affected sensitiveness and real heartlessness, is likewise a masterly though unpleasant portrait. The group, the daughter, Eva, however, is by far the most lovely. A childish piety, precocity, and constitutional delicacy. She sheds a pure glory over the entire picture, and her presence makes holy every page on which her name is printed. An image like this were enough to confer immortality on the work; and the spirit of truth with which it is everywhere animated, cannot fail to consecrate it for its intended purpose, and make it successful in its mission. The blessings of the good will be with this book, wherever it shall be found.

OUR IRON ROADS: their History, Construction, and Social Influences. By FREDERICK S. WILLIAMS. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

We pass over the amusing chapter of the opposition offered to engineers and surveyors by infuriated landed proprietors, the apprehensions excited in certain districts by the appearance of theodolites and levelling parties, the *ruses* adopted to take the necessary levels, and the affrays in which large bodies of navvies were collected for the defence of the surveyors. Your true navvy is ever ready for a fight, and, indeed, eager for the fray; and "the navvies were the more eager to engage in such undertakings because the project, if carried out, afforded them the prospect of increased labour." It was clear that these engineers, surveyors, and navvies, so deeply interested in the object to be attained, and backed by a wealthy and powerful board, were not likely to be diverted from the purpose by the threat of an action for trespass. More legitimate scope for their ingenuity and resources was found when the act was obtained, when rivers had to be spanned, mountains to be pierced through, roads and canals to be crossed, and embankments and deep cuttings had to be constructed. Many of these works will remain imperishable memorials of the grandeur of conception and solidity of execution which distinguish English railway engineering. The Roman roads are still traceable, after 2000 years. But we are not satisfied with antiquity for the sake of antiquity. We do not like those of the engineers whom we nod to in our streets, and shake by the hand in committee-rooms. The embankment across Chat Moss may not be imperishable. The embankment of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, which reclaimed 23,000 acres from the sea at Lough Foyle, may be, in the course of ages, swallowed up by the sea. The open cuttings may be filled up and built upon, whenever posterity discover some better, and we may be sure faster, means of locomotion than our railways supply. But the thickness of Penkridge Bank tunnel upon the Chester and Holyhead Line—an excavation cut through the solid basaltic rock? What physical agency can efface the traces of the Sheffield and Manchester Summit tunnel, more than three miles long, which passes through "the backbone of England," and pierces rocks "hard as the nether millstone?" or the Box tunnel upon the Great Western, nearly 3400 feet in length, and which is as durable as freestone rock can make it? or the Kilsby tunnel, of more than a mile and a third in length? The speculative will survey St. Paul's from Primrose Hill, and reflects that he is standing over a tunnel driven through London clay, which the curious antiquary of some distant age will visit and speculate upon when one cause of that magnificent dome is not left upon another. The temples of Paestum are ruins; but the grotto of Posilipo remains unimpaired by the lapse of ages, to attest the skill of the Stephensons and Lockes of hoar antiquity. The traveller who has visited Naples is not likely to forget this subterranean road or tunnel of 2316 feet, made where the narrow ridge of Posilipo separates Naples from the Phlegraan fields. This wonderful tract "exhibits the various action of fire and water upon ground which has been rocked by earthquakes, slashed by lightning, blown up into more than twenty distinct volcanoes, and scorched, bared, shaven, rent by the sea." Yet this tunnel remains in the same state in which it was traversed by the ancient Cumaeans, when they journeyed from Neapolis to Puteoli. Still the traveller passes through this noble grotto of Posilipo on his way to the enchanting shores of Baiæ, where Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæsar had their villas, and men who possessed a province elsewhere, here contended for a single acre of ground. Remembering this grotto of antiquity, we are disposed to predict for the railway tunnels of the nineteenth century an enduring existence. Shall shall shame the Pyramids. Shall not a basaltic rock outlast the tomb of Cheops? If a tunnel through a hill of tufo, where you meet at every step the *solfare fiamme* of a volcanic tract, stands "firm as the everlasting hills," who shall predict the destruction and collapse of those perforations through whinstone, granite, and millstone grit, which modern science has driven through the bowels of our lofty mountains?

Talking of the Pyramids reminds us of some curious calculations relative to the merits of ancient Egyptian and modern British engineering, for which our author acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Leconte. This gentleman avers that the London and Birmingham Railway is the greatest public work ever executed either in ancient or modern time, not even excepting the Great Wall of China, or the great Pyramid of Egypt. The labour expended on the latter was equivalent to lifting 15,735,000,000 cubic feet of stone one foot high. The labour expended in constructing the London and Birmingham Railway, he gives a result of 26,000,000,000 cubic feet of material lifted one foot high; or, 9,267,000,000 cubic feet more than were lifted one foot high in the construction of the Pyramid. The labour of constructing the Great Pyramid was performed, according to Diodorus Siculus, by 360,000 men; according to Herodotus by 100,000 men; and it required for its execution twenty years. The London and Birmingham Railway was made by about 20,000 men in less than five years; and it is only one of a hundred undertakings of a similar kind. If Mr. Leconte has drawn up his materials for pursuing his ingenious calculations, he would have found that the labour involved in the formation of earth-works, bridges, viaducts, &c., for our railways, would have built a thousand pyramids, with another Hall of Kings at Carnac, and another Temple at Dendera, thrown in. Also in magnitude and permanence, how different in their origin and practical results! The Egyptian temples and pyramids, vast memorials of despotism and human suffering. "Our iron roads," the highways of thought, along which winged steeds of Plato now rush, dart, bang, and clatter, with hearts glowing like furnaces, and fiery red eyes; and anon snort and pant and emit puffs of white smoke, with a tide of life at their heels, and all art and commerce in their train.

We devote a great deal of time to an acquaintance with objects of [illegible] world: we not to study more closely those great [illegible] which are to [illegible] to the remotest posterity? It [illegible] to suppose that there is anything dry or uninteresting in the history and progress of a triumph over some great engineering difficulty. A peep into the busy brain of an eminent civil engineer would be of surpassing interest. The autobiography of George Stephenson, or Brindley, or Telford, if it described all the mental processes by which they worked out such astonishing results, would be one of the most fascinating and delightful works ever published. The history of the Britannia Tubular Bridge is well in the volume before us; but what if we could read the mind of the engineer vividly portrayed by himself? Mr. R. Stephenson, we believe, has a theory that the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits will last as long as the Colosseum at Rome. If he would leave us such an autobiography as we have supposed, it would probably outlive his tubular bridge. Meanwhile, until some railway engineer finds the compasses of Brindley, and the pen of Gibbon, we must be satisfied with such engineering details and processes as we find in one author, which we must in candour state, are technical enough to satisfy the scientific man, while they are written in a clear and popular style, which renders them abundantly intelligible to the general reader. The cost and method of tunnelling, and the quantity of material excavated, the daring and skill displayed in our great railway viaducts and bridges, the history of great earthworks and embankments, and the unforeseen impediments which tax the resources of the engineer, are matters in which we ought all to take an enlightened interest, and which it would require some ingenuity to rob of their attractiveness.

In the work before us, the pencil of the artist has saved the author from much technical description. It is unnecessary to minutely describe the elliptic arches of this bridge, or the decorative abutments of that viaduct, when the engraver enables you to understand the structure at a glance. At every step arises something susceptible of illustration. Here we have Shakspeare's cliff and the South-Eastern Railway; there, the gigantic proportions of the viaduct across the Dee, in the Vale of Llangollen. The Turentin, Rugby, Congleton, Dryfe Sands viaducts, and the high-level bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are by turns cited by the author, and illustrated by the artist. A short description of a skew bridge suffices, when we can see it in the next page. The telescope bridge over the Avon would be an incomprehensible contrivance in letter-press alone; but when the engraver is called in to assist, we understand more of the *modus operandi* than we should obtain by a dozen journeys from Brighton to Portsmouth. The floating railway across the Forth, and the New Holland viaduct, are dashed [illegible] upon the mind in Mr. Williams's pages. When it is necessary to talk of the permanent way, the outline of railway chairs, [illegible] and sleepers is of essential help; and so of a dozen things and objects.

The internal economy of a railway, and the activity, regularity, and order with which these great undertakings are conducted, may be gathered from a visit to the Camden-Town goods station of the London and North-Western railway. The Camden Station is at present devoted to goods and cattle traffic, and the reception of locomotives. In ten years after it had been laid out for these purposes, so vast were the requirements of the augmented traffic, that it was necessary to pull down all the original buildings, and to remodel the station entirely. The merchandise received from up and for down trains averages between 800 and 900 tons a-day. During the six months ending August, 1848, 73,782 railway-waggon loads of goods entered and departed from Camden Station. Fifty waggon loads of manufactures are often despatched to the manufacturing districts in two hours. Having described the extent of the Camden station, and the magnitude of its business arrangements, the author reminds us that this is the chief metropolitan terminus of a railway which includes 448 miles open to public traffic, and on which eighteen millions sterling have been expended; while it is interested, by subscription, contribution, or guarantee, in a number of lines, which, with those already finished or in course of construction, form an aggregate of 641 miles, on which more than twenty-five millions will ultimately form the outlay. If no portion of this prodigious sum of money had been wasted, or unnecessarily expended, what pleasant times these would be for shareholders and directors!

Railways, like the knight's shield, have their fair and dark side. Following the example of our author, we have principally concerned ourselves with their claims upon the admiration and gratitude of the [illegible] It may be somewhat ungracious, on the part of the gentle public, to [illegible] to [illegible] opposed to people's minds. If we take a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] glowing eulogy of the railway [illegible] [illegible] convenience, but a column [illegible] [illegible] accident," with perhaps the grave [illegible] of a coroner's jury, brought home to the mind's understanding in a smart leading article. A terrible instinct of self-preservation impels us to fix the blame somewhere, and not seldom makes us unjust. We begin by invoking tremendous agencies, whose strength bids fair to [illegible] [illegible] forces, and whose velocity rivals the wind. Mr. Williams tells us that a train often has a momentum equal to that of a cannon-ball of some ten or twenty tons weight flying through the air; that an engine has twice gone, without any embarrassment, through the fourteen-inch wall of a London *engine dépôt*; and that, in an ordinary accident happening to a luggage-train at Loughborough, the waggons over-rode each other till the uppermost one was piled 40 feet above the rails! When a speed of 70 miles an hour is attained a space has to be passed over of about 105 feet per second; that is to say 35 yards must be traversed between the tickings of the clock. If two trains proceeding at this speed pass one another, the relative velocity will be doubled; so that if each of them be 70 yards long, it would flash past the other in a single second of time. Now, according to the experiments of Dr. Hutton, it appears that "the flight of a cannon ball, having a range of 2 or 3 feet, is a quarter of a minute, which is at the rate of five miles a hour, or 300 miles an hour; and hence it follows that a train of cars moving at 75 miles an hour, has one-fourth the velocity of a cannon ball." A sleeper left upon the line, a "point" unaltered, anything that could cause two such trains to impinge upon each other and come into collision, our blood freezes with horror to think of. Yet the liability to such accidents is one of the penalties we pay for our desire to annihilate time and space. We harness the steam monsters to our cars, and we expect them to convey from twenty to thirty millions of passengers every year without accident. The steam and iron and horse give way now and then, with all the vigilance exercised in their examination. Poor weak human nature is chargeable with the rest. The engineman and stoker may be watchful and wary; but what if the pointsman, the flagman, or the time and policeman should have a momentary fit of forgetfulness? We all know what a slip of the pen is; the most careful writer makes a dozen a day; and yet if a railway policeman with a couple of flags in his hand, or 300 miles of rolling almost as much, follows that a fly-train

GENOA.—(SEE PAGE 290).

FLORA MACDONAND INTRODUCED TO PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

THE chivalrous attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors by Prince Charles Stuart; the astounding successes of his band of heroic Highlanders in sanguinary contention with well-appointed and veteran armies; his subsequent sufferings, and almost miraculous escapes, appear more like the creations of romance than matters of historic truth and reality. The final contest took place on the muir of Drumrossie on the estate of Culloden, near Inverness, where, on the 16th April, 1746, the hopes of the Stuarts were for ever destroyed. Charles fled from the field to the house of Fraser, of Gorthleg, where he stopped but one night, pursuing his course, with a few companions, to the west coast. His first interview with Flora Macdonald—whose memory, says Dr. Johnson, will not perish while history survives—is the interesting event represented in the Engraving under notice. She was a kinswoman of the chief of Clan Ranald, who had given refuge to the Prince in a cottage at Corodale, in South Uist, and here she was introduced to him by O'Niel, the only attendant he now had.

The Picture portrays the interior of the shealing and the *dramatis personæ*. Lady Clan Ranald and Flora Macdonald, who was a relative and then a visitor, have slipped out from Captain Ferguson and a party of soldiers who had then actually taken their quarters in the house, accompanied by Mac Eachuin, a faithful follower, afterwards father of Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, so distinguished an officer in the service of Napoleon. The Prince is represented as he must have appeared under such untoward circumstances: his clothes are described as having been sadly tattered; his features and position strikingly evince his mental distress and physical prostration from the vicissitudes to which he had been exposed. At his feet lies the Proclamation, offering a reward of £30,000 for him, dead or alive; a bribe which, to the honour of those leal-hearted people, was no temptation for any one of the numerous individuals who were cognisant of his concealment.

"FLORA MACDONALD INTRODUCED TO PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN." PAINTED BY ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE.

F I N E A R T S.

THE REFUGE AT THE ALTAR.

FROM A PICTURE BY DAIGE, BERLIN.

THE SANCTUARY WON.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

Oh, on! The spoiler through our land
Hath tracked us from afar;
How shall our woman's strength withstand
This bitter curse of war?
Where can we turn, or whither flee,
When blood is poured like wine?
Since ruthless man our foe must be,
What help, O God! is Thine?

II.

Thy Temple, Lord, at last is won,
Behold the gift I bring—
My first-born babe—my darling one,
My soul's most precious thing!
They would have torn him from these arms,
They would have quenched alway
The sun whose heat my bosom warms,
The light that makes my day!

III.

The tumult's rage hath scared my boy:
His sweet eyes wandered wild
When in my face he missed the joy
That kept him still a child.
Ransomed by love, he standeth free
Upon Thine altar-stone;
But oh! the voice he lifts to Thee
Hath caught the Angels' tone!

IV.

Girt by Thy Sanctuary's light,
Strange peace his soul doth thrill—
Guide Thou the tender foot aright
That leapeth at thy will!
O, lead him still each deed to shun
That wears a gilded name:
Teach him to do Thy work, or none,
In this red world of shame!

V.

Far better at my feet he fell
A slaughtered lamb this day,
Than live the pomp of war to swell,
And midst its riot say:—
"For this my mother's soul grew strong
When red the rivers ran;
She bore me through that battle's throng
To lead this battle's van!"

VI.

Away, away! such fears are vain;
Pure on God's shrine he lies:
Where love is peace, and guilt is pain,
Each cruel instinct dies.
Heaven set the thorns around his brow
To point a refuge near;
Not Death itself can harm him now—
The sword is broken HERE!

(*Continued from page* 291.)

in these volumes, where the animal spirits are made to do all the work of the under-reading. But "Our Own" is also a ponderous joker. It is wonderful the diligence with which he seems to have accumulated, for the "old original favourites" for these modern pages. We have the Wiltshire "*lolks*" for like, Mr. Braham's "*enthusemmisy*" for enthusiasm, Hibernian mispronunciations of English words, and any bit of vulgar ism that might be picked up any where, from Backstone on the stage to an American "in a fix," to "Our Own." In fact, claims to be one of those merry Irish souls who make themselves at home wherever their lot be cast; but that he stretches the privilege, when, as in the case of claiming relationship to Dan O'Connell, and in other similar instances, he condescends to tell untruths, or to allow them to pass as truths, to cog, and forswear himself, we think will be readily granted; and when he sets forth all these unscrupulous subterfuges as so many heroic exploits, there cannot be a doubt that he is holding forth, in the most attractive colours he can command, not only a bad but a pernicious example.

In relating stories of this kind, Mr. Honan speaks in scorn of "the would-be fine gentleman," who would not stoop to these shifts, in order, "whilst others had neither bed nor board, to find a good roof over his head, a clean bed, and abundance of *grub* (hear *every* day during the campaign." Would-be fine gentleman, forsooth! No gentleman would utter an untruth, or procure accommodation under false pretences; but Mr. Honan does not seem to be aware of the fact. Here, then, we join issue with Mr. Honan entirely, and insist on the man of letters—foreign correspondent of the *Times*, or other—making it a rule to himself that he should always, at least, not the gentleman; and even the "fine gentleman," in the true sense of the term, when he can. The professional fine gentleman, indeed, should be the gentleman *par excellence*, the nonest teacher by example as well as precept, of the latter indispensably. Mr. Honan claims a character for a class; that which he has drawn is not representative; it is no more like "the gentlemen of the press" than it is like an honest or honorable man; it dwells apart, not "like a star," but an outcast, an alien from every spot on earth, except Coventry.

We repeat that we take Mr. Honan on his own showing. It is probable that, in himself, he is a reputable person, and not so much of "the Wild Irishman" as he has represented himself to be: from some few indications, indeed, we should adjudge him to be clever, diligent, and generous; but an exceedingly conceited, vain, and affected old gentleman (by the tale we find in the early part of the book)—who would, in the maudlin humour in which this book is written, "fight all his battles," whether of war or gallantry, "o'er again;" and not thrice only, but many times, "slay the slain"—the number of ladies he has "cut out" in the matter is on the last account. Of such absurd folly, at his years, he ought to be made to repent.

Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Straits in the Years 1850-51, performed by her Majesty's ships *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, under the command of Mr. William Penny, in Search of the Missing Crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*; with a Narrative of Sledge Excursions on the Ice of Wellington Channel, and Observations on the Natural History and Physical Features of the Countries and Frozen Seas Visited. By Peter Sutherland, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon to the Expedition. 2 vols. With Maps, Plates, and Wood-Engravings. Longman.

This ample title-page sets forth at large the purpose of the important book to which it appertains. The efforts made and instigated by Lady Franklin, in search of her husband and his mates, rank her name with that of classical heroines remarkable for their fidelity and perseverance. The frequent voyages undertaken for this object are calculated to increase our knowledge of the Arctic regions. Not only English but American enterprise has been stimulated; and the genius of two great countries has been awakened to the same work of benevolence and scientific research. Advantage has been properly taken of these expeditions to extend our acquaintance with the botany, the zoology, and the geology of the North Pole. The plants collected on the present occasion were numerous; and, in particular, some highly important notes have been contributed by Dr. Dickie on the Arctic algæ, of which Dr. Sutherland had collected abundant and various specimens. There are also a list of mollusca; and valuable remarks on fossils, the geological places of many of which have been first determined by the results of this voyage.

The attempt to effect a north-west passage has, accordingly, at least resulted in much knowledge being made available to us respecting the physical features of Arctic America. "To Parry, Beechey, Ross, Lyon, and Sabine, by navigation; and to Franklin, Richardson, Back, Dease, and Simpson, by perilous journeys overland, we are chiefly indebted for what we know of the Arctic regions of the North American Zone, and their names will ever adorn the pages of Arctic history. But the return of both navigators and travellers still left the great and perplexing question unsolved." In May, 1845, Sir John Franklin renewed the search—proceeding in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, with a crew of 138 gallant and enterprising officers and men; and the last intelligence received from them was dated in Baffin's Bay two months after they had left the Thames. In 1848, it will be recollected, three expeditions were fitted out in search of the missing ships. Other efforts were subsequently made, and at length the whalers were put in requisition, and signal service was expected from them. In this new line of adventure the name of Mr. William Penny, of Aberdeen, the commander of the *Advice*, of Dundee, became especially prominent. That gentleman had been engaged in the Arctic seas from his twelfth year, and in command of a whaling ship for sixteen years. He had also done much in his whaling career, to extend our geographical knowledge of the polar regions.

Though not holding a commission under the seal of the Admiralty, Mr. Penny received directions from that office to fit out two vessels, which he named *Sophia* and *Lady Franklin*—the first after Miss Sophia Cracroft, the niece of Sir John Franklin, who had laboured with his wife in promoting voyages of discovery in search of him whose long absence was to them so painful. Both of these ships were equipped at Aberdeen, and their crews were appointed chiefly from among the whalers. The Admiralty instructions under which Captain Penny was to act are dated April 11, 1850. The most hopeful supposition seems to have been that Sir John Franklin went through Wellington Channel. The work before us contains a voluminous detail of the proceedings of the ships during the whole voyage. In fact, it presents a log-book compiled with labour and precision. It is a diary in which confidence may be placed, because evidently made at the time. Some of the circumstances are trivial, and many of the descriptions already well-known; nevertheless, they are the actual facts of the voyage, such as occurred day by day. Reading them, we are enabled to sympathise with the adventurers in their cares and their anxieties, and in the great purpose of their persevering travail.

The crew were disappointed with the first sight of the icebergs—masses which did not appear to be more than forty feet above the surface of the water. Shipwrecks caused by these are daily occurrences; there is danger of running foul of them in dark nights, and navigation here always partakes of the intrepid character. Art or survey directs the voyager; nothing but his own experience can save him, and here Captain Penny's previous knowledge was of infinite service. As they proceeded northward, they came in with more towering icebergs—hundreds of them with their tops and overhanging cliffs, while streams of ice much broken up, and the impenetrable "pack" in the middle of Davis' Strait, could be seen all moving imperceptibly into a warmer climate. Meantime, large flocks of loons and eider-ducks were led by instinct to set their faces upon high northern latitudes, into which they were attracted by the "swelling curve" of the returning sun. Cod-fishing is carried on in the Strait to a considerable extent; but curing and drying stations have not yet been established along the coast, though some of the islands are well adapted for the purpose. Within two miles of Leively, a Danish settlement, a number of Esquimaux came off to them. Their dresses were filthy, and they seemed to pay little regard to cleanliness; but they were a lot of hearty-looking fellows, and well conducted. In Disco, our adventurers saw icebergs 200 to 300 feet in height, drifting into Davis' Strait, on either side of the Whale-fish Islands. In the Malegat and Waigat whole clusters of these floating islands are frequent, from 100 to 200 fathoms, moving to and fro with every return and recession of the tides.

To be early enough in the season is vitally important to such expeditions as the present. It was clear to Captain Penny that even two or three days earlier would have made a great difference to them, and that the land should be followed right round it, making a circuitous passage of 1,000 miles, instead of not more than fifty, which might have been easily accomplished while the ice was still unbroken. Great difficulties were accordingly encountered. Their arrival in the midst of the ice was evidently full a week too late, and the broken state of the ice caused innumerable inconveniences. Under such circumstances, days and nights passed wearily and anxiously. Labour and skill were both in constant requisition. Sometimes the ships' crews were glad to be assisted by the Esquimaux; though the love of home, which is a disease of these people, prevented them from joining the expedition. Mr. Peterson, a Dane, however, joined it, and became extremely useful. Dr. Sutherland dwells on some descriptions of Esquimaux life, which nothing but their length precludes us from citing. To their piety and morality he pays due homage; but upon the subject of their superstition, their belief in necromancy, and their cruelty to animals, in which infants are early trained. Of these faults the Lutheran creed has not yet divested its wild converts.

The perils of the navigation continuing, progress was very slow, notwithstanding the severity of the labour undergone to accelerate it. At length the drifting ice favoured our voyagers by its partial separation. A great change went on around them, huge icebergs in convulsive struggles, and the snow upon the land rapidly disappearing. The whalers could now send away their boats in quest of eggs among some of the smaller islands: and many of them soon returned with thousands of dozens of ducks' and loons' eggs. "What a luxury," exclaims Dr. Sutherland, "to the seamen! as many eggs, and often far more than they could use, over and above their usual allowances of provisions." A few miles from the spot where they were lying, there is a place called "Tussoosak," or "Upperavik," which, says Dr. Sutherland, is probably the limits of the discoveries of the Northmen. But in spite of the clearness which seems to have been thrown upon the settlements of the Northmen in Greenland, and the extent of their discoveries, by Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," the opinions and observations of Rafn, Brynjulfsen, and Gravé still need to be corroborated and confirmed by subsequent observers. The place is almost entirely deserted by the natives; although, from the number of ruins, our travellers could see that it was once a favourite resort. Here, too, Captain Penny's vessels came into communication with those of Captain Austin's expedition.

The prospects of a speedy passage were soon brought to a stand, and Melville Bay, which they desired to reach, was still inaccessible. They were, however, joined by Captain Austin's squadron, consisting of twelve sail. "The presence," says our author, "of so many ships, in regular order at the edge of the ice, was really a splendid sight, embellished as it was by the glory of England, the British flag waving in the breeze." In another place, he relates that "the ice, impelled by the southerly wind, came in around the ships, and around the Arctic navigators into activity. Hundreds of men could be seen planted along the edge of the fixed ice, with their saws and triangles, busily employed cutting docks for the safety of their ships, in case the pressure should become violent. Their work was very laborious indeed; but it was enlivened by hearty songs, in which one often recognised 'Britannia, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,' issuing from one hundred voices, in good time, and with better effect."

A passage having been effected through Melville Bay to Cape York, they found that they had been five weeks in doing what, at an earlier part of the season might have been done in as many days. Their course was subsequently shaped for the west side of Baffin's Bay, with the view of exploring it if possible, and of passing through it into Wellington Channel. The passage was at last effected, but with considerable difficulty.

Previous to doing so the voyagers had heard of traces of Sir John Franklin, and at length witnessed some. About six miles north of Cape Spencer, the site of an encampment was discovered, with a hut made of stones, and several articles and utensils connected with cookery, soup-canisters, and pickle-casks, and many other things, including pieces of oak such as might have been fragments from a ship, observed at the hut as if they had been in the fire. The track of a sledge was also detected, and the marks of the runners, which were very distinct, were found to be two feet apart. These traces were followed up, and innumerable corroborations were met with, including a finger-post, and epitaphs to some of the crew, both of the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, dated in 1848. There were, in fact, abundant and unequivocal proofs that the missing ships had spent their first winter in the immediate vicinity of Beechy Island.

Captain Penny's party wintered in Assistance Bay. They formed into sledge-sections, and travelled over the ice. The sports and adventures attending these excursions, however, were unconnected with the desired discoveries. The different divisions met on the ice in Wellington Channel, but no further traces of the missing ships were detected. All returned to the Bay except Captain Penny and seven companions. Their absence was indeed prolonged; but the only fruit of their extraordinary was the finding of a bit of wood, which might have belonged to the missing ships. This fragment, however, was not sufficient to justify Captain Penny in remaining another winter to pursue further researches; and, after considering the matter in all ways, he determined on returning to England. His duties seem to have been fulfilled to the utmost limit that could be required, and their names will ever adorn the pages of Arctic history. But the return of both navigators and travellers still left the great and perplexing question unsolved." In May, 1845, Sir John Franklin renewed the search—proceeding in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, with a crew of 138 gallant and enterprising officers and men; and the last intelligence received from them was dated in Baffin's Bay two months after they had left the Thames. In 1848, it will be recollected, three expeditions were fitted out in search of the missing ships. Other efforts were subsequently made, and at length the whalers were put in requisition, and signal service was expected from them. In this new line of adventure the name of Mr. William Penny, of Aberdeen, the commander of the *Advice*, of Dundee, became especially prominent. That gentleman had been engaged in the Arctic seas from his twelfth year, and in command of a whaling ship for sixteen years. He had also done much in his whaling career, to extend our geographical knowledge of the polar regions.

Though not holding a commission under the seal of the Admiralty, Mr. Penny received directions from that office to fit out two vessels, which he named *Sophia* and *Lady Franklin*—the first after Miss Sophia Cracroft, the niece of Sir John Franklin, who had laboured with his wife in promoting voyages of discovery in search of him whose long absence was to them so painful. Both of these ships were equipped at Aberdeen, and their crews were appointed chiefly from among the whalers. The Admiralty instructions under which Captain Penny was to act are dated April 11, 1850. The most hopeful supposition seems to have been that Sir John Franklin went through Wellington Channel. The work before us contains a voluminous detail of the proceedings of the ships during the whole voyage. In fact, it presents a log-book compiled with labour and precision. It is a diary in which confidence may be placed, because evidently made at the time. Some of the circumstances are trivial, and many of the descriptions already well-known; nevertheless, they are the actual facts of the voyage, such as occurred day by day. Reading them, we are enabled to sympathise with the adventurers in their cares and their anxieties, and in the great purpose of their persevering travail.

The crew were disappointed with the first sight of the icebergs—masses which did not appear to be more than forty feet above the surface of the water. Shipwrecks caused by these are daily occurrences; there is danger of running foul of them in dark nights, and navigation here always partakes of the intrepid character. Art or survey directs the voyager; nothing but his own experience can save him, and here Captain Penny's previous knowledge was of infinite service. As they proceeded northward, they came in with more towering icebergs—hundreds of them with their tops and overhanging cliffs, while streams of ice much broken up, and the impenetrable "pack" in the middle of Davis' Strait, could be seen all moving imperceptibly into a warmer climate. Meantime, large flocks of loons and eider-ducks were led by instinct to set their faces upon high northern latitudes, into which they were attracted by the "swelling curve" of the returning sun. Cod-fishing is carried on in the Strait to a considerable extent; but curing and drying stations have not yet been established along the coast, though some of the islands are well adapted for the purpose. Within two miles of Leively, a Danish settlement, a number of Esquimaux came off to them. Their dresses were filthy, and they seemed to pay little regard to cleanliness; but they were a lot of hearty-looking fellows, and well conducted. In Disco, our adventurers saw icebergs 200 to 300 feet in height, drifting into Davis' Strait, on either side of the Whale-fish Islands. In the Malegat and Waigat whole clusters of these floating islands are frequent, from 100 to 200 fathoms, moving to and fro with every return and recession of the tides.

To be early enough in the season is vitally important to such expeditions as the present. It was clear to Captain Penny that even two or three days earlier would have made a great difference to them, and that the land should be followed right round it, making a circuitous passage of 1,000 miles, instead of not more than fifty, which might have been easily accomplished while the ice was still unbroken. Great difficulties were accordingly encountered. Their arrival in the midst of the

The literary relations of France with the East are of some standing So far back as the beginning of the 17th century, Savary de Brèves erected an Arabic press at Paris. Even the great Encyclopædia of d'Herbelot, although mostly written at Florence (long the chief seat of Arabic letters in Europe), yet belongs to the literature of France; while the observations of D'Arvieux Chardin, and other French travellers, are even now far from extinct with those who make a special study of the Levant. Nevertheless, in no country was there a greater amount of nonsense written on the East, than by the French "Men of Letters" of the eighteenth century. In their zeal to turn into ridicule the social and political institutions of France, they drew largely on the popular ignorance of the East; in order to accomplish the ends of their polemy, Orientals were turned into profound eighteenth-century philosophers, familiar with Locke and Newton, reprehending the abuses of Courts and convents, and laughing at the follies of Paris. If we turn from gay to grave and valuable works, such as Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois," the misapprehension and misapplication of Oriental information is a serious disturbance of the confidence that the reader acquainted with the East feels in his conclusions after his gigantic effort to unroll the annals of all times and countries; but this great writer is readily pardoned on seeing the still greater absurdities Voltaire falls into in his envious zeal to reprove and correct him.

No sooner was the revolution succeeded by the war, than we find the arrangements of the French expedition to Egypt to indicate the combination of a warlike spirit with a revival of the same tendencies that sent forth Bernier, Tavernier and La Roque. It was discovery as well as conquest—it was a study of the phenomena of the East instead of those of the Pacific. It was also intended to be a colonization, in which science should supply the place of numbers, and overcome the obstacles interposed by soil, by climate, by disease, by religion.

It were superfluous to recount the subsequent adventures of this Encyclopedic armada: the victory of Nelson and the valour of Smith—Bonaparte's abandonment of Syria, and the instinctive presentiment of greater disasters that prompted his return to France. The tragic fate of the brave and more prudent Kleber—and the final victory and death of Abercromby, are all events familiar to the reader. But if this expedition of Bonaparte was not successful, it was the most splendid and illustrious of all his failures.

When this great conqueror was still at Passeriano, Talleyrand discovered in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the plans, maps, and charts that had been secretly prepared in the time of Louis XV., by the ambitious Choiseul, Minister, in order to retrieve the disasters of the seven years' war by an occupation of Egypt, with a view to counteract the English designs on India. With this rude embryo of information, the expedition was formed, and, however disappointing to the national pride the military results of such exertions may have been, a large and most valuable addition was made to our knowledge of Egypt. The Ecole Normale formed on the breaking up of the ecclesiastical institutions, sent forth her most eminent professors and pupils—the nursery, it is true, too much with that cold sensational philosophy which a Holbach and a Helvetius had carried downwards to Atheism, but all eminent in the technical parts of their specialities, and full of a zeal that defied every obstacle thrown in their way by the social and physical conditions of a land differing so completely from that of their birth.

It was in the bay of Alexandria before ever he had set foot in Egypt that Nouet led the way by his astronomical observations. Amid danger and deficiency, the researches of his other members of the expedition were continued. When no military operations were intended the Arabs of the Desert attacked the weak, and kept even the strongly-escorted on the alert. But in spite of death and disease the work went forward, and Le Père, first established, by trigonometrical survey, the relative levels of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and produced that standard memoir, which, until the age of railway locomotion, was the great fountain of all that has since been written on the means of connecting the two seas. Berthollet, the most eminent chemist of his day, was also of the expedition. Amiable in intercourse with others, he was imperturbable as a stoic in the midst of danger, which even the soldier but half feels in the ardour of combat. When, on board the flotilla attacked in the Nile, he was asked why he filled his pockets with stones from the ballast of the boat, he answered, "That I may sink the more readily to the bottom of the Nile if we are taken prisoners."

The accomplished Denon, who began life in the *coulisses* adventures of a domestic nature, contemporary with Beaumarchais, who had served the diplomacy of Vergennes, and had been saved from the guillotine only by the protection of David, was the expert draughtsman and ready observer of the expedition. Following on the footsteps of Dessaix, he reconnoitred the encampments of the Mamelukes; and although the antiquarian portion of the French description of Egypt has been a great resource superseded by the labours of subsequent travellers and artists, yet allowance must be made for the difficulties under which he laboured; while the peace of the European domestic circumstances, and the aspect of the towns and villages as they then appeared—the scenes of the soldiers and civilians of the Republic, with Arab still life for a back-ground, have a value which can scarcely be over-estimated by the students either of the antecedents or character of Bonaparte or of the modern history of Egypt.

It was in Cairo, in the house and garden of Cassim Bey, that the institute of Egypt pursued its labours and classified the phenomena as they were successively collected by its individual members. Monge, the creator of descriptive geometry, and the founder of the Polytechnic School of Paris, was the first President of the Institute of Egypt. He had ably seconded Carnot with his technical knowledge, in the gigantic efforts made in the arsenals of France during the first years of the revolutionary war: he followed in the wake of Bonaparte to select and transfer to the French capital the masterpieces of Italian art; and here, on the banks of the Nile, turned his ingenuity to supplying the wants of the army, and replacing the diminishing stores from the resources offered by the native productions of Egypt.—*Arma cedant toge.* Bonaparte contented himself with being First Vice-President; and in these sittings in discussion with his physician, Des guettes, or with the wooden-legged Caffarelli, who turned his military engineering knowledge to civic purposes, the ingenuity and many-sidedness of his intellect fully appeared. Even the sufferings of the army came to the account of science; and Larrey, his surgeon, was the first to describe, to account for, and cure the singular diseases peculiar to the climate.

Two objects were set forth as the objects of the scientific part of the expedition; first, the collection of information on Egypt; secondly, the introduction of European civilisation into Egypt. In the first, the expedition was eminently successful—the second was a most signal failure. Most conspicuous did M. Estève, M. Jaubert, and the other financial, legal, and political members of the commission, inquire into the resources of Egypt, and the mode of taxation under the Mamelukes; and industriously did Bonaparte heap up *reglement* on *ordonnance* and *ordonnance* on *reglement* for the taxation and civilisation of Egypt on French and philosophic principles. Not only would the people not take to the new forms, but even what was for their actual benefit and improvement, such as the lighting and cleansing of Cairo they resented as an oppression; so that the abstract optimism of the European administration was as unconformable and irksome to the Egyptians as buckskin breeches and top-boots *à la Directoire* would have been to an Effendi. When Egypt, therefore, was evacuated by the French, they left no more impression on the civilisation of Egypt than the vessels that carried home Menou left on the waters of the Mediterranean.

But the political results were great and important. It was Bonaparte who broke down that formidable Mameluke militia—that, regulated by Islam and governed by Solomon de Caus, ever since dashed the Poet, and deprived her of the revenue of her richest province. It was a mere feeble remnant of the old Mameluke party that Mohammed Ali subsequently caused to be massacred in 1809, and this bold captain could never in his old age have shaken the Ottoman Empire if his way had not been made straight by the Battle of the Pyramids. We say this from no disposition to deny the merits of Mohammed Ali; for it was by great sagacity, cool dogged valour, most fascinating manners, and a substantial generosity and nobility of character, that he subdued his opponents and multiplied his friends as he did.

Mohammed Ali was too much a man of the world not to be always civil to the English, but his sympathies were really French. India always was in his thoughts, and he has often supposed that we would seek to possess ourselves of Egypt, and he never could see that it would be impossible for us to carry out a conquest or military protectorate of Egypt, and at the same time maintain the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, to which we had pledged, since all our sympathy with Christian and classical Greece did not prevent our most eminent statesmen from regarding the Battle of Navarino as a most "untoward event." The consequence of this predilection of Mohammed Ali, was that a large number of Frenchmen went to Egypt, and were employed by him in the organization of his military, naval, financial, and educational administrations; and in our next we propose to give some account of them, and of the relation in which French and British interests stand to each other at the present time.

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On the present occasion we shall consider the nature of the forces which has effected such changes in our social position. We shall then call the attention of our readers to the results which have been already effected, and endeavour to prognosticate in what direction more extensive advantages may hereafter be obtained.

NATURE OF ELECTRICITY.

Of the nature of electricity a diversity of opinions exists amongst philosophers who have studied the subject. Some have held that the effects are due to one or more ethereal fluids, which are set in motion under various circumstances. Others have thought that it is an affection of matter. Professor Faraday considers it to be a force having relations to magnetism, heat, light, and all the other forces of matter; and Mr. Smee regards electricity as a designation for certain effects which are observed when matter is acted upon by some new attraction in a particular manner; but he does not believe that electricity is a fluid, essence, ether, or other imponderable attached to matter.

SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY.

For all practical purposes the electric power is generated by some motion of matter; for, although electric tension commonly exists in the atmosphere, yet it is by no means a constant occurrence, and, as a rule, cannot be conveniently applied to useful purposes. Our means for obtaining this electric power differ in respect to the results which we desire to produce. In cases where electricity of great quantity is required, the galvanic battery is employed. In cases where high intensity is sought, the electrifying machine or hydro-electric apparatus is used. Where both intensity and quantity are desired, the magneto-electric machine is convenient; and very feeble currents may be set in motion by the stereo-electric combinations. In all these cases it is necessary for the manifestation of electrical phenomena that, for the amount of electricity evolved, a corresponding quantity of matter should be set in motion, or undergo change. We can no more produce electricity than we can heat or light without a change, which Mr. Smee has resolved in every case into the occurrence of some new attraction; and hence, as in our first we inquire as to the price of the fuel, so with electricity we count the cost of the matter changing.

In the galvanic battery the power arises from the zinc of the positive pole forming a new attraction or combination with the oxygen of the water to form oxide of zinc, which, being dissolved in sulphuric acid, gives rise to sulphate of zinc. This is a product which should be sold to lessen the cost of electricity, wherever a market can be found for the salt. As, unfortunately, sulphate of zinc is not an article of much demand in the arts, some investigators have tried other metals, and a tin positive pole has lately been much extolled, the investigator thinking that the compound of tin formed in the battery might be rendered a marketable commodity. For equal quantities of electricity 32 parts of zinc would be equal to 54 of tin, and from practical experience we should prefer the use of zinc with the waste of the products, to that of tin, with the subsequent formation of the stannate of soda. Supposing, then, that it would be desirable to use carbon in the place of zinc, as a ton of coke, could it be applied, would probably be as effective as 10 tons of zinc, or 18 tons of tin. Practically, the cost of working galvanic batteries is very considerable, and in our humble way we have consumed at least a hundred weight of zinc within the last few months, the products of which we have good reason to fear have passed to the Thames to increase its impurity, though, perhaps, to diminish its pestiferous exhalations.

We have ourselves a very high opinion of the electro-magnet for producing electricity. At Birmingham, Elkington gilds and silver-plates by this machine. The principle upon which the machine is formed is due to a knowledge of the fact, that, if the magnetic curves are cut transversely by any conductor of electricity, a current is set in motion, or if a magnet surrounded by a wire is alternately made and unmade, electrical force is exhibited. Elkington employs a series of magnets arranged in a circle, and by the revolution occasioned by a steam-engine, a constant current of electricity is manifested. This plan seems economical and convenient for the reduction of gold and silver, but, at present, does not appear to answer as well for copper as the voltaic battery. Mr. Henley has patented the application of the electro-magnetic power for telegraphic purposes; and, from a careful consideration of the subject, we would venture to assert that this form of instrument will be found most convenient and economical for all telegraphic purposes, and will eventually supersede the ordinary batteries now in use. In this case the change of matter or new attraction takes place in the fire of the boiler of the steam-engine, and the combustion of the coals leads to the evolution of the electricity. At present, neither the electrical machine, the steam electrical machine, the photo nor the thermo-electric pile, has been used practically for the evolution of electricity in the arts.

When once the electrical power is generated, then we have the means of producing magnetism, heat, light, motion, according as it acts upon matter; and we shall now briefly consider to what purposes in the arts, &c., these properties have been at present applied.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The license of the poet, soaring in imagination in regions where fact gives way to fancy, usually enables us to indulge in verse with a description of that which cannot be realised in prose; the electric telegraph has reversed the case; and the transmission of the messages which are forwarded every hour to every part of Europe, greatly surpass in wonderful fact the conception of most poetic romance. Shakespeare was satisfied that his fairy should girt the world in forty minutes—

> "I'll put a girdle round about the earth
> In forty minutes."

Cook and Wheatstone can traverse the earth in less than the twinkling of the eye, by substituting electricity for the fanciful power of the fairy.

By what principle is this glorious triumph accomplished? Why should a feeble electric current bestow on us the power of communicating with remote distances at an inappreciable interval of time? The electric force acts in a circle, and we have the power of extending that circle to any distance by means of telegraphic wires. Through these wires the electric force acts, and though in its action it neither adds to, nor subtracts from, the weight of the wires, yet its presence compels a magnetic needle to stand across the wires; or, if the circuit be opened or narrowed, chemical combinations or decompositions may arise, or heat and light may be generated. We have no limit to this circle, and if a wire be passed round the globe, and an electric current traversed in, indications of the current would be given during its whole course.

To have an electric telegraph we must establish a circle through which the electricity acts, and practically an insulated wire is carried from the battery to the extreme distance, and then the electricity traverses the earth to complete the circuit. Ordinarily the wire is hung upon posts by the side of railways; sometimes, however, it is imbedded in gutta percha, and laid under ground; and for the submarine telegraphs it is encased with gutta percha and firmly covered with galvanised iron to resist mechanical injuries, or the ravages of animals. We have now carried the wire from Dover to Calais, and from England to Ireland; and the only difficulty which prevents us from having an electric telegraph between England and America is the engineering difficulty of depositing a perfectly insulated wire at the bottom of the sea between the two continents. In an age when Stephenson has given us the Britannia Bridge and Brunel the Thames Tunnel, he must be a bold philosopher who can imagine that he may not one day, not remotely distant, wake up and find that he has the power in London of holding instantaneous communication with Brother Jonathan in New York. Will the Old World or New World first attempt a solution of this mighty problem? The difficulties to the operation are mechanical, not electrical. The philosopher declares that electricity is competent to effect the object, and it is left to the engineer to devise means to deposit the wire between the two continents.

We have already stated that in all electric telegraphs the first difficulty is to lay the wire, and then the signals to be used are arranged. As a rule, it is by that signals are transmitted most rapidly by the movements of a needle; and, by certain letters being assigned to certain movements, long sentences are rapidly communicated from the remotest parts of the country. We can not only signal, but we can even print. Of late the electric telegraph has been applied to domestic purposes. At the Bank of England a telegraph communicates from the Governor's room to that of the chief accountant, chief cashier, secretary, and engineer; and soon can be transmitted as occasion requires. We are inclined to think, however, that for domestic purposes the gutta percha tube and whistle are preferable, because they are more simple to use; and the tube can be carried over the largest manufactory.

Connected with electro-telegraphy the invention of the gutta percha covering for wire deserves attention. The gutta percha itself is strained by a hydraulic pump of great power through a fine sieve. The wire is then covered with two layers of gutta percha, to insure perfect insulation; and finally, the gutta percha-covered wire is twisted round a rope. When the ends of the wire are joined, a fine wire is attached to the two ends, and the small wire is wound round the larger to act as a spring. By this plan, if the wire be stretched, a little yielding is allowed before the contact is broken, a fact of great practical importance when the wire is subjected to much strain.

An electro-alarm against fire, may conveniently be adopted in some instances, for as soon as the temperature rises to a certain point the circuit may be broken, a bell may be furiously rung, and the inmates aroused to a sense of their danger. In a former Number of this Journal we gave a figure of an instrument for indicating whether the temperature in a hothouse or green-house had varied prejudicially to the plant. In these cases we have examples of great perfection in mechanical contrivances, as the action is made according to circumstances, and a spontaneity is shown bearing a feeble analogy to the instinct of animals.

Sentences by the electric telegraph. But, perhaps, the most curious contrivance is that by Bakewell, by which we are enabled to transmit the identical hand-writing. By his instrument a kind of prolonged arm is made, by which a person in London can sign a document in Paris, provided the paper previously undergoes certain chemical preparation. Chemical and electrical signals may be mixed extensively; bells may be rung, clocks may be transmitted, and, by arrangement, their meaning would be thoroughly comprehended.

Electro-telegraphy is still in its rudest infancy. Its success should rather be hailed as an accomplishment of what may be done hereafter, rather than as denoting a perfect system. The extension of this important invention must lead the mind to many curious thoughts; for when we observe the central government of a kingdom to be enabled every moment to hold intercourse with every part, governing every province, and, at the same time, to be able to transmit directions according to the exigences of the case, the body politic may be likened to man himself, who receives by his various organs of sensation - knowledge of the external world, transmits that knowledge to the brain through the media of the nerves, and sends back the forces which determines the movements of the body according to the sensual impressions. The limit to the use of the electric telegraph consists in the cost entailed by the interest of the capital required in its first establishment, the expense of maintaining the wires and apparatus, the time and labour required for actually making the signals and delivering them at the termini to the persons destined to receive them.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Attempts within the last few years, which we have recorded in former numbers of this Journal, have been made to produce light by electricity. For purposes of artificial illumination the cost is so great, that it cannot be used with any chance of profit, or even success. For extraordinary effects it might be occasionally employed; but a high series of batteries, and great consumption of materials, is required to render it effective; and then we can hardly hope for any advance in this direction until the source of power is materially cheapened by the invention of some battery totally different from any form now in use.

Lately, experiments have been made with the electric flash in photography, and by its aid it is not impossible that hereafter we may be enabled to catch the exact impress of an object in the most rapid motion. The pictures which we have seen exhibit curious blotches; but there can be very little doubt that a careful experimenter might render it applicable to the photographer.

The statements which have been put forward in the American papers of the generation of gas by electricity are well known to be entirely fabulous. It is a chemical law that for one gram of hydrogen eliminated by the battery thirty-two grams of zinc are dissolved; which would render the cost of gas twenty or thirty times more than produced by electricity than when it is made with coals.

ARTIFICIAL SILICEOUS STONE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the abundance and excellent quality of many kinds of stone obtained in this country, either from our own quarries, or by importation from abroad; the comparatively high cost of skilled labour, and the consequent expense of all sculptured and decorative work, has long operated as a serious obstacle to its use; while many of these stones themselves are very ill adapted, both in composition and texture, to stand exposure to the alternate damp and cold of our climate. The latter stone is especially liable to injury in this way, as may be seen in our cathedrals and other buildings, in the west of England, and even in Westminster Abbey; while even Portland, the most compact and finest of the lime stones, does not resist long exposure, even when, as in St. Paul's Cathedral, the style of architecture is more favourable to the preservation of the stone.

By far the most durable of the building materials, especially when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere, are those constantly present in the metropolis—large masses, that is, of the varieties of a climate like that of London, where sudden changes of weather, which have a silicious cement, and are free from marl and limestone. Such are the Craigleith stone, much used in Edinburgh, and deservedly celebrated; the Darley Dale stone, from near the Ambergate station, in Derbyshire, on the Midland Railway; the Bramley Fall (or Yorkshire) stone, and some others. In the composition of these there is from 98 to 98 per cent. of silica; the absorbent power of the stone is very small (not half that of some limestones), and the quantity lost in experiments imitating as far as possible the action of severe weather, is scarcely perceptible. In the limestones which, when long exposed, are found to be a larger proportion of impurities (especially in the condition of alumina), the decomposition is many times greater; the small crystalline portions break off, especially where the grain is unequal, and expose the stone to further attack; and ultimately all traces of the original surface are obliterated. The moist climate of England, and the partial frosts, more than counterbalance the great part of the year, are said as

which render the exposure of stone more trying with us than elsewhere in Europe.

It is long since material has been constructed under the name of artificial stone, which, being plastic at one part of the process of manufacture, admits of being moulded into any required form at comparatively small cost. The kinds at present most in use are two, one being a cement and the other more resembling bricks; but intermediate in its nature between bricks and pottery-ware.

In the former lime is the chief ingredient; in the latter, clay. Both admit of moulding cheaply, and both stand exposure tolerably well, but the latter is subject to contraction and distortion of form during the baking or kiln-drying, to which it is absolutely necessary that it should be exposed, in order to stand well as artificial stone. The cement, especially that called Portland cement, does not require baking, but is very apt to become discoloured, and crack, on exposure to winter temperature. It is also very irregular in its texture. Terra-cottæ, as the other material is usually called, labours under the disadvantage of shrinking and distortion to a very serious extent, and wherever the thickness of the substances varies greatly and rapidly, as in most ornamental work, such as vases and Gothic decoration, this is especially seen. Many of our readers will remember the numerous and very beautiful specimens of terra-cottæ in the Great Exhibition last year, and the model of a church actually composed of this material. The warping and distortion in some of these was but too evident, in spite of every care; and it is so common a result, when any clay fabric is exposed to an intense heat, that the price is greatly increased by the large number of accidents that occur.

There has been introduced of late years a new kind of artificial stone, which, although perfectly plastic at one stage of the manufacture, is of perfectly uniform composition, entirely free from all shrinking and contortion during the process of kiln-drying, and bears exposure to winter temperatures and a moist atmosphere without any deterioration. This important immunity from so serious an evil is owing to the fact that no part of the material used in the construction consists either of lime or clay. It is, in fact, a siliceous or flinty stone, the particles of which it is made up (fine pure sand) being united together by a fluid which, after exposure to the kiln, becomes changed into a kind of glass. By the very nature of the case, therefore, this stone is secured from all injury from soot, acid, or other vapours, or disintegration by weather; and, in many cases where it has been actually exposed for several winters, it retains all its sharpness and surface perfectly. This material is called "Ransome's Patent Siliceous Stone;" and is tolerably well known by most architects and builders, as well as those engaged in ornamental stone-work; although, having hitherto been made only at Ipswich, where the patentee resides, it has not yet entered so much into general use as its properties well deserve. Some of our readers may recollect a specimen of considerable magnitude exhibited in Class 27, at the Crystal Palace, in what was called the Mineral Court; and it is satisfactory to find that this obtained a prize medal from the jury as presenting a material calculated for extensive use. It is worth while to devote a few lines to explain the process of manufacture, which is equally simple and ingenious.

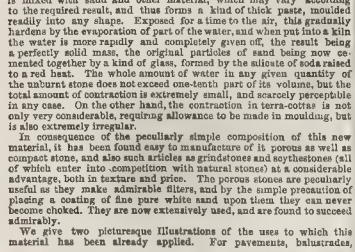
ARTIFICIAL SILICEOUS STONE CHIMNEY JAMB.

The chemical fact on which the discovery of this stone is based is the perfect solubility of flint, or any siliceous material, when subjected to the action of caustic alkali (soda or potash) at a high temperature in a steam boiler, or in cylinders communicating with such boilers. Flint, or silica, is a combination of oxygen gas with a peculiar base (silicium or silicon), and is technically an acid, though without the ordinary properties of acids. On being heated with caustic soda to a very high temperature, there is formed a thick jelly-like transparent fluid of pale straw colour, which is a hydrated silicate of soda, containing 50 per cent. of water; and which, if exposed to the air for a time, or heated, loses a part of its water and solidifies into a substance capable of scratching glass

The history of the siliceous stone will now be readily understood. The fluid silicate of soda having been obtained as described above, it is mixed with sand and other material, which may vary according to the required result, and thus forms a kind of thick paste, moulded readily into any shape. Exposed for a time to the air, this gradually hardens by the evaporation of part of the water, and when put into a kiln the water is more rapidly and completely given off, the result being a perfectly solid mass, the original particles of sand being now cemented together by a kind of glass, formed by the silicate of soda raised to a red heat. The whole amount of water in any given quantity of the unburnt stone does not exceed one-tenth part of its volume, but the total amount of contraction is extremely small, and scarcely perceptible in any case. On the other hand, the contraction in terra-cottæ is not only very considerable, requiring allowance to be made in moulding, but is also extremely irregular.

In consequence of the peculiarly simple composition of this new material, it has been found easy to manufacture of it porous as well as compact stone, and also such articles as grindstones and scythestones (all of whiter into competition with natural stones) at a considerable advantage, both in texture and price. The porous stones are peculiarly useful as they make admirable filters, and by the simple precaution of placing a coating of fine pure white sand upon them they can never become choked. They are now extensively used, and are found to succeed admirably.

We give two picturesque illustrations of the uses to which this material has been already applied. For pavements, balustrades,



ARTIFICIAL SILICEOUS STONE.

terrace works, vases, and generally for all purposes of garden decoration, it is admirably adapted by its cleanliness, sharpness of outline, colour, durability, and cheapness. For ornamental flooring in halls, churches, and public buildings, it possesses many advantages, and could be put down at little more than half the price of encaustic tiles of similar patterns, and is of a healthier character than chimney-pots, and many other building purposes, it seems equally well adapted; while for filters it is invaluable, and might be used to any extent in preference to any known natural filter stones.

Mr. Ransome's works at Ipswich, where this material has been hitherto exclusively made, have not admitted that extension which the simplicity and ingenuity of the method deserves, while the distance from the metropolis has rendered the cost of transport a great obstacle to its general use. It is likely that when the works have been extended and removed to London, which is now contemplated, there will be a very considerable development of the manufacture.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. II.

A LONDON SUNDAY A CENTURY AGO.

VERY nearly one hundred years ago a small octavo was published, dedicated to the "ingenious and ingenuous Mr. Hogarth," and entitled "Low life; or, one half the world know not how the other half live: being a critical account of what is transacted by people of almost all religions, nations, circumstances, and sizes of understanding in the twenty-four hours between Saturday night and Monday morning, in the true description of a Sunday as it usually spent within the bills of mortality. Calculated for the twenty-first of June." This very voluminously named work having accidentally come under our notice, we propose to sketch from it, principally in its own words, a picture of metropolitan Sunday life a century ago. For the accuracy of all the touches we do not of course pretend to vouch, but the greater number are no doubt more or less founded in fact. The manner of the book is peculiar. It consists of a series of unconnected sentences, each giving a statement of a separate fact, without any attempt at continuous narrative. The effect of this singular style is certainly not to produce pleasant reading, but the ideas are conveyed with force and distinctness, and we cannot but notice the singular and indefatigable powers of observation which filled a volume with isolated social and characteristic statements, without the slightest help from remark or the requirements of continued narrative. Many of the observations are of a generally satiric class, and hold more or less good with reference to almost any age or social condition. These we shall not meddle with, but attempt instead to convey to the reader, by selecting only the entries characteristic of the time, some notion of a London Sunday a century ago, as it was painted certainly by a most indefatigable observer, and one, too, who must have been most thoroughly intimate with London.

We begin, then, at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and learn how "the watchmen are now taking fees from housebreakers for liberty to commit burglaries within their beats," and how gangs of robbers divide themselves—some of them going to the watch-houses and making the constables drunk, while the others ply their crowbars. By the river side a curious scene is being enacted. "Darkhouse-lane, near Billingsgate, is in an uproar with custom-house officers, sailors' wives, smugglers, and City 'prentices waiting to hear the high-water bell rung, to go in a tilt-boat to Gravesend," while many watermen who have been turned out of their lodgings for short-comings in the matter of rent are described as sleeping in their boats. We are at a loss whether to understand as literal truth the following item, but it is not unlikely:—"More drunken than sober people walking about the streets." As the night wanes we are introduced to hospitals, and see the "women called watchers" picking the patients' pockets; and to the parks, where we are informed that the sentries shelter thieves and pickpockets in their boxes; to the alleys of St. Giles, to Long-acre, and Drury-lane, "in an uproar with Irish Roman Catholicks, who, being mad with drink, are fighting for the precedence of their families"—a thoroughly characteristic item; and to the taverns, where clubs, called "Anti-Gallicans," "Bucks," and "Georges," are breaking up, and seizures are being made of the "leathern aprons, wigs, tobacco-boxes, and clasp-knives" of such brethren as cannot pay their reckoning. Later still we read of "pawnbrokers sifting up, altering the dates of duties under tribulation." But this may probably be understood in a general satiric sense, as also the item of sextons digging up and sending to the houses of surgeons the bodies of such people as were buried the preceding night, and ripping the velvet and tearing off the brass plates from coffins, to sell for canvas, snuff, and tobacco. The constables, who would appear to have been something like our inspectors, are again and again exposed. About three in the morning they are represented as being led home from the watch-houses drunk by the watchmen, the prisoners and prisoners' friends having paid for the liquor.

With the approach of dawn we see symptoms of commencing suburban sports. Crowds of half-intoxicated people are flocking into the fields with ducks and dogs, "that they may have a morning's diversion at the cruel and cowardly sport of worrying one another." This is one of our ancient manly pastimes which is now, happily, extinct—except, we believe, in certain districts of the Warwickshire and South Staffordshire coal and iron regions. The watchmen are now represented as crying "Past four," at half-past three; no doubt considering their tender consciences, by this ingenious device, for going off duty an hour before the time; and we are assured that thieving diorists are busy stealing their neighbours' best roots and flowers, to transplant to their own gardens—a not very creditable diversion of fools and enthusiasm. A curious item informs us that now, about sunrise, "poor people carry their dead children, nailed up in small deal boxes, into the fields, to bury them privately, and save the extravagant charge of parish dues." After gleaning in the fields, we have a foretaste of Billingsgate, and the practice of thieves sounding the pockets of drunken men asleep on bulks, we are told how beggars resort to parish nurses, to borrow poor, helpless infants at fourpence a day each, for the purpose, of course, of provoking charity. The water supply in London a century ago may be conceived when we read of the wives and daughters of mechanics in neighbourhoods where one cock serves the whole locality, coming before sunrise to fill every available utensil "with a sufficiency to serve them for the ensuing several days." The melancholy idea rises as we read—how much better off, in many parts of town, are the poorer classes to this good day? Morning brightens, however, and we have consumptive people flocking to the "cow-houses to drink warm milk with rum and sugar"—a delectable morning's draught for an invalid. The habits of the interior class of clergy, and the manner in which these poor drudges are spoken of, is what might be expected from our knowledge of the fictitious literature of the period. Early in the morning we hear of "journeymen clergymen cutting their beat hands and cassocks to preach sermons for a trifle each at morning lectures;" while in the afternoon they are described as officiating for fat old rectors, whose after-dinner potations render their public appearance impossible. "A bird's-nest fair," attended specially by fiddlers and admirers of singsongs, was one of the amusements of the morning. It was held on Dulwich-common. Next we have a hit at Wesley, and the crowds who flock to his "bantering booth" on Windmill-hill, Upper Moorfields. An odd piece of industry is thus pursued by "writers for chandlers," making the round of the coachmen and footmen in the service of the principal physicians to know who are on the "death list;" and another and characteristic entry connected with the faculty is the mention of "common people going to quack doctors and barbers, in order to be bled (and perhaps have their arms lamed) for three pence." The mania for bleeding was one of the staunchest of English medical superstitions. As church time approaches pew openers are described as "laying out clean surplices and stealing the sacrament wine," and servants to ladies of quality as "waiting and combing such lap dogs as are to go to church with their mistresses." The whole tribe of adventurers and vagabonds are brushing up for the day; the "Munster cracks, Connaught peers, Ulster swags, Leinster fortune-hunters, Welch gentlemen, Scotch mercenaries, French refugees, German jewellers, and London pettifoggers." Certain national scandals are not ill, hit off in this list. As for the French, we have them also characteristically changing their "great woollen caps and flannel shirts" to cut a dash with "swords and ruffles in St. James' Park," while a certain "new breakfasting but near Sadler's Wells" is crowded with "young fellows and their sweethearts." Returning to ecclesiastical matters, we are informed of clergymen, having double duty to do, hurrying over the ser.non at one church to run away to another; while the prayer-reader at the latter is drawling out the service, in order to give his confrère time to arrive "and drink his two jills of wine in the vestry." Much business is meantime being done" on the Custom-house quays; the Temple piazzas, and the porch of Bow church, since the nave of St. Paul's has been kept clear by order of the Bishop of London;" and fashionable ladies who do patronise church, are described as "wrangling for the hassocks and the upper end of the pews."

Upon whose unhappy chins juvenile barbers acquired the rudiments of their profession, has long been a mooted point. A hundred years ago the prisons were the schools for young shavers, "barbers sending their apprentices into the Fleet, Marshalsea, Bridewell, and other prisons, during the time of Divine service, in order to shave poor prisoners gratis, that they may improve their hands at the same time." One almost wonders that the "humours" of such a scene were not transmitted to us by Hogarth. They would have suited his pencil marvellously. We have seen the French national taste for showy dress: they appear to have been equally constant in matters appertaining to the national cuisine, as we find "Poor French people about the Seven Dials and Spittal Fields (silk-weavers, no doubt), picking dandelion (by which is probably meant succory), to make a sallad for dinner." Meantime, in the churches there are, as a rather smartly put sentence denotes, "many excellent stolen sermons preached by such ministers who will not take the trouble to write worse of their own." We cannot but pronounce such an act of freebooting as committed under very extenuating circumstances. "Old women in churches employed while the sermon is going on in borrowing each other's bibles to find where the text was," and wives of genteel mechanics taking a nap and a dram in private, under pretence of being at church, and then "chewing lemon-peel to prevent being smelt," are respectively two hits which are probably more generally satiric than actually descriptive of local and temporary usages. Amid all this general carelessness, however, the extent of which was no doubt great, some tradesmen's families appear to have enforced the outward observances of religion upon their apprentices, as we find these young gentlemen represented as begging the text of old women at the church doors, in order that they may satisfy their masters and mistresses. From twelve to one o'clock was the general dinner hour, when "all the common people's jaws in and about this great metropolis are in full employment." The Mall, however, was filled with Frenchmen, "picking their teeth, and counting the trees for a dinner;" and the rails before gentlemen's houses lined with hungry cadaverous figures

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 584.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

RECENT LAW AND CHANCERY REFORMS.

THE superiority of the English people and their institutions is, perhaps, in nothing shown to more advantage than in the manner in which Governmental reforms are discussed, decided on, and adopted. Theoretically, our Constitution may be full of gaps, anomalies, and absurdities; but, practically, we are a free people, with a proper share in our own government. What the popular will really desires, it is sure ultimately to obtain, if the desire be just and reasonable. This has certainly been the case, however slowly, with the recent Law Reforms, to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers. Two measures of Law Reform have this year been carried: the first is the Common Law Reform, the other the reform of the manifold abuses of the Court of Chancery. The first is contained in a bill of 236 clauses; the other in statutes of a less formidable length, and in orders promulgated by the Chancery Judges. The object of both is the same—that of effecting an improvement in the "process, practice, and pleading" of the courts to which they separately relate. In order to enable the reader to follow us in the remarks we shall make on these two important schemes, it will be of advantage to define the three matters to which they refer.

The word *process* describes the writs by which one party is compelled to answer, and, if found liable, to satisfy the claim made upon him by another. The word *practice* describes the means by which that process is made available; settles the mode of bringing it to the knowledge of the defendant, the steps he must take to defend himself, the course of the proceedings thereon, and the regulations which require all the parts of these proceedings to be taken within a given time, and with a certain consecutive regularity. The word *pleading* describes, not (as is frequently supposed) the speeches of counsel in court, but the written statements made on one side and the other. Bearing these descriptions in mind, let us proceed to consider the law reforms of the last and the present Government.

The process of the law courts was formerly objectionable in many respects. It was not merely needlessly expensive, but it was defective. A knave frequently could and did evade it; to the honest but struggling debtor alone was it terrible. Outlawry was said to follow the disregard of the process issued to compel an appearance, and outlawry was supposed to be the most formidable process to which a man could be subjected. And the supposition was not untrue with respect to a man who was compelled to remain in the country and to rely on his own exertions for subsistence; but to the scamp and the profligate, outlawry had no terrors—they left the country, enjoyed a pleasant residence abroad, and lived upon property which they had contrived fraudulently to retain, or on money wrung from the tenderness or pride of relatives and friends. The only effect, too, of the outlawry was to compel an appearance in court, and the process was invariably set aside when the party was willing to appear, and was able to discharge the expenses which his negligence or contumacy had occasioned. All this absurdity has now been abolished, and the result of non-appearance to a writ of summons properly issued, and served according to the provisions of the statute (15 & 16 Vict., c. 76, s. 27), will be to entitle the plaintiff to enter final judgment against the defaulting debtor. So far there is nothing but praise to accord to the statute. But when we come to look at the means by which this beneficial end is to be attained, it is impossible not to feel that the petty forms and loose wording of the new statute will, to a great extent, counterbalance its advantages.

In the matter of the joinder of parties, a considerable, but not a sufficient, amendment has taken place. A familiar instance will show how this is accomplished. A husband and wife are both injured at the same moment by the same act—the act of B's carriage running against theirs. The husband must now sue in one action for the injury done to himself; but if the wife desires to recover damages for the pain and loss of health she may have suffered through the injury done to herself, though that action must be brought with the husband's concurrence, and in his name, it must be in form a separate action. The action for damages to compensate the injury done to the wife cannot even be joined with that which is brought to recover the amount paid by the husband for medical attendance on her. This folly will in future be unknown; but the same act of negligence may have occasioned mischief to the child or children, as well as to the wife; and one action ought to have been allowed to include all the remedies sought for it in the way of damages. This has already been done in the case of a death following such an injury; Lord Campbell's very excellent act (9 and 10 Vict., c. 93) expressly providing for such a proceeding, and containing directions as to the division of the damages. Did the draftsmen of this new statute disregard alike the hints they

EMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT MARSEILLES.—(SEE PAGE 305.)

had received from public writers, and the precedent set them by the enactments of the Legislature? It seems so.

With regard to pleading—that mysterious horror to unprofessional men—the amendments introduced by the new act are not inconsiderable. Yet, they are not what they ought to have been, or do they embody all the changes which the Report of the Common Law Commissioners led men to expect. Pleading, or "special pleading," as it is called, is to men in general what we have named it, a mysterious horror: it is a kind of hobgoblin that haunts the imagination of luckless plaintiffs and defendants. Such persons look on special pleading as our travelling ancestors must have looked on Dick Turpin, as a something ever intent on mischief and robbery, never to be entirely guarded against, and very likely to come on a man when he thinks himself most happily free from the chance of the annoyance. Yet in truth, special pleading originally meant nothing but the clear, full, and logical statement of a claim, or of a defence, and its bad character was obtained for it not so much on account of any evil necessarily incident to the system itself, as on account of the foolish abuse of it which over-acute men perpetrated, in the indulgence of their love for subtlety. Still, however, the objection to special pleading, though ill-founded, is universal; and the Commissioners, in their report, and the draftsmen of this act have adopted and applied the popular dislike, even to the extent of exceeding the bounds of discretion, and acting on the prejudice. Fictitious and needless averments are swept away, and special demurrers are abolished. This last proceeding has, by excess, converted a remedy into an evil. Objections of mere form ought to be taken away, but special demurrers need not be objections of form, and the ground on which a man's right of action is denied ought to be specifically stated.

We need not proceed further with this analysis of the Common Law Bill. The remaining portions of it are too technical to be intelligible without explanations longer than our space can afford. The purpose of the bill is good, many of the changes effected by it are highly commendable, but there are about it a sense of littleness, a spirit of antiquity worship, and a tendency to leave any possible difficulty to be solved by an appeal "to the discretion of a judge," which no one desirous of real legal reform can approve. The bill is ill-drawn, and is full of unnecessary repetitions; hence, no doubt, the absolutely alarming number of its sections; and its want alike of clearness and comprehensiveness. These objections are apparent on the face of it. How many more will present themselves when the bill comes to be brought into actual practice, no one can foresee. But all practitioners anticipate that what is really good in it will be materially affected by the form in which it has been presented to the public.

We now turn to the alterations effected in the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity. These depend on three statutes, passed during the by-gone session of Parliament, and on certain general orders just issued by the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges of the Court of Chancery. The first of these statutes is called the "Masters in Chancery Abolition Act" (15 and 16 Vict., c. 80); the second, the "Act to Amend the Practice and Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery" (15 and 16 Vict., c. 86); and the third, the "Suitors in Chancery Relief Act" (15 and 16 Vict., c. 87). Of these the first is by far the most important.

The Master's Office had of late years become a name of terror. Causes were said to be "locked up" there; and to announce that a suit had got into the Master's Office was to announce that it had arrived at that condition at which progress in it was indefinitely delayed, and costs were indefinitely increased. But for the delay and the costs, the Master's Office would have been deemed a myth. The office is now abolished.

By the second of these acts, power is given to the Lord Chancellor, and the other Equity Judges, to regulate anew the practice of the Court, a power which has been already acted on by the promulgation of the new general orders. The great benefit conferred on the public by this second act has been that of altering the mode of taking evidence in Chancery suits. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the examinations of witnesses upon written interrogatories, and for years past it has been the subject of complaint by the Judges of the Court, who were often much puzzled to obtain information and to get at truth from examinations so conducted. At the same time, the practice was no less expensive than unsatisfactory. Henceforth the evidence in a Chancery cause is, as a rule, to be taken orally, and the admission of affidavits and depositions is to be, as in Common Law cases, the exception; such exception being only allowed under circumstances of convenience or necessity.

The pleadings in the Court of Chancery are likewise to be simplified, which means greatly abridged, and consequently rendered much less expensive.

The third of these new acts relates chiefly to the abolition of certain offices in the Court, and to the transfer of official salaries from the Suitors' Fee Fund to the Consolidated Fund, a transfer which is in itself a great benefit, as it will prevent the imposition of official fees on judicial proceedings in a new light, and enable the people and the Parliament fairly to discuss together the question whether any Government has a right to tax an individual suitor for the maintenance of the public courts of justice.

These three statutes have received an interpretation and an enforcement by the issuing of new general orders in Chancery, which have laid down rules of practice and pleading that must simplify, cheapen, and every way improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. About one class of them alone have we any doubt, and that is the class relating to the printing of bills in Chancery, instead of allowing them still to be in writing. This, like some of the amendments in the Common Law procedure, is a correction which exceeds the evil, and so becomes an evil in itself. There was formerly a practice which required that every bill should be engrossed, thereby rendering it entirely unreadable for any but professional persons. But, because engrossing was abolished, it did not follow that printing ought to be substituted for it. In many cases—in all where there may be but one or two defendants—the printing will increase the expense. The true course would have been to abolish the practice which required a bill to be engrossed, and then to have allowed the suitor to print the bill, if printing should be found the least expensive mode of dealing with it. The Equity Judges have, however, decided that all bills shall be printed, and have settled the rate at which the defendant shall pay for the copies which he may require to be delivered to him. Oddly enough, they have adopted a crotchet of the Chanchery Commissioners, and have left without notice the question whether answers are also to be printed; and the records of the Court of Chancery may thus be made up of matter partly in print and partly in engrossment. Nor is anything said on this subject with regard to interrogatories, and no mention of them is made in the interpretation clause affixed to the orders, although proper care has there been taken to declare that "bill" shall include "information;" and all quibbling differences on that matter are thus avoided.

The other general orders relate to matters of too technical a kind to require notice here. But we cannot close our summary of the alterations thus effected in the Chancery practice without remarking on the great superiority of the model forms of pleading contained in these orders, over those which are contained in the schedule to the Common Law Procedure Bill. This praise applies alike to bill, interrogatories, and answer; and the public can only hope that the Common Law Judges, who have the authority to make pleading rules and to form models of pleadings, may take a . . . and a very valuable lesson it will be—from those models whi . . . Lord Chancellor and the Equity Judges have just framed . . . . use of suitors in the Court of Chancery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The news from the French Republic is chiefly of a personal nature, relating to the progress of the President through the departments of the south. We have given full details of these proceedings, with illustration, in another part of our paper. The President is not expected to return until the 17th inst., having consented to spend a night at Blois on his way. His Highness's reception throughout his journey, though flattering and gorgeous in appearance, has not been unmarked by disagreeable incidents.

At Montpellier, on leaving the theatre, he was received with loud cries of "*Vive l'Amnestie!*" put forth by a violent and excited mob. It was found necessary to force a passage for him through a compact and evidently ill-intentioned mass of people. The President haranged the crowd, and told them that he would willingly grant an amnesty, if the persons transported, and those *internes*, would render themselves worthy of his indulgence by their conduct.

The Marquis de Dammartin, Mayor of Usez, in the Gard, was assassinated on the 30th ult., at the very moment he was setting out for Nismes to pay his respects to the Prince President. Four armed men were concerned in this atrocious act, and have at present eluded apprehension. Political vengeance is said to have been the cause of this diabolical deed.

One hundred and fifty of the political offenders in the department of the Var have either received pardons, or had their sentences commuted.

On the other hand, we learn from Paris that the Minister of General Police, by virtue of the decree of the 8th December last, has commanded that the following individuals be transported to Cayenne:—MM. Adam, Bohain, Frère Freulon, Genvrain, Godefroy, Held, Michaud, Monton, Rouelle, Sandieux; and a letter from Toulon, of the 2d inst., announces the sailing of the *Orenoque* for Algiers, having 32 political prisoners on board.

A letter, dated Toulon, the 2d inst., states that, on that morning, the *Chaptal* and the *Chacal* weighed anchor and put to sea. The following ships of war are at present anchored in the harbour:—*Ville de Paris*, *Valmy*, *Henri IV.*, *Jena*, *Jupiter*, *Bayard*, *Napoleon*, *Charlemagne*, *Uraïne*, *Provençale*, *Perdrix*, *Orenoque*, *Gomer*, *Sané*, *Labrador*, *Pluton*, *Grondeur*, *Dauphin*, *Salamandre*, *Caton*, *Vedette*, *Narval*, *Averne*, *Eclaireur*, *Prony*, *Heron*, *Brazier*, and *Vigilant*.

The weekly commercial report represents the state of trade as favourable. The advices from the vine districts say that there will be a very inferior crop of grapes, and wine has risen in consequence.

During the whole of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday a violent storm of wind and rain raged in Paris. Tiles, slates, and shutters were blown from the houses in all directions. The rain poured down in a deluge, with, however, an occasional gleam of sunshine.

A dreadful domestic tragedy occurred in Paris, on Friday, the 1st instant. Mr. Morton, the correspondent of the *Daily News*, was stabbed by Mr. Bower, correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. Death ensued instantly. The cause was a fit of well-founded jealousy. Mr. Bower succeeded in escaping to England.

The *Siècle* of Wednesday says that one of the first acts to be examined by the Council of State will be a project of law for the reduction of interest on lodgments by way of security, and on savings banks deposits. It is also in view to convert the Four-and-a-Half per Cents into Three per Cent. Stock.

The following extraordinary address—being a blasphemous parody on the Lord's Prayer—was presented by one of the Mayors of a neighbouring town to the Prince President at Montpellier:—

Our Prince, who art in power by right of birth and the acclamation of the people, glorified be thy name; thy kingdom come, and may it be perpetuated by the immediate acceptance of the Imperial crown of the great Napoleon; thy will, firm and sage, be done, in France as abroad; give us this day our daily bread, by diminishing duties on the necessaries of life; forgive us our trespasses, when assured of our repentence and of our improvement; lead us not into the temptation of cupidity and place-hunting, but deliver us from evil—that is to say, the evil of secret societies, the abuses of tradition, and the errors of the press, and from all kinds of factions; and continue to raise more and more, in honour and practice, morality, religion, respect for authority, agriculture, industry, love of order, and labour. Amen. (Signed)

CHARLES MAISTRE, Mayor of Villeneuvette.

At the Bourse on Thursday, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 106f. 35c.; and the Three per Cents. at 78f. 55c.

BELGIUM.

The *Independance Belge* of Tuesday says:

M. H. de Brouckere, summoned yesterday to the Palace, was received, at two o'clock, by the King. It was stated that, at the close of the conference, which was of very long duration, M. de Brouckere, without awaiting the difficulties of this situation, commenced to occupy himself in the composition of a Cabinet. We learn that M. Firmin Rogier has asked the King to accept his resignation of the mission to Paris.

The *Emancipation* of Brussels states that the following list of a new Ministry is in circulation, but it says that it cannot guarantee its authority:—Finances, M. Liedts; Interior, M. Piercot, burgomaster of Liege; War, M. Anoul; Public Works, M. Van Hoorebeke; Justice, M. Faider; Foreign Affairs, M. H. Brouckere.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that MM. Liedts and Lecleroq will be members of the new Ministry.

The report of the Military Commission appointed last autumn to consider the questions relating to the defence of the Belgian territory, which has just been presented, is an important document. It recommends the demolition of the fortifications of Ypres, Menin, Philippeville, Mariembourg, and Bouillon, and the preservation of the fortifications of Mons. The opinion of these authorities is that the substantial defence of the country depends mainly on the efficiency of its fortifications on the two lines of the Scheldt and the Meuse. For this reason, they have decided to keep up all the fortifications which cover the line of the latter river—Dinan, Charleroi, Namur, Huy, and Liege. They also recommend the strengthening of Antwerp by the completion of the bomb-proof buildings or ators. MM. Donoso Cortes, Conga Arguelle, Alejandro Llorente, Olivan, and Rivera were spoken of as future Ministers.

The funeral of the Duke de Baylen took place at the church of Atocha, on the 1st inst. The king was present. The Queen assisted at the religious service.

GERMANY.

The camp near Pesth, the costs of which are said to have amounted to 3,000,000 florins (nearly half a million sterling), was raised on the 26th ult. This expensive military pageant concluded with a grand field-day, or mimic battle; the three *corps d'armee* being divided into two armies, of which one was commanded by the Emperor, and the other by the Archduke Albert, the Governor of Hungary. The army commanded by the Emperor consisted of 20 battalions, 56 squadrons, and 100 guns; that of the Archduke, of 20 battalions, 49 squadrons, and 72 guns.

The Emperor, after this event, returned to Vienna; whence he was to start on an expedition to Croatia on the 1st inst., which would occupy him till towards the end of the month.

The rate of exchange was still 11 fl. 28 k.; silver at 16½ pm. The new loan was lower in price than that at which it was formed. This, it appears, is accounted for by undue speculation in the first instance, induced by a large subscription to the extent of more than £3,000,000 on the part of the Rothschilds, which has been followed by reaction as the periods for the payment of the deposit and first instalment approached—scrip being then disposed of at ½ discount, in order to raise funds for the purpose.

The Austrian Government has just rendered the observance of the Sabbath obligatory in all parts of the imperial dominions. On that day ... public and private works are to be suspended, all shops closed, with the exception of the ... re provisions are retailed, which may be open only for certain hou. .

Letters from Dresden state that the King of Saxony has accepted the resignation of his Prime Minister, M. Beust.

A grand military "mourning ceremony" took place at Vienna on the 30th ult., in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, as Austrian Field-Marshal and Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. The whole of the garrison was drawn up in full parade on the glacis in presence of the Emperor and a brilliant staff of general officers. Not only did the officers wear the usual stripe of black crape on the left arm, but even the flags and standards were hung with crape. The Emperor has issued orders that the same ceremony shall be observed in every place in the empire where there is a large garrison.

By letters from Berlin we learn that the negotiations on the subject of the renewal of the Zollverein treaties, after having been protracted to an unusual length, have come to an end without any result. A circular to this effect was issued by the Prussian Government on the 30th ult.

In consequence of cholera existing on the German side of the Baltic, the Swedish sanitary regulations had directed that no persons arriving from Germany or Denmark shall be permitted to land, unless provided with a certificate of health.

The cholera has reached Cracow and Lemberg.

ITALY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the processes against the club of Ammazzarelli, which, during the Republic, had its head-quarters at Sinigaglia, has just been concluded at Rome. Of 81 persons who were indicted, the Sacra Consulta has condemned 22 to death.

THE EAST.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Ost-Deutsche Post* writes under date Sept. 18, "The English fleet is expected at Smyrna to support the negotiations which are now going on between the Porte and the maritime Powers relative to the right of their men-of-war to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Powers demand free passage through the Straits, that privilege having been granted to the French war-steamer *Charlemagne*. The excuse made by the Porte is that the French Ambassador was on board the vessel, which hoisted a white flag. To this the reply is, "We too will always have a white flag flying whenever we pass the Straits." It is considered highly probable that a Russian fleet will appear before Trebizond and Varna.

We learn from Constantinople of the 23d ult., that advices had been received from Erzeroom, announcing that an attempt had been made by six men to assassinate the Shah of Persia, while on a hunting excursion. The plan adopted by the ruffians was each to present a petition to the Shah, at which moment they fired upon him, and wounded him in the mouth and the thigh, but not seriously. The villains endeavoured to escape, but one was cut down by the Shah's attendants, two were arrested and sent to Tehran, and the other three fled to the woods, where they were shortly afterwards discovered, when they were instantly cut to pieces. The assassins belonged to the sect of Babi, and the Shah having had their chief put to death, was the reason assigned for this revengeful act.

AMERICA.

By the *Europa* (Lyric commander) we have advices from New York to the 22d ultimo. The news is not important.

General Scott, the Whig Presidential candidate, was on a political tour through the west. His prospects, however, did not appear to be promising, and the agitation of parties was extreme.

The New York money market was buoyant. The cotton market inactive. Stocks in port light; but at fully ¼ c. per lb. reduction.

Advices from Quebec to the 21st ult., states that the Assembly, after a stormy debate, had agreed to an address to the Queen, requesting power to pass a bill for the distribution of clergy resources by 52 votes against 22 votes.

From Havannah, under date 14th ult., we learn that a court-martial had sentenced the persons connected with the *Voice of the People* to death.

By the *Humboldt* steamship, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. The cholera and yellow fever had, to a great extent at Charlestown.

From Canada we learn that the Ministers of that province had introduced a resolution proposing that the Legislative Council shall in future be elected by the inhabitants, instead of being appointed by the Crown.

The papers state that the guano question will be satisfactorily settled.

INDIA.

The accounts from India by the Marseilles route, dated Bombay, September 1, state that the preparations for the resumption of the campaign in Burmah were actively pending. It is intended to re-occupy and garrison Prome, the successful *reconnoissance* upon which by way of the river, under Captain Tarleton, has already been recorded (ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 25th Sept.); and from that point it is considered the advance on Ava may not be one of great difficulty.

The army which will be assembled in Pegu in the month of November will consist of more than 20,000 men—that is, six regiments of European foot, 12 regiments of native infantry, and a full complement of artillery, as well as sappers and miners: the Bengal Brigade, now at Rangoon, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds—18th Royal Irish, 40th Native Infantry, 67th Native Infantry; 2d Bengal Brigade, to consist of her Majesty's 80th Foot, 10th Native Infantry, 4th Sikh Local Regiment, and to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickenson; 3d Bengal Brigade, to consist of 1st European Bengal Fushers, 37th Native Infantry, regiment of Loodiana, and to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hush, C.B.; and the Light Field Battery now at Dum-Dum.

Emigration from Bombay to Australia was about to commence. Several Anglo-Indian families had taken their departure in the *Ramsymede* on the 25th September, and upwards of 150 soldiers of her Majesty's 86th regiment are said to have applied for their discharge in order to proceed to the "diggings."

The money market continued to be well supplied. The general prospects of the Indigo crop had not improved since the last advices.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket "Second October," and its "Cesarewitch," not by any means the most interesting of the races, stand alone in the Calendar for next week. Steeple-chasing is blank, and cricketing and aquatics have had their day. Coursing, however, is now beginning to show a head, for we find, early though in the year, three meetings fixed, viz. the North Berwick and Durham, on Tuesday; the Northumberland, on Wednesday; and Tarriff (Aberdeenshire), on Thursday—each two days. The "register" looks well for sport.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The advance of Le Juif to 7 to 1, and of Indian Warrior to 9 to 1, were the only movements this afternoon. Business was dull in the extreme.

CLEARWELL.—6 to 4 agst Shittingbourne

EPSOM.

7 to 1 agst Le Juif	11 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t)	25 to 1 agst Letty Wheat
8 to 1 —— Knight of the Shire	12 to 1 —— Arbesto (t)	33 to 1 —— Bolfast
9 to 1 —— Indian Warrior	20 to 1 —— Lady Amyott	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—20 to 1 agst Ephesus (t)

DERBY.—25 to 1 agst the Reiver (t)

CHESTER AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Sir Charles Napier, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Fancy Blossom, 1. Freetrader, 2.

SWORTE HANDICAP.—Maid of Lincoln, 1. Kiteflyer, 2.

MOSTYN STAKES.—Billy Richardson, 1. Exact, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Gamesboy, 1. Ada, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

CHESTER LEVIATHAN STAKES.—The Vacmint, 1. Bathgelert, 2.

TRADESMEN'S WELTER CUP.—Tinterstone, 1. Caurire, 2.

SELLING PLATE.—Freetrader, 1. Miss Truth, 2.

CHESTER HANDICAP.—Kiteflyer, 1. The Little Fawn, 2.

GRAND STAND STAKES.—Whalebone, 1. Placid, 2.

YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

MATCH, 50 sovs.—Butcher, 1, Priory Stag, 2.

YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT STAKES.—Sir Robert, 1. Sweep, 2.

JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Tickton, 1. Maiden, 2.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—Quiz, 1. Squire of Malton, 2.

YORK AND AINSTY HANDICAP.—The Alp, 1. View Halloo, Bonny Stake.—Black-eyed Susan, 1. Snowdrop, 2.

FAREWELL STAKES.—Sir Robert, 1. View Halloo,

WREXHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

BRYN Y PIS HANDICAP.—Effie Deans, 1. Lady Emily, 2.

WYNNSTAY HANDICAP.—Crabbs, 1. Needs, 2.

GOLD CUP.—Alcazar, 1. Surveyor, 2

FRIDAY

CAER PARK STAKES.—Crabbs, 1. Needs, 2.

GOLD CUP.—Alcazar, 1. Surveyor, 2

HARROGATE RACES.

TWO YEARS OLD STAKES. . . . . by . . .

HARROGATE HANDICAP.—View Halloo, 1 Dandy, . .

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV. THOMAS STUART TOWNSEND, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF MEATH.

THE death of this learned prelate occurred at Malaga, on the 16th ult., just two years after his consecration as Bishop of Meath.

Dr. Townsend, who was born at Mardyke House, county Cork, in 1801, received his education at Westchester School, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was well known as the author of many works on theology and education. His father, Thomas Townsend, Esq., barrister-at-law, sat in the last Irish Parliament as member for Belturbet. For many years Dr. Townsend held the rectory of Burnchurch, county Kilkenny, and was subsequently Dean of Lismore. His elevation to the see of Meath was in 1850. His Lordship married, in 1828, the second daughter of Charles Spread, Esq., of Lansdowne Lodge, county Kerry, and leaves a large and youthful family to deplore his early and deeply-lamented death.

THE REV. SIR SAMUEL CLARKE JERVOISE, BART., OF IDSWORTH PARK, HANTS.

THIS venerable gentleman died on the 1st instant, aged eighty-one. He was the last surviving child of the late Jervoise Clarke, Esq., M.P. for Hants, who assumed, by act of Parliament, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Thomas Jervoise, Esq., of Herriard, the surname and arms of Jervoise. Sir Samuel obtained his Baronetcy by creation, 13 November, 1813. He married, Feb. 4th, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Griffinhoffe, of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, and had two sons and four daughters, all of whom are married. The eldest son is the present Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, 2d Bart., of Idsworth Park.

WILLIAM FINDEN.

MR. WILLIAM FINDEN, the celebrated engraver, was the elder brother of Mr. Edward Finden, with whom he often worked in conjunction. It is generally understood that he was a pupil of the late Charles Warren, so famous for his engraving of Wilkie's "Broken Jar;" but he exhibits much less of Warren's style than of the elder Heath; and, if never instructed by that artist, it is plain, from the evidence in all his engravings, that he profited by the diligent study of his best productions.

Finden executed few works of a large size. His masterpiece in that way is a full-length portrait of George IV., seated on a sofa, from an original painted for Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Marchioness of Conyngham. For this work he received fifteen hundred guineas, the largest sum ever paid for engraving a portrait. The sale, however, fully justified such a liberality of outlay, for so great at the time was the demand, that proofs were advertised for, with a large advance on the first price of publication. The mania has long since passed away; and the work, with all its merits, and they are many, may now be had at a very reasonable rate.

Finden was never so much himself, and this is paying him no mean compliment, as when employed in engraving after Wilkie. The best of these efforts is probably the "Village Festival" of the Scotch artist, originally painted for Mr. Angerstein, but now in the National Gallery, and next to that the "Highlander's Return," for which he is said to have received 600 guineas.

The success of the Brothers Finden, in working for the booksellers in the illustration of popular publications, led them at last to attempt the same thing on their own account, with the hope of more exclusively enjoying the profit of their labours. It is not often that professional men of any kind succeed when they venture to invade the province of the trader; but, in the case of the Findens, the rule, however general, did not hold good: they were the fortunate exception, so far at least as regarded the "Byron" Illustrations, the profits of which were so great as to make the regular publishers look upon the attempt with no very favourable feelings. Success, however, brought with it this evil; they were tempted into other undertakings of the same kind, and upon a more extensive scale, which were far from being attended with the same results. One noble design, and as nobly executed, "The Gallery of British Art," occasioned Mr. Finden a serious loss; in fact, it absorbed the gains he had made by "the Byron," and reduced him once again to the state of a poor artist, at the mercy of the publishers.

One of the last acts of Mr. Finden's long and valuable life was affixing his signature to the petition intended to be laid before the Queen for the admission of engravers to the full honours of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Finden was a widower. He died on the 30th ult., in the 65th year of his age; and was buried in the picture-que cemetery at Highgate.

JOHN SOMERS, SECOND EARL SOMERS.

His Lordship died in Grosvenor-place, on the 5th inst., in the 65th year of his age. He was second son of John, first Earl (the eldest son, the Hon. Major Edmund Charles Somers Cocks, fell at the assault of Burgos, in 1812), and fourth in descent from the marriage of Charles Cocks, Esq., M.P., with Mary, sister and co-heir of John, Lord Somers, so illustrious as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Earl Somers married, 4th February, 1815, Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., and leaves one son, Charles Somers, present and 3rd Earl, and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Caroline Margaret, is married to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, and the second, Harriet Catherine, to F. R. Wegg Prosser, Esq. The deceased Peer was Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire and Colonel of the County Militia. Prior to his accession to the title, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Hereford from 1820 to 1833, and for Reigate from the latter year until 1841. His Lordship possessed a considerable estate both in Herefordshire and in Sussex; his seat in the former being the fine Castle of Eastnor, and in the latter Reigate Priory. He was patron of no less than seven livings

JOHN BENETT, ESQ., OF PYT HOUSE, LATE M.P. FOR SOUTH WILTS

This gentleman, who sat in Parliament for Wiltshire for a lengthened period, having been first elected in 1819, died at his seat of Pyt House on the 1st inst., of an apoplectic seizure. He was born in the year 1773, and had consequently completed his 79th year. His family is one of the oldest in Wilts, being authentically traceable from John Benett, who served as Sheriff of the county, 31st Henry III. Their original place of residence was Norton Bavant, but at the beginning of the 16th century, William Benett, Esq., of Norton Bavant, Recorder of Shaftesbury, having married Mrs. Petronilla Bishop, sister and sole heir of Colonel Thomas Benett, of Pyt House, Secretary to Prince Rupert, their son Thomas Benett, Esq., of Norton Bavant, purchased the Pyt House estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Wake, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and was grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record. Mr. Benett married, in 1801, Lucy, daughter of the late Edmund Lambert, Esq., of Boyton, Wilts, and had four daughters and one son, John, who married, in 1836, Emily Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., and died before his father, leaving issue. His widow took for her second husband Matthew James Higgins, Esq., of Lowndes-square. During his long Parliamentary career, Mr. Benett was a moderate and consistent Whig.

*** Erratum in the Obituary of last week, page 282, middle column, for the "Rev. T. F. More," *read* Robert Bridgman More, Esq., Linley Hall, Shrewsbury.

TO THE EDITOR.—"Cheltenham, Oct. 4, 1852.—Some ingenious person has invented a paragraph, which seems to be going the round of the papers, and which appeared in your last number, describing the sailing of a Dutch emigrant vessel for Australia. With this company I am described as proceeding to the land of gold in the capacity of chaplain. I beg you will give this unqualified contradiction to this invention in your next number; and am your obedient servant, T. P. BOULTBEE, Curate of Cheltenham."

SIGNS OF A HARD WINTER.—On Tuesday much curiosity was excited, and a great deal of sportive talk, by large flocks of wild fowl making their appearance and alighting on the banks of the river. The sea gulls were also very numerous, and those Bartons-le-hedges and Hammersmith swallows and stormy petrels were seen by the fishermen. The presence of wild fowl, and especially of the stormy petrel, at this season of the year, is said, by these accustomed to the water, to be a sure sign of a long and severe winter.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—This exciting match, between Thomas Cook, the present champion, and Robert Coombes, for the championship, and the large stake of £400 takes place on Thursday next, the 14th, from Putney-bridge to the Ship Inn, Mortlake. To start about half-past one o'clock. Betting at the last deposit was 5 to 4 on Cole.

ARCHERY.—A match between the Cheshire bowmen and the archers of Warwickshire took place at Leamington on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The match was decided by the six highest scores on each side. Warwickshire gained the greatest number of hits, namely, 696 against 688; but Cheshire won the match by a score of 2798 against 2730.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "WINDSOR CASTLE."—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Great Duke, on the day of whose death the *Windsor Castle*, screw three-decker, was launched, the name of the ship has been altered, and will hence orth be known in the official *Navy List* as the *Duke of Wellington*.

The two largest screw ships of war in the world belong to the French and the English navy. France has still the *Napoleon*, and has great rival's name is perpetuated in the large-t ship of war ever built—the *Duke of Wellington*, from whose broadside more than 4000lb. weight of metal will be hurled at one discharge.

The *Megæra*, 6, iron screw steam-ship, Commander J. O. Johnson, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, having on board Captain Jones and Captain Hewitt's companies of the Royal Artillery for service in the Mediterranean. Captain Mason, R.N., goes out in her to visit the West Indies. She takes out also a few supernumeraries.

By the recent death of Rear-Admiral of the Red William Fisher, Rear-Admiral of the White William Fitzwilliam Owen is promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir David Dunn, K.C.H., becomes Rear-Admiral of the White; and Captain James Mingaye becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "AGAMEMNON."—On Saturday last, at ten o'clock P.M., this magnificent war-steamer started from Gravesend, on a trial trip. She had on board her captain, Sir Thomas Maitland; Commander Hall; Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the steam department at Somerset House; Mr. F. P. Smith, the inventor of the screw-propeller, &c. Between the Nore and Mouse lights the speed of the *Agamemnon* was tried by Massey's patent log for half an hour, and found to be 10 6 10th knots against a strong head-wind, the engines making 58 revolutions. The result was most satisfactory, as exhibiting not only the enormous power of her engines, but also the great advantage and success of the screw as a propeller.

THE "CLEOPATRA" STEAMER.—The following is an extract from a letter by a passenger in this vessel, dated Madeira, September 13:—"From first to last the Cleopatra has well manned by most agreeable people, and one of the owners is on board. We anticipate a delightful day in Madeira. The captain read morning service yesterday, in the aft saloon, to a numerous congregation. The engines, which are of 400-horse power, make 60 revolutions of 24 feet each round the base of the funnel having caught, or, rather, it was found to be smouldering: a few buckets of water, I am told, quite extinguished it; and the captain had the whole of this work broken down and thrown overboard."

WOOLWICH ROYAL ARSENAL.—An additional building has been taken from the civil estate and added to the laboratory department, where it is intended to cast the new conical bullets now made for experiment, to see whether they will not supersede the round bullet now in use in the British service.

THE "FORERUNNER."—The *Forerunner*, a new and beautiful steamer (in connection with the African Mail Packet Company), which sailed a few days since for the coast of Africa, will be succeeded by four other steamers of a much larger class, two of 500, and two of 1000 tons burden, to sail every month; and a steamer will shortly be laid on to Madrid and Tenariffe. Two missionaries have gone out in the *Forerunner*, one from the Church of England Society, the other from the Wesleyan body.

THE MILITIA.—At the Newport Pagnell Sessions, William Brewer was bound over in recognisances to appear and take his trial on a charge of a misdemeanour, by circulating and publishing at Little Brickhill, a scandalous libel, headed "Flogging in the New Militia."

MERCHANT SEAMEN PENSIONERS.—A circular has lately been issued from the War Office, addressed to the staff officers of pensioners, which says that, in order to insure uniformity in the applications made to the office by persons who are anxious to commute their pensions from the Merchant Seaman's Fund for the purpose of emigrating, a form is annexed according to which all such applications are in future to be made.

THE PORTUGUESE ARMY.—The Queen of Portugal has issued a degree against the wearing of beards in her army, and orders that nothing shall henceforth be worn on the faces but moustaches and imperials. Generals, officers, however, will be allowed to wear whiskers.

COLONEL GORDON HIGGINS.—This gallant officer having been released in the command of the Royal Artillery at Quebec, by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lee, was, previous to his departure for England, presented with a most complimentary address by the Mayor, on behalf of the principal inhabitants of Quebec. The document concluded by a request of his acceptance of a piece of plate, to be presented to him in England, as a lasting memorial of the kind feelings his many friends in Quebec entertain for him.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Up to the moment of going to press we continue to receive accounts of new disasters to the shipping interest.

The American ship *Mobile*, Captain Furber, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult. for New Orleans, with upwards of 50 passengers and a crew of about 30 men, has been totally lost. At half-past two o'clock on the following Wednesday morning she struck on Blackwater Bank, and by the afterwards began to break up. Efforts were made to launch the boats; but, in consequence of the heavy sea, they were fruitless, and at every succeeding sea one or more of the passengers were washed off the wreck, until all, and all disappeared, with the exception of eight seamen and one passenger, who were saved, but Captain Furber, together with all his officers, perished. The *Mobile* was upwards of 1000 tons burden, and nearly new.

The *Morse*, belonging to Messrs. Young and Co., of South Shields, which was laden with Indian corn, from Ibraila or Cork or Falmouth for orders, while on her passage home, encountered on the 3rd or August a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, about midnight, and, as the master states, from which any one had come away "God help us!" a ball of fire came out of the heavens, struck the mast of the vessel, and in a moment capsized her. She went down in about three minutes. The master, Mr. Pearson, and a sailor lad, named William Murray, a one succeeded in grasping some of the floating spars, when the former by great exertion contrived to make something like a raft, to which he secured Murray. Their sufferings were intense during the night; but, on the next morning, the poor boy, being unable to endure the misery occasioned by the clashing of the buoy with the oars and spars, said, "Good bye, master; God help my poor mother!" and sunk to rise no more. The master was drifted about until, about five o'clock P.M., on the 4th, he was at length picked up by the barque *Peter Schroeder*, of North Bergen, from which he was transferred to the Dorus, of Newcastle.

The *Jamina*, a brig, laden with linseed, from Taganrog for Cork for orders, was seen in great distress, on the 17th September, by the *Agamora*, Henry master, in lat. 46 deg. 54 min. north, long. 15 deg. 45 min. west, in a terrific gale of wind. She had then 5½ feet water in her hold, with her cargo afloat, and decks swept of boat, gaffey, bulwarks, &c. Every effort possible was made by the *Agamora* to render assistance, but, as the boat which was sent to their relief was stove in and broken up, as all means of communication were cut off between the two vessels, and as the gale increased, the *Agamora* had to leave the unfortunate brig to her fate. It is thought impossible that she could have weathered out the gale, and all hope of her safety is abandoned.

The ship *Cromwell*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, reports having on the 15th inst., in lat. 44 deg. 4 min., long. 41 deg. 21 min., fallen in with the brig *Darling*, of London, from New York or London, laden with grain, and taken off the crew, eight in number. The brig had sprung a leak twelve days before, and the crew, exhausted with pumping, were obliged to abandon her, not being able to keep her free from water. It was blowing a strong gale from E.N.E. at the time, with a very heavy sea running, the *Cromwell* had to lay by the brig twenty four hours before the men could be taken off.

A severe gale visited the North Welsh coast on the evening of the 28th ult., during which the ship *Harriet*, of Bangor, laden with coal, was driven on the Dutchman's Bank, near Penmon, and sunk immediately. Five persons were on board—the captain, his wife, a female passenger, one man, and a boy; and he whole are supposed to be drowned.

The brig *Carr*, from Liverpool to Shields, laden with salt, had her sails blown to atoms, and after a violent encounter with the gale, went ashore in Redwharf Bay, on the North Welsh coast. The *Mostyn* life-boat put out, and happily succeeded in saving the lives of master and crew.

Several vessels dismasted, and otherwise damaged, put into Yarmouth Roads on Tuesday. One large barque had been wrecked on the Scroby Sands, and the master and a boy drowned. A vessel laden with railway iron was ashore on the beach.

The *Princess Royal*, contract mail packet, with the Hamburg and Bremen mails, was obliged to put into Harwich, and land the mails at that port. When off Southwold on Tuesday morning, she fell in with the *Ondine*, (of the same name) of the Ostend, of Whitby, wrecked on Sizewell Bank, and conveyed them on board to Harwich.

The *Elizabeth*, Mr. Baynes, of Jersey, was wrecked on the Main, be ween St. Margaret's Bay and Kingsdown, at eleven o'clock on Monday night. She was last from Halifax, and was bound for Havre with a cargo of mahogany. The lives of all on board were saved.

Off Lungeness, New Romney, and Rye, four vessels named the *Laurel*, of Whitby, the *Thomas and Ann* from Dipps, the *Venerus*, for London, and the *William*, from Liverpool, were cast ashore, and probably will become total wrecks. The crews were providentially saved by taking to the boats

Northward of the Thames, along the coast off Harwich, Aldborough, Yarmouth, and Brasington, no fewer than thirty coasting vessels were driven ashore, where, up to the last post, they remained, without a chance of being got off.

A brig named the *Euphemia*, belonging to Blakeney, bound from Seaham to London, on Tuesday morning struck on the Shipwash Sand: the gale blew her off into deep water, where she foundered. Us-pp-ly, some of her crew went down in her and perished; the remainder took to the boats, and were saved. Near the same spot, on the previous morning a barque was seen by the coastguard at Aldeburgh to capsize and disappear almost immediately afterwards. Not a soul was saved from her.

FIRE AT SEA.—A Liverpool vessel, named the *Helen*, bound from Para, South America, to Liverpool, and laden with a cargo of general merchandise, took fire on the morning of the 6th of August, in lat. 30 deg. 20 min. north; longitude, 52 deg. west. The vessel was wholly consumed, the crew and the only passenger on board, Mr. Wallace, having previously left in the long boat and gig. After having been buffeted about the ocean for about ten days, during which they suffered much from the boisterous weather and the scarcity of provisions, they were, on the 16th of August, rescued from their perilous position by the *Jordeson*, Mr. Venables, master. The provisions on board this latter vessel, owing to a protracted voyage and the addition of the *Helen's* men, ran, however, so short that some rats, which were caught on board, were cooked and devoured with eagerness.

In addition to the above list of disasters, several total losses have been reported at Lloyd's.

MAIL FOR THE CAPE AND AUSTRALIA.—Notice was issued by the Post-office on Wednesday, that the Cape of Good Hope and Australian mail packet *Melbourne*, which was to have left Plymouth on the 24th inst., has not yet taken her departure from that port, and that mails will continue to be made up for her in the General Post-office and at Plymouth until further notice.

GREAT FLOODS.

On Tuesday last the town of Lewes was visited by one of the heaviest floods it has ever experienced. During seven preceding days the rain had fallen in considerable quantity, but on Monday it came down in such torrents that, according to the rain-gauge, there had fallen no less than two inches of water during the twenty-four hours. The consequence was, that all traffic on the Lewes and Keymer Railway was suspended. As the lower portions of the town, the water burst into the cellars and warehouses, and one small street, containing of from 20 to 30 houses, leading to Messrs. Hillman's brewery, was completely under water, and sailing about. Since the evening of the 4th inst. the waters gradual y fell. Considerable damage has been caused by the flood.

The *Banffshire Journal* states that the whole of the northern part of the island had been visited last week by a severe storm of wind and rain, occasioning floods that did considerable damage to that part of the country. It appears, also, that the Southampton Railway, near Romsey, had suffered severely from the same cause, and that the traffic on the line was suspended for some time.

On the Eastern Counties Railway, the 5.36 P.M. return train from Cambridge, on Monday night, was, in consequence of the great flood upon the line between Tuebarst and Etchingham, thrown completely off the rails. The engine-driver and fireman were jammed between the engine and tender, and were much extricated from their position until some assistance had arrived, when it was discovered that the driver had escaped with some bruises, but the unfortunate fireman had sustained a fracture in his thigh. Fortunately there were no passengers in the train. The traffic on this railway also was suspended for some time.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON EMIGRANT SHIP, THE "W. S. LINDSAY," AT WILLINGTON, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ON Thursday, the 30th ult, the launch of the above iron vessel took place at Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson's, Willington, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The *W. S. Lindsay*, which has been built entirely for the purpose of emigrants, is 1200 tons burthen, being 207 feet in length over all, nearly 29 feet in breadth, and 18 feet depth in hold. She was commenced in March last, so that the rapidity of her construction is quite as remarkable as the superiority of her figure and materials.

The *W. S. Lindsay* is a full-rigged ship, and has an elliptical stern, with a shield figure-head and appropriate carved work. She is coated with the Anti-Sargassian paint of Peacock and Buchan, by whom information has been received from India, that the *Poltinger* and *Shamjack* steam-ships, now nine months on the India and China stations, which had been coated with the paint, were, upon being docked, found to be perfectly clean. The number of cabins is 280, of which 60 are of the first-class, on the upper decks; in the centre of which is a magnificent saloon, the sides decorated with beautiful marine views. The *W. S. Lindsay* is advertised to sail about the middle of November. Good judges speak of her as being a beautiful model, and in every respect a fine specimen of naval architecture.

Shortly after four in the afternoon, the launch took place, Mr Hutt, M.P., Sir John Fife, and several members of the Corporation of Newcastle, the Mayor of Gateshead, and a large number of merchants and neighbouring gentlemen being on board at the time. Mrs. Western, wife of Alexander Western, R.N. (the commander of the vessel), gave her the name she is intended to bear and she floated into the Tyne amidst enthusiastic cheering from the large concourse of spectators assembled.

Shortly after the launch, the large work-room of the establishment was thrown open for dinner, having been temporarily fitted up for that purpose. Mr. W. S. Lindsay the proprietor of the new vessel, took the chair; Sir John Fife and the Mayors of Tynemouth and South Shields occupying the vice-chairs. Mrs Chisholm, whose enthusiastic services in the cause of emigration are everywhere so well known and appreciated, sat on the right of the chairman. An excellent dinner was then done full justice to, and, on the cloth being drawn, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to.

Mr. Hutt, M.P., proposed the health of Mr. Lindsay, one of the largest, most intelligent, and most enterprising shipbuilders of the world. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Lindsay replied, and, in the course of his remarks, he stated that he had begun life a poor orphan boy, and that he had succeeded in gaining his present position solely by honesty and industry. In speaking of the mercantile marine of this country, he expressed his belief that it was a very true way of maintaining its supremacy was by a free and unfettered trade. There was now no going backward. Protection was banished for ever, and, so long as Englishmen do justice to themselves, and put forth their energies, and developed the resources of the country, the old flag of England would still be seen in every sea of our globe. (Loud cheers.) In referring to iron vessels, he said, seventy years ago, some persons would not believe that iron would swim, and it was a long time before steamboats were built of iron; now there were scarcely any of wood. He believed that in five or six years there would be very few ships built of wood, and what a marked superiority that would give them over the nation which most interfered with them as competitors! America laboured hard to maintain the supremacy of the seas, but we had now a material for building ships which America did not possess, and for which she would have to come to us. This would open her eyes to the impolicy of maintaining a duty of 30 per cent. on manufactured iron, for the freight and charges alone would be quite sufficient to operate as a protection to the British shipowner. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman concluded by proposing the health of Mrs. Chisholm, who felt so warm a desire to benefit mankind that she had come down from London purposely to witness the launch, and who had expressed her high approbation of the *Lindsay* as an emigrant ship. He regarded Mrs. Chisholm as an instrument in the hands of her Maker, destined to produce great and lasting good; and her name was now blessed by thousands of orphan and once destitute girls. (The toast was drunk with loud cheering.)

Mrs. Chisholm rose to reply, and was greeted with hearty applause. She briefly expressed her thanks for the kindness of the company, and then referred to the purpose for which she had attended there that day. For many years, she said, she had been engaged more or less in emigration, but it had been very difficult to procure emigrants of the right class. She found at last that we should never have them of a better class until we had better ships. The evils of emigrant vessels were such as no lady could detail, but the evil had to see them eradicated. She had long been in search of a shipowner who would cooperate with her in her design, and she believed she had found him in Mr. Lindsay; and that, through his instrumentality, hundreds of young women would be sent to the mother land to work. She shortly proposed to return to Australia in charge of 500 single women of all creeds, whom she would attempt to convey to their new home under moral and religious influences. She then sat down, after again expressing her thanks for the kindness of the company, amidst reiterated plaudits.

Other toasts followed, and the festivities terminated with a grand ball.

On Saturday evening, a "group meeting," was held in the lecture-room, Newcastle, when Sir John Fife presided. Mrs. Chisholm expained the advantages of emigration, and gave a variety of practical advice to intending emigrants; and in conclusion, introduced Mr. Lindsay, who announced that he had contracted with

LAUNCH OF THE "W. S. LINDSAY," IRON EMIGRANT SHIP, AT WILLINGTON, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

the builders, Coutts and Parkinson, for a vessel twice the size of the *Lindsay*, to be fitted with auxiliary screw power. This is the vessel by which Mrs. Chisholm intends to return to Australia in July, with her cargo of 500 females. The ship will be called the *Caroline Chisholm*, and is the first of a series of six vessels which Mr. Lindsay contemplates for the Australian trade.

On Tuesday evening a group meeting of intending emigrants for Australia, under the popular plan suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, was held at the Parochial School, Clapham-common. The meeting was very numerously attended by working men and women, intending colonists. The Rev. Wentworth A. Bowyer, rector of Clapham occupied the chair, and Mrs. Chisholm addressed the meeting at considerable length.

OPENING OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.

On Wednesday week this new educational Institution was opened with much ceremony. At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Love, C.B., K.H., attended by a brilliant staff (all wearing the usual military badges of mourning, for the death of the great Duke) arrived upon the ground, and was received with the National Anthem from the Militia bands, and with the other wonted military honours. His Excellency then rode along the lines, and was heard to express himself in terms of high praise of the soldierly appearance and bearing of the Militia companies.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the States of the Island assembled in the little edifice to the west of the College, called "The Temple," there robed, and then, with his Excellency and staff, passed to the interior of the College in the following order:—Mr. Simon, bearing the mace; the Bailiff and the Lieut.-Governor; the Jurats; the Clergy; the Constables and Chiefs of Police; Army and Militia officers of the Lieut.-Governor's staff.

As the procession entered the building, the Royal standard on the south-west turret was hoisted to the top of its flag staff.

The multitude assembled in the hall had, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, the pleasure of seeing the procession make its appearance at the west end of the noble apartment, in front of the desk of the principal of the College; where also, or near thereto, we observed Mrs. Love, the Lieutenant-Governor's Lady, Sir James and Lady Reynett, the Rev. the Principal of the College, the Rev. Mr Day, class lord master; the Rev. Mr. Whittard, English master; M. Beaufils, French master, &c. The Rev. Mr. Le Suer, mathematical master, was absent from the Island. Silence having been obtained,

The Bailiff of Jersey rose, and spoke (in the French language) an address, wherein he thus explained the origin of the institution:—

The visit of her most excellent Majesty and of her august Consort has left imperishable recollections in all Jersey hearts. With a view of transmitting to posterity, and of commemorating in a manner worthy of both her Majesty and the country, an event so important in our annals, the administrators of the Impôt purchased this noble site of "Mount Pleasant," and, conjointly with the States, resolved to construct thereon a College for the education of our youth, and a walk for the recreation of the public.

The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 24th of May, 1850, the anniversary of the natal day of our well-beloved Sovereign. We to-day celebrate the completion of the work.

Since its commencement, her Majesty and Prince Albert have manifested a most vivid interest in this establishment; and, as a striking proof of their approbation, have presented to the college the admirable paintings on which you will soon have the gratification to gaze.

Let us express the hope that Victoria College, whilst it shall transmit to our descendants an enduring testimony of our love and veneration of her Majesty, may, responding to our expectations, assure to the present and future generations the inestimable benefits of a sound education!

The Dean of Jersey then moved to the principal's desk, and, with much devotional emphasis, delivered (in English) an eloquent occasional prayer.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor then rose, and said, that the College having been opened by his honourable friend the Bailiff, and the venerable the Dean having solemnized the occasion by an eloquent prayer, it was now his pleasing duty to present to the College the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, which had been graciously confided to him for that purpose by her Majesty, as an earnest of the interest felt by her Majesty in its prosperity; and in doing so he would only express his own wish, which he was sure was also the wish of all present, that the institution which they were thus met to inaugurate might meet with the most triumphant success.

At a sign from his Excellency, the veils were then, at twenty minutes before noon, let fall from the Royal portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, amid the cordial loyal greetings of the great company.

A few moments afterwards, a preconcerted signal being given, three salvos of seven guns each were fired by the Militia Artillery, followed by three *feux de-joie* from the entire body of infantry on the ground. After this the ceremony terminated.

A view of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this new College, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 1, 1850.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY, OPENED SEPTEMBER 29.

THE CASTLE DE SANCTO LAUDO, NEWTON-PARK, SOMERSET.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this excellent society commenced on Monday, the 23d ult., at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, and was brought to a close on the 30th, the interval being devoted to the reading of papers on subjects of archæology and natural history, the exhibition of a temporary museum at the rooms, and excursions to several objects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood.

The report of the entire proceedings of the meeting would far exceed our limits. The Excursions proved especially attractive, and we have therefore illustrated two of the most interesting objects inspected.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the members and visitors visited the ruins of Hinton Abbey; the church at Norton St. Philip's, which has recently been restored, at the cost of the present incumbent of the living, by Mr. Scott, the architect; also the George inn, at Norton St. Philip's, of which an Engraving appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 355.

The greater number of visitors proceeded at once to view the ruins, where they were joined by the Rev. Samuel Clarke, who, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Delamere, read a paper on the ruins, by that gentleman.

With this edifice the name of the family of Hungerford has for more than three centuries been associated. This family were originally seated at Hungerford, at Berks, from whence they removed to Farleigh. The ruins of the castle stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, surrounded with trees. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying N. and S. The former was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south, flanked by four round towers, 60 feet in height. Each of these towers were originally divided into three stories, with narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining, and are beautifully veiled with ivy. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with the armour of its former martial possessors, and spoils from the battles of Cressy, Poictiers, Agincourt, and Calais. On the east side of the hall stands the chapel. It consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former 56 feet long, 19½ feet broad, the latter 30 feet in length, and 14 feet in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite. The monuments of the Hungerford family in the smaller chapel are exquisitely sculptured. Besides the old armour in the chapel, there are some frescoes: one a very fine one of St. George and the Dragon: also an old black-lettered Bible, and some beautiful wood-carving. The castle at the time of Edward Hungerford surnamed the Spendthrift came into the hands of the Baynton family, and afterwards came into the possession of the present owners, the Houltons. The ruins are most picturesque. The crumbling towers, with the hanging ivy; the moat, and the priest's lodgings, now converted into a farm-house; all these afforded interest to the eye of the antiquarian.

The paper being finished, the party entered the chapel, and inspected monuments and other objects of interest. They then adjourned to the rectory, where a substantial lunch was provided for the party by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke.

The Society then left Farleigh for Bath, passing through Norton, and inspecting the old inn there.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the members again met at the Assembly Rooms, and thence proceeded on an excursion to visit Wellow Church, the Roman remains, and Keltic Kist, near Wellow; thence to Englishcombe Church, the site of the castle (formerly belonging to the Gournays, and now attached to the Duchy of Lancaster); the Wansdyke, which is very clearly traceable in this neighbourhood; and the celebrated Barrow Hill. Mr. C. Rickman, at this spot, made some observations on the geological features of the district. The excursionists then proceeded to Newton Park, the seat of Mr. Langton, the president of the meeting, where they inspected the Castle de Sancto Laudo; and Mr. C. E. Davis read a paper on the building, of which communication the following is a brief notice:—

The Castle de Sancto Laudo, situated in Newton Park, near Bath, the property of W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., was possessed, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Alaric, from whom it descended to the Bishop of Constances. Soon after the Norman Conquest it was the property of William de St. Lo, who came from St. Lo, in Normandy. In this family it remained nearly 200 years, one of the owners having, it is said, imprisoned King John in his castle. Another (1271) was in the Crusades, and was present at the siege of Acre, a third being registered as one of the Barons summoned to Carlisle (1299), to fight against the Scots, and was afterwards engaged with the celebrated Robert Bruce. From this family it descended, by marriage, to Lord Botreaux; and again, failing male issue, to Sir Robert Hungerford, who was created Lord Hoales, whose grandson, marrying the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, had one daughter, heiress to the estates and title, who, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, married Lord Hastings, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whose son was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Huntingdon (1529). In 1587, Edward Nevill, Baron of Abergavenny, was seated here; from whose family, in the following century, it became the property of the ancestor of the present possessor.

The members of the Society were afterwards hospitably entertained by the worthy proprietor; and thus terminated a session which has proved one of the most interesting since the formation of the society.

We must not omit to state that the museum of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution was thrown open to the members of the Archæological Society and their friends, who had also the *entrée* to some very extensive private collections of great interest.

RUINS OF FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD CASTLE, SOMERSET.

TOMB RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

(From a Correspondent.

It has been the custom of all writers hitherto to ascribe building of the above Church to William Canynge, a wealthy merchant prince of Bristol, whose death is recorded to have taken place in 1475; but this popular theory is far from correct, as there are several marked eras in the various styles of architecture which prevail in the building. This William Canynge (the second of that name) has a tomb erected to the memory of himself and wife in the south transept of the Church, and on which their effigies repose; but that they could not have been buried there, nor at the foot of the monument, where once stood the altar of St. Catherine, has long been the opinion of the writer of this short paper, although, Canynge, by his will, desired that his body should be there deposited. It is also clear, on examination, that *both* the effigies on the tomb were not originally placed there.

The Church of St. Mary has been for some time undergoing a thorough restoration; and certain portions of the wall beneath the windows of the south aisle appearing to indicate that interments had taken place there, the authorities resolved to institute a search; the result of which was the discovery of two

ancient recessed tombs inserted in the wall; but most barbarously mutilated to make way for the erection of pews, which greatly disfigure this beautiful church. On opening the first tomb, that towards the west, portions of the scull, the thigh and other bones of a human body, were found, and in the second, or that more easterly, a nearly perfect skeleton was discovered; but which was again closed up for future inspection, opportunity not having been given so much as to decide the sex of the deceased. Some suppose it was the wife of the second William Cavynge; but in this opinion I do not concur, for the following reasons:—The first tomb opened is in the Perpendicular style of English architecture, and which the Saxon correct appearance. This monument, I have no doubt contains the ashes of the last William Cavynge, the architecture of the tomb precisely agreeing with the date of his death. Not so, however, the second tomb, the architecture of which is clearly late Decorated, which was in practice at a much earlier period than that in which the wife of this second William Cavynge lived, and of course was erected to commemorate one who lived at an earlier period also. It is well known that founders or rebuilders of churches were generally entombed on the south side of the structure; and as these monuments are so placed, I have no doubt that the second, or that farthest towards the east, enshrines the bones of the first William Cavynge, who died at the very time in style of architecture in which this second tomb was found, was in practice. Other circumstances could be named, which would go far to establish this fact; but into these the limits of a brief paper, like the present, forbids me to enter.

As the slab on which lie the effigies of the second William Cavynge on the tomb in the south transept, exactly fits into the first tomb discovered, under the windows in the south aisle, I have no doubt it was originally deposited there, and removed when the church was paved. Also, as it appears to me, the female figure in the south transept was the only one placed there when the tomb was constructed by Cavynge, to the memory of his wife, about the year 1460, and some fifteen years before his own decease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 10.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 11.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.
Tuesday, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
Wednesday, 13.—Fire insurance due
Thursday, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066. W. Penn born, 1644.
Friday, 15.—Great Exhibition closed, 1851.
Saturday, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 40	Tide	0 8	12 35	0 55	1 20	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

The French President is still on his travels. Obsequious Prefects vie with each other who shall most slavishly record the gracious sayings and doings of "his Highness," and whip up the listless crowds to the proper pitch of enthusiasm in his behalf. It seems, however, to be generally understood that his progress has not been so satisfactory as was anticipated. The *de facto* Emperor is literally conveyed and welcomed, wherever he goes, by priests and prefects, in the first instance; by soldiers, in the second; and by the peasantry in the third. All other classes appear to hold aloof, even in the trading and industrial towns and cities, where it has been the fashion to represent him as the saviour of society, of order, and of the still, it appears, however, that, although the French Bishops and Archbishops are willing to lend all possible aid and countenance to Napoleon III.—for such is to be his title—the head of the Roman Catholic Church is not by any means so accommodating, and will not, though strenuously urged to do so, consent to quit Rome to assist at the ceremony of the coronation. The refusal—if such it prove to be—is certainly remarkable under the circumstances, especially when we consider that at the present time the Pope is only Pope by virtue of Louis Napoleon's bayonets.

But the most noticeable fact in connection with the President's late and present proceedings is the speech which he delivered at Marseilles, in which he expressed his hope to be able to realise, at no distant day, the vision or the threat of Louis XIV., of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake. Such an admission will, it is hoped, produce its due effect in this country. We have only to couple the ship of the President's tongue—for we suppose the boast was inadvertently uttered, though certainly meant—with the well-known fact that at no previous time did there ever exist such activity in the naval arsenals and dockyards of France as at the present moment, to be quite certain that mischief, if not imminent, is sufficiently probable to merit precautions on the part of this country.

The assumption of the Imperial dignity is a matter that concerns us less, though there can be no doubt it will be a breach of the public law of Europe, as laid down by the treaty of Vienna, for the President to establish himself as hereditary Emperor. But such progress has been made, quite independently of the provincial gatherings, in the preparations for this event, that M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, has officially announced the fact to several of the foreign Ambassadors in Paris, with the singular and significant exception of the representatives of Great Britain and Russia. The Russian Minister, it appears, will forthwith leave Paris. We do not anticipate that any such step will be taken on the part of the British Ambassador, although not many months ago no less a personage than the President himself informed Lord Cowley—or caused his Lordship to be informed—that no such project as the re-establishment of the Empire was entertained. The Empire will undoubtedly be proclaimed, whatever Louis Napoleon may have said at a former time; and then, as we have already more than once observed, the real difficulties of the "Emperor" will begin.

Our want of taste in ornamental manufacture has long been a by-word of reproach to us, and a serious obstacle to our commercial greatness. Fifteen years ago—namely, in 1837—the public attention was so forcibly directed to this subject, that a project for establishing Schools of Design was entertained, and acted upon, in the hope of remedying a great and crying evil. This scheme, although sanctioned by the Government, did not receive the amount of support which a measure of great public utility was entitled to; the grant of the use of rooms in Somerset House, which had been deserted by the Royal Academy, being nearly the extent of the aid afforded. On the other hand, the manufacturers, who were deeply interested in the result, were for the most part opposed to the experiment, the jealousies and prejudices of trade interfering, as is but too common when any project of reform is afoot; and the public, seeing the Government and the manufacturers so lukewarm in the matter, participated in their indifference. Meantime, to add to the perils of the "Infant School" of art, the professors engaged in it were divided as to the proper subjects and mode of instruction, and more than once the establishment threatened to fall to pieces by the force of internal dissensions. Can we wonder, under these circumstances, that, after the lapse of fifteen years, so little has been done to remove the scandal of Gothicism so long attached to us as a manufacturing nation; and that when the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought our productions into competition with those of the Continent, Commissioners, jurors, and connoisseurs of all grades shrugged their shoulders in silent pity at the melancholy spectacle we presented? Fifteen years would have been sufficient time, under a proper system of culture, to have produced out of the youngest of the pupils some efficient professors—to have shown some fruit as the result of our exertions. Such fruit, however, has not appeared; and, although we do not go to the length of condemnation which it is the fashion to cast upon our national taste—taken in all its various forms of development—we must, however reluctantly, come to the conclusion that the Schools-of-Design system has, up to this period, been a failure.

It would seem strange and almost unaccountable that, with a nation so enterprising, so wealthy,—generally so alive to its interests, and so liberal in supplying the means to promote them, this should have been the case; and it would not have been so, perhaps, if money had been all that had been required to supply an acknowledged desideratum. Such, however, is not the case here; there is no Royal road to learning, and there is no "money market" of taste. The feeling for art must be created and widely spread, and deeply understood, before any improvement in taste can be effected by those engaged in production, or tolerated by those who are their customers.

The "Department of Practical Arts" in connexion with, and under the control of, "the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade," established to extend the usefulness of the Schools of Design, may prove, to some extent, successful, and aid in wiping off a national reproach; but to this end it must adopt a ground much more extensive than it at present occupies. The main feature of the new system appears to be that it proposes to afford the student examples for study, in addition to the mere faculty of copying, and to give him instructions as to what to imitate and what to avoid. In the words of the programme issued by the Department, the instruction afforded will consist:—

1. In the study and examination of the finest specimens of ornamental art.
2. In attendance at demonstrations, lectures, &c., on the principles and practice of ornamental art.
3. In the study and practice of those special processes of manufactures which govern the character of design, and lead to its production.

This scheme, although it goes further than had been gone before, does not, in our opinion, go far enough. Perhaps, also, it is not based upon the proper foundation. Towards the creation of an inventive taste—which is the thing wanted—it is not enough to study the productions, however admirable, of other and bygone days: new genius of genius will never spring from the stems of a decayed trunk. To make our handicraftsman such as *they* were who produced these works, considered admirable as examples, it is necessary to surround him with the influences under which *they* were fostered into excellence, to inspire him with that feeling for high art which, in the days when art was great, condescended to adorn the humblest objects of domestic requirement. This, indeed, is the secret of our discomfiture. When High Art retreats into the precincts of the "Academy," aspiring only to adorn the saloons of the great, and pander to the tastes of the exclusive few, it neglects the widest and most important half of its province, that of adorning works of every-day utility. Fine art and "ornamental art," in the sense used by Mr. Cole, in his programme, must go hand in hand, or both will degenerate.

And can we wonder that—when the taste of the multitude is reared and educated under vicious principles, surrounded from youth to age with extravagances and abominations, by which all æsthetic principle, and every rule of propriety, is outraged—that a sense for the great and beautiful is only kept alive amongst a very select few? And if so, shall High Art be allowed to complain of want of patronage, when it itself neglects the great field where true patronage is only to be looked for?

We have said enough to explain the view of the case which we entertain; that the art-culture of the country must go deeper, and be more extensive in its field of operation, before any good can be expected from it.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The sojourn of the Court in the north, as we stated some weeks since, will not be extended to so late a period as usual this year. Her Majesty and the Royal family will leave Balmoral on Tuesday next, and sleep the same night at Holyrood. On Wednesday morning the Queen will proceed to Dalkeith Palace, the residence of the North-Western Railways, travelling as far as the Warrington Junction on the latter line, and then taking the Chester and Birkenhead Junction Railway to Chester; from which city her Majesty will again proceed westward to Bangor, and remain for the night at the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, where a suite of forty-five rooms have been engaged for the Royal accommodation. The object of her Majesty's visit to Bangor is that she may be afforded an opportunity of witnessing that great triumph of engineering, the Britannia Bridge, which, it will be remembered, is within three miles of the latter picturesque town. The Queen will inspect the bridge on Thursday morning, and, after a very brief visit, return on her homeward journey, *viâ* the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, traversing an exceedingly picturesque district of country *en route* to Wolverhampton, where the London and North-Western directors will again have the honour of taking charge of her Majesty as far as Birmingham, whence the Royal party will proceed over the newly-completed Birmingham and Oxford Railway, *viâ* the Didcot Junction, to Windsor

The inhabitants of the principality are making very extensive preparations to welcome her Majesty: and our arrangements are completed for giving a series of illustrations of the first Royal progress into Wales.

There has been very little calling for remark in the routine of Court life at Balmoral during the week. The weather has not been very favourable; but, whenever possible, her Majesty and the Prince Consort have enjoyed the mountain breezes with true Highland zest.

On Saturday the woods at Balmoral were driven for deer. Her Majesty was present, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. In the afternoon of the same day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove to see the Burn of the Vat.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by her Princess Hohenlohe-Langenbourg the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, drove to Invercauld on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson. The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, went to Birk Hall, the residence of Sir James and Lady Clark.

Sir Edwin Landseer has been a guest of her Majesty and the Prince Consort during the week.

Mr. Secretary Walpole has succeeded Sir John Pakington as Secretary of State, in attendance upon her Majesty.

Viscountess Canning has relieved Viscountess Jocelyn in her duties of Lady-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is at present on a tour of military inspection in the north.

The Prince and Princess Baristinski and family have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, successor to the Hon. Abbot Lawrence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States to the British Court, accompanied by his suite, have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, and Liverpool, from New York.

The Marchioness of Chandos gave birth to a daughter on Thursday last, at the residence of her father, Langley Park. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

Viscount Hardinge has arrived in Great Stanhope-street, from visiting her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town, from his seat Minchenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Royal Marriage.—The preliminaries for a matrimonial alliance between his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and her Serene Highness the Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, daughter of the late Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and niece of the late Queen Dowager, have been finally completed, and the auspicious event will be celebrated early in April next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Wellington Memorial at Manchester.—The committee met in the Mayor's parlour, at the Town-hall on Monday afternoon; Alderman Sir John Potter presided, and there were sixteen other members present. Small subscriptions, amounting in the wholes to about £500, were reported, making a total of between £3900 and £4000.

Royal South Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association.—The nineteenth anniversary of this society was held at Slough on Tuesday. After the conclusion of the ploughing matches, and the distribution of a vast number of premiums to deserving labourers, upwards of one hundred members dined together at the Windmill Inn, Salt hill, under the presidency of Edward Wanklyn, Esq., of Fulmer, one of the county magistrates. The vice-chair was taken by Major Bent, of Wexham. The chairman announced that Mr Disraeli had written to say that official business would prevent him taking part in the proceedings. The usual toasts were given and responded to on the occasion.

Queen's College, Birmingham.—The annual meeting of this institution was held in the Shire Hall, Stirmingham, on Monday afternoon, Alderman Lucy, in the absence of Lord Lyttelton, the principal, presided. After the report had been read, and which was of a highly satisfactory nature, the Archbishop of Coventry delivered a long, eloquent, and interesting address. The prizes, &c., were then distributed.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.—The twentieth anniversary of this institution (the first established in England) was held at Falmouth on the 26th, 29th, and 30th ult., and 1st and 2nd instant, in the splendid hall of the society, which has lately been newly painted and otherwise embellished and improved. The contributions this year have been of a superior order in most of the departments. The total value of prizes awarded in metals and money this year will reach to £130. An art-union, in connexion with the society, has been started, under favourable auspices of encouragement, in order to reward the professional artists who send their productions to the exhibition, and who will now more easily make beneficial sale of their works. Picture valued at £70 were selected at the anniversary for prize distribution.

Beneficial Society's Hall School.—The annual dinner in aid of this institution took place on Monday in Portsea, and was very respectably attended. Sir Francis Baring, Bart., and Lord Monck, the borough members, with Mr. Bonham Carter, and Mr Sergeant Gaselee were present. The Mayor of Portsmouth presided.

Liverpool Orphan Asylum.—On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new asylum for orphan boys, was laid in Myrtle street, Liverpool, by Mr. Littledale, the Mayor. The Lord Bishop of Chester laid the foundation-stone of a new church at the same time, for the accommodation of the existing Female Orphan Asylum, and the institution for boys about to be erected.

Mr. Bright, M.P., in Belfast.—The Liberals of Belfast entertained Mr John Bright at a grand public dinner on Monday night, in the Music Hall of that city, with a view of marking their respect for his high public character, and their appreciation of the many valuable and important services he has rendered during his political career to the great cause of Reform, as well as for his eloquent advocacy and untiring support of the principles of Free Trade. Mr. Robert Grimshaw, D.L., presided, and the company comprised 250 of the leading Liberal gentry, merchants, and professional men of the city and its vicinity.

Opening of Gas-works at Rickmansworth.—On Thursday (last week) this town was enlivened by a display of fireworks and gas illumination, in the grounds of the Swan inn, to celebrate the opening of the gas-works; the directors, shareholders, and their friends dined at the inn; and, on Friday, the workmen in the employment of the contractor—Mr. Atkins, C.E., of Ox ord—were regaled with a dinner.

Newark.—On the 22d ult. a full-length portrait, life-size, of W. Hall, Esq., ex-Mayor of Newark, was presented to that gentleman at a large meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, held at the Town-hall; the Rev. J. G. Bussé, the Vicar, in the chair, supported by W. N. Nicholson, Esq., and other gentlemen. The painting bears the following inscription:—"This portrait was presented to William Hall, Esq., by the voluntary contributions of 700 of his fellow-townsmen, as a mark of their esteem for the impartial discharge of the duties of Mayor of Newark during two consecutive years, 1850-1. Sept 23, 1852." The artist is Mr. Cabley, of Newark; and the likeness is very successful.

Earl Brownlow.—The magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of the county of Lincoln have resolved to present to the Right Hon Earl Brownlow, on his retirement from the office of Lord-Lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county, an address expressive of their acknowledgment of his lord-ship's services and impartial conduct in the discharge of the duties of his high office. They have also resolved to have executed a copy of the lordship's portrait which had been painted by the late Sir M. A. Shee, with a view to its being placed in the grand jury room.

Ballinasloe October Fair.—This great fair commenced on Monday. The supply of cattle was not equal to that exhibited last year; and, as a consequence, there was an advance in prices, particularly for breed stock, at rom 1s to 3s over the rates obtained in October last. For sows the improvement was still greate, varying from 4s. to 8s. a head, and in several instances even higher rates were obtained.

Decrease of Pauperism.—At the last weekly meeting of the Leeds board of guardians a statement was read of the amount paid for pauper relief within the township of Leeds in the last week of September of the present year, and in the corresponding weeks during the preceding seven years, by which it appeared that the amount paid in the week ending the 29th ult., was less than in any of the correspond ng weeks of any year since 1845, and did not amount to half the sum expended in 1846. A return recently made to the guardians of the poor of Manchester, shows the steady decrease during the half year between March 29 and September 27 in the present year and the corresponding period of the 26 weeks of 1851, in the relief given to the out-door paupers. In Doncaster, it is stated that the workhouse has been emptied of able-bodied men some months past.

Handloom Weaving.—The Glasgow houses having made an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per ell last week, some of the Perth manufacturers also advanced theirs. The weavers at Dunfermline are also expecting a rise in their wages.

Earthquake at Crieff (Scotland).—On the morning of the 26th ult., about a quarter past five o'clock, Crieff was visited with a shock of earthquake. It was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder. A great number of the inhabitants were roused from sleep. The sky was dark at the time, and not a breath of wind—not even a leaf moving. The ground was thickly covered with hoar-frost. The tremor of the earth was not great, and it lasted but a short time. It seemed to proceed from the south-west, and went towards the north-east, as it always has done in this locality.

Destructive Whirlwind.—On Sunday last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the town of Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, was visited by a terrific whirlwind, by which a stack of hay in the Home Bush fields, weighing upwards of five tons, and a field of flax was carried up into the air and scattered about the country in every direction. An immense body of water was raised with violent force, which fell like a heavy shower of rain. The water, in its descent, fell with violent force, and, in the Cobb Walk, was drawn up into the air on high like a waterspout, but it did not discharge the main body of its contents on the town itself, or the adjoining lands. The damage done to the neighbourhood by the storm is very considerable.

Prince Gustavus, Duke of Upland, and second son of the King of Sweden, died at Christiana on the 24th ult. He landed there on the 16th ult., with their Majesties, and complained of indisposition. On the following day he was seized with violent fever, which proved fatal.

We learn with much concern from Lausanne that the Duchess of Orleans is still severely indisposed, although her state does not excite any immediate disquietude. Prince Alexander of Prussia has gone to visit the Duchess.

Workings of Transportation.—Western Australia intelligence is in receipt. *The convicts have stolen the treasury chest, knocked the bottom out, and possessed themselves of the money.* The chest in question was an iron safe, questionably so called; and we are happy to say that the Government has recovered the bottomless safe, and also the convicts' handcuffs with which the bottom was knocked out. The next Western Australian papers will no doubt bring intelligence of the convicts having taken charge of the government, and that they have set the Governor and his staff to work upon the roads; also that they have appropriated the property, including the wives and daughters, of the free colonists. The *reformed convict system* is working beautifully, and, we will add, satisfactorily, for neither the colonies nor the English public will submit to this state of things much longer.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

At a Court of Common Council on Thursday, the Lord Mayor read a letter he had received on Thursday from the Right Hon. S. W. Walpole, the Secretary of state, dated the 4th instant. It is stated that her Majesty had signified her royal pleasure that the remains of the late Duke should be publicly interred in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, with all solemnities usual on such occasions, and that, as soon as the arrangements necessary for giving effect to her Majesty's pleasure were determined, he would not fail to communicate further with his Lordship on the subject.

The committee appointed on the 23d instant reported to the Court that they were unanimously of opinion that the Corporation of London should take part in the public funeral of his Grace, and that it should be recommended to the honourable Court to cause a monument to be erected in the Guildhall of the City, to perpetuate his memory.

Mr. John Wood therefore moved, "That this Court do agree with the committee in their report, and that it be referred back to them, with instructions to procure models or designs for the said monument, as they shall deem worthy, together with an estimate of the expense for erecting the same, and to report thereon to this Court."

Mr. Deputy Loft seconded the resolution, which, with the report, was agreed to unanimously.

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the College, Maidstone. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and was supported by the Earl of Romney, the Marquis Camden, Lord Holmesdale, and a large number of the clergy and gentry of the district. The report stated that the grants made during the past year had amounted to £1116 19s. 9d.; also £453 12s. for training purposes. Notices of applications for further grants, to the amount of £1489 were now before the board. In future the board proposed to give grants to monitors—£4 to £5 to boys, and £3 to £5 to girls; the candidates to be not less than twelve years of age at the time of becoming monitors. The receipts during the past year had been £831, and the payments £1211. The balance at present in the hands of the treasurer was £716. The report was adopted.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, WESTMINSTER.—The quarterly general court of the subscribers to this asylum was held on Tuesday, in the board-room of the institution, Westminster-bridge-road. The report stated that the number of children admitted since the commencement of the institution in 1758 to April 4, 1852, had been 3951. Of this number 237 had died in the house; 2180 had been placed or apprenticed out; and 2 were employed in the institution. Since the year 1756, 746 young women have returned pulic thanks, and received five guineas each for having faithfully served out their apprenticeships. The total receipts for the past year had been £4962 7s. 7d. There was left a balance in hand of £1096 6s. 8d. The report was received. It was stated that a legacy of £160 had been left to the asylum by the Rev. P. S. Dodd.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the New Zealand Chambers, Bridge-street-buildings. The report, which was exceedingly long, set forth the claims of the company on the Government, the engagements entered into with the Canterbury Association, and the current expenses and other liabilities outstanding. On each of these heads the directors lamented that they were unable to make a satisfactory report. The Government had not yet settled one portion of the company's demands, and had set led the other in a measure short of the company's equitable claims. With the Canterbury Association the company is still in litigation. After considerable discussion the report was adopted, and it was agreed that an adjourned meeting should be held on a future day for the purpose of going into some business details.

DEATH OF TWENTY FOUR HORSES IN THE LATE GALE.—Information was received on Thursday that the sloop *Zebra*, Cooper master, of Exeter, with a cargo, consisting of 37 young horses from Parres, in Brittany, for the fore-mentioned port, was caught in a heavy gale on Thursday, the 30th ult., when half channel over. The sea was so furiously violent that the hatches had to be battened down (made water-tight). On the hatches being opened on this following morning (the gale having abated), it was d scovered that 24 of the animals, valued at £30 each, had been suffocated.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Globe* correspondent, under date Paris, Thursday evening, writes as follows:—"There is, it seems, to be a triumphal entry for Louis Napoleon on the 17th, although all the preparations are not yet decided on. The Municipal Commission has voted 40,000 francs for a triumphal arch, and it is proposed that the Prince shall mount his horse at the Barrier, and pass along the Boulevards at the head of the army. Fireworks and illuminations are talked of."

It was said on Thursday that Ministers had received notice that immediately on the Prince President's arrival in Paris a Cabinet Council would be held of so important a character as to require their unanimous attendance. In consequence of this understanding, the Prince President is to be preceded by a day by such of the Ministers as may happen to have joined him on his way back to the capital.

A convention for the international service of telegraphs between France, Belgium, and Prussia was signed in Paris on Monday last.

THE CAPE.

The *Haddington* steam-ship, belonging to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, commanded by Captain Bradshaw, arrived at Southampton on Thursday afternoon, having been sent home to have a thorough repair.

The *Haddington* touched at the Cape of Good Hope, whence she brings a mail and advices to the 23rd August. The intelligence is not important, very little having been done since the last mail in checking the enemy.

The last accounts left his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief encamped near Whittlesea, and preparing to move to the grand rendesvous, the Umvani.

The *Graham's-town Journal* gives particulars of a desperate attack upon a train of eight waggons, chiefly laden with wool, by the rebel Hottentots, who evidently, strange to say, were armed with Minié rifles, and supplied with conical bullets. They were driven away, after three hours' firing, by the gallantry of the men in charge.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CHANCERY ORDERS.—In the new Chancery rules, in lieu of the present fees allowed to solicitors for instructions for bills (which from the commencement of next term are to be printed), the following charges are to be allowed:—For instructions or bill, £1 14s.; for making a copy of a bill or claim for the printer, per folio 4d.; for correcting the proof sheet, per folio 2d. (the printer's bill to be paid and allowed); for amending each copy of a bill or claim to serve where there is no reprint, 13s. 4d.; instructions for brief (in severa. matters) to be charged only once in the progress of a cause, £1 1s.; for amending each brief of a bill or claim, where there is no reprint, 13s. 4d.; for perusing and considering the bill on behalf of each defendant, or set of defendants appearing by the same solicitor, £1 1s.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—This office, which has been closed by order of the Lord Chancellor, since the 12th of August last, was re-opened on Monday, and dividend warrants paid.

BILLETTING OF SOLDIERS.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case was a short time ago tried at a justice of peace court held in Crieff, in Scotland, regarding the billetting of soldiers. The person upon whom a soldier was billetted, instead of accommodating the soldier in his own house, offered to provide him with quarters elsewhere; but the soldier refused to avail himself of it, and brought an action for billet-money. The justices were unable to come to a decision, and they agreed to refer the case to the Secretary at War. He was according.y communicated with on the subject, and the question may now be considered settled whether or not a householder is bound to provide accommodation for soldiers in his own house. The following is the letter from the War Office:—"War Office, Sept 21, 1852.—Sir In reply to your letter of the 10th inst, I am directed to acquaint you that the householder upon whom the soldier was billetted was bound to receive the soldier into his own house; and that having offered to provide quarters for him elsewhere, the householder has satisfied the obligation imposed upon him by law.—I am, &c. (Signed) B. HAWES."

A DANGEROUS RUFFIAN.—At Worship-street Police-office, on Wednesday, Charles Jones, an athletic fellow, was sentenced to pay two penalties of £5 each, or in default, to be committed to the House of Correction for two months, for attempting, on the previous night, to precipitate a little boy, thirteen years of age, from the gallery of the Standard Theatre heading into the pit; and for committing a similar assault upon William Lambert, one of the doorkeepers, when the latter had rescued the boy from the prisoner's grasp. Jones, not being able to pay the penalty, was conveyed to prison.

SCARCITY OF MEN FOR THE POLICE.—On Tuesday there were vacancies for thirty men in the police force at Scotland-yard, when only seven were eligible for that service. This is said to be owing to the immense number of young men that have left this country for Australia, and gone to the diggings.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday a meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held in the board-room in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for general business. The report stated that, during the past year, 30 607 in and out-patients had received relief, being an increase of more than 5000 over the preceding year, and a grand total of upwards of 220,000 patients since 1839.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho square; the Rev. W. Charles Williams in the chair. The secretary read the annual report of subscriptions, amount which was due from his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The number of new admissions was 698, and of cured 386. Votes of thanks were passed to the rev. chairman and to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and the meeting separated.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, a court of governors of the Scottish Hospital was held at the hall of the corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Dr. Webster in the chair. Major Adair, the secretary, produced the accounts, which showed the amount for the year to have been £3877 4s. 5d. A sum of £1775 8s. had been given in contributions to the numerous applicants on the funds of the charity, and, after payment of all necessary charges, there remained a balance in hand of £37 9s. 4d. at the bankers. The report of the hospital at a general court, held in June last, to consider a proposition of the secretary allowing "individuals to make foundations of from £300 to £400 each, in order to produce pensions of £10 a year, these to be for the use and dispensation of the hospital, and each to bear for ever the name of the founder," was next presented. At the last court a letter was read from the Duke of Sutherland, expressing his approval of the plan, and offering the annual income of £100 for future years for that object. The document concluded by recommending that the proposition of the Duke of Sutherland should be gratefully accepted, that the endowment should begin after payment of the second instalment, and that the recipients should be called the "Sutherland Pensioner." The report was received.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—On Monday morning a general quarterly court of the proprietors of this institution, established for clothing, educating, and apprenticing the sons of indigent and deceased masons, was held at the offices, 34, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields: Rowland Gardener Alston, Esq., in the chair. The secretary stated that there were at present 70 boys upon the funds. It is intended to enlarge the scope of the charity by placing it upon the same footing with the institution now at Wandsworth for maintaining the daughters of deceased or destitute brethren. To carry out this intention an appropriate building is required, as the fund for erection to which all the friends of masonry are invited to contribute. £600 have already been subscribed. Some routine business having been transacted, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held on Monday (by permission), at the house of the Zoological Society, in Hanover-square—J. O. Westwood, Esq., in the chair—the larvæ of various rare and interesting insects were exhibited.

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of this company was held on Monday at the Auction Tavern by Mr. Sadlier, M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors stated that in the month of March last a deputation was sent out to Califorr ia to report on the titles, and the general appearance of the mine. The deputation arrived at the mine, when the Sheriff of California had placed in possession the American proprietors, after evicting the marauding parties who had forcibly taken possession of the mines during the absence of Messrs. Hanson and Mosley, co-proprietors in England. It was arranged that no payment was to be made by them for the sett, but they were to receive, on account of their having provided the machinery, 40 per cent. of the net profits, and the American receding the remaining 60 per cent. The assays of ores had proved this was one of the richest mines in California. The original account of shares issued was 386,150. Of these, they might say now, 231,650 were American, and the remaining 154,450 were English, which would make the capital of the company £771,230. The report having been adopted, Mr. Walker read a number of letters, proving the validity of the title and the general richness of the mine, together with assays having produced upwards of 60 ounces to the ton of gold. Votes of thanks were given to the directors, to Mr. Walker, and the American proprietors; and the meeting then separated.

METROPOLITAN COMMISION OF SEWERS.—A special general Court was held on Wednesday at the Session-house, Newington-causeway; Mr. R. Jebb in the chair. On the question being raised as to whether farm land was liable to sewer-rates, the chairman decided in the affirmative. A deputation of gentlemen from the parish of Camberwell called the attention of the Commissioners to the imperfect state of the drainage in the neighbourhood of Camberwell. Major Dawson said that the district in question was five or seven feet below high-water-mark, and that would account for the present wretched state of the drainage of the district, and show the difficulties which stood in the way of improving it. Nothing would answer the purpose of an effectual drainage in this locality but a system of deep drainage, which they had not the money to carry out. The Chairman said the Commissioners would make every effort, and were doing so, but they had not the funds to carry out the deep drainage. The borrowing powers of the Commission, and also its rating powers, were insufficient that they could do nothing; they had therefore to obtain a loan from Government, but that was still in abeyance. A long conversation here ensued, and eventually the deputation determined to open a subscription to raise the necessary funds, and then withdrew.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have issued a circular addressed to the boards of guardians, directing their attention to the provisions contained in the statutes for the removal of nuisances, and the prevention of diseases (11 and 12 Vic. c. 123, and 12 and 13 Vic. c. 111), which they say must be strictly enforced, in order to guard as much as possible against the recurrence of the disease of Asiatic cholera, with which this country is threatened.

LUNATICS IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Pancras—Mr. Churchwarden Pearce in the chair—the report of the medical committee, recommending the immediate formation of padded rooms for dangerous female lunatics, was read. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

NEW CITY PRISON, HOLLOWAY.—The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to carry out the instructions in the erection of this edifice having completed their labours, and all necessary arrangements having been made by the magistrates for immediate occupation, the two bodies proceeded on Tuesday to the prison, where, after a minute inspection of the building, Alderman Wire formally presented the key to the Lord Mayor, in token of delivering over the possession of the new building comprising the House of the City magistrates. The Lord Mayor afterwards handed the key to Lieut. Wright, appointed governor *pro tem.* On Wednesday a great number of persons were received into the prison from Clerkenwell and Tothill-fields. The accommodation afforded in the prison is as follows:—

Women	.. ..	60
Juveniles	.. ..	61
Male adults	.. ..	353
		474
Reception cells	.. ..	14
Punishment ditto	.. ..	18
		496

EXTENSIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday evening, a fire, involving the destruction of much property, broke out on the premises of Mr. Samuel Grimsell, the extensive builder and contractor, of Bell-lane, Goodman-street, Whitechapel. Although the fire was confined to Mr. Grimsell's buildings, which occupied a space of about 150 feet square, yet the Jewish National School, the adjoining Hanbury's premises, and sons of the houses in Fieldcoat-lane were more or less damaged by the flames and the water. A man named Tomkins, and several boys are very much injured by being thrown down and trampled upon by the crowd.——About the same time another fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Lewin, dairy and butterman, situate in the New North-road, Islington, which destroyed a considerable amount of property.—— On the same evening a third conflagration occurred at a fire-work factory, situate in Long Alley, Elden-street, Finsbury, belonging to Mr. Holyhead, occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, with which one of the men employed in the establishment was making squibs to complete a large order for Guy Fawkes's day. Three persons who were in the place at the time were with great difficulty dragged out of the burning premises; but, being dreadfully injured, they were removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Two of the others, however, died soon afterwards, and the third is not expected to survive. The fire was not subdued until it had occasioned considerab e damage to the building and its contents. An inquest having been held on the bodies of the deceased, the jury returned a verdic of "manslaughter" against George Holyhead.——About half-past six o'clock on Monda night a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. George Barrett, a trunk and portmanteau-maker, No. 20, Commercial place, Brixton-road. The flames were extinguished, but not until the workshops had been levelled with the ground, and the outbuildings of Mr. Grey destroyed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday were—807 boys, and 797 girls: total, 1604. The deaths during the same period were—males, 697; females, 554: total, 1251. Although there appears to be an increase in the number of deaths this week beyond that of last, yet there has not, in fact, been an increased rate of mortality. There has, however, been an accumulation of cases—principally violent and sudden deaths—on which inquests had been previously held, but which had not been formally registered till the close of the quarter. The fatal cases under the several kinds of zymotic disease were—6 cases from small-pox; 5 from measles, 13 from hooping-cough, 6 from croup, 2 from thrush, 3 from influenza, 4 from purpura, 1 from acne, 2 from remitter fever, 1 from rheumatic fever, 4 from puerperal fever, 51 from typhus, 6 from erysipe as, 72 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 2 from cholera, while 81 were caused by scarlatina.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·603 in. The mean temperature was 52·2 deg. The wind blew from the north-east on the first three days, and from the south-west afterwards.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. J. Boudier, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev C. Donovan, to. diocese Cork. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. E. Long, to Friar's Fordon, Tiverton; the Rev. C. E. Harrison, to Leigh, Essex; the Rev. G. J. Lloyd, to Tewdyrant, Cardiganshire; the Rev R. T. Lewis, to Salesian, Glamorganshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. James, to Plympstock, with Turnchapel annexed, near Plymouth; the Rev. T. Stanton, to Burbage, near Marlborough; the Rev. J. G. Bourne, to Castle Donnington, Leicestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. H Travers, curate of Coombeintehghead, Devon. from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Yates Rooker, from the congregation of St. James's, Lower Gornal, Staffordshire; the Rev. R. Leicester and lady, from his congregation of Much Woolton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. J. Draper, late curate of Saddington, from the parishioners of that place, on his removal to Wakefield: the Rev. A. Tomline, one of the curates of the parish church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, from several members of his congregation; the Rev. Francis Holland Addams, by the parishioners of Abbots Morcton, on his leaving the curacy.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—A general meeting of the Southwark branch of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Girls' National School-room, Union-street. The Rev. Samuel Benson, morning chaplain of St. Saviour's, presided, and addressed the meeting at some length. He referred to the increase of emigration occasioned by the late gold discoveries in Australia, and augured the greatest advantages to accrue therefrom. He said that recently upwards of £50,000 had been raised by the jubilee; in the parish of St. Saviour alone, as much as £400. If all the populous parishes in England had contributed in proportion, the society would have derived much more valuable assistance. Several other speakers having followed, a collection was made at the close in aid of the society's funds.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon in behalf of this society, at Trinity Church, on Thursday morning se'nnight, and presided at a meeting at the Trafalgar Hotel in the afternoon, after which £102 16s. 3d. was collected. The Archbishop and upwards of fifty of the neighbouring clergy and gentry were entertained by the Rev. Daniel Wilham, secretary, at breakfast and luncheon on the occasion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The committee of this society has just published *in extenso* its forty eighth annual report, which states that the proceedings of the last year have been attended with the most satisfactory results. The funds, which at the close of the last year exceeded those of the previous year by £11.000, have, during the present, made a further advance of £6000. The expenditure of the year has amounted to £103,930 9s. 10d.; the donations have amounted to £5764 17s. 10d.; the number of 1,154,642 copies, showing an increase of 17,108 copies over the preceding year; the total issues have now amounted to 25,403,309; the engagements of the society amount to £52,000.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon the first general meeting of this society since its recess took place at the offices in Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Bishop of London presided. The report, which was adopted, stated that since 1840, £90 000 had been contributed by the society towards new colonial bishoprics. £31,000 towards colleges, and £19,000 towards cathedrals in the colonies. Upwards of four millions of books and tracts, inc uding bibles and prayer-books, have been circulated, to a great extent gratuitously, during the present year.

RESIGNATION OF A LIVING BY A BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Dr. Eden, who was appointed Bishop of Moray and Ross in the early part of last year, has just resigned the rectory of Leigh, Essex, which up to the present time he has held in connexion with his bishopric.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.—On Sunday morning, this church was re-opened for divine worship, after having been closed for repairs and renovations. This beautiful temple—one of the finest productions of Sir Christopher Wren—in steeple considered his masterpece—presented a very gratifying appearance after the restoration, which has been effected with much taste The rector, in his anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the three parishes which were united after the fire of London assembling in this church, has announced his intention of establishing a week-day evening service on Tuesdays, and also instituting a young man's class, to meet in the vestry. The arrangement will be of considerable benefit to the young men so numerously employed in the wholesale warehouses in the neighbourhood.

FALL OF A CHURCH.—On Friday se'nnight the parish church of St. David, in the town of Brecon, fell in with a fearfu. crash. Fortunately no one was in the church at the time, or close enough to sustain any injury.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS for the month ending September 4, 1852, and for the eight months terminating at the same period, were published on Wednesday. Connected with the accounts for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, they show that there is no falling off in our commercial prosperity.

THE BORDEAUX FETES.—Several of the most eminent shipbuilders and engineers of this country have received cordial invitations from the Mayor and corporation of Bordeaux to be present t the *fêtes* that are to take place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of the present month in that city and port, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince President. Among other interesting facts will be the fine ship of 2400 tons built on the new plan of double framing (wood and iron) just completed by Messrs Arman and Co. The vessel, the fourth these gentlemen have constructed on this plan, will be launched on the occasion, and named the *Prince Louis Napoleon*.

ERUPTION OF ETNA.

THIS grand volcano, by the last-received accounts, continued in eruption (See a View of the Eruption, with details, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 579.)

A letter, dated Catania, August 30th, describes the lava at a gun-shot distance: it moved slowly and uninterruptedly: the first waves rose and fell at the least distance as they encountered; then sent forth streamlets, receded, extended themselves, and again advanced. Now it was heard as a continued sound of glass breaking in the fire, nothing more, and now immense damage succeeds.

The effect of all this grand mass presented an appearance between red and yellow, sometimes dull, sometimes brighter; by night the dull stream of fire, clouds of ashes, and sulphureous vapours were sublimely horrible.

The lava flowed over the richest and most cultivated part of the country, destroying vineyards, all sorts of fruit trees, and some houses.

Letters, to the 16th of September, announce the mountain to be still in active labour, and that the course of the volcanic stream of liquid lava, which had branched off close to Zaffarana, had taken the direction of Mte. Nolla, which seemed so assuredly doomed to destruction that the inhabitants were clearing not only their houses, but likewise carting down the lofty chestnut-trees in its vicinity, in the hopes of having time to remove the same to save the timber. A vast quantity of sal-ammonia has been vomitted from the crater, which rendered the air so impure as to threaten the lives of seamen in small craft trading along the coast. The dock of a small revenue steam cruiter had been nearly covered with volcanic cinders. Even as far as Malta some of the soot and lava dust had been wafted by the wind during the night of the 21st of September. The mountain has on several occasions been distinctly visible from the town of Valletta, the smoke from its summit presenting the appearance of a very heavy cloud. Very oppressive sirocco winds have prevailed at Malta throughout the month of September, and at the usual date a very dense fog, which is unusual at this season but the island generally was very salubrious.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sept. 16th.

THE present eruption of Mount Etna commenced on Aug. 21, and is one of those grand convulsions of which history records some seventy-six. Thirteen were before the Christian era, and are partially referred to by Thucydides. The remaining eruptions are scattered over 1800 years, during which period the lava stream has visited every side of the mountain, finally even pressed to give you an account of this still continuing eruption of Mount Etna. I left Naples in a steamer on the 30th August, and, on arriving at Messina, a party of us persuaded the captain to take us to the nearest point for assuring an easy ascent of the burning mountain. Some Sicilians, who wished to join us, delayed the departure of the steamer for several hours, owing to the difficulty of obtaining passports. Eventually we steamed on to a place called Resposto, a small town on the sea-shore, directly in a line with the centre of the mountain. Miles before we reached this spot, we could observe an immense mass of smoke, which, as we drew nearer beamed as if it were "a thing of life," wreathing about in black grandeur, and assuming a variety of rounded forms, amongst which forked lightning played incessantly, piercing the purple clouds which ascended high up into the blue sky, probably not less than 15,000 feet. Occasionally we caught a transient view of the whole outline of the mountain, and then again it was veiled in clouds every varying in form and colour.—*(See the Illustration* "Etna from the Sea.")

Arriving at Resposto, the captain seemed to be very glad to get rid of us, as he was tormented by all sorts of questions, even to answer which, with his universal "*Non so*," was itself a labour. Then came live

ETNA IN ERUPTION.—SKETCHED FROM THE SEA.

scramble for donkeys and mules, and ham and eggs, and wine and bread. We were eventually mounted on donkeys; the priest insisting on carrying a lantern, as he gravely observed, "to see the danger."

We commenced the ascent at 9 P.M., the night being rather dark for the first three or four miles. We passed along a bad road, that wound about a deep rocky valley, which had lately been flooded. We next came to huge rocks, with occasional signs of cultivation. The sea was now some miles behind us. A black sand was falling about like rain—it was perfectly dark. The ground occasionally trembled under our feet. Here most of the party halted, the greater number returning and consoling themselves by "There's nothing to see!" We had an obstinate fight with our beasts to get them to go on. St. Antonio, however, helped us; and, by turning the donkeys round several times, we persuaded them that they were going homewards, whilst, in fact, we scrambled on towards the fountains of fire. We had several falls, but there was so much black sand on the earth, we did not suffer at all.

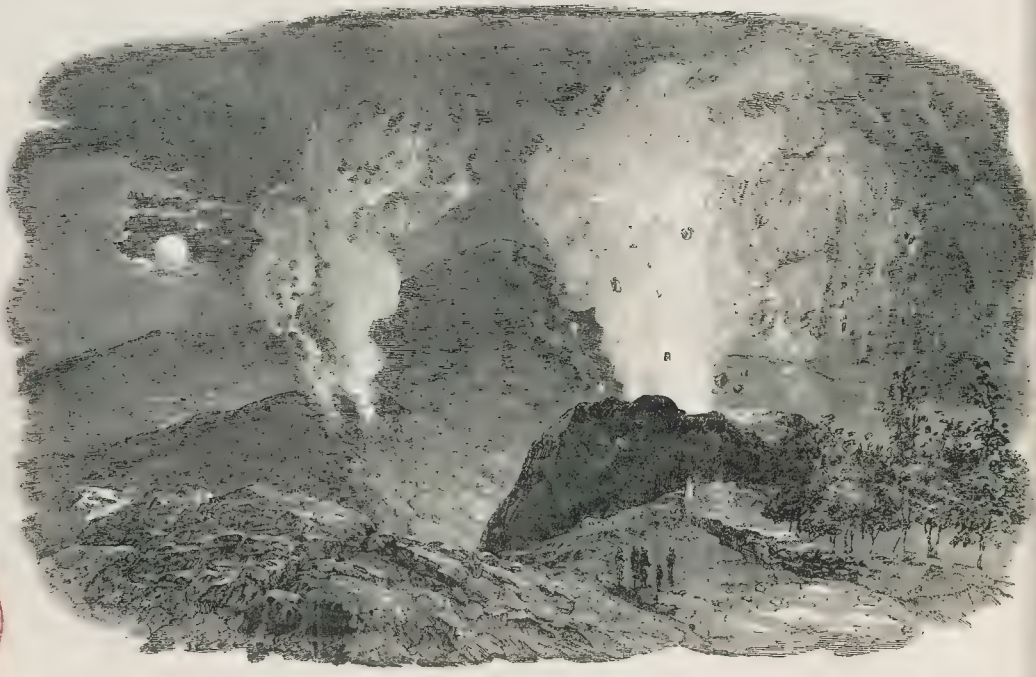
We now caught a glimpse of the fiery volcano at the foot of a steep rugged hill, which took us an hour to scramble up; and there, to our surprise, we found a patch of land planted with the vine, and walled round. The whole grandeur of the eruption was at length before us. From a huge mass of the mountain issued broad sheets of fire in the form of swords; between which large lumps of red-hot rock occasionally were shot up into the air, and lost sight of in the masses of smoke above. On the left was a second crater, with two fiery mouths; and below, again, in a direct line, the earth opened in red-hot fissures. Far away, in the distance, we beheld the summit of Etna, the old crater quietly sleeping in moonlight. The earth thundered under our feet; black sand fell heavily about us. The scene was awful, yet fascinating.

From the now larger crater a stream of molten lava, sixty feet wide, flowed down a rocky hill, and eventually formed a lake of fire; from which again two or three streams issued, the larger creeping on towards a small village, called Zaffarana. Whilst endeavouring to trace out the directions of the lava, we were suddenly surprised by a hurricane, and we all fell on the ground for safety; the priest declaring that he would return home immediately, if ever the wind allowed him to get up again. Fortunately there came a lull, and we all began again to make the best of our way down the mountain, the donkeys and guides having long since deserted us

As I gave a last look at the unearthly scene, the large crater was throwing out steam and sand; the scene was completely changed; the clouds were differently grouped and coloured. I made an outline of what I saw.

Morning dawned as we walked down the mountain, but the sun did not change materially the aspect of the volcano. It continued to thunder; the fiery tongues shot through the black smoke: the sand fell in torrents; the clouds curled their giant forms; daylight could not penetrate their perpetual gloom. The whole party was like a group of sweeps. The priest was very proud of his perseverance: and, after a tumbler of wine, spoke with a courage which had never displayed itself before, in our presence at least. Resposto afforded us a bed, in which I again ascended the mountain in my dreams.

The latest accounts state that the lava is still creeping on, and destroying much valuable private property.



ETNA IN ERUPTION.—THE NEW CRATER.

LANDING OF THE PRESIDENT AT TOULON.

TOUR OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

We resume, from our Journal of last week (page 278), the Illustration of the tour of the President in the south, commencing at Marseilles.

On the afternoon of the 26th ult. the President laid the stone of the Cathedral, and of the Bourse. The Prince next witnessed a jousting-match, then passed the troops in review; and at a quarter past four the Prince embarked, above the Prado, on board the *Reine Hortense* steamer, and, after having gone round the isles, returned to Marseilles a few minutes after six. Everywhere the population shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Napoléon!*"

The review at the Prado attracted an immense concourse of spectators. The Prince distributed crosses of the Legion of Honour; and after the review he went on the road of the Prado as far as the sea, where the corvette *Reine Hortense* was waiting to receive him. He visited the port of Frioul, and returned to Marseilles by the grand port, through a forest of vessels, dressed in flags, all the yards of which were manned. The whole population of the town were assembled on the quays and on the roofs of the houses; and the enthusiasm went on increasing, when the Prince got into his carriage at the Cannebière. In the evening, the Prince went to a grand ball, and was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival and departure.

On Monday morning the 27th ult., the President embarked at Marseilles on board the *Napoleon* for Toulon; when the *Languedoc*, the *Belzunce*, the *Herault*, the *Ocean*, the *Pharamond*, and other private steamers, left Marseilles, loaded with passengers, and arrived at Toulon about three in the afternoon. About two miles from that port rode at anchor the *Charlemagne*, just returned from Constantinople, as well as the whole Mediterranean squadron, composed of the *Jupiter*, 84 guns; the *Henri IV.*, 100; the *Ville de Paris*, 120, bearing the flag of Admiral de la Susse, the officer in command; the *Bayard*, 84; the *Valmy*, 120; and the *Jena*, 100. Hundreds of boats crossed the harbour, and thousands on thousands of persons occupied every vantage point of land from which the roadstead could be perceived.

About two o'clock the *Napoleon* steamer entered the port, followed by a numerous escort of steamers. The national flag, surmounted by the eagle, flying from the mainmast, and bearing the letters "L. N.," indicated the presence of the head of the State. All the vessels saluted the *Napoleon* as she passed, and the sailors on deck and in the rigging shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

When the *Napoleon* came abreast of the Admiral's vessel, the Prince entered a boat richly decorated; and the *Napoleon*, as if by enchantment, was dressed out with flags, and saluted the squadron with three rounds from all her guns. The whole fleet returned the salute; and in the midst of these salvoes the boat of the Prince, followed by others bearing his suite and the officers of his squadron, entered the military port, and advanced towards the quay of the arsenal. He landed at the arsenal quay, where he was received by the Mayor of Toulon, who presented him with the keys of the town. The Municipal Council, the Council-General of the Department, and the civil and military authorities, assembled on the quay, set up a loud cry of "*Vive l'Empereur.*" On the Place du Champ de Bataille were ranged a number of old soldiers of the Empire, and the delegates of the communes of the Var, with their banners bearing patriotic inscriptions. On the steps of the Hôtel de la Marine were twenty-five young girls dressed in white, with waistbands of green and gold, the colours of Louis Napoleon.

The President then proceeded to the Champ de Manœuvres, to review the troops of the garrison, and he was there received with the same enthusiastic cries as had saluted him in the Arsenal and on the Champ de Bataille. During the review, one of the soldiers, whose musket happened to be charged, thinking to show rather more enthusiasm than his comrades, discharged it in the air, shouting at the same time, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" He was arrested, but immediately released on his explanation of the circumstance. The Prince, on his return from the review, received the public functionaries and the officers of the squadron and of the garrison. He afterwards dined at the Maritime Prefecture.

In the evening the vessels in the roadstead, the public buildings, and the private houses, were illuminated, and all the population was out of doors.

On the evening of the 28th, bodies of workmen gave the Prince serenades under the windows of the Hôtel of the Prefecture, and he appeared several times on the balcony, and saluted them. On each occasion he was greeted with enthusiastic cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The next day commenced by the distribution of relief to the poor by the municipality, who, in addition decided that the Monte de Piété shall restore gratuitously up to the 15th of this month, all pledges not exceeding three francs. At eleven o'clock the marriage of six young women, to each of whom a present of 1000f. was made, took place at the cathedral. The Bishop officiated, and the ceremony was attended by the Mayor and the other authorities.

The Prince, in the undress uniform of a general, went in the course of the morning to visit the forts. He examined the different forts, and especially that called the "Lilt e Gibraltar," which is famous from having been taken by Napoleon when the English were masters of the town. The Prince, who possesses an unusual know edge of military defences pointed out that, in order to complete the system of defence, it was necessary to reconstruct the fort of Saint Elme, which had been abandoned. The Prince spent the afternoon in visiting the Arsenal. The workmen, who were drawn up under the command of their respective chiefs, greeted him with enthusiastic cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" Three of them, old soldiers of the Imperial army had the cross of the Legion of Honour conferred on them. The Prince after-

TAKING CASTS OF THE SPHYNX, AT THE LOUVRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

wards went out into the roadstead to visit the fleet. He first went on board the *Ville de Paris*, the ship of Admiral de la Susse, and distributed a certain number of crosses amongst the crew. The Prince afterwards visited successively the *Charlemagne*, the *Jupiter*, the *Henri IV.*, the *Bayard*, the *Valmy*, and the *Jena*. In each vessel he distributed crosses and military medals. Each vessel saluted the Prince as he left it; and when he set out on his return to land, he was greeted by a salute of 2000 guns from the whole fleet. The Prince landed at Castigneau, where works are going on with a view to the addition to the Arsenal. The Prince afterwards returned on foot to the Pref-cture, and in the evening went to a ball given by the town in a temporary building on the Quai de l'Horloge du Ville. The Prince left Toulon the next morning (the 28th ult.), attended by the authorities, amidst the acclamations of the people, and embarked on board the *Napoleon* amid the roar of artillery. The vessel steamed at once to Marseilles, preceded and followed by several others. When the *Napoleon* was perceived approaching the port of Marseilles the forts gave a salute, which was responded to by the vessels in the roadstead. The *Napoleon* steamed up to the Quai de la Joliette, where a vast crowd was assembled. The Prince, who was received by the authorities, proceeded along the Boulevard des Dames, the Place de l'Arc de Triomphe, and the Boulevard de la Paix, to the railway station, and thence by rail to Roquac, and with his suite in carriages, to Aix, where his reception was magnificent.

Next morning the Prince left for Nimes, where he arrived at two o'clock, amidst cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and "*Vive Napoleon III.!*" His Highness visited the entire town; was present at a bull-fight in the arena of the ancient amphitheatre; then received the deputations at the Prefecture; and in the evening went to the ball at the Mairie. A Correspondent writes:—

It is now some seventeen centuries since this noble and picturesque building (the Amphitheatre) first rung to the shouts of a people calling themselves free, and exclaiming "Long live the Emperor!" while preparing to see gladiators fighting with each other, and to rejoice in the sight of maimed and defenceless Christians, who dared to think and act for themselves in the most important of matters, treated as criminals, and torn to pieces by wild beasts. And now these seventeen centuries have gone by, and the citizen of Nimes calls himself a Frenchman, instead of a Roman; now that these Christians have become the rulers and boast of freedom also, and of humanity and cultivation, and, most of all, of civilisation, they are again seen in the arena cleaned up and repaired for the occasion? Still the cries of "Long live the Emperor!" resound, though in a different language, and to a very different person. The Freedom of the French Republic in the Freedom of an hour's time at a mock fight of tame bulls, surrounded by official people, and eager to court a brief popularity. The progress of the President is marked, however, by events that will some day be found to have due significance, although they now appear sufficiently trifling; and, among these events, the visit to Nimes, and its public monuments at the date of the Roman empire, is certainly not the least interesting.

The Prince left next day (October 1), for Montpellier, which he entered at half-past twelve; he was received by the bishop and clergy at the Cathedral, and was present at the siege of the citadel.

Pezenas, Beziers, and Narbonne were the places in the next day's route, in each of which the Prince was received with enthusiasm. Next day he heard mass at the cathedral at Narbonne, where the crowd was immense.

Next morning the Prince left for Carcassone, where he was well received; and at four in the afternoon he arrived at Toulouse, which was splendidly decorated with flags and garlands, and crowded with people, and the enthusiasm was very great: in the evening the town was illuminated.

Next week we shall Illustrate the Prince's reception at Aix and Montpellier.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the prospectus, just issued, of "The Crystal Palace and Park in 1852," we find the following note of promise:—

The contents of the building will be dissimilar to those which adorned the building of 1851. The whole of the sides of the nave, the transepts, and the divisions on either side between the several courts, will be adorned with the birds, plants, and trees of every clime, interspersed with fountains, statues, and other works of art. On the north-east side of the building will be arranged historical galleries of sculpture and architecture, with casts of the finest works of sculpture, and portions of buildings of ancient art. On the south-east side will be displayed similar collection of medieval art. In addition to the above collections, there will be a Nineveh and an Egyptian court, besides two large refreshment courts, one of which will be a restoration from Pompeii, and the other a portion of the Alhambra.

In furtherance of this portion of the plan, Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Wyatt have been appointed by the directors of the New Crystal Palace to collect illustrations of the art of the Continent. At Paris permission has been obtained to mould several of the finest works in the Louvre; amongst others, Spring from Egina, the Diana, the Venus de Medici, the Venuses, and colossal statues by Jean Goujon, in all about 400 pieces, 80 of which will be above life-size; casts of the Ghiberti gates have also been secured, as well as of the principal of Michael Angelo's figures in the Medici Chapel at Florence; an important series of *Cinque cento* ornaments and fine works of Lucca della Robbia, Donatello, &c.

The Illustration upon the preceding page represents the taking of a cast of the colossal Sphynx, 92 feet long, and consisting of one block of rose-coloured granite; the cast being intended, when taken, to be placed in the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The process of taking casts, it may be interesting to describe. The usual mode of taking the mould of large objects is by pieces, for the more easy convenience in casting afterwards, the edges of each piece being carefully trimmed, and on one or two sides small hollows are made, so that when the next portion of plaster is laid on, when the first is somewhat dry, it may run into the hollows and make a more exact fit when the pieces are subsequently joined to enable the operator to produce the cast from the mould.

A short time since there appeared in the *Siècle*, in connexion with this subject, the following paragraph:—

Casts are at present being taken not only of the Great Sphynx, but also of a certain number of the finest statues in Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and French, the whole being destined to form part of a great exhibition to be formed in the new Crystal Palace, near London. Last year the French Government made an application to the administration of the Louvre for permission to take casts taken of some Greek monuments there, which would have been useful to French artists. The board at once refused. This year the administration accords the application made for it by the founders of the Crystal Palace. The English will now soon be enabled to admire the casts of the finest pieces of sculpture in the French museums.

This statement, we are happy to add, has received contradiction during the past week, from Mr. Grove, Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, who states that M. Desaulx, the architect to the Musée des Beaux Arts to make casts in the British Museum, declares the assertion in the *Siècle* to be utterly without foundation; and that, on the contrary, he has experienced from the authorities of the British Museum the utmost courtesy and kindness, and has received permission to make casts of all the articles which he requires.

The Fine Arts Prize Fund Association in connexion with the exhibitions of the British Gallery of Artists have awarded their prize of sixty guineas (offered to the artist of the best picture contributed to the exhibition of the Society of Artists) to E. M. Ward, R.A. his picture of "Charlotte Corday going to Execution." The jury, at the same time, accompanied their award with an unanimous expression of their high appreciation of the merits of Mr. Hillais' "Ophelia."

The New Suspension-Bridge across the Niagara.—The wire suspension-bridge to be thrown across the Niagara, for the purpose of connecting the Canadian railroads with those in the state of New York, is to be 800 feet in length from centre to centre of the towers. These are to be 50 feet high, 15 feet feet square at the base, and 8 feet at the top, and of so compact a material as to be enabled to bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every square foot. The weight of a train reaching across the bridge is estimated at 400 tons, and the superstructure at 782 tons—making a total aggregate weight of 1273 tons

The Wardenship of the Cinque Ports.—The *Morning Herald* says: "We understand there is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in the papers, that the Earl of Derby has received the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. We have, on the contrary, reason to believe that his Lordship has advised her Majesty to offer it to the acceptance of Lord Dalhousie, whose absence in India may for some time prevent the actual appointment from taking place. In the meantime, however, the duties of that office will be temporarily discharged by the Earl of Derby."

New Planets.—M. de Gasparis, astronomer royal at Naples, has just discovered another new planet of great magnitude. In the night of the 20th ult., M. Charconnac, a pupil at the Observatory at Marseilles, discovered a new planet in the constellation of Pisces. At midnight its right ascension was 2 deg. 48 min., and its northern declination 1 deg. 46 min. On the 21st, at 10 hours 40 min., its right ascension was 2 deg. 36 min., and its declination 1 deg. 42 min. It appeared like a star of the ninth magnitude. The director of the Observatory has proposed to call it Massilia, and to designate it by the symbo (20), characteristic of the rank of his discovery.

MUSIC.

MUSIC IN BRIGHTON.

Orchestral Concerts.—Some leading members of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra commenced, on Monday last, at the Town-hall, a series of instrumental concerts. Despite of the hurricane that was raging, there was a very full attendance, and the programme was received with much enthusiasm; it included three overtures—Cherubini's "Anacreon," Auber's "Bayadère," and Weber's "Jubilee," besides an operatic fantasia on the "Don Giovanni" themes, and the andante of Beethoven's symphony in D. These pieces were relieved by dance-music of Musard, Lanner, Mellon, Carnaud, and Schaller. Instrumental solos, by Mr. Cooper (violin), Mr. C. S. Pratten (flute), Mr. C. Harper (horn), Mr. Winterbottom (trombone), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Mayrock (clarionet), Mr. Larken (bassoon), Mr. W. F. Reed (violoncello), Mr. Howell (contra-basso), Mr. Webb (viola), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet and cornet-à-piston), are included in the schemes, so that the Brighton amateurs have the opportunity of hearing first-rate executants. Mr. Mellon is the conductor, whose animated concert overture in A minor was included in Friday's programme. The orchestra is well chosen and combined, and it plays with a remarkable *ensemble*. If the patronage be extended, that these concerts (which are something more elevated in art than promenade concerts have usually exhibited in Brighton) richly deserve, symphonies in their entirety will, no doubt, find their way in the schemes; the only objection to which at present is, that the dance-music is out of character with the elevated order of the other selections.

Madame Oury's Evening Concert.—Whilst the orchestral entertainment was going on at the Town-hall, Madame Oury, the accomplished *pianiste* was doing the musical honours to a fashionable auditory in the gay Pavilion, although the harmony of the evening was at times rudely interrupted by the pelting of the pitiless storm without; and whilst the rich and mellifluous voice of Madame Fiorentini was heard in the invocation to the Moon from "Norma," "Casta Diva," the sad news spread amongst the visitors that there was a vessel lost off Kemp Town; the crew, however, being happily saved. Madame Oury never played more finely; her reading of the Andante and Capriccio of Mendelssohn and her pianoforte singing of his "Songs without Words," left nothing to be desired, whether in point of sentiment or execution. Equally artistic was her interpretation of the negro melody by Gottschalk; the Mazurka of Schulhoff was delightfully rendered; and her own Galop di Bravura, taken at an express-train speed. Indeed, in the velocity of her octave playing, with both hands, Madame Oury seems to have gained. Mr. Oury joined her in the duo concertante on the themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" and also played his "Souvenir Borgia" fantasia. Making every allowance for the gale, which probably chilled the company, we never recollect to have witnessed a more frigid assemblage; the exquisite singing of Beethoven's "Adelaide" by Gardoni, Belletti's surprising feats, Madame Fiorentini's magnificent voice, and Madame Oury's perfect playing, did not rouse the insensible listeners. It was only when Madame Fiorentini sang in German, Balfe's ballad, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," and gave one of her Spanish airs, and Madame F. Lablache sang so excellently one of her charming Scotch songs, that the auditory awoke from its lethargy. The former *artiste* obtained encores for both displays, proving, as they did, that Madame Fiorentini is equally successful in all schools, whether sacred or secular, oratorio or opera, ballad or bravura. The unaccompanied trio from Meyerbeer's "Roberto," sung by Mdme. Garcia, Demunck, Gardoni, and Belletti, was also re-demanded, although the *point d'orgue* of the soprano was decidedly objectionable.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Cecilian Society performed, at the Albion Hall, London-wall, on Thursday night, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Mr. J. G. Boardman being the organist. The vocalists were Mrs. J. Roe, Mrs. H. Bloom, and Messrs. Gadsby and Barnham. The Dead March in "Saul," and a solo and chorus from "Samson," were executed, as a tribute to the late "Duke."

At Miss Lizzy Stuart's concert, at the Albion Institution, Kingsland, on Tuesday, under the direction of Messrs. J. Jay and Anschuez, the *bouffeuses* was assisted by Mrs. J. Roe, Miss F. Stirling, Madame Zimmermann, Miss Lowe; Messrs. Borsham, Wallworth, G. Tedder, and Kreutzer.

Mr. Edney commenced, on Wednesday, a series of lectures, at the Educational Institute, Aldersgate-street, on Popular Vocal Music, with illustrations

Mr. Thorpe Reed, of the Royal Academy of Music, is giving vocal illustrations of the National Music in the provinces

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (one party consisting of Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams; Messrs. Lookey, Barnby, and Phillips; the other of Miss Louisa Fyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Land, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Bodda) are making a circuit of the principal country towns.

The Ulverstone Philharmonic Society, at its eighth concert, on the 16th inst, will perform Sir H. R. Bishop's sacred composition, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," with Dr. Mackay's words, published in the Illustrated London News of September 28th, as a tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. William Salmon, the conductor of the society, announces that the melody has been arranged as a duet, quartet, and full chorus. We would suggest that as Sir Henry Bishop has himself just arranged the tribute as a quartet, the gifted composer's own version should be preferred.

The formation of a "Sacred Harmonic Society" at Liverpool, on the same principles as those of the London parent institution, must be commended. Mr. C. D. Hackett, Mus. Bac., Oxon, is the conductor; and Dr. W. R. Bexfield is the organist. There are vocal classes, as well as weekly rehearsals; and it is proposed that the public performances shall be on the same grand scale as those of London, to take place in St. George's Hall, when completed. Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, "Israel Restored," and a new work by Mr. Hackett, "The Passage of the Red Sea," are to be the first novelties

It will provoke a smile to learn that at the Paris Théâtre de la Porte-Saint Martin, an adaptation of Shakspeare's "Richard the Third," with music by M. de Groot, has been produced with extraordinary success, M Ligier being the *Richard;* Mdme. Person, the *Duchess of York*; Mdlle Lia Felix, *Elizabeth*. M. Groot has composed an overture, besides the Incidental music, to the drama, the incidents in which, according to French custom in such matters, are of the most absurd kind to the English hearer.

Meyerbeer has left Boulogne for Paris, where he will remain a short time prior to his return to Berlin.

Mdlle Clauss, the young *pianiste* who created such a sensation in London last season, is about to visit St. Petersburgh.

Madame Schutz-Odolsi, a Court *prima donna*, who sang at concerts last season here, died suddenly, recently, at Baden, near Vienna.

Madame Bauermeister, a German *prima donna* of note, much admired by Schiller, died lately at Prague, aged 88 years.

Mr. Balfe is in Berlin; and it is rumoured that he will be the director of the Italian Opera in that capital: for which brilliant offers have been again made to Madame Lind-Goldschmidt who has resolved, however, to sing at oratorios and concerts in this country.

The arrival of Madame Sontag in New York has been marked with the honours which the Americans rendered to Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, and Alboni.

The Norwich Musical Festival.—The official returns of the receipts are 870 guinea tickets, 944 at 10s., and 4798 half-guinea tickets; besides 441 at 15s. for the ball, and 406 spectators thereof at 2s. 6d.

English Songs and Melodies.—We have received a neat German publication from Darmstadt, entitled "Drei Englische Lieder," in which may be recognised by our musical readers three old friends, being the three songs published in our Musical Supplement of December 20, 1851, with Charles Mackay's poetry, and Sir H. R Bishop's symphonies and accompaniments. The first is the air "I lay in sorrow deep distressed" to which the title "Das Erbarmen" (Sympathy), is given; the second is "If his heart never throbb'd with affection," called "Die Wahl" (the Choice); and the third is the "Barley and the Hop," this designation being retained in the German edition. The title book is, in fact, a fair exact copy of Sir H. Bishop's arrangement, and the translation is remarkable for its fidelity, following Mr. Mackay's poetry almost word by word. Should travellers in Germany, will, therefore, be not surprised to hear our old airs at the "Ploughboy" and "If the heart of a man" sung with German words. Musical Germany is evidently not insensible, by re-producing our Musical Supplements, to our national claims as melodists

Organophonic Band.—The twelve Germans, who imitate instruments with the human voice, have continued their performances this week at the St. James's Theatre. It is well known of course amongst "gruesomen," "concertinas," "collegemen," "boaters" &c., that it is not at all unusual for the clever wag to imitate instruments as well as animals, with no small degree of fidelity, but it is the first time that an attempt has been made to organise a body of instrument-imitators into one orchestra. The Organophonics, perhaps, would have more success if the absurdity of calling their noises a science had been avoided. The exhibition is very curious, from the clock-like precision of the execution, and is not unpleasing on the whole to the ear. The sounds are naturally muffled, and they come upon the ear like distant military music. It is by no means difficult to imitate the double-bass, the *pistons* of the violin, the cornet-à-piston, the trumpet, the trombone, the ophicleide (which John Parry, by the way, does to perfection) the bassoon, the bagpipes, the musical snuff-box, &c. Instrumentalists in an ordinary orchestra often amuse themselves with parodies on their own playing. It is, therefore, not precisely a marvel, what the organophonics achieve; but their ear is quick and apprehensive, and they accomplish the gradations of time, tune, and sentiment. As partsingers they are far inferior to our artists of the English Glee and Madrigal Unions, whether in the quality of the voices, in truthfulness of intonation, or in light and shade of execution. Great pains are taken to assure the public that there is no trickery in the Organophone Band; that everything is done with the voice. There is no occasion to make these assurances: the imitations are not the less effective for the entertainment: it is in the *ensemble* and that is sufficiently novel and piquant for amateurs to hear the Organophonic Band.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre was re-opened on Saturday for a limited number of nights, under the direction of Mr. George Bolton. The play was "Richelieu," which, owing apparently to the want of proper rehearsal, was inefficiently performed. Mr. Robins, who made his first appearance in the character, addressed the audience, and was indulgently permitted to conclude the performance. The drama was followed by the gymnastic exhibition of the brothers Bailey, and the ballet of "Un Bal d'Ete." The house was scantily attended.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre re-commenced, on Monday, the dramatic business proper to its boards. Sir E. B. Lytton's comedy of "Money" was performed, Mr. Barry Sullivan enacting the part of Sir Frederick Evelyn. He performed with his accustomed elegance and effect. Mr. Buckstone played *Benjamin Stout* with characteristic humour. The house was well and fashionably attended.

ADELPHI.

The company attached to this establishment have returned from the Haymarket, and on Monday performed in "Green Bushes." Madame Celeste, having completed her American engagements, was also present, and performed her favourite part of *Miami*. It is evident that enlarged arrangements are intended for this theatre—to which, in a few months, Mr. Webster's attention will be exclusively devoted—from the number of new engagements announced: among these are Mr. Wigan, Mr. H. Bedford, Mr. James Rogers, Mr. R. Romer, and Mr. Flexmore.

PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday a new melodrama was produced, in which Mr. Wright, who has seceded from the Adelphi, made his *début* on these boards. It is entitled "Mont St. Michael; or, the Faëry of the Sands."

The play, which is in two acts, is of the romantic and picturesque class, and opens with a striking *tableau* and ballet, by Oscar Byrne, in the village of St. Jean a beautifully-painted scene, presenting the Bay of Avranches, with Mont St. Michel in the distance. The Seigneur of the Sands, *Count de Rochemont* (Mr. Graham), is delivered from the peril of arrest by the *Chevalier St. Pré*, (Mr. G. Everett). But the Commandant of St. Michel, *Raoul de Fortbras* (Mr. Ryder), pursues him with implacable vengeance, and succeeds in imprisoning the *Chevalier*, in order to discover the Seigneur's retreat. Failing of this, he takes possession of *de Rochemont's children*, and proceeds with his troopers to destroy the furniture, until informed that it is his own by the King's gift. They then proceed to revel, and at length sink exhausted to sleep, when *Claire de Rochemont* (Miss Carlotta Leclercq) enters by the window to secure possession of certain documents essential to her father's honor, and also of the warrant for his execution.

This scene is very cleverly managed, and it brought down the curtain with great applause on the first act. The second was not quite so happy. Mr. Wright's part consists of the humours of one *Thibaut*, a cockle-gatherer. This worthy mistakes *Claire* for a fairy, who, according to the local superstition, will bestow his wishes on the man who may catch her. *Thibaut* succeeds in doing this, and obtains from her fifty louis, which happened to be in the same pocket with the warrant. He is taken up for the theft, and doomed to be hanged. Preparations are made on the stage for his execution, and various jokes indulged in, irreverently directed against the sanctity of capital punishments. The audience expressed their dissatisfaction. In subsequent scenes, *Claire* falls into the power of *Raoul*, who endeavours to convey her across the sands, but sinks, while she is saved by the Chevalier. A superb scene of sunrise on the sands closes the drama, and secures the triumph of the author of the piece. When the objectionable scene is properly abridged, no doubt the melodrama will prove perfectly successful. It is by Mr. Bayle Bernard. Mr. Wright, and other leading performers, were summoned for their ovation before the curtain.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Stirling Coyne has placed on this stage another of his stirring and *apropos* farces, under the title of "Wanted, 1000 Spirited Young Mariners for the Gold Diggings." Such is an advertisement inserted in the papers by two persons in search of a scamp—one a lawyer's clerk, and the other a medical student—and which is replied to by a number of female applicants, whom they receive in the disguise of two old women. They are ultimately detected, and are threatened with summary vengeance; and, indeed, are in danger of being sacrificed on the points and edges of the needles and scissors of their intended victims. The *mêlée* is put an end to by the return of the lawyer to his chambers; who recognises one of the girls, and is interested in securing her silence. A free pardon and a champagne supper are accordingly announced, to the general satisfaction of actors and auditors. The piece is written with much spirit, and admirably acted by Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Compton, as *Joe Baggs* and *John Tipton*, the mischievous wags who give rise to the main situation of this little drama. It was well received.

SURREY.

This theatre has been brilliantly re-decorated in every part. Ceilings, proscenium, fronts and panels of the boxes, box-lobbies, and the boxes themselves, are now illustrated with new elegant ornamental looking-glasses, have all been profusely embellished by Mr. E. T. Archer, of Oxford-street, to whose taste the numerous adornments are highly creditable. Besides these, there is a new classical act-drop, painted by Mr. W. J. Calcott. The dramatic season, also, has been inaugurated by a new piece of extraordinary pretensions. It is a drama in four parts, entitled "The Seasons," and confessedly founded on Thompson's celebrated poem. The hero is impersonated by Mr. Creswick as one *Brightheart*, cast on the world by his father for marrying *Amanda Leigh* (Miss Clara Wyndar), the ward of *Leonard Loftus* (Mr. J. Davis). The discarded son is, however, an industrious man, and acquires a fortune sufficient to obtain, by the operation of money lending, the estates of *Loftus*. The agent in these transactions is *Martin Iron* (Mr. T. Mead)—the villain of the piece. The *Brighthearts*, however, are not always fortunate. Their son is a gay and giddy youth, whose extravagances lead him to seek pecuniary help from *Iron*, who desires his sister's hand, but has been met with her scorn. *Iron* seeks to be revenged on the family. Meantime, he gets into a quarrel with *Loftus*, who, having been refused money by *Iron*, shoots at and wounds him. *Iron* pretends that it is young *Brightheart* who had assaulted him, and accuses the young fellow to his father, in the capacity of a justice of the peace; when his nefarious attempt is defeated by the testimony of one *Tom Rooke* (Mr Shepherd), a fellow-collegian of old *Brightheart*, but now a mendicant, who details the particulars of the transaction. *Iron* is accordingly committed for perjury, and the virtuous parties are made happy.

The piece was capitally acted, and was judiciously relieved by means of a comic character, *Joe Griffin*, which, in the hands of Mr. Widdicombe, proved exceedingly amusing. The scenery and accessories were in a lively style. The play was followed by two more good pieces, entitled "Going to Cremorne" and "The Divorced." The house was full.

Cremorne Gardens.—This very popular place of amusement closed a highly successful season on Saturday last; fully rewarding the very spirited management of the proprietor, Mr. Simpson.

An Exhibition at Salisbury, has been suggested by the great event of the past year. It embraces a commercial and manufacturing department, and a collection of works of art, articles of *vertu*, antiquities, and objects of taste, contributed from the picture-galleries, museums, and private collections of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the neighbourhood. The opening is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, by the Mayor and corporation.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In addition to his munificent offering of £20,000 towards forwarding the objects of the Irish Industrial Exposition, Mr. William Dargan, the eminent railway contractor, has agreed to enlarge the amount by a further sum of £6000, to complete the work of which he was the author.

The committee of the late Exhibition at Cork is to consider a plan for distributing bronze medals among the exhibitors. The number required for this purpose is about a thousand. The cost is estimated at £150, of which sum the Lord-Lieutenant has liberally contributed £50.

A letter from Vienna of the 25th ult., in a Berlin journal, says:—"Field-Marshal Radetzky intends to retire from active service to his villa at Kaybach. The death of the Duke of Wellington has, it is added, profoundly affected him."

There was lately sold a large farm in Anglesey at 44*s.* and an extensive landed estate in Carnarvonshire at 34 years' purchase upon rack-rents. Cattle and store sheep change hands at prices that quite satisfy the sellers. One extensive corn grower in Anglesey, last week, sold a lot of wheat at 47*s.* per quarter. The corn crops are unusually good, and generally speaking well secured.

The *New York Literary World* says that "the international copyright question between England and the United States is 'under consideration' at Washington; and so thoroughly has the way been prepared in public opinion, by a efficient examination of the topic through the press, that we anticipate no substantial and valid bar to its early settlement."

The *Opinione* of Turin states, from Aosta, 21st ult., that the torrents of Courmayeur and La Thuile have carried off the bridges of Champe and Sémaaz. The glaciers of Miage and the Brenva having simultaneously poured immense volumes of water into the Dora, a most serious inundation has been the consequence, which has ravaged the whole extent of country between Courmayeur and Morgex, destroying five bridges, three mills, and a large portion of the road leading to Entrèves.

Last week the deliveries of tea in London fell off, being 600,382 lb.

We read in the *Journal de Francfort*, "in consequence of an arrangement concluded between Austria and the States of the Church, the former is to receive an indemnity of 800,000 florins for the occupation of some of the legations by the Imperial troops."

Mary Phillips, aged 63 years, the wife of an eating-house keeper in Horse-shoe-court, Clerkenwell, died on Saturday last, in consequence of injuries sustained by her having fallen under the train at the Blackwall Railway station, in Fenchurch-street, on the previous Wednesday.

On Friday se'nnight, eight lives were lost off a watering-place called Lytham, about twelve miles from Preston, in Lancashire, by the upsetting of a life-boat. It was a trial excursion made by eleven seamen, who, but too much sail was crowded, found the boat to behave admirably. She capsized, however, in the breakers, and but three of the crew were saved. The deceased were all married men, and had families.

The *Monmouth Merlin* says, that the Messrs. Bailey, of Nantyglo, have voluntarily announced their six or seven thousand workpeople that wages would be advanced in a month from Monday last.

A meeting of the sugar-manufacturers, in the departments of the Aisne, the Somme, and the Oise, was held a few days ago at St. Quentin. They discussed the new regulations fixed by the Government, and resolved to present an address to the President of the Republic, calling for a modification of certain portions of them.

The prizes to the London exhibitors in the Crystal Palace last year, were distributed on Friday se'nnight, at the London Tavern. Baron Rothschild presided.

Davis, a pensioner, receiving 2*s.* a day as a discharged sergeant of the 25th Regiment, and living at Bristol, has been struck off the list by the Chelsea commissioners, for carrying about a bill, issued by the Peace Society to deter persons from joining the militia.

The counting-house of Mr. H. B. Downing, of 11, Mark-lane, was recently entered by an expert burglar, who speedily decamped with a cash-box, which he subsequently, however, most kindly deposited up a door way in Fleet-street, in order that sundry documents, of no service to himself, might reach their legal owner through Mr. M'Lean, acting inspector at the Fleet-street police-station.

Government has sent the sum of £50 to be distributed among the police and others who exerted themselves so effectually in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the *Sharpsboy*, on the coast of Waterford, last week.

The election of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington will take place on Tuesday next.

The Town Council of Arbroath have con erred the freedom of the burgh on the right hon. Lord Panmure (late Mr. Fox Maule).

Mr. Wallace, who, for a period of thirteen years, had been the representative of Greenock in Parliament, has been presented by his admirers with a fund which will secure to him an annuity of £500.

Recent accounts from Malta state that an act of high police has been exercised by the Governor, who is supposed to have acted in this instance under the influence of the Austrian and Naples Consuls; it is no less than the ordering Mr. A. Lumley, late secretary to Kossuth, to leave the island within three days! The Governor has refused to give any reason.

On Friday se'nnight, Mr. Edward Newnham Winstanley, aged 52, chemist, of No. 7, Poultry, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide, by swallowing a powerful dose of prussic acid, in a cab, which he had hired in St. James's-street, to convey him to Row Common, in Cheapside.

A memorial signed by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, in favour of the restoration of the palace of Holyrood to her Majesty's use, has been recently presented to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

On Wednesday a man named Connolly was instantaneously killed by falling from the top of a scaffold ing, 50 feet high, which was erected before the new buildings at the end of Victoria-street, near the Vauxhall-bridge-road.

The Lord Mayor has recently appointed Mr. Harford Arnold to be one of the harbour-masters of the port of London, in the place of Lieutenant Stone, resigned.

According to the *Gateshead Observer*, the arrivals and sailings from the Tyne, in the course of each twelvemonths, are actually larger in number than those at either London or Liverpool.

As the express train of the Morayshire Railway was crossing the Loch of Spynie, a few days ago, the tender of the engine struck and killed a bird of the species called the northern diver, which was flying with a fish in its bill. On the bird being secured, it was found to measure from the tip o. the tail to the beak 3 feet, and from wing to wing 4 feet 4 inches. Its prey was nearly 10 inches in length.

The Earl of Strathmore and party, with six guns, killed in one day last week, between eleven o'clock in the morning and half past five in the afternoon, 227 rabbits, 93 hares, 8 partridges, and 1 woodcock, upon his Lordship's rabbit-warren in the immediate vicinity of Gamma Castle.

The Rev. James Forbes, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest in Glasgow, has lately declared himself a convert to Protestantism, and has offered his services to the Irish Mission of Edinburgh.

At La Tour, in the Swiss canton of Freiburg, an accidental fire last week destroyed fifty houses. Happily no human life was lost.

A second line of telegraph has been constructed, at a cost of £5000 for the 38 miles, between Liverpool and Manchester, with its message rates.

There is now living at La Horgne, canton of Aumont (Ardennes), a woman named Lourency, surnamed "La Duchesse," who has just entered her 110th year. She walks a long distance every day, and picks up wood for her fire about the fields.

An Oregon correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the famous Oregon land law, which gives a square mile of land to every actual settler married before a certain date, says that it set the whole country astir, and everybody got married that could.

On Tuesday evening about twenty hop-pickers, having taken refuge in an outhouse, near the village of Sutton Valence, in Kent, during a dreadful thunder-storm, the lightning entered the building and killed instantaneously three men and one woman. The rest of the party were more or less injured.

It is said that suicide prevails among the German emigrants in the United States, with reference to the natives, in the proportion of five to one.

Mr. Loch, by direction of the Duke of Sutherland, has issued an announcement to the entire tenantry, authorising them to kill all the hares and rabbits on their farms and lots.

There were in the month ended the 5th ult. 3241 vessels, of 741,710 tonnage, employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom entered inwards, and 3737 of 735 484 tonnage cleared outwards.

The *Revue Britannique* states that an application has been made by the French Government to the English Cabinet for the original will of the Emperor Napoleon, which has hitherto remained in the possession of England.

"The two first portions," says the *Union*, "of the sale of the furniture and other household property at the Château d'Eu are now terminated. The third part, for the land and the copper articles, will commence in a few days. The sale has been well attended, and the prices given were satisfactory."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUTTINO.—The charming Problem by "Judy," called "Stella," which appears in the October Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, and has baffled some of the most acute players in London, is perfectly correct. Set the pieces as follows:—

White: K at Q Sq; R at Q R 6th, B at K Sq, Kt at K 5th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Ps at K & h and Q 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

L B T.—The position of the men in Judy's Problem, called "Stella," is given above, and we are somewhat curious to see how many correct solutions we shall receive of this fine strategem within the next fortnight.

B W P.—There can be no more than one way of effecting mate in four moves. The following may suffice:—1. Kt to K 8th (ch). 2. R takes Q P (ch). 3. Kt takes Q P. 4. Kt to Q B 7th. Mate.

SOPHIA.—You are quite right. The examiner had mistaken the colour of the Bishop at Black King's square.

R C, Bury St. Edmund's.—Thanks for the two games played by correspondence in India. They shall be duly attended to.

J F. Inbon.—It shall be reported on next week. Your solution is correct.

M D M, H S Manchester Chess Club.—The Problems are under examination.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 451, by Alpha, Delta, A B, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 452 by H W T Nemo, J M of Sherburn, are correct.

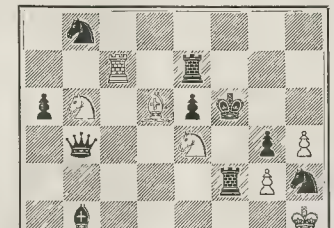
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 453, by Dawson, B W P, Hereford Dad, Stevens, Hyder, Fabricius, H D, S P Q R, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by J M of Sherburn, True Blue, F R S, M P, Lynx, Eddy Judge, Field-Chess, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 454.

By E M. H., of Hull.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following game well deserves attention, not so much for its intrinsic merits as a good example of a bold and vigorous attack unexpectedly retorted, as for the remarkable variety and beauty of the combinations which spring from some of its positions. It was one of the games played between Mr. STAUNTON and the Rev. T. GORDON (Gamma), the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Before playing it over, remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Gamma.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 P to K 4th		16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2 P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	17. Q to K 2d	Q to Q 5th
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	18. B to Q 2d (*d*)	Q B takes K P
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3d		(*e*)
5. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	19. P takes B	Q R to Q sq
6 Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	20. Kt to K 4th (*f*)	B to K 2d
7 Kt to K B 3d	K Kt to K 5d	21. K B to Q 3 5d	Q takes Q Kt P
8. P to K B 3d	Castles	22. Q B to Q B 3d (*g*)	B to Q Kt 5th
9 B to Q 3d	P to Q B 3d	23. B takes B	Q takes B (ch)
10 P to K 4th	P to K sq	24. Kt to Q 2d	Q to Q Kt 7th
11. P to K Kt 5th (*a*)	K Kt to his sq	25. Q to K 4th	Q takes Q R (ch)
12. P to K 5th	P to Q 3d		(*h*)
13. P takes K P	Q B takes P	26. K to K 2d	R takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K B 5th	Q B to his sq (*b*)	27. K takes R	Q to Q 5th (ch)
15. P to K 6th (*c*)	Kt to K 4th	And Black finally won the day.	

(*a*) The impetuosity of this assault subjects B ack to a very difficult and a very humiliating defence. He has the consolation, however, of observing that White's best onslaught is met unassisted with his resistance is himself; there, in the event of a counter-charge, his King must be exposed to great danger from not having Castled.

(*b*) B at 2d would be wholly to retreat, or by sacrificing this Bishop break up the phalanx of opposite Pawns. After carefully examining the situation, we are convinced that the sacrifice of the piece at this moment would have been premature, and must have tended to strengthen rather than enfeeble White's game.

(*c*) These Pawns are terrible in their advance, but can they be sustained?

(*d*) White is fain to pause one instant, in the hope of saving his King in safety on the Queen's side.

(*e*) The sacrifice now became imperative, for if White could once have Castled, his position would soon have been irresistible. If, instead of giving up the Bishop, Black had made the more obvious and more natural move of K K to Q sq, his adversary had only to reply with B K B to 4th, and he would shortly have been secure enough at home to prosecute the attack he had already so well begun.

(*f*) This certainly looks the most feasible move, for, if he had retreated the K's Bishop then by playing K Kt to K B 7th, Black must have won easily.

(*g*) Had he played the move made antelpiacch, of 22 Q B to Q B sq or, 22. Q to Q sq, the game would have proceeded through many beautiful continuations. For suppose,

In the first place

WHITE.	BLACK.
22 Q R to Q B sq	B takes B

This unlocked-for capture will be found a far better mode of pursuing the counter attack now established than the more evident move of 23 B to Q Kt 5th. or, 23 B to Q B 6th. For example—

23.	*B to Q Kt 5th*

Playing the Bishop to Q R 6th would be still less advantageous, as White might answer with B to Q 3d and presently escape all danger.

23	*Q R to Q Kt sq*

This is the proper response. If, in place of the move, White take the Bishop, Black can retake with his Queen giving check, and upon the Kt interposing, as best, play his Q to Q Kt 7th, and win.

23	*B takes B (ch)*
	He has no better move.
24.	*Q takes B*
	Thus again is White's only safe move. Q takes Q R P
25.	*Kt to Q 6th*
	And play as Black may, he can no longer retrieve the game.

Let us now return to the point from whence we diverged, where Black correctly played

22.	K takes R

His most natural answer, for if he take the Rook with his Queen, Black wins her by B to Q Kt 8th, and if he take with his Kt Black equally wins by taking the Q's Rook (ch), &c

23	R to Q sq (ch)
24	K to K 3d

White may here interpose his Queen retaining her two Rooks against the adverse Queen, but he would then lose through his opponent's strength in Pawns

24.	B takes K Kt P (ch)

The only move to sustain this instructive attack.

25.	K takes B

If he decline to take the Bishop, Black wins the Rook, &c.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
25.	Q to Q 8th (ch)	27. K to Kt 3d	Q takes Kt (ch)
26 K to B 3d	Q to K B 6th (ch)	28. Q to K Kt 4th	

His best move evidently

WHITE.	BLACK.
28	Q to Q 7th (ch)

If he check with the Rook instead of with the Queen, White may win the game.

29.	R to K Kt 3d (best)
29	R to Q 8th
30	R to K 4th

We see no better move for him. If he play 30. Q to K B 6th. Black must reply with P to K Kt 3d, &c. If

30.	Kt to K B 8d
31.	P to K 7th	Q to K 8th (ch)
32	Q to K B 3d	

If, in lieu of interposing his Queen he play the King to R 4th, Black gives mate in six moves; and if he retire the King to the B 2d or Kt 3d, defeat is equally inevitable.

32.	Kt takes B (ch),

and Black wins

In the second place:—

23 Q to Q sq	B takes B
24 Kt takes R (best)	P takes K Kt P
24 Q to Q Kt 4	Q to K 6th (ch)

If he play K to R 3d. Black can respond with Q to Q B 6th. and must win:—

24.	Q to her 5th
25 K R to K B sq	

If he venture to move the Kt to K 4th again, or to K B 3d, Black wins by checking with his Queen at her R's 6th

25	B takes Kt (ch)
26 Q takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
	And then takes the Queen with an easy game

(*h*) This will be found a better way of proceeding than playing P to K Kt 3d; except—

26.	P to K Kt 3d
26 K to his 2d	R to R B 5th
27 Q to K 3d	

And as Black dare not take the Bishop, White will gain time to bring his reserve forces to the rescue, and presently retort the attack upon his adversary.

THE "DUKE" AS A MUSICAL AMATEUR.

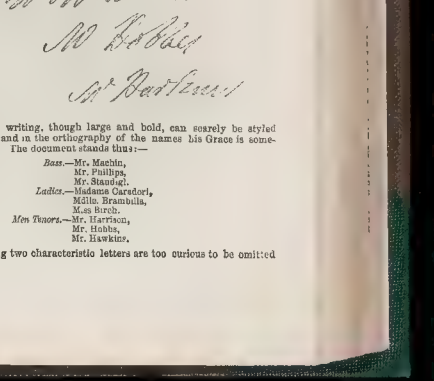
IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 25th, details of the late Duke of Wellington, as one of the Royal and noble directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, were supplied. It was mentioned that the "Duke" was attached to the great choral works of Handel. In secular music, his partiality was always strikingly evinced for Mozart. This taste for the operatic inspirations of that great master, was created by the circumstance, that at the period when his Grace first became a frequenter of the Italian Opera-house (King's Theatre), Mozart's star was in the ascendant, and "Così fan tutte," "Il Flauto Magico," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "La Clemenza di Tito," and "Don Giovanni," were standard works of the repertory. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the Duke's great admiration of the vocal genius of the celebrated contralto, Signora Grassini (the aunt of Grisi), fixed his operatic taste and predilections. It is not a little curious, that Grassini should have had as admirers two of the greatest military men of the age—Napoleon and Wellington. Both warriors were her earnest patrons. The singing of "Paga Poi," from Winter's "Ratto di Proserpina," by Grassini, always excited in the Duke's mind the strongest feelings of delight. Although it may have been supposed that the Duke would only have given his name as a director or patron of the Ancient Concerts, Sir Henry Bishop, the conductor, states that he never knew any director of that Institution (which, unfortunately, no longer exists), or of any other musical societies with which Sir Henry has been connected, who gave more thorough business-like attention to the whole matter. Whatever the Duke undertook, having undertaken it, he seemed, however it might be thought out of his own immediate sphere, to think that it was his "duty" (and that was the great idea always before him) to carry it out to the fullest extent of his abilities. His correspondence and "programmes," which he corrected and altered with his own hand, are singularly clear and specific in the directions for his night, each of the directors having in turn the selection of the music and of the chief singers for the eight concerts. The Duke's night was generally one of the most expensive of the series. The directors laid down rules for their guidance as to the outlay; but the Duke's first remark to Sir Henry Bishop used to be, "I must have a good concert." When Sir Henry gently hinted at times that his Grace was exceeding the prescribed limits, the Duke would reply, "Never mind the expense—I will pay the difference." It is stated that if the amount of excess thus incurred by the "Duke" had been charged, it would be no inconsiderable sum. The punctuality of his Grace in his attendance was very remarkable. It was customary for each director to give a dinner to his brother directors prior to the concert; at these dinners the conductor was invited. The first time Sir Henry (then Mr. Bishop) dined at Apsley House, in the evening of the concert, he kept looking at his watch after the dinner, anxious not to be over time for the departure to the Hanover-square Rooms. The Duke looked at Sir Henry Bishop, and asked if it were time to go. Sir Henry replied, "There is yet a quarter of an hour to spare." "Very well," rejoined his Grace; "remember, Mr. Bishop, we are under your orders." Sir Henry was conversing with Lord Ellenborough, and the "Duke" got into earnest conversation with a noble director, when suddenly his Grace broke off and turned round to the conductor and said "It is time." Sir Henry looked at his watch, and found the quarter of an hour had elapsed to a second; a fact which the Duke was conscious of without reference to a time-piece, and in the midst of talking!

In the season 1847 his Grace directed the second concert of Ancient Music; and also the eighth, for his nephew, the present Earl of Westmoreland, now in Vienna, who was then in Berlin. Handel's name in four times, and Mozart's is equally as often, in the Duke's scheme; in that for the noble Earl, we remark the quintetto "Di scrivermi," from Mozart's "Così fan tutte;" the "Parting of the Lovers," always an especial favourite of the Duke's. His Grace loved the martial choruses of Handel, such as are to be found in "Saul" and "Samson"—particularly the one from the former oratorio—

> Gird on thy sword, thou man of might,
> Pursue thy wanted fame.

We have before us a programme drawn up by the Countess of Westmoreland, in which there are the Duke's alterations in his own handwriting. Gluck's "Orfeo" stands "Iphigenia" once, the latest Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Mount of Olives" to follow. After the duo "Sul' aria" of Mozart, his Grace substituted for a scene of Gluck's a song by Staudigl, "With joy the impatient husbandmen," of Haydn. In Horsley's trio, "When shall we three meet again," his Grace changed the name of Miss Birch to Madame Caradori Allan. After Handel's "Deeper and deeper still," the Duke inserted Avison's "Sound the loud timbrel." This trio and chorus was a standing dish in the Duke's musical banquet; and the brother of the singer, who knew his partiality for it, always left the piece for his selection. The words seem to supply a key to the soldier director's love of it.

In the programme the Earl of Mornington's name appears to the glee, "Here in cool Grot." The "Duke," on seeing the name, said to Sir Henry, "Ah, my worthy father! Could he compose?" "Yes," replied the conductor, "he has composed music which any professor would be proud to claim." "Ah, indeed," rejoined the Duke, "I am glad to hear it!" Locke's music to "Macbeth," of which the Duke was very fond, is also in this scheme. We remark, also, another entry in his Grace's handwriting, of Staudigl's name for the song from Hayun's "Seasons" "He layeth the beams." The Duke was partial to bass voices, and of the names Staudigl and Phillips were his favourite singers. We here engrave an autograph of the late Duke of Wellington, being the singers engaged for May 1843.



The Duke's writing, though large and bold, can scarcely be styled a plain hand, and in the orthography of the names his Grace is sometimes at fault. The document stands thus:—

Bass.—Mr. Machin,
Mr. Phillips,
Mr. Staudigl.
Ladies.—Madame Caradori,
Mdlle. Brambilla,
Miss Birch.
Men Tenors.—Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Hobbs,
Mr. Hawkins.

The following two characteristic letters are too curious to be omitted

here; they are exact copies of the original ones:—

London, June 24th, 1847.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents his Comps. to Sir Henry Bishop. He would prefer Made. Caradori Allan or Mrs. Shawe, or any other, to Mesmr. Dorus Gras, and any other Tenor voice to M. Rogier's.

London, June 29th, 1847.

Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington presents his Comps. to Sir Henry Bishop.

It appears H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge is anxious to hear M. Rogier at the Ancient Concert.

If possible, the Duke will be happy to gratify her Royal Highness.

The Concert may be already sufficiently long, or possibly too long! and it may be necessary to rehearse with the Orchestra what he should sing.

But if the only hindrance should be the expense, The Duke begs that that may not prevent his singing.

Sir Henry Bishop, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park.

It is evident from the above letters that "the Duke" had a particular dislike to the singers of the French school; as Madame Dorus Gras and M. Roger (the chief tenor of the Grand Opera in Paris, who sang at the Royal Italian Opera, Coventgarden, in 1848) were stars of the London season; and he only waives his objection to M. Roger, in his second letter to the conductor, because "the Duke" was anxious to gratify the Duchess of Cambridge! Grisi, Jenny Lind, Caradori Allan, Sontag, Mrs. A. Shaw, Mdlle. Brambilla, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Gardoni, Jenny Lutzer, Machin, Fischeck, Phillips, Staudigl, Mario, Rubini, Lablache, &c., figure in the latest concerts, private and public, of the Duke.

How precise his Grace was in his arrangements, and how thoughtful for any contingency, may be gathered from the annexed letters:—

London, May 16th, 1848,
½ past 9 o'c.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Sir Henry Bishop.

He has just now received intimation that H M Queen Adelaide intends to be present at the Concert of Ancient Music to-morrow.

He is not informed whether her Majesty will be pleased to sit in the box above stairs, or below stairs, near the orchestra! It will be desirable that preparations should be made for either and, accordingly, He requests Sir Henry Bishop to be pleased to have directions that the Directors' box below stairs may be prepared for Queen Adelaide's reception, as it was for that of the Queen on the 10th inst., and besides the box prepared above stairs.

Sir Henry Bishop!

London, May 17, 1848, Morning.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents His Compliments to Sir Henry Bishop. He has received Intimation from the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty the Queen Dowager that her Majesty will sit below, at the concert this evening, in the space usually occupied by the Directors, which The Duke requests may be prepared for her Majesty's reception as on Wednesday, the 10th instant, for the reception of her Majesty the Queen.

Sir Henry Bishop.

After having existed for seventy-three years, the Concerts of Ancient Music ceased to exist; and with its cessation, expired the only institution in London specially devoted to the preservation of the works of the old masters. Prince Albert, "the Duke," and the Earl of Westmorland, made strenuous efforts for the continuance of the annual series of concerts; but the advance made by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the formation of a second Italian Opera-house, turned the tide of fashion, into a different direction, and the falling off in the number of subscribers left no alternative but to close the annual series of Ancient Concerts.

SKETCHES AT STRATFIELDSAY.

THE CONSERVATORY AT STRATFIELDSAY.

SKETCHES AT STRATFIELDSAY.

We resume from page 280 our Illustrations of this interesting seat, with a view of the Conservatory adjoining the mansion at Stratfieldsay, not Strathfieldsaye, as usually written. Here the Duke was accustomed to read his extensive correspondence.

Near the south corner of the gardens is the paddock which is the resting-place of the celebrated charger Copenhagen, that carried the Duke throughout the glorious day at Waterloo. The paddock contains a noble cluster of elms in the centre, and is sheltered on every side. A small circular railing incloses the spot in which Copenhagen was interred with military honours; old age having prostrated him in 1825.

Copenhagen derived his name from the city in which he was foaled, his dam being taken out there in the expedition of 1807, by the late General Grosvenor. The horse, we are told, was not only thoroughbred, but he was also very fashionably bred, being on his father's side a grandson of the celebrated Eclipse; and on his mother's, of a well-known horse of his day—John Bull. The General, however, did not long keep Copenhagen, but sold him to the Marquis of Londonderry, then Adjutant-General of the Peninsular Army, who sent him, with other horses, to Lisbon early in the year 1813. While there, he was selected and bought, with another horse, by Colonel Charles Wood, at the price of four hundred guineas, for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, with whom he soon became an especial favourite. In the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo the Duke, we believe, used no other horse; and in the latter, it is said, was eighteen hours on his back, but Copenhagen gave little signs of being beaten, for on his rider patting him on the quarter as he dismounted after the battle, the game little horse struck out as playfully as if he had only had an hour's canter in the park. For endurance of fatigue, indeed, he was more than usually remarkable; and for the duty he had to fulfil as proportionately valuable. However hard the day, Copenhagen never refused his corn, though he ate it after a very unusual manner with horse, lying down at full length on his couch.

For many years Copenhagen was one of the "sights" at Stratfieldsay. It was not, though, the stranger alone who asked for the famous old horse; the Duke himself rarely omitted to visit him, and the ladies of the family made him, as he deserved to be, an especial pet. And it would have been extraordinary had they not, for, in addition to his well-earned renown, Copenhagen had one of the surest and best characteristics of true courage—an extremely good and docile temper.

Copenhagen, in colour a full rich chestnut, stood scarcely more than fifteen hands high; he possessed, however, very great muscular power, and had nearly all the good useful "points" to be looked for. His general appearance rather favoured the Arab cross in his pedigree, which his lasting qualities tended yet more to confirm. From his size he was not much adapted for crossing a country, though the Duke is said to have occasionally ridden him with hounds.

Miss Mitford, in her very interesting "Country Stories," relates some amusing particulars of Copenhagen. "He died," says Miss Mitford, "at the age of twenty-seven. He was therefore in his prime on the day of Waterloo, when the Duke rode him for seventeen hours and a half, without dismounting. After his return the paddock was assigned to him, in which he passed the rest of his life in the most perfect comfort that can be imagined; fed twice a day (latterly upon oats broken for him), with a comfortable stable to retire to, and a rich pasture in which to range. The late amiable Duchess used regularly to feed him with bread, and this kindness had given him the habit (especially after her death) of approaching every lady with the most confiding familiarity. He had been a fine animal; but latterly he exhibited an interesting specimen of natural decay, in a state as nearly that of nature as can well be found in a civilized country. He had lost an eye from age, and had become lean and feeble, and, in the manner in which he approached even a casual visitor, there was much of the demand of sympathy, the appeal to human kindness, which one has so often observed from a very old dog towards his master. Poor Copenhagen, who, when alive, furnished so many bequests from his mane and tail to enthusiastic young ladies, who had his hair set in brooches and rings, was, after being interred with military honours, dug up by some miscreant (never, I believe, discovered) and one of his hoofs cut off, it is presumed, for a memorial, although one that would hardly go in the compass of a ring."

THE GRAVE OF THE CHARGER "COPENHAGEN," AT STRATFIELDSAY.

LETTERS LEFT AT THE PASTRYCOOK'S:

BEING THE CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN KITTY CLOVER AT SCHOOL, AND HER "DEAR, DEAR FRIEND" IN TOWN.

EDITED BY HORACE MAYHEW.

OPENING EXPLANATION BY THE EDITOR.

THE accompanying Letters were rescued from the butter-shop in the most miraculous manner. I had been waiting for some time at a fashionable pastrycook's—which was then in Tottenham-court-road—to keep a business appointment. I had read every ginger-beer and soda-water label round the room. I had admired all the different varieties of architecture and bird-cages to which barley-sugar lends its glittering but fragile aid. I had carefully noted down on the porcelain tablets of my recollection the many fanciful forms of zoology into which sponge-cake, like a second Proteus, delights to metamorphose itself. I had watched with a feeling of envy and tender regret that I couldn't do the same—the little children playing with their Bath buns, first picking out the white plums, which, like pearls, adorned the coronet of their sugary brows, and then slowly eating the bun in small pieces, as if to make the most of a pleasure which they were conscious was too sweet to last for ever. I had imbibed glass after glass of cherry-brandy, until I felt as if another cherry would have choked me; in short, my patience, my admiration, and my appetite were alike exhausted, and I was registering a vow in that mental office in which indignation sits frowning to receive the vows of lovers, patriots, and all injured persons, never to transact any more business at a pastrycook's shop, when the postman entered, and demanded "tuppence" for an unpaid letter, which he had flung down upon the counter. The young lady standing behind it, with the pretty lace cap that looked so light and frothy, that one's imagination, kindled by the locality, pictured it as having been spun out of a dish of trifle, examined the letter, and, in a sharp tone, which cut short all remonstrance, said, "I shall not take it in." She then pulled down from the shelf a little bundle, black with long neglect, which was lying on an empty box of kisses, and displaying them, like a pack of cards, said, "I have already got all these—not one of them has been fetched away, and I'm determined to take in no more. These I shall sell to-morrow for waste paper." Luckily I had twopence still left after my reckless extravagance of cherry brandy, and I requested the young lady, in so many words, "to be kind enough to allow me to pay the twopence, and, further, to increase the obligation, by adding the letter, which had so narrowly escaped being thrown upon the wide world, to its little lot of orphan companions." These two requests she smilingly complied with; and, a month afterwards, the letters still being in durance vile, she was not proof against the temptation of a large sum of money, which my curiosity, backed by a strong feeling of sympathy, prompted me to give, to release them from their dusty captivity. I should have been well repaid for this outlay by the interest of the letters themselves; but I am bound in justice to state that their ransom money, as well as the twopence originally expended, have been refunded to me since by my liberal publishers. On examination, I found there were no names to the correspondence beyond those of "Kitty" and "Nelly," which, being pretty names, I have retained; neither was there any address inside the letters, nor any clue, indeed, by which I could trace out the fair heroines of them. The other names have either been added or altered by myself. Under the circumstances, therefore, I hope there is no harm in my publishing a correspondence I came so curiously in possession of. I know nothing whatever of the persons whose Christian names were mentioned in it; and, having fairly purchased the letters, surely I have a right to do what I please with them, more especially when no one is likely to be injured or compromised by the innocent result. One plea more, and I have done. The object of the letters having been written was, as I imagine, to be read by the person to whom they were directed. It is as clear, therefore, as isinglass that there is more chance of this object being fulfilled by the letters being circulated far and wide in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, than in their lying with the inscription *"to be left till called for,"* carried out most mockingly to the very letter, unopened on a dusty shelf at a pastrycook's shop in Tottenham-court-road.

With this explanation, I leave "Kitty's Letters" to speak for themselves. The originals are left with the publisher, at the office, in case Kitty or Nelly should feel inclined to call and claim them in person

THE FIRST LETTER LEFT.

SHOWING HOW KITTY WAS TAKEN TO SCHOOL BY HER WICKED MAMMA.

LETTER I.—KITTY TAKEN TO SCHOOL.

Oh! my darling Eleanor, it is all over!—and yet I live! but I have strong hopes of dying before to-morrow morning. I feel that I can never exist within these hateful walls, to be a wretched slave to Mrs. Hextra's maternal solicitude and intellectual culture. What do I want with intellectual culture, indeed? But I'm determined I won't learn a bit—not a tinny-tiny bit!

"I must tell you, dearest, that before leaving home I cried continually for at least three weeks; but my tears made not the slightest impression on Mamma's hard heart, which, I am sure, must be stone. More than this, I starved myself during the last three days—did not take one luncheon—even refused pudding; and at Mrs. St. Vitus's ball would not dance, nor touch a thing at supper. But all in vain! No one seemed to care a pin about it; and Ma only appeared to take pleasure in my sufferings. The boys teased, and made cruel jokes upon my misery; and that detestable Laura helped to get me ready as cheerfully as if I—no, she—was going to be married. The last day I went into hysterics; and looked so ill—with my red eyes and pale cheeks—that Ma, to my great joy, got frightened, and sent for Dr. Leech. But that cross old monster only dangled his bunch of big seals, and said that I should be better at Turnham-green—a little change of air would do me good! Much he knows about medicine; for, at the very moment he was talking, I felt as if I must have fainted!

So in a cold drizzling rain—will you believe it, Nelly?—I was dragged into the carriage (for Pa had walked down to the office on foot, carrying his own blue bag, purposely that Ma might have the carriage), and propped up on each side with bags of oranges, cakes, and goodies, to cheat me into the stupid notion, I really imagine, that I was going to have a treat, in the same way that nurse always gives Julius his powders, with lots of sugar on the top! Oh, my sweetest Eleanor, words cannot express the wretchedness of your poor friend during that long ride! And yet Oates never did drive so quickly; he seemed to be doing it on purpose—whipping the poor horses through Hyde-Park as furiously as if we were trying to catch a mail-train, instead of going at that delicious crawling pace which we have always been accustomed to by the side of the Serpentine. Opposite Lord Holland's Park the horse fell. Oh, how my heart beat to be sure! I thought he was killed at least, and that we should be obliged to return home; but no such thing. He picked himself up as quietly as you would a pin, and the carriage went on even faster than before.

But, after all, Eleanor, what pained me most was Mamma's and Laura's cold-hearted conversation whilst I was in the corner suffering so much! They chatted as cheerfully upon worldly nonsense as if we were going to a pantomime. I shall never forget their cutting cruelty at such a moment as that, and, to make matters worse, what with crying and the rain, I felt as wet through as if I had been travelling along the submarine telegraphic, besides my tears spoiling my pretty puce-coloured bonnet strings, which were new that day.

At last we stopped before a large, cold-looking house, with wall-nailed tight round it like the curtains of the four-poster when Pa's ill in bed. It was all windows, with bars here and there, and the plaster looked damp, and, altogether, it was much more like a convent than a college; for I must tell you our school isn't called a "school" (for it seems there are no schools for young ladies, now-a-days), nor a "seminary," nor an "academy," but it's a "college." I thought I should have fainted away, only I had the cakes and oranges in my arms, and was afraid of dropping them down the area, when Mrs. Hextra, the Lady Principal, as she is called, began stroking me down, and calling me her "dear young friend," with whom she said "she should soon be on excellent terms" (only I am sure we never shall, excepting the "excellent terms" Pa pays her), and she went on playing with me, Nelly, just as I have seen the great big boa-constrictor, at the Zoological Gardens, cuddle and play with the poor little rabbit, before he devours it.

And now, dearest, mind you never mention what I am going to tell you; but all the sentiment and fine talking and writing about a mother's love is nonsense! utter nonsense! all a delightful sham!—for all the world, Nelly, like those delicious sweet *meringues* at the pastrycook's, days are so plentiful, and far cheaper, I am told, than maids of all work! Why, it was only last Friday morning I showed Ma the most beautiful advertisement there was in the *Morning Post*, all about a governess offering to "teach English, French, German, Italian, Latin, the use of globes, dancing, and crochet-work too, and drawing, painting, music, singing, together with the art of making wax-flowers astually, and all for £21 a year!" But Ma only patted me, and said she "should be ashamed to encourage such a terrible state of things," or some such stupid stuff that put me in a passion to listen. I am sure I shall never believe Ma loves me again, after throwing me from her dear fat arms into the long thin claws of that awful Mrs. Hextra! They opened and shut, and closed round me, Nell, exactly like a lobster's!

Before I could escape, Ma and Laura were gone, and I was left alone—all alone—in this large dungeon of a place, with every door fast. Well, Nelly, you have been to school—at least I suppose you have—so you can imagine how I was allowed to remain in the schoolmistress'—no, our schoolmistress is called a "Lady Principal"—in the Lady Principal's *boudoir* to compose myself; how I was treated to weak tea and thin bread-and-butter with Mrs. H., and asked all the time all manner of questions that made my cheeks burn with rage, about home, and about Mamma and Papa, until eight o'clock came, and with it the permission to retire, as "bed would do my head good." I was too glad to get released, if it was merely to indulge my grief, and cry myself to sleep underneath the bedclothes!

But, law! if it was so uncomfortable in the *boudoir* (and such a *boudoir*, Nell!—a dark closet with a handfull of cinders for fire, and full of gimcracks, little pincushions, lavender baskets, painted card-racks, and fire-screens, until it seemed furnished from a fancy fair)—but if that was uncomfortable, I say, it was positively wretched in the bedroom, with its six iron cramp-beds, three washing-basins, and one looking-glass! Yes, Nelly, only one looking-glass amongst six young ladies! I never heard of such a thing. And then the place was so, so very cold, that I am sure I shall have a red nose and chilblains for the remainder of my life; but I hope, my dear, fond Nelly, you will love me all the same!

Well, I cried myself to sleep, and it was a great comfort, I can assure you; and it seemed still the middle of the night, when a loud ringing in my ears frightened me out of my sleep, and made me nearly fall out of bed. And after that came a sharp, barking voice, calling out, "Now, young ladies! are you going to breakfast in bed?" and causing a general stretching, scuffling, and jumping up.

The cold glimmering dawn lighted only portions of the room, but I could see five other girls creeping about, half asleep, quarrelling for basins, engaging turns at the one looking-glass, joking, grumbling, yawning, and laughing; whilst I, poor I, sat hope-forlorn, shivering, half with cold and half with fear, on the edge of the bed. There a tall young lady, in a flannel dressing-gown, discovered me, and exclaimed, "Why, here's the New Girl! I say, my young lady, you had better make haste; the second bell will soon ring, and Miss Snapp will give you something to cry for if you're not ready."

Then they all came and stared at me (the rude things); and as I could not help crying, one of them called out, "Oh, oh! how affecting! Oh! oh! oh, oh!" ending at last in a loud bellow, in which I joined in painful earnest; and then they left me, and went on whispering, washing, combing, and lacing each other, until "Ding, ding, ding," went the second bell; and at the first sound they all scampered away, some with their dresses still unfastened, calling after others to come and hook them for them.

I never should have got finished myself, unless a mild, quiet-looking woman had not ventured to my assistance, and led me down stairs into the school-room, where I nearly dropped upon *feeling* the stare of some fifty girls fall upon me all in a lump, just like the water from a shower-bath after you have pulled the string. Oh, darling Nelly! what would I have given for one familiar face that I knew, or to have had your loving self by my side, so that I might have thrown my arms around your dear neck, and have a *good cry*; for I am sure that a good cry does one, frequently, much more good than a good laugh!

The buzzing, which had suddenly ceased on my appearance, began again with double vehemence, making nearly as much noise as the water when it's running into the cistern at home. Amidst the hurried whispers, I could detect, "What a milksop!" "Mamma's darling!" "She'll soon be broken in," &c.; when the same dog-like voice was heard to bark again, calling out above the uproar, "To your seats, young ladies! Silence! Five forfeits for the first who speaks!"

In the lull which followed, I was seated by the side of my quiet conductress, and permitted to write this letter to my dear darling Eleanor, just to fill up my time before breakfast, after which I am to be examined and classed according to what I know.

Oh, Nelly, I do so dread this day, and am so extremely wretched, thinking all the time what they are doing at home, and how Laura is rejoicing that she has got her sister away from home. But I must leave off, dearest; and I will promise you a letter every week (that is, of course, if I survive this day), in which I will tell you of everything that occurs in this filthy school—I mean college. That will be the only ray of plea-

LETTER II.—THE NEW GIRL.

sure, Nelly, whilh will shoot in this dark dungeon through the captive heart of your devoted, but wretchedly unhappy KITTY.

P.S.—Excuse haste and my dreadful scrawl.

P.S.—You will see I have forwarded this to the pastrycook's in Tottenham-court-road. Do not eat too many pink tarts, dear, when you call for it.

P.S.—We hear a great deal, Nelly, about the trials and troubles of the world, and of all we have to go through, and about school being the happiest time of our lives; but they seem to do all they can to make it miserable, and I don't believe any hardship on this world is worse than going to school, and having to face fifty girls, all making fun of the New Pupil.

THE SECOND LETTER LEFT.

SHOWING HOW KITTY FARED (OR SCARCELY FARED AT ALL) THE FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL, AND THE DREADFUL DISASTER THAT BEFEL HER.

OH! my dear Nelly, I'm in such a mess, and can't think how I am to get out of it. I would run away, only I don't know where to run to: and, besides, all the doors are fast; and more than that, I feel Ma would only bring me back again if I were to get away. Only think of that mean Mrs. —— (you know who I mean), opening all the letters; and I never knew this until my letter was in her bag. Miss Sharpe (who has promised to give this to some one who will drop it in the post on the sly for me) says every word we write home, and every word we receive from home, is pried into, and very often kept back if it does not exactly please the Lady Principal! A pretty lady! I wonder she isn't ashamed of herself! A nice example to set us young girls—actually teaching us to go a-peeping into other persons' secrets! Meggy (that's Miss Sharpe's name) says she is friends again with Ma, about mine. She is a "Sister" and Protestant-lawyer; and she has often heard him say that there's a fine of £100 for any one who breaks a seal upon trust papers! What fun it would be if we could make the Lady Principal pay £100! I'm sure it would only serve her right.

The beauty of it is, Nelly, she says she only looks at the signatures of the letters that come here, to see if they are from proper persons. This is very likely! How, then, does she know all that is going on in the girls' homes, if she never their letters? Two patience with her! I'm sure I shall never be able to look the mean creature in the face again.

Now, Nelly, I must tell you all about the young ladies; for I may not have another opportunity, dearest, of smuggling out a letter.

Well, then, when we went to breakfast, Mrs. Hextra was seated on a sort of raised throne at the end of the table, and all the girls walked up to her to curtsey, and "*Soukaiter le bon jour, Madame,*" and show her —that is a positive fact, dearest—their teeth and nails! Meggy told me this was to teach us to keep them sharp and in good fighting condition, as woman's natural weapons; but she was only laughing at me, for I learnt afterwards it was to see that they were properly cleaned every morning. But I think the practice might well be dispensed with, as not being over and above complimentary to young ladies!

When my turn came, I was preparing to show my teeth in real earnest—for I felt both indignant and ashamed of such treatment—when she took me kindly by the hand, and instantly, as token of kindness, my mouth shut of its own accord. She asked me how I had slept, and introduced me to Miss Plodder, who, she said, would cheer my spirits and make me feel more at home. She is such a fat, round, little sloppy, looks as stupid, too, as she is fat! If my spirits have to wait for Miss Plodder to cheer them, I'm afraid they'll have to wait long enough.

Well, my own darling Nell knows I am not dainty, and that I should think it wicked to be fanciful over good food; but I never did see such thick slices of bread, smeared over with what they called butter. I have not been so petted at home as to quarrel at any time with my bread and butter; but, on my word, I should as soon have thought of munching a deal board, as taking up one of the long slices—planks, rather—that were piled up, as in a timber-yard, before me; and yet, to see the poor hungry girls! If it had been wedding-cake, they would not have devoured it more greedily!

I thought of the dear delicious hot rolls soaked through and through with the hot fresh, that I had been in the habit of having every morning for breakfast, and sighed that I was not at home!

Meggy asked me which I liked best, "hay or beans?" Before I could answer that I had never tasted either, the Lady Principal inquired "if I took cocoa or coffee?" A beast—for the latter was brought to me: but unless I had been told it was coffee, I'm sure I should never have guessed it. It looked more like water taken from the Regent's-canal. Meggy whispered into my ear, "Hay's best;" and seeing me puzzled, she explained, shortly afterwards, that in their school dictionary they meant cocoa, and that beans was the English for coffee, from a popular belief, which, she said, "was extremely well grounded" (in their coffee cups), that those agricultural commodities formed the principal ingredients of their matutinal beverages.

Meggy Sharpe is such a nice girl, so clever and so full of fun, and such large bright black eyes, and a face laughing all over with mischief; it puts one in good humour merely to look at it. I feel I shall love her very much, but not so much as you, dearest Nelly.

After breakfast she told Miss Plodder that she would "take care of me, and introduce me to the Elders." Then, bidding me not to be afraid, she led me by the hand to a group of tall young ladies, and in a set speech, delivered in a mock tone, such as I've heard my brothers imitate Mr. Charles Kean and Wright in, "begged to present a humble candidate to their friendship and favour." The tallest, a Miss Noble, who seemed the head girl, and as stiff as a backboard, made me welcome, and then began questioning me in the following manner:—"Did I live in London?—at the West-end, of course?—perhaps in Belgrave-square? No! then near Hyde Park? No! then in one of the squares? Yes! Well, some of the squares were still respectable. In which of the squares did I live, pray?"

I mumbled out, as well as I could, "Torrington-square."

"Oh! hem! where was Torrington-square?" continued my tormentor. "Near the City, was it not? No!—what, near Russell-square and Gower-street? Gower-street! Well, really, she knew nothing of those parts of the town."

I was next asked, "Whether my mamma went to Court?" "No," I answered, in my ignorance: "but Papa does sometimes, and takes his blue bag with him when he has law business." This gave rise to shouts of laughter, and long exclamations of "Dear, dear?" whilst looks of pity were showered down upon me.

"I mean," continued Miss Noble, "her Majesty's receptions. My Mamma goes to Court; and I am to be presented myself by the Grand Duchess of Mechlenburgh-Sedlitz (remember it), on my leaving college;" and she tossed her head up to the ceiling, until I thought it would never come down again.

"How did you come last night?" resumed Miss Noble. "In the omnibus," cried out wicked Meggy, who immediately ran away. "Eh? I know how she came," said another beauty, "for I was in the drawing-room at the time, and looked out of the window; she came in a clarence with one horse." And they all tittered again, and I felt my cheeks growing red, though why I should be ashamed of Mamma's pretty clarence I don't know, even though it has but one horse.

I was next asked "Whether my paternal (meaning Papa, I suppose) lived at home?" "Of course," I answered; "where should he live?" "Why some people have an establishment in the City, and a family in a square. The shop (and they tittered again) must not be neglected." "Do not be rude, Miss Ogle," interrupted Miss Noble, affecting to be very serious; personalities are extremely rude; and, besides, Miss Clover's father may not live in a shop. Tell us, dear, what profession are you in?" "I—I'm in no profession," I said, trembling lest I should be laughed at again. "Dear! what beautiful simplicity!" said the Court lady, lifting her hands up. "And you—your father, child." "Oh! papa is a stockbroker." "A what? A stockbroker? Pray what's that?" "I know," said the young lady who had told about the clarence with one horse; "it's a trade; for I hear Papa talk of desiring his stockbroker to buy and sell; am certain now that I think of it, that they deal in bears and ducks." "No such thing," exclaimed a third girl with a turned up nose, "they sell old stocks, such as bankrupts' stocks, or retiring haberdashers' stocks; they're a sort of old-clothesmen." "At any rate, they are not professional, and therefore must be in trade," decided proud Miss Noble; and they all turned away from me, with sneers and contempt. "It's no such thing," I burst out; "My papa is a gentleman—a real gentleman—and he's quite as good, if not better than any of your papas, though you are so proud: and I shan't answer any more of your rude questions." "That's right," laughed Meggy; "that's the way to disappoint them. Don't tell 'em anything."

You should have heard, too, Nelly, their curiosity about my brothers, making me describe them over and over again—their eyes, whiskers, noses, and calling them by their names, Oscar, Alfred, Augustus, Walter, as if they had known them for years. The impudent girl, with the turn-up nose, actually said she felt she could madly love Oscar; and I couldn't help replying, "You need not trouble yourself, Miss; he'll never ask you." Silly thing! I'm sure Oscar wouldn't as much as look at her —not even in church.

But the greatest shame has yet to come. You can never believe what I am going to tell you, Nelly, although you know I scorn fibbing; Clara had just broken up, when a maid came in carrying a large tray; and only imagine my confusion when I saw laid out on it all my cakes and goodies! Miss Blight (the maiden who had brought me into the schoolroom) called me, and I was going to ask for permission to put them into my play-trunk, when—think of my surprise, Nelly! if she did not actually seize my plum-cake, and begin cutting it up into thin slices! At first I was so shocked I could not speak; and I was about to stop her, when she cut some large slices, and desired me "to hand them to the governesses, and then take the dish round to each young lady." I am afraid I looked vexed, and, in truth, I was nearly choking with passion; and I am sure you would have done the same, Nelly, for you would have seen no joke in treating girls to your goodies, after they had been making fun of you, and turning your papa and mamma into ridicule. But this was not all; for one rude thing, upon ascertaining from me that Mamma made it, said, in a voice running over with vinegar, "I thought so, for she has forgotten the plums." Then my oranges were cut into quarters, and I had to hand them round also (the governesses had halves!) until all was gone, and I only had two pieces myself as a favour. Now, don't think me greedy, Nelly—you know I don't care for feasting, only I do not like to be forced to be generous, and to give to all alike, whether I like them or not—offering as much to that proud Miss Noble (who is not too proud, however, to eat another girl's cake) as to dear Meggy. I dare say it was very pleasant when it's not your own—"share and share alike" is all very fine; but I should like to know when their goodies are coming? As I am the last girl entering this term, I suppose it won't be before next half-year? And I mean to say, Nelly, it is most heartrending—putting insult on the top of cruelty—to force you to help the governesses, and to double shares, too, whilst I'm sure my slice broke all to pieces, it was so miserably thin.

Oh, dear, there's Mrs. Hextra. If she catches me writing, I shall be found out; so, my own darling Nelly, I must say good bye. Mind you write soon, and tell me all about dear S. Has he asked after me? and often? Is he pale? Tell him not to forget your devoted, true-hearted,

KITTY CLOVER.

P.S.—Oh! Nelly, I have had such a fright; my heart is jumping up and down like a canary in a cage when the cat's underneath it. Only think of Lady Principal's coming up to my desk! I made sure it was to ask me for this letter, and I determined in my mind to swallow it sooner than let her read it. But, thank goodness! it was only to say she had not opened my last letter to you, as it was sealed; but, for the future, she would close them herself before they cover their contents. Much obliged! Catch me giving her any other than my home compositions. So, darling we are safe; but isn't it lucky?

P.S.—I'm sure you'll never be able to read this scrawl. Why didn't you answer my last?

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The vacant chairmanship of this line is to be filled by Admiral Moorsom, a director of the company from the commencement, and also of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

SCOTCH SETTLERS IN IRELAND.—Recent accounts from Ireland state that, owing to the failure of a number of farms in the best part of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, which have been abandoned by the emigrants who have proceeded to America and Australia, the proprietors in many districts are procuring, in lieu of their former tenants, a class of thrifty, hard working, and well-skilled agriculturists from Scotland. These persons are bringing with them, in many instances, large flocks of sheep, which it is expected will thrive better on the richer lands of this country than those to which they had been accustomed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the amount of money business transacted in the Consol Market this week has been comparatively small, prices have had an upward tendency, the Three per Cents having improved to 100¾. This improvement in value is chiefly attributed to the immense abundance of money, and the near approach of the dividend payments, which, as a matter of course, will produce an increased amount of surplus means. The favourable returns of the exports of the United Kingdom have had considerable influence upon the minds of the leading jobbers, many of whom have entered into large bull operations for the next account. During the month ending the 30th of September last the declared value of the shipments of home manufactures was £6,870,386, against £6,645,928 in the corresponding period in 1851, showing an increase of £224,458. The total exports during the first eight months of the present year were £47,009,146, against £47,157,584 in 1851.

The Bank of England, and, indeed, the whole of the private bankers, continue to make large advances upon stocks; whilst good commercial bills are readily discounted, at from 2 to 2½ per cent.

In the metropolis, as well as in the provinces, a great scarcity of silver coinage is still felt. The fact appears to be that nearly the whole of the silver that is coined at the Mint for some time past, has been exchanged for gold, to ship to Australia. Additional exertions must be made at the Mint, or the present difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of silver to pay wages, &c., will continue. It is suggested that gold coins of 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and so forth, should be issued, and we may observe, that the drain of silver from the United States has induced the Government to adopt the plan of coining gold dollar pieces (worth about 4s. 6d.); hence the loss of the former currency there was not long felt there. It is clear that public opinion has long since declared itself against our five-shilling pieces; but the free circulation of half-crowns must ever be advantageous.

On Monday and Tuesday the Three per Cent. Consols were very inactive, at 99¾ to 100; but, on Wednesday, they became firm at 100⅛ to 100⅜. The market was not quite so active on Thursday, yet the Three per Cents were done at 100⅛ ⅜ or Money, and 100⅜ for the next Account. Exchequer Bills, March, £500, were 70s; and, ditto, £1000, 68s. to 71s pm. India Bonds have been 83s. to 85s pm. A transaction has taken place in India Stock, at 278.

Since we last wrote, very large imports of bullion have been reported: viz. £293,200 in gold from Australia; £16,000 from Portugal, and 370,168 dollars from New York. Our advices from the above colony state that the produce of the mines was rapidly increasing, upwards of 100,000 ounces of gold having been received at Port Phillip in one week by the same escort. In California, the yield continues large, and the shipments to the New York average about £360,000 each week. In our market silver has become scarce for continental purposes, owing to upwards of 1,000,000 ounces received by the last West India steamer having been sold for India. The prices has, therefore, advanced 5d. per ounce.

One of the leading features in the Foreign House has been the appearance of a new Swedish loan for £400,000. The amount, which is to be issued at 93, and bear four per cent. interest, will be secured upon certain localities in Sweden, where improvements are going on. The bonds will be drawn at par, at the rate of 100 per annum, and the last instalment will become due on the 1st of September, 1855. A large transaction has already taken place in the loan, at from 2⅝ to 3 pm. Foreign Bonds generally have not been very active: yet the fluctuations in prices have been comparatively limited. Mexican Stock has rallied heavy; but Peruvian has commanded the extreme rates of last week. The whole of the money advanced by Messrs. Rothschild to pay the interest due upon Mexican Stock has not yet been repaid. On Thursday, Brazilian Small, were done at 101; Ditto, Scrip, 1¾ to 1 prem.; Equador, 4½; Mexican Three per Cents., 24¾ ⅛; Peruvian Six per Cents., 103¾ ex div.; ditto, Three per Cents. Deferred, 63; Spanish Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104⅛; Spanish, New Deferred, 33⅜; Turkish Six per Cent. Loan, 8½ prem.; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104f 25c. (Exchange, 25f 50c.); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65 to 64⅝; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅛ ex div. Transactions have been noticed in Danish Three per Cents, at 82 ex div.; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 21¼; Ditto Deferred, 11¼ to ⅜.

A new steam company has made its appearance this week for the purpose of trading with the Mediterranean. The capital is fixed at £500,000, in £20 shares.

The Foreign Exchanges present a very favourable appearance, gold being 0 42 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris; 0.35 dearer than at Hamburg; and 0 80 dearer than at New York. These quotations show a slight profit on shipments; hence there is every prospect of a further increase in the stock of gold in the Bank.

Bank Shares have ruled very steady; and, in some instances, prices have again improved. Australasia, 58½ ⅝; London Chartered, 30⅝ ½; Union, 82; Royal Australasian and Gold Importing, 1½; London Joint Stock, 19½; London and Westminster, 23¾ ½; Oriental, 39, ex. New; Provincial of Ireland, New, 17¼; Union of London, 12.

Dock Shares have sold as follows: Commercial Stock, 108; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 95; Southampton, 34; Victoria, 6.

General Screw Navigation Company's shares have marked 50¾ to 51 ex div.; Australian Royal Mail 4 to 3¾; General Steam Navigation, 28¾; Peninsular and Oriental, 86 to 86½; Ditto, New, 86¾ ⅞; Royal Mail, 78¾ to 79.

The rise in the value of Canada has had some influence upon Railway shares, the prices of which have slightly improved. Several sales have made their appearance; but, as they hold out a very poor prospect of profit to the shareholders, they have commanded very little attention. The following are the offic al closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 70¾; Caledonian, 17⅞ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Eastern Union, 8⅝; Ditto, B and C, 6⅝; East Lancashire, 18½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76; Great Northern Stock, 79½; Great Southern and Western (Ire and), 94; Great Western, 95½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84⅛; Ditto 11½; Lon Northern, 104; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103⅜; London and North-Western, 118⅜; London and South-Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31½; Midland, 76⅝; North British, 30⅜; North Staffordshire, 13⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47; Scottish Central, 86; Scottish Midland Con., Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 15; Shropshire Union, 3½ ex div.; South Devon, 2½; South-Eastern, 7¼; South Wales, 40½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 3; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 66¾; Ditto, Extensions, 11⅜; York and North-Midland, 49.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 108½; Leeds and Bradford, 107½; Manchester, Buxton, and Midland, 53½; West Valley, 30½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100 ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 18⅞; Eastern Counties Extension, No 1, 1⅝ pm.; Ditto, No 2, 1⅝ pm.; Eastern Counties Five per Cents., 17¾; Great Northern Five per Cents., 127; Ditto, Sixth, redeemable at 10 per Cent. prem., 11⅜; Great Western, 4½ per Cent., 106¾; London and South Western, Consolidated Thirds, 83; Midland (Bradford Scrip), 106⅜; North British Extension, 22. North British Six per Cents., 104; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17½; York Newcastle, and Berwick Four per Cent., 104.

FOREIGN.—Caceres and Portugal, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 7½; Great Indian Peninsular, 107½; Madras Extension, 1½; Ditto, No 3, 1½; Madras, 5½; Northern of France, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 24½; Paris and Rouen, 37½; Rouen and Havre, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; West Flanders, 4½; Western of France, 13½.

MINING SHARES have been steadily inquired for. Brazilian Imperial Iron were 3½ to ¾. Brazilian Imperial, 7½. Cwm Mine, 1. Colonial Gold, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1⅝; Port Phillip, 1½ to ⅝; Quartz Rock, ⅞; South Australian, 1⅝; and Van Diemen's Land, 2¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of Consols to-day. The Three per Cents—Money and the Account—are 100⅝ ⅜. Exchequer Bills (June) are 68s to 70s premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares tolerably firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have again to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of fine samples up to our market's closing, it having been confined to 2710 quarters. The quantity of foreign wheat offered fresh up this morning is by no means large, and was mostly sold at Monday's currency. For forward delivery a few sales took place at the late rates. The arrivals of foreign wheat having come in short, the market was better supplied. Fine qualities were in fair request, at full prices. In low and middling parcels little was done. There was a fair demand for barley for grazing purposes the value of which was well supported. The sale of all kinds of barley both small, the article being in good request and in some cases dearer. Oats were the turn higher. No change in malt. Holders grn rally were very firm. We had a moderate supply for oats, and selected samples produced a little more money. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, and quiet.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1710; barley, 1880; oats, 490; flour, 800 sacks. Irish: oats, 4,840. Foreign: wheat 22,720; barley, 1900; oats, 490; flour, 4770 sacks; 13,550 barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 40s; ditto white 38s to 43s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 38s; ditto white, 37s to 42s. Rye, 30s to 32s, grinding barley 20s to 22s, distilling ditto, 27s to 29s; malting ditto 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 52s to 56s. Grey peas, 32s to 34s. Maple, 33s to 35s. Kingston and Ware, 36s to 38s. Harvester, 40s to 42s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s, potato ditto, 20s to 24s, Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 20s, ditto, white, 19s to 22s. Oak beans new, 32s to 34s, ditto old 33s to 36s; grey peas, 30s to 34s. maple, 33s to 36s; white, 37s to 40s; bollers, 36s to 40s per quarter. Town-made new, 76s to 78s; Suffolk 72 to 75s Norfolk and Yorkshire ditto 70s to 72s per sack. Foreign: American flour 19s to 23 per barr. French ditto 45s per sack.

Monday.—Only a moderate supply of wheat to-day, and the trade was steady and quite as dear as last week. Most of the parcels arrived from the Black Sea.

Tuesday.—English: sowing, 30s to 35s Baltic, crushing 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa 41s to 47s; humpeed 36s to 46s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 6s to 8s. white ditto, 5s to 6s per bushel. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of 10n quarters. Linseed cakes, English £8 to £9 10s; Baltic £7 10s to £7 15s per ton. Rape cakes £4 to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 33s to 44s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 50s; white ditto, 60s to 69s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Grain, Average.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barley, 17s 6d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 33s 10d; peas, 30s 6d.

The Sea Fisheries Average.—Wheat, 41s 7d, barley, 27s 8d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 30s 8d.

Duties.—Wheat (q rd barley, 1s 6d oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 6d; beans 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

Flour.—The sales to we ly supply of which is limited, are steady, the demand is tolerably firm, at very fu prices. Common sorts continue to sell at from 8d to 8½d per 8lb. Up to Monday last, our ve paid for foreign was 19 to 23 per barrel.

Sugar.—During the week of the week, a steady business has been transacted in all kinds of raw sugars, at full prices. Brown to fine grocery sorts have sold at from 36s to 38s. Common to middling yellow 32s 6d to 35s, good middling to good, 35s 6d to 37s, good grainy 36s 6d; fine white 38s 6d to 40s; low to fine Bengal Madras 32s to 36s; ordinary yellow 35s 6d to 37s per cwt. Refined goods are in but modern o request at from 44s to 46s 6d. The imports into the United Kingdom were 1,707 447 cwt. against 1,279 252 cwt in 1851.

Coffee.—Generally speaking the trade has been in a very inactive state but no material change has taken place in prices. Good ordinary native Ceylon is quoted at 47s to 48s per cwt.

Rice.—The demand is not so active as last week; but we have no sellers on lower terms.

Fruit and Plants.—Currants and raisins are inheavily firm. Cherries are 50s to 52s the latter, 40s to 43s per cwt.

Provisions.—The Irish butter is in good request, and prices are well supported. Carlow, 80s to 86s; Cork, 79s to 80s and Limerick 73s to 78s per cwt. English and foreign parcels supported at late rates. Bacon is rather lower in price. For forward delivery have been reported at from 50s to 58s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions support previous rates.

Tallow.—A good business is doing in our market at full quotations. P T C on the spot is selling at 44 9d for old, and 45s for new. Town tallow, 41s 6d per cwt net cash; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is very dull, at 29s per cwt. Common fish qualities have a downward tendency. Rape oil is firm, and drive somewhat dearer.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 15s to £5; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load. Trade dull.

Spirits.—No change has taken place in the value of rum, to which article a steady business is doing. Fine old brandies are again dearer. Geneva and whiskey is ady.

Wool.—There is a steady, though by no means active, inquiry for most kinds of wool, the prices of which are very supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies still continue large, and in excellent condition Regent's are selling at 70s to 80s; Shaws, 50s to 60s; Rocks, 40s; and other kinds, 30s to 35s per cwt.

Hops (Saturday).—Although the supplies f m the country are very extensive, the demand for most kinds of fine has been very steady. The sales of Sussex and Kents are well supported. Yearlings are a slow sale. The duty is still called £210,000 on the 1852 growth.

Borough packets, 70s to 80s; Kent, 66s to 98s; Mid Kent, 102s to 140s; East Kent, 120s to 150s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Eden Main, 16s 9d; Belmont, 16s 9d; Braddyll, 17s 3d; Hetton, 17s 6d; Hartley, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s; Stewarts, 17s 6d; Townley Moor, 18s; Usworth, 18s 3d; Adelaide Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Eden Main, 16s 9d; Belmont, 16s 9d; Braddyll, 17s 3d; Hetton, 17s 6d; Hartley, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s; Stewarts, 17s 6d; Townley Moor, 18s; Usworth, 18s 3d; Adelaide Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Cattle (Monday).—The supply of beasts here to-day was again excessive, but in very middling and low condition The primest breeds moves off steadily, at full prices. Otherwise the trade was in a sluggish state. Wh ch sheep we were steadily supplied. On the whole, the demand for that description of stock was firm, and Monday's improvement in A.. other kinds of sheep little alteration, and we paid per 8 lb lower The pork trade was steady at our quotations. Much cows were dull, at from £14 to £18 -5s each, including the young calf.

Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; Mutton 2s 8d to 3s 6d; Veal, 3s 4d to 4s; Pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d per 8lbs.

Beasts 3,600, sheep 23,000, calves 300, pigs 240.

Monday.—Only a moderate supply of beasts here to-day, and the trade was steady at our quotations. Much cows were dull, at from £14 to £18 -5s each, including the young calf.

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Beasts 3,600, sheep 23,000, calves 300, pigs 240. Foreign beasts, 368, sheep, 1800, calves, 20.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The greens demand ruled steady and prices were well supported.

Per 8lb of the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large pork, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; Inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 4.

The following promotions, consequent on the retirement on the 30th inst. of Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Waldegrave, have taken place, dated October 1 1852. Rear Admiral of the White William Fanshawe Martin, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Second in Command in the Mediterranean. Captain Sir David Dunn Rt. K.C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt William James Bridges to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt Alexander Duncan Fanshawe, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Capt Charles Hotham, to be Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of last September. 1846, without increase of pay.

BANKRUPTS.

J AUGUST and W ALGUST, Norwich, drapers. J MOREWOOD, Flinder-street, Westminster, and Basford-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, merchant. J MARSH, Wednesfield, Staffordshire, iron master. J GUEST, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, victualler. J B BOON, Barnstaple, Staffordshire, woollen-draper. G GWILLIAM, Penrith, tailor. R LAWIN, Reg and, Monmouthshire, engineer. J G HARRISON, Liverpool, ironmonger. A ASHLEY, Manchester, earthenware-dealer. J REDGDEN, jun. Oldham, Lancashire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J and W MUTRIE, Glasgow, merchants.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

BANKRUPTS.

J J MOREWOOD, and not J MOREWOOD, as before advertised, Flidyer-street, Westminster, merchants. E WIN-TANLEY and E WINSTANLEY, Poultry chemists. HOLLINGSWORTH, Wigmore-street, surgeon, upholsterer. W STRAL, Birmingham, innkeeper. H SHELTON, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder. P LAWIN, Reg and, Monmouthshire, engineer. J G HARRISON, Liverpool, ironmonger. A ASHLEY, Manchester, earthenware-dealer. J REDGDEN, jun. Oldham, Lancashire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W HOWATT, Argyle-street, Glasgow, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

On the 22d ult. at the Rectory, Orsheston, Mrs. Harry the widow of the late Rev E Bidwell, of a son.——On the 3d ult. the wife of the Rev Drummond Rawnsley, of a son.——On the 1st inst. the Hon Mrs. Lindley Wood, of a son.——On the 3d inst. the wife of the Rev B B Hubert, of a son.——On the 3d inst. the wife of the Rev George Wallace, of a son

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult. Leo yeast Collis, Campbe., Kaw. R.N. to Jane, daughter of the late James Hutchesson, of Richmond, Petersfield.——On the 30 h ult. the Rev William D Griffith, chaplain of the York Foundling Hospital, to France, third daughter of the late Dr Patrick Barney, of Cork.——On the 30th ult. at the parish church of Bexley by the Lord Bishop of St Asaph Robt Batterville Hickards Mytton, eldest son of Peter Hickards Mytton Esq. of Pengwern, Denbighshire, and Eyton, Shropshire, to Miss Grey, eldest dau of the Rev Edward Hamilton, of Bonbury House, in the county of Hereford.——30th Sept. at St Andrew's, Holborn, Alderman Pumble, M.P. of Maidenhead, Berks, to Louisa Burton, second daughter of Wm Hulke, Esq, surgeon, Gore.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult. at Munich, the Count Maximilian Maurice Leyehenfeld Brownrigg, aged 37.——On the 25 h ult. at Shipton under-Wychwood the Rev Robert Phillimore, vicar of that place, and rector of Bampton, county Bucks, aged 69.——On the 30 h ult. Rear Admiral William Fitzmaurice Bligh, aged 78.——On the 1st inst. in his 83d year, the Rev Sir Thomas Cashe Hesketh, Bart.——On the 3d inst. at Sutton under-Wychwood the Rev Robert Phillimore, vicar of that place, and rector of Bampton, county Bucks, aged 69.——On the 30 h ult. Rear Admiral William Fitzmaurice Bligh, aged 78.——On the 1st inst. in his 83d year, the Rev Sir Thomas Cashe Hesketh, Bart.——On the 3 d inst. the wife of the Rev Sir Thomas Cashe Hesketh, Bart.——On the 3d inst. at Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, Richard Mytton, eldest son of Peter Hickards Mytton Esq. of Pengwern, Denbighshire, and Eyton, Shropshire, aged 37.——On the 3d inst. at Sandy House, Yorkshire.——On the 3d inst. at Cheltenham, in the 58 h year of his age, Samuel Davies, Esq., M. D. late of the Bengal Medical Service.——April 18th, at Sindley, near Mosbourne, Australia, Edward Ignace Wo-dgate, R.N. son of the late Rev Thomas Woodgate, Rector of Ansford, Somerset, aged 34.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CALLCRAFT.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, will be performed the PRIMA DONNA; MONTSE MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. Tuesday, 12, the Prima Donna; Mont St. Michel, or the Fairy of the Sands, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Wednesday 13, the Prima Donna; Mont St. Michel, or the Fairy of the Sands, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Thursday, 14, the Prima Donna; Mont St. Michel, or the Fairy of the Sands, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Friday, 15, the Prima Donna; Mont St. Michel, or the Fairy of the Sands, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Saturday, 16, the Prima Donna; Mont St. Michel, or the Fairy of the Sands, and the Spitalfields Weaver.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The sixth week of the Equestrian Entertainments. The immense appropriation bestowed by crowded houses, is a convincing proof of the daily-increasing popularity of this pub lic place of amusement. Every evening, during OCT. 11, will introduce their new performances of Feats of Strength in the Air. It is impossible to enumerate all their incredible evolutions. In addition to which will be displayed the Glove Ascension. Tightrope Dancing. Vaulting, the exercises of the Nicolo Family, and the most pleasing SCENES in the ARENA, embracing the principal Artists of the Establishment. Doors open at half-past 6: Box-office open daily, from 11 till 4 o'clock.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—HARROGATE (Second Season).—Oct. 8th, Ripon, 11th, Thirsk, 12th; Northallerton, 13th; Stockton-on-Tees, 14th. The Distins will perform their "Cuckoo Gallop" at all their concerts: it is published for Pianoforte, by H. Distin, Military Musical Instrument Maker, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London; where all letters of engagements must be directed.

THE WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS (honoured by her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke.—The Duke's Chamber and Exterior of Walmer Castle are now added to the above Diorama, the only complete illustration of the Great Warrior ever exhibited.—Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. As may be had, a Descriptive Pamphlet and Key to the Diorama, illustrated, price 1s.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. B. PRATT, from his sketches made upon the Spot is EXHIBITED DAILY, at No. 316, Regent-street (next the Polytechnic), and includes Melbourne, the present Encampment of Gold Diggers by Mount Alexander, Geelong, Sandridge, Hobson's Bay, Launceston, Hobart Town, Port Phillip, Sydney, Bathurst, Mount Macquarie, Liverpool Plains, Mount Macdonnell, Port Lincoln, Adelaide, Encounter Bay, Swan River, Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishery—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Race Mountains—Summer-hill Creek Digging—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. Open from 10 in the morning till 10 at night. Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s, Gallery, 6d. As Three and Eight o'Clock.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS, JUST OPENED at BUSHFORD'S Hanover ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Monasteries, and the interesting magnificent mountain and lovely valleys. The Views of Nieuwh, with its Palaces, after a sojourn of 2000 years, and the Ancient Pyramids are also now open. Admission, in each view, or 2s 6d to the three views Schools, half-price. Open from ten till dark.

TWO ARTISTS, PAINTERS, &c. &c.—The Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT) respectfully give notice that DEPOSITS of GENERAL INTEREST are RECEIVED, and apply described in the Public PRESS EXPENSE.

The EXHIBITION, and all the Popular LECTURES, including Mr. BACHANAN'S LECTURE on MUSIC, as usual.

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THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY, from Ten o'clock till Dusk. Admission 6d. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 1s. Children under Ten Half-price. Season Tickets admit to the Exhibition of Humming-Birds without extra charge. Admission 1s: Monday, 6d.

SALISBURY EXHIBITION.—On THURSDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER, 1852, will be OPENED, at the COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY, an EXHIBITION of LOCAL INDUSTRY, Amateur Productions, Antiquities, Works of Art, &c. Contributions may be sent in on the 19th and 20th of October inclusive. The Electric Telegraph will convey messages from room to room, and be explained at the hours of twelve, two, and four, by the kind permission of the Electric Telegraph Company.

HIS GRACE the DUKE of WELLINGTON.—Messrs. SAMUEL ALCOCK and Co. have the honour to announce that they have just published a highly-finished STATUETTE in PARIAN of his GRACE, in the DRESS of WELLINGTON, after a design by ALFRED CROWQUILL. The Model represents the Duke as usually seated in the House of Lords, and is pronounced by the Electric Telegraph to convey messages from room to room, and be explained at the hours of twelve, two, and four, by the kind permission of the Electric Telegraph Company.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reputation of these has made all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, the Owner advertised at lower prices are foreign or 2nd-rate. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 8s, one will be sent Free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

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PIANOFORTES at Manufacturing Prices.—Messrs HOLLERESSER and Co. 444, New Oxford-street, London. Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have REDUCED the PRICE of their Pianos Pianofortes, in rose nebra, or walnut, to 20 guineas, to 22 guineas each. These beautiful instruments are 82-octaves (C to A) in compass, and contain all the recent improvements possessed of amazing power, combined with sweetness of tone, and finished with the same taste and attention that have hitherto distinguished their manufacture. Warranted for three years, and exchanged if not approved. A variety of second hand, by Broadwood, Collard, and other makers, from £10; and double and single-action Harps, by Erard, from £16 to £30. Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

VINAIGRE de BORDEAUX.—"College of Chemistry, Liverpool.—Dear Sirs. The cask of French Wine Vinegar came safely on board the Ocean Monarch. I analysis, and find it to be perfectly pure, i.e., it only contains the matters which are in all fermented grape-juice. It is very much liked in my house, being a most agreeable acid. The reason of my sending to you for Vinegar was on account of the dreadful, shameful stuff which is sold under that name. some of the samples I examined contained sugar, oil of vitriol, and arsenic. Yours truly,

"JOHN MURRAY, F.R.S.E., Dr. Phil., &c., &c.

To Messrs. W. and S. Kent and Sons, Corporation-street, Liverpool."

See also the Report on Vinegar of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, in "Lancet of the 17th January last, quoting" which and find the names of retailers throughout the Kingdom, may be had from the importers, W. and S. KENT and SONS, Upton-upon-Severn.

N.B. Agents for London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Gloucester.

BARON LIEBIG on PALE ALES.—"H I wished to associate wi h any individuals, however by remarks on the e liged audience ten of bitter beer with strychnine. It would have been unjust to have mentioned names without having by which steps and not Mr. Allsopp s. I was engaged in investigating the Burton mode of brewing beer, and it was also in the brewery of Mr. Allsopp that the Bavarian brewers acquired all the instructions they obtained as regards the manufacture. I expressed of this beverage in my letter to Mr Allsopp is advertised in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that my opinion was exclusively confined to Mr. Allsopp's beer. This was not the case: my remarks referred to that class of beer

"Giessen, 24, 1851." "JUSTUS LIEBIG."

N.B.—The Baron's original letter is in the hands of Mr. Miller, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, where it may be seen by any one making an inquiry on the matter.

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THE CHOIROPOTAMUS AND LEUCORYX, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

The discovery of a new quadruped, so vividly coloured, and so singular in its form, as the African hog which the Zoological Society have recently obtained from the Cameroons river, is not a little remarkable when we consider the industry with which the world has been searched for every possible form which may by any chance have an effect in adding to or improving the races of domesticated animals subservient to the wants or luxuries of civilized man.

The Society have already produced a very interesting and shapely cross between the Indian wild hog and the Berkshire breed; and it will be desirable to ascertain in what degree the admixture of this new blood may hereafter tend to improve the somewhat over-bloated candidates for porcine honours at the critical board of the Smithfield Club in Baker-street.

The Choiropotamus, or Red Hog of the Cameroons, is also found on some of the other rivers of Western Africa; and, although it has hitherto escaped the grasp of scientific naturalists, has long been known to the merchant explorers of those mysterious streams. Its nearest analogue is the Bosch Vaik of the Cape, the *Sus larvatus* of Cuvier, an animal so far from common, that no spoil of it glared upon the walls of Gordon Cumming's Trophy House, the richest museum of the African chase which has yet been gathered, or perhaps will be gathered, in the Kaffrarian wilderness. The bright red colour of the Choiropotamus, the white streak which marks the line of its back, and the long lynx-like tufted ears, are features of so striking a character that it is almost incredible that it should, for so long a time, have escaped the numerous correspondents of the Zoological Society, whose indefatigable labours have helped so largely in accumulating the vast collection of species which are heaped together in almost painful profusion in their menagerie.

Next to the Choiropotamus, we found many additions of minor interest; and yet, perhaps, these give the most conclusive evidence of the successful management of the place. We allude to the young which have been born in the Gardens during the current year; and among them, especially to the Giraffe and the Leucoryx. The former is chiefly remarkable as being the sixth which has been bred in Europe, and, like his predecessors, the offspring of the fine old female imported by the Society in 1836.

The Leucoryx, on the contrary, is the first of her race that has been born out of Africa, and has thriven in so remarkable a manner as, already almost to equal her parents in height. The delicate colouring the long, exquisitely-curved horns, and the noble carriage of the Leucoryx, stamp it at once as one of the gems of the collection; and, in fact, the animals in question are the only specimens of their kind in Europe. The male was obtained by the late Lord Derby from the Gambia, the mother came from Nubia; and the species may, therefore, be taken to inhabit, like many others which are common to the western and eastern coasts, the whole extent of the Negro zone in Africa. It occurs in the ancient monuments of Egypt, as forming part of the tribute paid to the Kings by Ethiopia; and it, therefore, in addition to its natural beauty, has a peculiar historic interest, which must be appreciated by every one who is familiar with the ancient legends of the Valley of the Nile.

LEUCORYX AND YOUNG, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CHOIROPOTAMUS, OR RED HOG OF THE CAMEROONS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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This important extension of Guy's magnificent foundation has been effected by the removal of several adjacent small houses belonging to the estate, so as to afford space for the construction of two spacious and handsome wings to the Hospital, from the design of Mr. Hawkins; one of which extends nearly to the High-street, in the Borough. The eastern wing, already completed, consists of three long and spacious wards, with sufficient room for from 50 to 80 beds in each double ward. The building is three stories high, and of yellow brick, with a long terrace or balcony in stone extending from one end to the other, for the convenience of those patients who are able to walk and enjoy the fresh air. The interior of this wing is fitted up with every possible accommodation —wash-houses, water-closets, baths, &c., and to be ventilated and heated on a new principle. For this purpose there are three high towers or minarets, with an open cupola on the summit, at the top of which is a vane, which turns round with the wind, and thus sends down the shaft or turret the fresh air into the wards, which is regulated according to the degree required. These turrets or air-conductors have also the advantage of carrying off every effluvium that may exist. The wards, it is stated, are to be heated on the same principle as the new Houses of Parliament. Other extensions and improvements will include a new museum on a large scale, a commodious theatre for the medical students attending the lectures, and spacious rooms for anatomical study, and every branch of their profession. In the new building there will be separate fever wards, cholera wards, and wards for contagious disorders. The present insane ward for women (in which there are now from twenty to thirty) will be replaced by a more cheerful and enlarged one, so as to admit as many as fifty or upwards. Guy's Hospital is one of the richest in the metropolis; and when the improvements now making are completed, it will be the most extensive medical institutions in London.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.—NEW BUILDINGS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 9, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 585.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

SOMETHING like common-sense has at length reached us from France. Louis Napoleon has spoken out on the subject of the "Empire." It was high time that he should do so, for the outrageous, and at times blasphemous folly of the prefects, mayors, and other functionaries, who have lately been courting his favour, and speaking in his behalf, was such as to bring the very name of Frenchmen into disrepute, and to surround the half-established Empire with the ridicule of the world. The President has hitherto been noted for his reserve, and for the possession of a remarkable talent for silence; but, in promulgating his sentiments so boldly and so sensibly as he did at Bordeaux, he has laid the foundation of a new and a better fame. Whatever his future acts may prove to be, it will not be denied, even by his most strenuous opponents, that his speech is a good one.

In that document, which our readers will find fully reported in another portion of our paper, the President has once for all declared that the Empire will immediately be re-established. There was but little room for doubt upon the subject before, but a declaration so positive has removed the last remnant of uncertainty. But it is not so much for the announcement of the fact—although that alone would be sufficient to render the speech important—as for the declaration of principles which it contains, that his short and spirited address to the citizens of Bordeaux will be perused with interest throughout Europe. As if apprehensive that his unlucky renewal, a few days previously, of Louis XIV.'s threat of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake, would be ill-received by the great Powers, and especially by the Government of Great Britain, Louis Napoleon seems to have taken the earliest opportunity to convey a more consolatory assurance of his intentions. "Certain persons say the Empire is War," remarked the President; "but I say the Empire is Peace." Warming with the theme, he went on to observe, "Glory may be left as an inheritance; but war cannot. War is not made for mere pleasure, it is made for necessity. Woe, woe to him who shall the first give the signal of a collision, whose consequences would be incalculable." All this produced, as well it might, a profound sensation; and when the orator went on to explain, at greater length, what his own ideas were of the duties that would devolve upon him, if invested, as he is sure to be, with the hereditary or life dignity which is the object of his ambition, the applause of his hearers became irrepressible. "We have," said he, "immense and uncultivated lands to reclaim, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our railroads to complete; we have, opposite to Marseilles, a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great ports of the west to bring near the American continent by the rapidity of the communications which are still wanting to us; we have, in fact, ruins to build up everywhere, false deities to pull down, truths to render triumphant. It is in this manner I understand the word Empire, if the Empire be re-established. Such are the conquests I meditate, and you all who surround me, who wish as I do the good of your country, you are my soldiers!"

Nothing can be better than this; but the first feeling that will be excited in this country, and possibly in other parts of Europe, by the perusal of so remarkable a peace manifesto, will be one of doubt whether the President is to be trusted. The sentiments are just and noble; but are they sincere? The peaceful career so ably sketched by the Emperor *in posse*, would be the truest and wisest policy to be pursued by the Emperor *in esse*; but is it in reality that which would best accord with the temper of Louis Napoleon himself, and that of the nation which has chosen him? Without wishing to accuse of falsehood a man whose antecedents show that he can break the most solemn oaths when it suits his purposes to do so, the critics of his Bordeaux speech may at least be permitted to compare his words with his actions, and to ask if they agree? We certainly do not imagine, with some persons, that Louis Napoleon desires to pick a quarrel with this country—to wipe off the remembrance of Waterloo—to seize the Queen in the Isle of Wight—to land fifty thousand men in the Bay of Pevensey, or a hundred thousand in the Bay of Bantry; or that he meditates any other of the countless insane projects of war against, and invasion of, England that have been attributed to him by credulous alarmists. But, yet, remembering as we do the traditions of the French people; their love of military display, paraphernalia, and bustle; their worship of "glory;" their ignorance of "duty," as distinguished from mere renown; and their constant hankering to possess Bel-

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-HILL, NEAR WINDSOR, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

gium and the Rhine frontier, we cannot altogether divest ourselves of the belief that a war, however foolish and unjustifiable, would not be unpopular. It is the great misfortune of France to have the minds of its male population continually diverted from peaceful pursuits by the military education that they all receive. By far the greater part of the retail trade, and no inconsiderable portion of the wholesale business of the country, are conducted by women. Even the operations of agriculture fall almost exclusively to the lot of the weaker sex; while the men, who should be engaged in them, are marching or countermarching, or playing at cards or dominos, in the *cafés* and *estaminets* which military people frequent. One great result of this unfortunate bias of the national intellect, communicated to it by the first Napoleon, is to be seen in the fact that, while the commerce of other countries is expanding, that of France is restricting itself. The foreign trade of France is growing less and less every year; the home trade suffers, as a necessary consequence; and agriculture, that always declines in countries where trade and manufactures are neglected, rears up a race of men, half soldiers and half farmers, who, living in misery by their peaceful pursuit, cling to the idea of the war-like one, in the hope that it will improve their perishing fortunes. We believe that Louis Napoleon thoroughly understands this feeling and its causes; and, in spite of the noble sentiments in his Bordeaux speech, we think he is not so great an enemy to war as he would have the world imagine. Nay, more—we believe that he would only be too glad to find or make a war, which should feed the French with the glory which they love, which should employ a portion of his large army, and inaugurate his reign with a succession of victories. We do not believe that he is mad enough to rush into an encounter with Great Britain or any other first-rate European power; and we interpret his Bordeaux speech as a true indication of his feelings, so far as this country is concerned; but we may still ask—why, if he be so peacefully inclined, should there be such activity in his arsenals? Why all these ships? Why all these enormous contracts for naval stores and equipments? Why the falsification of the naval lists, to make the world believe that France possesses fewer ships than she really has? And, in addition to all these causes of not unreasonable suspicion, why does the President return, without an attempt at reduction, an enormous army, at a cost which ought to be frightful to a wise Frenchman to contemplate, especially when he knows that the national income is by no means equal to the expenditure, and that every available source of further taxation has been tried and exhausted?

We take the truth of the matter to be that in his Marseilles speech the President inadvertently allowed his real intentions to escape, and that his policy will be to follow out that of Louis XIV., and convert, if possible, the Mediterranean into a French lake; not by a direct collision with this country, but by indirect means, and by war with a more defenceless power.

To establish French influence in Egypt by diplomacy is a course fairly open to him, however much it may be disliked in this country, and there is another region bordering on the Mediterranean to which the attention of the French has been long and anxiously directed. "Opposite to Marseilles," says the President, "there is a vast kingdom to assimilate to France." That kingdom is Algiers, and the next neighbour of that kingdom is Morocco. Under Louis Philippe the French tasted the sweets of a victory over the Moors, and the remembrance of Moga lor is perpetuated in the name of one of the streets of Paris. No long time has elapsed since Tangiers was bombarded, and we think it will not be very long before the "Emperor of Morocco" will find himself in direct collision with the "Emperor of the French." How such a war would affect this country and the rest of Europe, we need not now inquire.

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-HILL, NEAR WINDSOR,

RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.

ST. LEONARD'S, a fine eminence in the Royal Forest of Windsor, is clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches, and is altogether a sylvan retreat of picturesque beauty. In this delightful retreat Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave built for her abode, many years since, a noble seat, which, with its pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7000 guineas; of whom the property was purchased by General Harcourt for £19,000.

The estate has just been leased to the Earl of Derby. The Illustration upon the preceding page shows a portion of the mansion, and its well-wooded grounds, and that charming accessory to a well-appointed residence—a conservatory, communicating by an arcade with the house. The site commands, through the openings between the masses of trees, a splendid view of the surrounding country, in which "majestic Windsor" lies at less than three miles distance. The roadway to the house also presents several bits of exquisite beauty and cultivated landscape, such as can scarcely be found in any other county of England. This is altogether a retreat—

> Where Jove, subdued by mortal passion still,
> Might change Olympus for a noble hill.
>
> POPE'S *Windsor Forest.*

The context is suggestive:—

> Happy the man whom this bright Court approves,
> His sovereign favours, and his country loves:
> Happy next him, who to these shades retires,
> Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires
> Whom humbler joys of homefelt quiet please,
> Successive study, exercise, and ease.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the late Right Hon. George Ralph Baron Abercromby has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, having first passed in the session at Edinburgh. The will bears date in July, 1846. He has bequeathed to his son, the present Lord Abercromby, all his manors and estates of Tullibody, Alloa, and Airthrie, providing from the rents the annuities of the Baroness and younger children, and appointing the present Baron also residuary legatee. The acting executor is Lord Dunfermline, a power being reserved to the Baroness. He relict; also to Baron Panmure, Viscount Melville, the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, the Hon. Henry Dundas, and Captain Henry Dundas, R.N. The deceased Baron was grandson of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell in Egypt, and whose widow was raised to the Peerage in honour of the same distinguished commander.—The will of Sir George Baillie Hamilton, G.C.H., late of the city of Florence, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany, has just been proved in London, by two of the executors, C. J. B. Hamilton and W. A. B Hamilton, Esqrs., the brothers. The Earl of Haddington and Lord Dunglass, the other executors, having power reserved to them. To Mrs brother Charles he has left the bulk of his property, bequeathing to him especially his orders, decorations, jewels, and plate.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Maurice Watts, Esq., of Richmond, has bequeathed £7000 to the Richmond National Parochial Schools; £600 to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of the Poor Workmen in the Watch and Clock Trade; £600 to the Clock and Watchmakers' Pension Society, and a liberal bequest to Catholic Chapels in the London district.—The late Rev. Goff, Esq., of Bermondsey, £400 to the National Parochial Church School of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; £400 to the Surrey Dispensary; £400 to the Asylum, and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; £400 to the Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields; and £100 to the National and Sunday-schools, Stoke Newington.—The late Henry Prosser, Esq., £100 to the Seamen's Hospital, River Thames; £100 to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, £100 to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and £100 each to the Jews, Indoor and Cutaneous Empire.—The late Mrs. Anne Oram, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, £1000 to be divided between the Jews Society, Bible Society, Tract Society, London Hibernian Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, and Church Missionary Society.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.—This association has requested its honorary secretary, Don Manuel de Ysasi, to proceed to the seats of government of the principal countries on the Continent, also to Turkey and Egypt, with a view to collect information as to the difficulties which may stand in the way of carrying out the views of the association.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

The President's progress to the Empire has been attended towards its close with increased *eclat* and enthusiasm. His passage by water (on the Garonne), from Aden to Bordeaux, was a prolonged ovation; the banks on either side being crowded with the populace, and studded with flags and triumphal decorations. He entered Bordeaux on the 7th. The *Morning Chronicle* correspondent says:—

Bordeaux has not altered; it is still the city of enthusiastic demonstrations. It was so in 1814 for the Bourbons; and in 1815 for the Emperor, on his return from Elba. But on the present occasion it has surpassed itself, and done much to cause these two last under mate evidences of its enthusiasm to be forgotten. It is certainly impossible to imagine anything more splendid than the reception given to Louis Napoleon here. From the landing-place to the cathedral, it was triumphal arch after triumphal arch; and over head, garland on garland, so as almost to form a verdant canopy over his head the whole way. Every imaginable kind of hangings were to be seen on the houses, and even lustres might be seen suspended in some places. Gilt eagles were to be seen everywhere, and it is only of the President that an absolute triumphal procession. Differently from his custom hitherto, a large number of the military preceded and followed him. The deputations of the communes were so long in passing, that it almost spoiled the general effect. Not less than 2 000 banners were displayed by these country folks. The President entered on horseback, which he managed with infinite grace. All the men were uncovered, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows. The cries were "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Napoleon!*" At night the pub le buildings were illuminated with extraordinary magnificence. At the cathedral the President was received under a *velum*, and led to the altar to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" In fact, the shouts were so tremendous that it was necessary to close the doors of the sacred edifice to enable the Archbishop's address to be heard. At eight o'clock the President received the authorities.

On the 8th the President attended at the launch of a large vessel called, after him, the "Louis Napoleon."

On the 9th he was entertained at a sumptuous banquet, given by the Chamber of Commerce; 180 sitting down to dinner, and 800 others crowding within the hall. The following is a toast drank in his honour, is made a speech, which, as unfolding his present views of power, created an immense sensation, and will be everywhere read with deep interest. It was as follows:—

The Imperial Chamber, and of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux, which I have accepted sincerely, gives me the opportunity of thanking your great city for its cordial reception and its magnificent hospitality, and I am happy at the close of my journey to convey to you the impression it has left with me. The object of my journey, you know, was to become acquainted with our fine provinces of the south—to study their wants; and it has produced a more important result. (Applause)

In fact, I say it with a frankness not mixed with pride nor false modesty, never have a people testified in a manner more direct, more spontaneous, more unanimous, the desire of getting rid of anxiety about the future by consolidating in the same hand a power which has all its sympathies. (Applause.) It is because they now know the deceitful hopes which culpled, and the dangers which menaced them. They know that in 1852 society was near its ruin, and that each party consoled itself be oreband with the universal shipwreck. (Cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*") Blushing of these absurd threats, the people have acquired the conviction that these pretended reformers were only dreamers, for there was always a disproportion, an inconsistency, between their means and the promises they made.

Now, the nation surrounds me with sympathies, because I am not of the family of ideologues. In order to do the country good there is no need to apply new systems, but to impart above all confidence in the present, and security in the future. It is for these reasons France seems to wish to return to the Empire. ("Yes, yes! Bravo! *Vive l'Empereur!*") There is one objection to which I would wish to reply. Certain minds seem to fear war, and certain persons say "The Empire is war!" but I say the Empire is peace! (Sensation)—for France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil (Bravo.)

Glory may well be left as an inheritance, but war cannot. Have the Princes who are justly proud as being the descendants of Louis XIV. recommenced his wars? War is needless for mere pleasure: it is made by necessity. And if at this epoch of transition, when on all sides, and side by side with so many elements of prosperity, are found so many causes of death, it can be said with truth, "We!" we! to him who first should give the signal of a collision, what consequences would be incalculable. (Sensation.)

I admit that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, for the conquest of the conciliation of dissentient parties, and to bring back into the grand popular stream the hostile parts, which must otherwise be lost without advantage to any one. I wish to win over to religion, to morality, to comfort, that part, still numerous, of the population which, in the centre of the most fertile land in the world, can scarcely enjoy the produce of primary necessity.

We have immense and uncultivated lands to reclaim, roads to open, ports to clear, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our railroads to complete; we have, opposite to Marseilles, a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great ports of the Ocean to bring near the American continent. The rapidity of the communications which are still wanting to us; we have, in fact, ruins to build up everywhere, false deities to pull down, truths to render triumphant. (Prolonged applause.) Such is the manner I understand the Empire—if the Empire be re-established. (Cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*") Such are the conquests I meditate; and you all who surround me, who wish as I do the good of your country, you are my soldiers! ("Yes, yes!" Continued applause.)

The President entered Angoulême on the 10th, when he accepted a dinner given by the public functionaries; and afterwards went to a ball. On the 11th he proceeded to Rochefort, when the same enthusiasm and splendour attended him.

He is to arrive at Paris on his return to "his" capital on the 16th (this day), when the programme for the ceremonial for his reception is on the most costly and magnificent scale.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President will make his entry into Paris on Saturday at three o'clock. He will be received at the terminus of the Orleans railroad by the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy, by the Ministers of State, the Prince President of the Senate and the senators, by the President of the Legislative Body and the deputies now in Paris, by the Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the General in command of the army of Paris, the Commander of the National Guard of the department of the Seine, the superior officers of the army and navy, the members of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts, and by deputations from the different tribunals, and the principal public functionaries. At the Place de la Bastille he will be received by the Prefect of the Seine and the municipal bodies of Paris and the *banlieue*, and will then proceed by the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, and the Place de la Concorde, through the principal entrance of the garden, to the Palace of the Tuileries, where he will be received by the members of his family. General Magnan, commanding-in-chief of the army of Paris, has issued an order of the day, containing the regulations to be observed by the army and National Guards on the occasion. Upwards of 60,000 men will be under arms, either to line the way or accompany the *cortège*. All the generals who receive the Prince are to be in full uniform. A squadron of the Horse National Guard and the two squadrons of Guides are to form the escort of the Prince from the railway station to the opposite side of the Pont d'Austerlitz. They will be under the command of the Marquis de Caulincourt, colonel of the Horse Guard cavalry. The division of the cavalry of the reserve is to be stationed on the Quai de la Rapée, and is to follow the *cortège* of the Prince after he shall have crossed the bridge. All the troops are to be in full uniform, and are to be at the places indicated for them at half-past o'clock. A battery of artillery, placed at the Rond-Point of the Barrière du Trône, is to fire a salute of 101 guns, and another salute of 101 guns is to be fired from the Invalides at four o'clock.

In addition to the military spectacle, the following arrangements are to be made:—An ornamental arch, assistant under the direction of M. Dufresne, is to be placed in the railway station to execute appropriate airs on the arrival of the Prince. A large triumphal arch, representing a portico, decorated in the style of the Renaissance, and ornamented with eight large allegorical statues is to be erected on the Pont d'Austerlitz by M. Visconti, at the expense of the municipality. The space between the station and the bridge is to be decorated at the expense of the workmen of the twelve arrondissements. Near the Arenes Nationales, there is to be a triumphal arch, and a stand is to be erected for 2000 spectators. From this arch, two young girls, representing Fame, and bearing in their hands crowns of oak and olive leaves, are to be suspended; and 40 young girls, dressed in white, stationed near the arch, are to throw flowers on the Prince. On the top of the Boulevard Beaumarchais there is to be another triumphal arch, which is to be constructed by the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. At the New Circus, near the Rue des Filles du Calvaire, there is also to be an arch, and stands are to be erected for about a thousand spectators. In other parts of the Boulevards, about fifteen triumphal arches are to be erected. One is to be near the Porte St. Martin, another on the Boulevard Montmartre, another on the Boulevard des Italiens, another near the Passage de l'Opéra, and another at the entrance of the Rue Royale, in front of the Madeleine; and, finally, there is to be one in the Place de la Concorde. In this place, near the terraces of the gardens of the Tuileries, there are to be extensive stands for spectators. Several of the triumphal arches on the Boulevards will be constructed by means of contributions raised by working men among themselves, and great numbers of workmen of different trades are to be drawn up at various points with banners and flags. A great number of old soldiers, together with deputations from the communes of the neighbouring departments, of various charitable societies, &c., will figure in the day's proceedings, and will carry flags bearing appropriate inscriptions. A great many private houses will be decorated. Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of some of the triumphal arches. Contrary to the announcement of some of the newspapers, the Prince does not intend to visit Notre Dame, to attend the chanting of a "Te Deum."

All France—that is all that shows any signs of life in France—is in a frenzy of delight at the re-establishment of the Empire. Officials of all grades vie with one another in announcing and greeting it; and the Mayor of Sèvres, to be before-hand with all the rest, actually issued a proclamation of the Empire on the 7th instant. After a florid address to the inhabitants of that town, the "act" itself runs as follows:—

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The town of Sèvres, obeying the force of its sentiments of affection and gratitude to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the envoy of God, the elect of France, her saviour and her glory, proclaims him Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III., and confers upon him, and on his descendants, the inheritance

Done at Sèvres, the year of grace and the resurrection, 1852, the 7th of October.

MENAGER, Mayor.

Though many may have misgivings about the sincerity of the peaceprofessions of the President at Bordeaux, the effect of his speech has been generally satisfactory; in Paris particularly, where the Funds immediately rose, touching 107 the following day, and on Wednesday being at 106 50.

A letter from Paris says:—"I learn from a gentleman who was at Bordeaux when the speech was delivered, that the published speech is not precisely the same as the one spoken. One very important modification has been made. Some allusion was made at Bordeaux to the terrible affair of 1815, every word of which has been suppressed. I may as well mention, also, that in the copy given last night by the Government agent in Paris, the words occurred of *Malheur à celui qui le premier donnerait en Europe le signal d'une coalition*; while in the speech published in the *Moniteur* the word *donnerait* is changed into 'collision.' If the Government scribe made a blunder, it must be said that he chose a blunder which was likely to give satisfaction." The speech has been placarded in all the streets of Paris. It is also to be placarded in every one of the 37,000 communes in France.

A letter has been addressed by the Marquis de Larochejacquelein to the President, explaining the reasons which prevent him from attending with the Council General of his department (the Deux-Sèvres) on the occasion of the Prince's visit on Wednesday. In the letter referred to, and which the President received on the 8th, M. de Larochejacquelein, it appears, declares in precise terms that, whilst he cannot without inconsistency, and a departure from the principles he has advocated for years, resist the will of the nation; yet that with the name he bears, and his own personal antecedents, he declines being confounded with the men who are ready to accept any power or any Government that may be uppermost for the time being; and he recoils from anything that would imply that because he has been rejected by his party he now proclaims the Empire merely to avenge himself for the manner in which he has been treated. The President is said to have expressed himself as extremely gratified with this explanation.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister, has quitted Paris on leave of absence. The fact of his doing so at the very eve of the Empire is too remarkable a fact not to be made the subject of comment. The Elysées treat the matter light y, and declare that, as M. de Kisseleff had a *congé* of full duty, his departure at the present conjuncture is of no importance; but the general impression produced by M. de Kisseleff's departure is very different.

BELGIUM.

The *Emancipation*, under date of the 12th of October, fears that some obstacles have occurred to interfere with the construction of the new Cabinet.

The *Independance* says:—"Although everything confirms what we have published as to the probable composition of the new Cabinet, it does not appear, however, that anything will be definitively settled before one or two days."

SPAIN.

On the morning of the 7th, the firing of artillery announced to the inhabitants of Madrid that these days honours were about to be paid to the memory of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington and Ciudad Rodrigo, a Captain-General of the Spanish army. At twelve o'clock the entire garrison of Madrid, in full dress, assembled before a mausoleum erected for the occasion, and there rendered all the honours to the memory of the Duke which is paid to a deceased Captain-General. The troops afterwards defiled before the Capt.in-General of the Province, who was accompanied by the Military Governor and a numerous and brilliant staff. There was no religious ceremony, in consequence of the Duke having been a Protestant.

A Royal Ordinance, dated the 5th instant, commands that the son or daughter to be born of the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda, and her husband Don Antonio Maria Philippe Louis D'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, shall enjoy the prerogatives attached to the title of Infantes of Spain.

Marshal Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, has returned to Lojo from the baths of Puerto Llano, without having though Mad ro

A dreadful hurricane was experienced on the 1st instant at Corunna, which caused considerable damage.

The trial of the *Heraldo*, and the four other journals which had copied the article on the financial operations of the Treasury, took place on the 4th, before a jury sorted from a list of the highest taxpayers, and it resulted in all the journals being acquitted.

The Cortes will be summoned for the 19th.

Considerable light is thrown on official matters in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst. the floating debt, from 344,168,474 reals on the 1st of September, had increased to 358,291,825 reals on the 1st October.

GREECE.

A note has been communicated by the Bavarian Government to the French, English, and Russian Governments, with reference to the succession to the throne of Greece. The youngest brother of the King Otho, Prince Adalbert, has announced his acceptance of the 40th article of the Protocol, and his adoption of the Greek religion as the necessary condition to succeed his brother. The Bavarian Prince, who is now the heir presumptive to the throne of Greece, it is said is the personage selected by the Emperor of Russia for the hand of the Princess Vasa.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the consecration of the first Bishop since the emancipation of Greece took place in the principal church at Athens. The ceremony was performed with the utmost pomp; the whole clergy of the town were assembled; and it was also remarked that the two Protestant clergymen at present in Athens were admitted into the Hieron, or Sanctuary, along with the Greek priests. The Queen was present, with the whole court, the diplomatic corps, and all the authorities, civil and military. The person thus chosen to occupy the first and the most conservative of the eighteen bishoprics which have to be filled up—that of Achaia, or Patras—is the same Father Missael who was sent to Constantinople to negotiate with the Patriarch, and afterwards to Russia, to announce the treaty to the Emperor.

GERMANY.

A notice appears in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 8th inst. that the sum of 26,199,000 florins, 2,874,000 florins of which consists of Hungarian assignats, would be publicly burned on the morrow: the remainder of the amount is made up of Treasury bills. No change in the sum of the State notes in circulation will be effected by this step.

With the terminat on of the Zollverein conferences in Berlin, the *Correspondenz* expresses itself disconcerted, but not surprised. The Austrian Government will still persist in its endeavours to establish a commercial brotherhood between the States, in spite of the accumulating difficulties.

The Emperor has appointed the General of Artillery, Baron Hess, and three other generals, to be present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

DENMARK.

The Diet of Denmark was opened at Copenhagen on the 4th with the usual formalities. The First Minister read a Royal message, making known that his Majesty was unable to attend from indisposition, and announcing that the Government would submit to the Diet a bill for the settlement of certain matters connected with the Monarchy, in conformity with the Royal patent of the 28th January last, and for regulating the

projected change in the order of succession to the throne. The message added that no other business would be brought forward until after the settlement of those questions, and it invited the two Chambers to proceed to discuss them forthwith

The *Hamburg Correspondent* contains a letter from Copenhagen of the 4th, which says: "The King has been here these two days. Last evening the following bulletin was published relative to his Majesty's health:—'A sudden chill has caused the King to keep his bed for a week, and renders it necessary for him to keep it for some time longer.'"

The bulletin which appeared on the 5th, stated that his Majesty was considerably better, and again able to leave his bed for several hours.

AMERICA.

We have advices from America, *viâ* New York, by the Baltic to the 28th ult., and by the Pacific to the 2d inst.

The prospect of Gen. Scott in the Presidential election were considered to be more promising, owing to the strenuous exertions of his friends.

The announcement of the death of the Duke of Wellington had been received, and had caused a deep feeling of regret both in the United States and Canada. The Canadian Parliament, on receipt of the news, adjourned its sitting, as a mark o. respect.

The *Prince Edward's Island Gazette* states that the American fishing vessels are flocking to that island; 110 having been seen off the North Point at one time.

The Canadian Legislative Assembly had rejected the bill to incorporate the Sault Marie Canal Company.

Major-General Gore has been appointed General-in-Chief of her Britannic Majesty's forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Canadian Government has issued notices calling for plans and estimates for a vice-regal residence to be erected at Toronto, on the site of the old Government House. This indicates the settled purpose of the Government to redeem its pledge to Upper Canada to return to Toronto in four years.

From Havannah later dates had arrived at New York which reported the arrest and conviction of several persons connected with the paper called the *Voice of the People*, five of whom were to be executed, and the remainder to be sent to Ceuta for eight years. It was reported that the French Government had intimated to the Cuban Government, that in case an invasion of Cuba was attempted by the American people, they might calculate upon the aid of France to repel the invaders.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, received at Boston, announce the official recognition by Urquiza of the independence of the Republic of Paraguay, on the conclusion of the treaty for the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana being secured to La Plata and Brazil.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the bank week between the two great Newmarket meetings, the racing fraternity will have nothing of any consequence, beyond the Cambridgeshire, to bring their speculative talents into play. The only fixtures, in fact, are—Prestonpool and Pontefract, on Monday; Holywell Hunt, on Tuesday; Richmond (Yorkshire), on Wednesday; and Lanark, on Friday.

The Coursing calendar promises an abundance of sport, and includes the first of the great Wiltshire Champion meetings, commencing, as usual, on Tuesday, and extend ng to the end of the week. The other fixtures are Holywell and Elgin, on Tuesday; Lytham and Dalry (Ayrshire), on Thursday; and the North Union (Ireland), on Saturday.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY

FRENDERGAST.

7 to 4 agst Sittingbourne	5 to 1 agst Cheddar

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

14 to 1 agst Azael	17 to 1 agst Weatherspago
15 to 1 — Ephesus	18 to 1 — Convulsion
16 to 1 — Knt of the Shire	20 to 1 — Freddie Noble
17 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	30 to 1 — Hawthorn

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Chanticleer	25 to 1 agst Kingthorpe
14 to 1 — Cheese	30 to 1 agst Sunnybanks

BUTLER.

25 to 1 agst Hyacinth	25 to 1 — Bayleigh
33 to 1 — Le Juif	

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

This meeting commenced on Monday under the most favorable circumstances: that it being remarkably well filled, the course in excellent order, the weather fine, and the attendance large and fashionable

The judge's chair was filled, for the first time, by Mr. J Clark, jun.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs.—Maria (Bartholomew), 1 Caloric (Flatman), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs.—Catalpa (Flatman), 1. Runnymede (Mason), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Pelion (F. Butler), 1. Pug Orrock (Whitehouse), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Scandal (Rogers), 1. Brother to St. Fabian (Pettit), 2.

PLATE of £50.—Kingston (Basham), 1. Jon Miller (Goater), 2.

TUESDAY

The success of the "grand day" was in every respect satisfactory. The cheap and first-class special and ordinary trains took an immense number of passengers, many of them of rank. The weather was remarkably fine, the "gathering" on the heath equal to anything that has been seen of late years, and the racing very interesting. The following is a return of the day's sport:—

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Rose Hemberg (Pettit), 1. Bordeaux (Flatman), 2

ROYAL STAKES.—Longbow (F. Butler), 1. Poodle (Flatman), 2

CLEARWELL STAKES.—Gillock (J. Marson), 1. Estrella (Flatman), 2.

SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Senorita (Flatman), 1. Sophistry (G. Mann), 2.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—Weathercage (Wells), 1. Lady Evelyn (F. Butler), 2. Won by half a length; three lengths between the second and third.

WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—F. by Touchstone (Charlton), 1. Pug Orrock (Whitehouse), 2.

TOWN PLATE.—Morning Star (Knott), 1. Derby (Hammond), 2.

MATCH, 200.—Mountain Flower (Norman), 1. Warwhoop (Flatman), 2.

BEDFORD STAKES.—Runnybanner (Flatman), 1. Gossip (F Butler), 2

CARLTON PLATE (HANDICAP.)—Hambletonian (Charlton), 1. Apostate (Harlock), 2.

THURSDAY.

CRACOW STAKES.—Ben Nevis, 1. Wingeanud, 2.

MATCH.—Old Rowley beat Sister to Caractara.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Lapidist, 1. Gold Dust, 2.

HANDICAP. Khadijia, 1. Mary Ann, 2

BEETBY STAKES.—Glenavon, 1. Sylphide, 2.

FRIDAY.

PRODUCE MATCH.—Don John filly beat Lucy Banks colt.

MATCH.—Lady in Waiting beat Fresco.

SWEEPSTAKES Gavotte, 1. Belram filly, 2.

MATCH Knight of the Garter ran Poodle ran a dead heat.

HANDICAP.—Oberea, 1. Runnymede, 2

PRENDERGAST STAKES.—Sittingbourne, 1. Filbert, 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The race for this honorary title, and the large stake of £400, was brought to a conclusion on Thursday last; Cole, as on the last occasion, proving the victor, and one of the fastest races on record—the distance from Putney-bridge to Mortlake being done in twenty-three minutes and thirty seconds. Cole, from the start, gradually drew away from his opponent Coombes, who, however, rowed with the indomitable pluck and determination for which he has rendered himself so justly notorious; but the tremendous pace of the youthful antagonist baffled all his exertions, and Cole finally came in a winner by at least 120 yards Cole is 27 years of age, and weighs 11 stone 9lb. Coombes is his senior by 17 years, and weighs about 9 stone 21b.

ROWING MATCH.—At the rowing match which took place on Monday, on the Thames, between William Barrett and Henry Barrow for £30, the former was the winner by nearly a dozen lengths. The distance selected was from Putney-bridge to the Ship at Mortlake.

PEDESTRIANISM.—GREAT TEN MILE RUNNING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £100.—This great match, between J Jackson (the American champion) and John Levett (of Battersea), to run ten miles for the championship and £50 aside, came off on Monday at the Copenhagen-house, Islington, and attracted to the grounds between 11,000 and 12 000 spectators. After a closely contested race, Levett ran in the winner by a yard and a half, thus obtaining for himself, a second time, the proud title of "The Champion Runner of England." The time, as stated to us, was, for the ten miles, rather under 62 minutes.

THE YACHT "AMERICA."—Lord de Blaquiere, the owner of the celebrated yacht *America*, in a letter to the *Times*, challenges the yachts of all countries—America excepted—not exceeding the *America* in tonnage, to sail with her yacht "for a sum not less than £500, and not more than £1000, on any day his yacht "for a sum not less than £500, and not more than £1000, on any day his yacht "for a sum not less than £500, and not more than £1000, on any day his

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE PRESIDENT AT MONTPELLIER.—"LA DANSE DU CHEVALET."

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT AIX.—"LES JEUX DE LA FETE-DIEU."

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 29th ult., Inglismaldie was the scene of a festive meeting of a large number of the tenantry on the estates of the Earl of Kintore both in Kincardineshire and Forfarshire, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to the noble Earl; the infant scion assuming the title of Lord Inverury.

The preparations for the festival were upon a most splendid scale: an elegant pavilion was erected on the lawn in front of the ancient house of Inglismaldie, which, though now untenanted by the noble family, suggests many associations of historical interest. The marquees were decorated externally with a profusion of evergreens and banners, among which were the Kintore and Hankerton arms; while from the top of the old mansion adjacent, the Royal standard, with its rampant lions, waved majestically over the bustling scene below. The pavilion was 60 feet in length by 30 in width, and the height, from appearance, more than thirty feet. The north end was covered with scarlet cloth, and fitted up with an orchestra for a brass band. Beneath and in front of the orchestra was inscribed in large letters of gold, "The Queen! God bless her!" around which there were some beautiful devices in heather, evergreens, and flowers, giving a most pleasing effect to the whole. At the other end of the marquee, over the chair, was inscribed, in letters of gold on scarlet, "God bless Lord Inverury!" "Long live the Earl and Countess of Kintore!" and "Quæ Amissa Salva!" These mottoes, like that at the other end, were tastefully surrounded with green branches and flowers, and a golden eagle surmounted the large tablet on which they were inscribed. The chair was an elegant antique design; betwixt and on either side of which were two ornamental trees, their tops reaching the roof of the pavilion. The company, numbering nearly 150, was seated at a cross table, and three other tables, extending the whole length of the pavilion. The whole was illuminated with wax-lights, six Chinese lanterns being suspended over the centre table, and the orchestra and walls lighted in a very appropriate and effective style. The entire decorations were highly creditable to the taste of Messrs Japh, of Montrose; and the arrangements were admirably carried out by the committee, of which Mr Barclay was the honorary secretary.

At a little past three o'clock the tenantry entered the marquee, to the number of about 150 and sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr Kinnear, innkeeper, Laurencekirk: John Blaikie, Esq., of Craigiebuckler, commissioner for the Earl of Kintore, occupied the chair; supported on the right by Captain Hawkins, father of the noble Countess; Provost Mackie, Montrose; the Rev. Mr. M'Gowan, Laurencekirk; Mr. Walter Dingwell, factor on the Inglismaldie and Hankerton estates; the Rev. Mr. Carlyle; and Bailie Fraser, of Kintore. On the left of the chairman were Sir James Carnegi, Bart., of Southesk, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine; Adam Burnes, Esq., Montrose; the Rev. A. C. Low, Marykirk; Thomas Barclay, Esq., Montrose; Charles

FETE AT INGLISMALDIE, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

Lyall, Esq., Kinnaigl; and Robert Hector, Esq. Dr. Guthrie, Westerton Dunlappie, David Dickson, Esq., banker, Laurencekirk, and James Farquharson, Esq., banker, Auchinblae, acted as croupiers. Among the other gentlemen present we observed Anthony Adrian Blaikie, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen; Thos. Ogilvy, Esq., J. Duncan, C.E., Perth; Wm. Partridge, Esq., Ardmurdo, Keithhall; Dr. Fettes, Laurencekirk; Mr. Mitchell, Brunton; Mr. Garland, Cairnton; Mr. Peter, Canterland; Mr. Duris, Dalladies; Mr. Barclay, Northwater Bridge, &c.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, Captain Hawkins rose, and in an appropriate address proposed "The memory of the late Duke of Wellington," which was drunk in profound silence.

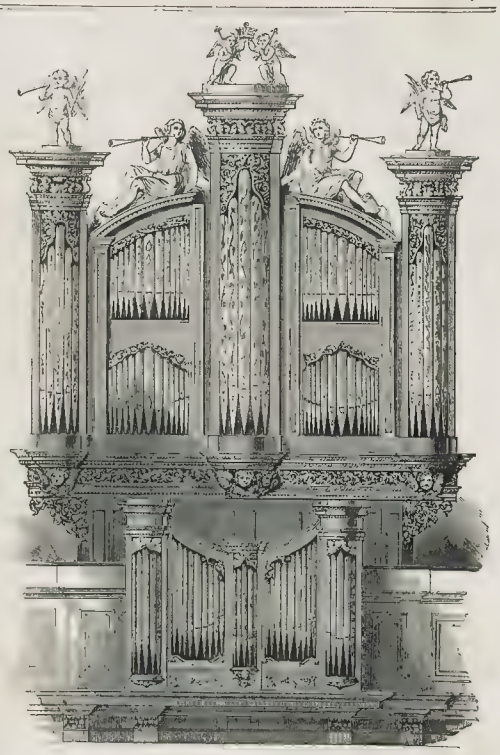
The Chairman then gave "The Military and Naval Services," hoping, after what Captain Hawkins had said, that the people of this country would remember what they owed to Wellington and Nelson, the saviours of our national independence.

The toast was drunk with much applause, the band playing an appropriate air, and a cannon outside of the marquee thundering most appropriately at the moment.

The Chairman then called for a special bumper to the toast of the evening, observing:—"Most present are aware that nineteen or seventeen months ago the tenantry proposed to meet here to celebrate certain proceedings; but that, from the death of a near relative of the Earl of Kintore, the intended meeting was deferred. We meet to-night under more agreeable auspices—to celebrate the birth of an heir to those noble estates. (Cheers.) The ancestors of the noble Earl were distinguished men in the days of Robert the Bruce—one of them fought by the side of that warrior, and took part in the battle of Inverury, which was the first successful battle that Robert won. (Applause.) The Earls Marischal occupy a very prominent place in Scottish story; the fifteenth Earl Marischal having founded the university which bears his name. The Earls of Kintore for a long time filled the distinguished post of Earl Marischal of Scotland; and it was only after the battle of Sheriffmuir that that honour was taken from them. (Applause.) Still the family of Kintore enjoy a large share of respect throughout Scotland; and the present Earl is deservedly esteemed by all who had had the honour of his acquaintance. I trust most sincerely that the young Lord may be spared to reach a ripe manhood; that Providence may have in store for him a better fate than that of the late Lord Inverury; that he may live to see his parents descend into the grave full of age and honours; and that, when he is called to leave the stage of time, it may be truly said of him that he possessed all the characteristics of his worthy ancestors. Drain your glasses, then, to "the health of the young Lord Inverury." (Tremendous and prolonged cheering.)

Captain Hawkins returned thanks on the part of Lord Kintore. A variety of other toasts were drunk. "The health of the Earl and Countess of Kintore" was received with deafening cheers; and Captain Hawkins, in acknowledging the toast, said, he was sure it was the wish of the Earl of Kintore that all on his estates should enjoy as great a share of the good things of this life as was consistent with the circumstances in which they were placed. He would not like the fire in his own hall to burn brightly while theirs was in darkness; for the Earl knew that he was but the steward of an Almighty Master, accountable for the manner in which he discharged his duties to his fellow-men; and besides, it was no merit of the Earl's own that had gained him the estates, for he had been left an inheritance; and, while discharging the duties of a landlord, it was his duty to remember that prosperity, while it had its rights, had also its duties to perform. Here the Captain entered into a statistical account of the money laid out since the 11th July, 1844, the date of the death of the late Earl, down to the end of 1851, showing that the expenditure on the estates in Kincardineshire and Forfarshire alone, on new and the repair and the enlargement of buildings, amounted to £13,060; on plantations, £3180; on drainage, £1220; on drainage, under the act, about £4000; and that the annual abatements allowed to tenants, in terms of a report by Mr Brown, of Linkwood, amounted to £2980; and the allowance, from August, 1850, to £470; and concluded his speech by sincerely thanking the meeting for the manner in which the health of the Earl and Countess had been received.

At length, the health of the croupiers having been drunk, the company retired to the green to witness a splendid diplay of fireworks from the roof of Inglismaldie House, and from the lawn; and the sports on the green continued till a late hour. The fireworks afforded great delight to the company; and their effect was very imposing for many miles round.



THE ORGAN AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY, ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR KING JAMES II.

THE ORGAN OF ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY.

The organ of the parish church, St. James's, Westminster, having been renovated and improved, the churchwardens, Messrs. Garrett and Crane, invited a large number of parishioners, and many musical professors and amateurs, to test its qualities, as developed by Mr. Burrowes, the organist, on the evening of the 8th inst. The original organ was constructed in 1687 by Harris, and erected for King James II., in the chapel of Whitehall (then used for Roman Catholic worship.) In 1691 it was presented by William and Mary, together with the gallery, to St. James's parish. To the present Rector (the Rev. John Jackson, M.A.) and churchwardens (Messrs G. Garrett and Frederick Crane) we are indebted for its restoration, with divers modern additions and improvements, including a detached choir organ standing in front of the Gallery. To Mr. C. Lee, of Golden-square, the architect to the parish, was assigned the task of the erection. Mr. Bishop, of Lisson-grove, had the building of the organ; and to Messrs. G. and C. Bishop, Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, the herald painters to her Majesty, were allotted the decorative portions.

The organ has been re-constructed on the German principle, with three rows of keys, compass, C C to F in alt—the swell throughout—and independent pedal organ from C C C, 16 feet to E two and a third octaves. The great organ contains 12 stops, or 664 pipes; the swell organ 11 stops, or 810 pipes: the choir organ 9 stops, or 450 pipes; the pedal organ, 4 stops: total number of stops 45, and of pipes 2240, with 6 coupler stops and 7 composition pedals. The pedal is deficient in mixture and reed stops, so essential to give the brilliancy, but the general quality of the instrument is pure and rich in tone. Mr. Bishop is the inventor of the composition pedals, and the anti-concussion apparatus for steadying the wind; he also invented the stop "Claribella," which has a full tone between the mouth and reed-pipe. On such an occasion it is a pity the continental practice is not observed as to the trial of a new instrument, being entrusted to several players. Mr. Burrowes is, no doubt, apt at psalmody, but his selection proved that he is not a first-rate executant. Out of thirteen pieces only three appertained properly to the genuine organ school. The abilities of such players as Dr. Wesley, Dr. Gauntlett, Mr. Best, Mr. Henry Smart, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Chipp, M. Silas, &c., ought to have been put in requisition, if the full powers of Mr. Bishop's improvements were to be fairly and fully essayed.

In the admiration expressed at the elegant appearance of the organ, harmonising, as it does, with the florid style of the interior of the church, there can be but a cordial adhesion on all hands.

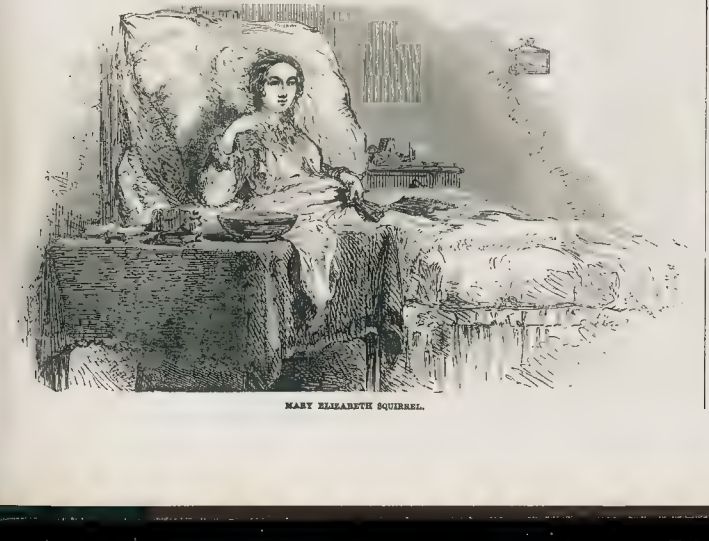
ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD, AT SHOTTISHAM, NEAR IPSWICH.

On Wednesday evening week a public meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, having been announced by hand-bills, stating "The case of Elizabeth

SQUIRREL'S COTTAGE, AT SHOTTISHAM, NEAR IPSWICH.

Squirrel, who has abstained from food and drink for twenty-one weeks, having occasioned such an excitement, and many reports having been circulated utterly at variance with the truth, the public are respectfully informed that a public meeting will be held, at which every particular connected with the case will be explained by Dr. Matcham; and Mr. J. Buckingham, one of the gentlemen who watched the case for fourteen days, will attend and deliver his report."

Before we detail the proceedings at this meeting, it will be requisite to narrate an outline of the case. Mary Elizabeth Squirrel, about fourteen years of age, is the daughter of one Asaph Squirrel, a tea-dealer, at Shottisham, a village five miles to the north-east of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. The girl, it appears, possesses strong natural abilities, and at a very early age distinguished herself at the village school by her aptitude for learning. In June, 1850, at the age of twelve, she was attacked by a spinal affection, for which she was sent to the



MARY ELIZABETH SQUIRREL.

East-end Hospital, at Ipswich, where she remained about six weeks. Upon her return home, she became worse, and look-jaw set in, depriving her, it was stated, of the power of swallowing. According to the representation of her parents, she was kept alive solely by having milk poured down her throat, though the quantities were so small that her death was daily expected. In this way she continued to live until mid-summer, 1851, when she recovered from look-jaw. In the meantime, it is said, she became blind and deaf, two infirmities she is represented, under which she yet labours. Her misfortunes, coupled with her mental endowments, and with the assertion that she still ate no food, once went round the globe in the press, and, by degrees, her fame spread far and wide, the college in which she resided being visited at all hours of the day by persons anxious to see her. Conversation with her was carried on by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet, until the sympathies of her hearers were enlisted by the fervour with which she spoke, chiefly upon religious topics. In time she began to give out that she had had a vision of angels, that one of them had been commissioned to become her guardian and constant attendant, and that its presence was manifested by the ringing of a small tumbler, which stood upon a table by her bedside, caused, she said, by the wings of the angel sweeping against it. It was also alleged that she possessed great sensibility of touch, and could read manuscript letters, and even phonographic characters, by running her fingers over the lines. These various circumstances combined presented a case irresistible to the lovers of the marvellous, and hundreds, in every rank of life, found their way to the bedside of the girl. About four months since, she and her parents stated that much had ceased to afford her any nourishment, and that, in fact, she had left off taking any sustenance at all. Weeks passed on, visitors closely watched her, and all came away convinced of the truth of this statement. At length some gentlemen of Ipswich, interested in the case, felt it was a duty owing to society that some strenuous effort should be made to ascertain whether there was not imposition practised. A committee was, accordingly, formed, consisting of eight gentlemen, and measures were adopted to test the case. First two nurses were watched her for eight days and nights, during which they declared she took no sustenance whatever. A committee was then formed to watch, and, in consequence of their suspicions, the bed was searched by Mr. Frances, a surgeon, in the presence of the nurses, when proof was found that nourishment of some kind must have passed the girl's lips. Upon the discovery being made, the girl It is said, suddenly lost her deafness, and endeavoured to prevent the nurses taking possession of the bundle, and afterwards resisted the removal of a small box belonging to her. It also appears that the girl had a glass harmonicon in the room, which frequently let loose the bolt, at no great distance from this where stood the mysterious tumbler by means of which the angelic presence was manifested.

The parents still represent that their child has received no nourishment, whether liquid or solid, for nearly four months. It is not denied that during Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, no food or drink was seen to be administered; but, it appears, the bed was allowed to have an open parcel on it tied, to screen her from a draught from the door, and that the parents frequently assisted her to vary her position in bed. Whether these were pretexts to enable food to be administered unseen by the nurses remains to be ascertained. The committee have made their report, avowing their unanimous conviction that fraud must have been practised.

At the meeting held at Norwich on Wednesday week, Mr. Dean took the chair; and in opening the proceedings, gave a brief exposition of the case, and stated the particulars of a visit paid by himself to Elizabeth Squirrel, the result of which was to convince him that she was no impostor, at least as far as blindness and deafness were concerned.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham next spoke, and, in conclusion, said—After watching this child for eight days and six nights, he had had good opportunities of observing her mode of action of speech, and he was fully convinced that she was entirely incapable of being a party to an imposture. He was, therefore, satisfied that she had, as stated, lived without food and drink for twenty-two weeks, and that she was totally blind and deaf.

Mr Matcham, as the result of "his own watch," avowed his satisfaction that the case was a genuine one; and, in conclusion, moved a resolution "That this meeting, having heard the statements of Mr. Buckingham and himself, do sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel in the position in which they are placed by the statements of the other watch, which they are of opinion have been so contrived and varnished as to prevent their getting at the truth.

A Mr. Nockolds seconded the resolution, which was put by the chairman, and declared carried *nem. dis.*

The meeting then separated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 17.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke.
TUESDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.
THURSDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar: Nelson killed, 1805.
FRIDAY, 22. Irish Massacre, 1641.
SATURDAY, 23.—Battle of Edgehill, 1642.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1852

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 25	4 50	5 10	5 35	6 0	6 26	6 55	7 25	7 58	8 38	9 0	9 40	10 10	10 49
11 8	11 40												

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NATIONAL SONGS AND MELODIES OF ENGLAND.—We beg to state in answer to numerous correspondents, that the publication of the 3 series is not cancelled.

BRISTOL Z.—The arms in question are, we believe, "Per pale sa and gu, three lozenges barry counter-coloured."

EDWIN.—Arms of Sir Isaac Pitzalan, Kt., of Bedale:—"Barry of eight or and gu." Of Sir Oliver Ingham:—"Per pale or and vert, across molline gu."

G. S. Armed Scarin.—"As a dolphin bent be worn three escallops or. *Crest:* On the stump of a tree couped, sprouting branches proper, a scaly snake, environed with a serpent, head to sinister, an eagle rising, all ppr. *Motto:* Volando repellin sperno." De Rupe is the Latin name for the family of Roche, and is frequently found on old deeds of the Lords Fermoy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Mottoes may be assumed or changed *ad libitum*; consequently the grandson might legally adopt the motto of his grandmother's family. The daughter of an heiress does not become entitled to quarter her maternal arms until her mother is dead. No one is entitled to more than one crest, unless he bears two surnames, or has obtained himself, or derives descent from, an ancestor who has obtained a grant of the additional device. Thus, in the case of Mr. Whitbread, of Staffordshire, a second was granted to him and his descendants, in remembrance of the protection afforded by his ancestor at Moseley Court, to King Charles II., after the fatal issue of the battle of Worcester.

SKELLDRAKE.—The first Earl of Athlone, the famous General Godart de Ginkell, B. son de Reede de Reede Ginkell, died in 1703, leaving, by Ursula Plunkett, his wife, two sons. Godert, his heir, as second Earl of Athlone, and Frederick Christian Herr Harvell, one of the chief nobles of the province of Guelderland. We regret we have no further particulars of the General's marriage and issue. Archdeacon Ledge contains a meagre pedigree.

D T R.—Arms of Evans: "Arg a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis az."

A CORRESPONDENT will obtain information relative to the son of the celebrated Admiral Rooke, may learn particulars, personally or by letter, from Mr Lewis Rooke, "Manor Cottage, Newport, Barnstaple, Devon"

ARTHUR VERE.—The writer quoted is not an authority: Blackstone is. We refer Esquires by law.

HADELTONIAN.—The Marquis of Huntly is the "Father" of the House of Lords, having been born in 1761. He has, consequently, completed his 91st year. The present Duke of Hamilton has two surviving sons and a daughter.

OBSERVER.—The charge made by the Heralds' Office for granting arms is about 75 guineas. The charge to the same in all cases.

BETA.—There is, at present, no act of Parliament which gives in England a copyright in a painting, or protects it from being pirated. An engraving, however, is protected, on condition of the date of its publication and the name of the proprietor appearing on each plate.

P Q R.—The new patent law will come into operation on the 1st of next October. Under this new law the Attorney or Solicitor General may grant a six months protection to an invention which has been referred to him on petition for letters patent; but then the invention will be unprotected after that, if the proceedings for the patent be not continued. The fee for the petition will be £5; but the Attorney or Solicitor-General must be a so paid. The new law does not interfere with the present registration statutes.

J L S.—A person in priest's or, we believe, in deacon's orders, will not be admitted at the inns of Court for the purpose of being called to the bar.

J J C.—Some gentleman of the bar (whose name has escaped us) has announced a work on the new patents law, which may be had at any of the law booksellers, and which, no doubt, will supply the required information.

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} Grocers of Sleaford

NOTTINGHAM.

Means have been taken to ascertain the opinion of the Town of Nottingham, and the Mayor and Inhabitants have expressed themselves highly favourable to the undertaking.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon Fitzhardinge Henry F Berkeley, 1, Victoria-square, Pelgravia
John Sadler, Esq M.P., Chairman of the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London
Herbert Ingram, Esq. 13, Hertford-street, Mayfair, London, and Bickmansworth, Herts
W Gordon Thompson, Esq. 83 Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park London
Edmund Wright, Esq. The Park, Nottingham
John Rawson, Esq. Magistrate and Banker, Boston
Thomas Wise, Esq. Magistrate and Banker, Boston
G P Roney, Esq, Hanover Cottage Regent's-park
T S Cooke, Esq. Merchant, Boston

BANKERS.

Messrs Masterman and Co; Messrs Robarts, Curtis, and Co; Messrs Barclays; and the London and County Bank, London
Messrs Garbi, Chappon, and Co; Messrs Gee and Co, and the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Joint Stock Banking Company, Boston
ENGINEERS.—George Parker Bidder, Esq; George Robert Stephenson, Esq; William Lewin, Esq
SURVEYOR.—Mr Robert Reynolds.
SOLICITORS

Messrs Stanland and Chapman, Boston; and 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.
SECRETARY.—Mr Robert Hebbank
COMPANY'S OFFICES.—3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

In the year 1845 an Act was obtained for the construction of a line of railway from Ambergate to Boston (old Nottingham and Grantham), called the "Amber-gate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway;" but the difficulties of 1847 prevented the company carrying out the undertaking in its integrity, and they were compelled to limit their operations to the formation of the line from Nottingham to Grantham, thereby abandoning the most important feature in the undertaking—the connecting the Midland districts with the port of Boston.

The link in the chain of direct Railway communication between Nottingham and Boston being still unsupplied, the important Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Derby, and Nottingham, as also the Potteries, are yet compelled to send the produce of the Ports of Grimsby or Hull for their means of Export and Import to and from the Baltic and Dutch Ports.

The Port of Boston being nearer to the Dutch ports than either Grimsby or Hull, and the latter ports being each about thirty miles further distant from Nottingham (the Ayr of the Midland Counties from the east) than the port of Boston, it follows that, for many articles of exchange, Boston possesses, as well as a shipping port, has over the other two an indisputable advantage, while at the same time the new line of communication proposed to be provided would also give to those ports additional access to the inland districts.

At high water vessels of 400 tons burthen (a class of vessel usually employed in the Baltic trade) discharge their cargoes at the quays in Boston; and the harbour and river admit of considerable improvement, which, if found expedient to obtain, offers facilities for great improvement in the depth of water to carry out, would enable vessels of considerably larger tonnage to enter the port.

To secure the important results which will unquestionably arise by connecting the port of Boston with the Ambergate Railway at or near to Grantham, from which an unimterrupted line of railway will extends to Nottingham and all the mid and districts of the Kingdom, this undertaking is submitted to the favourable consideration of the public.

The distance between Boston and Grantham (old Swinesead, Heckington, and Sleaford) is under 31 miles. The line proposed will run over an unusually level country, and having been inspected by the engineers, they report the same to be free from all engineering difficulties; and that (as shown in the prospectus) considerable local support, both among the landowners affected by the line, and the commercial and trading community of Boston, Sleaford, and the surrounding districts.

From these combined circumstances the cost of construction will, perhaps, be less than that of any Railway yet formed; and the formation of the Docks, from the favourable nature of the site selected, will also be constructed at comparatively small cost.

The anticipated Traffic from the Line and Revenue from the Docks promises to pay a considerable per centage to the Shareholders.

An act for carrying out the undertaking will be applied for in the next session; and, if obtained, the works will be completed within a very short period.

Applications for shares to be made in the subjoined form, either to the Company's Solicitors or Secretary, or to Messrs. Oswin, Tootal, and Co., 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London; Mr. Thomas Roberts, Manchester; Messrs. Neilson, Liverpool; Mr. Pearson, Birmingham; and Messrs. Peat and Son, Nottingham.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Gentlemen, I request you to allot me ——— Shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per Share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required so to do.

Name ———
Profession or Occupation ———
Address ———
Date ———

The aggressive spirit recently manifested by a loud-talking, blustering, unreasonable, and, we hope, a small party in the United States, who have frequently and energetically repudiated the interference of Europe in their affairs, deserves attention. These people do not aim at conquest, but at annexation; but the mildness of the phraseology cannot disguise the invasive character of their policy. Mexico is at their feet; their hands are stretched forward to wrest Cuba from Spain, and Jamaica from Great Britain. The guano of Peru, now regarded as a mere trading commodity, may serve as a pretext for war. The Polynesian Islands inflame their cupidity; while the expedition to Japan is only postponed to a more convenient season. Canada, immediately under their eyes, has, for years, been the object of their ambition.

This mania for territorial extension among a people already possessing far more land than they can cultivate for centuries to come, is directly opposed to the wise policy of Washington; nor do we believe that it finds favours with the intelligent people of the United States. That portion of the American press, the most noisy and the least patriotic, which delights in abusing and menacing the "Britishers," and indulges in inflated boasts compared with which gasconade is modesty, does not represent the national spirit, but the bitter prejudices of foreign immigrants. These men know nothing of a rational and well-regulated liberty, or of the guards and limits necessary to preserve it pure and intact. The freedom they worship is a licentiousness which has no respect for the rights of others. They leave Europe smarting under a sense of injustice and oppression, real or imaginary, and seek to soothe or gratify their hatred by encouraging or perpetrating violence. To judge the United States aright, this foreign element should be separated from the native population, and though this may be difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish with exactitude, still it is easy to draw a general line of demarcation when estimating the higher departments of international politics. So long as the old American families have the preponderence at elections, we feel certain that a pacific spirit will pervade the Legislature; but when the immigration of foreigners equals or surpasses the whole natural increase of the native population of the United States, then Europe may expect a change of policy, unless a limit be put on naturalisation. The tendency in this direction is already manifest, and census returns show that in Boston and New York city, about one-third of the population are foreigners by birth. Now, as the character of a nation results from the character of individuals, and is chiefly determined by the influences that ramify from great centres, as the metropolis and large towns of a kingdom, it is very evident that in due course of time such a change of public opinion may arise from the collision of European passions and caprices as seriously to modify, or perhaps to subvert the primitive institutions of the United States. This danger has been ably pointed out by an American writer:—"The attention of Congress," says Mr. Jesse Chickering, in a recent work on Immigration, "has been frequently directed to the subject of the naturalisation of foreigners; but the conditions of voting, in which resides their direct political power, are determined by each State for itself. In most or all of the States naturalisation is a pre-requisite to voting; but, owing to the carelessness and fraud in obtaining naturalisation papers, the looseness of the State laws, and the connivance of partisans, it cannot be denied, as it has been proved by abundant testimony, that great frauds have been committed, and many individuals have been admitted to the polls, in times of strong party excitement, who were not entitled to the privilege by a fair construction of the existing laws of the United States, or of individual States. . . . Do not these men who are chosen to office propose measures and frame laws which regulate all that we hold dear in the States and the Republic? In listening to the *foreign* voice, do candidates, when they become members, always seek to be controlled by the monitions of wisdom, irrespective of party?"

The Free-Trade policy of England, now a settled and irreversible principle, and which, as it extends itself to all commodities, will win over such enemies as still remain, has been received in a grateful spirit by the old Americans. In it they have recognised the olive-branch of peace; and the more that international trade makes kingdoms dependent on kingdoms, the less important becomes the vocation of the soldier. Mercantile acceptances and bills of lading are much better appreciated than cannon and bayonets, and the humanities of commerce are triumphing over the meretricious glories of war. It is the mission of our epoch to civilise, not to murder.

We feel persuaded that, either by limiting naturalisation or by some other adequate policy, the wisdom of the United States will frustrate the pernicious action of that foreign element to which we have alluded, and which alone foments an aggressive spirit, regardless of consequences. We have witnessed the amicable settlement of the recent misunderstanding between Sir John Pakington and Mr. Webster on the Fishery Question, in spite of the furious invectives of that portion of the American press which appreciates neither patriotism nor loyalty, the rights of men nor the rights of property; and so long as the Anglo-Saxon spirit dominates in the Congress and Senate, we will pervade their councils, and secure the blessings of peace, the triumphs of industry, and the development of an elevated and elevating statesmanship.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the Revenue for the quarter and the year ending the 10th inst., were published on Saturday last, from which it appears that on the quarter, as compared with the quarter ending October 1851, there is an increase of £38,929, while on the year's ordinary revenue, as compared with the year ending October 1851, there is a net decrease of £732,241, which, though a large sum, is less than half the estimated loss by the repeal of the window duties and the other remissions lately come into operation. On taking into account the extraordinary items, this decrease is reduced to £437,397, owing to the repayment of advances. The details of increase and decrease will be seen in the following items:—

INCREASE.		
Excise	..	£163,801
Stamps	..	96 857
Property Tax	..	45,456
Total ordinary Revenue	..	£306,203
Imprest and other Moneys	..	13,666
Repayment of Advances	..	68,787
		£387,453
Total Revenue	..	£388,656
DECREASE.		
Customs	..	£293,264
Taxes	..	9810
Post-office	..	45,000
Miscellaneous	..	10,653
		£359,727
Increase on the quarter	..	£28,929

Comparing the quarter just ended with the corresponding quarter last year, we find that there is a diminution in the Customs to the extent of

£288,264. This, however, is accounted for by the considerable reduction that was made on the duties upon sugar and timber, and to the irregularities of commerce which tell greatly on the comparison of such short periods as quarters. There is, however, an increase in the quarter's Excise of £163,301. In the Stamps, too, there is an increase of £96,857. There is little alteration in the Assessed Taxes of the quarter. In the receipts of the Property-tax there is an increase of £45,445, while in the income of the Post-office, there is a decrease of £45,000. The result is a net decrease of £53,224 in the ordinary revenue of the quarter. The receipts, however, of the ordinary revenue are more than £70,000 in advance of those for the corresponding quarter, 1850, notwithstanding the immense reductions that had taken place in the interval. In the comparison of the whole year just ended with the year ending in October, 1851, the Customs show a decrease of £84,752. In the Excise there is, on the contrary, an increase of £114,185; and in stamps, of £133,332. The Property-tax exhibits an increase of £63,688. The receipts under the Post-office, the Crown lands, and miscellaneous items, are severally £28,000, £40,000, and £130,000 more than in the previous year. These statistical facts must therefore be considered as undeniable evidence of prosperity consequent upon the wise commercial reforms of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the abolition of the Corn Laws.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.

HER Majesty, the Royal family, and the Court left Balmoral at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and posted by Ballater, Banchory, and the Slug-road to Stonehaven, which the Royal party reached about half-past one. After a short time allowed for luncheon, her Majesty entered the Royal express train, and proceeded by rail to Edinburgh, escorted to the railway by detachments of military.

Her Majesty, together with Prince Albert and the Royal children, reached Edinburgh at a quarter to five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Royal party immediately proceeded to Holyrood Palace, where her Majesty passed the night, and left on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock by the Caledonian Railway. At ten minutes before two o'clock the Royal train arrived at Preston amid the booming of cannon and the hearty cheers of ten thousand voices, the guard presenting arms and the military band playing the National Anthem. Immediately upon her Majesty stepping from the Royal carriage, the Mayor and members of the Corporation presented an address engrossed on vellum. The Bishop of Manchester also presented an address from the clergy. Amongst those on the platform were the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Mr. C. Towneley, M.P. for Sligo; Mr. J. Wilson Patten and Mr. Heywood, members for the northern division of the county; Mr. E. T. Parker, M.P. for Preston; Mr. Gregson, M.P. for Lancaster, &c.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children then retired to the apartments prepared for them, and partook of a *recherché* luncheon, provided by Mr. Croft, of the Victoria Hotel. At half-past two the Royal party returned to the State carriage amid the acclamations of the assembled multitude, and the train moved slowly away, proceeding, *viâ* Crewe, to Chester and Bangor.

Her Majesty was welcomed at the railway station of this ancient city by a large number of the population. A loyal address was presented by the Mayor of the city on behalf of the municipality. From Chester her Majesty proceeded over the Chester and Holyhead line as far as Bangor, where the Welsh population had assembled in great numbers to welcome their Sovereign. Her Majesty was received at the station by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, the Bishop of the diocese, and a great many leading inhabitants of the district. The Queen left the railway here, and proceeded in a Royal carriage through the town of Bangor to the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, where her Majesty rested for the night.

On Thursday morning, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Bangor, and proceeded over the Menai Suspension Bridge to the Llanfair station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in the island of Anglesey. Her Majesty here took the railway, and was driven slowly back to the entrance of the Britannia Bridge, where the Majesty alighted, and was conducted by Mr. Stephenson within the tube. After making several particular inquiries, and receiving explanations from that architect of the work, the Queen re-entered the state carriage and was driven through the tube by a number of men. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales walked over the bridge with Mr. Stephenson. At the further end of the tube her Majesty again alighted, and, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal children, descended underneath the gigantic work. Her Majesty expressed her unqualified admiration of the bridge to Mr. Stephenson, before taking her departure. At eleven o'clock the Queen reentered the railway carriage, and proceeded on her journey southwards. The Chester and Holyhead Railway Company retained charge of the Royal train as far as the Saltney junction, near Chester, up to which point the journey was excellently performed—only one stoppage, to receive an address under the walls of Conway Castle, having taken place. The Chester and Shrewsbury Company conveyed her Majesty over their line as far as the latter town; here her Majesty lunched, and received an address from the Corporation. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company brought her Majesty on to Wolverhampton where another address was presented. The London and North-Western Company here resumed charge of the Royal train, and brought it on to Birmingham, where, at the Camp Hill station, a change from the narrow to the broad gauge was made, and her Majesty performed the remainder of her journey to Windsor Castle, under charge of the directors and officials of the Great Western Company, over the newly-opened Birmingham and Oxford Railway.

An address was presented at Banbury.

Her Majesty arrived at the Windsor station precisely at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Next week we shall illustrate, from Sketches made by our Artists, her Majesty's reception in, and progress through, the principality.

THE ROYAL FARMS, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—The annual sale of live stock from the farms in the occupation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert took place on Tuesday, at Norfolk Farm, in Windsor Great Park. There was a numerous attendance of company. The sale consisted of 14 firm short-horned oxen, of the Bullock, the Duchess, 2 fat short-horned cows, 320 fat sheep, and 4 fat pigs. The first-lot offered was an immense bow, supposed to weigh from 70 to 80 stones. It was knocked down for £7 18s., and was by far the cheapest lot sold during the day. The sheep, consisting of Southdowns and Welsh, were unexceptionable in quality, and fetched from 52s. downwards per head. The beasts were all sold at the close over the market price. Lieut.-General Wemyss, Clerk-Marshal to Prince Albert, was on the ground in one of the Queen's carriages. A handsome cold collation was served in one of the out-buildings; and it was generally remarked that the auction went off with greater spirit than it has done for years past.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION PRIZES.—Mr. E. M. Ward, A.R.A., has just received the 50-guinea prize at Birmingham, for his picture of "Charlotte Corday going to Execution;" this being the first award in Birmingham of any premium for a work of fine art. Last year, Mr Ward received, at Manchester, a 100-guinea prize and the Heywood gold medal, for his picture of the Queen Family of France as the Prince of the Temple;" also, in 1850, at Glasgow, the £50 prize for "James II. receiving the intelligence of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" and in 1847, at Liverpool, the £50 prize for the "Santa Sen Sabele." These four historical pictures have been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HIGH TIDE.—On Wednesday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, the Thames was overflowing to a very extraordinary extent, inundating the banks of the river, and doing considerable damage to property, especially in the low localities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Morning Herald* (Ministerial organ) says the general impression in official quarters is that Parliament will meet about the 5th or 6th of November; but that the Queen's Speech will not be delivered until about the 11th of that month.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Thursday, a discussion arose in consequence of a question asked by Alderman Farebrother, as to whether it was the intention of the Lord Mayor elect and the Sheriffs to postpone the general banquet from the 9th of November until some day subsequent to that on which the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington should take place. Mr. Alderman Challis (the Lord Mayor elect) advised that the Corporation should wait upon the Earl of Derby, with a view of learning whether her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to accept an invitation upon the usual day; and that they should be guided in their proceedings by his Lordship's answer. As it was understood that this course would be adopted, the subject dropped.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Board of Customs having adverted to their minute of the 15th September, 1842, under which whenever an over payment of duty by a merchant is discovered, a regular intimation to that effect is to be made to him, has now directed that in all cases of over payments of duties the parties to be immediately apprised thereof in writing, accruably to a certain form, which is to be filed up in the office where the error may be discovered, and signed by the principal of the department.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART AT MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—The numbers attending, &c., during the month of September were as follows:—553 persons on the public days, and admitted free; 957 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on payment of 6*d.* each, besides the registered students of the classes and schools. Thirteen articles removed from their cases to be copied. No account is taken of copies made of articles which are not removed.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL (ST. PANCRAS) RAGGED SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the supporters of this school took place on Wednesday evening in connection with the anniversary of the Sunday and Infant's Lords (which afford instruction to an aggregate of upwards of 1000 children), at Tonbridge Chapel, New-road, Mr. Strong presided. The report stated that in the present Sunday-school there were 201 boys and 365 girls, giving a total of 566. The news received from those who had been sent out to America was most satisfactory. The report was adopted, and resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were agreed to.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—During the last few days a number of men have been at work in laying down the new electric wires of the company along the curb-stone, or pavement, on the northern side of the Strand, to their branch-office opposite Hungerford Market, and are now continuing it through East-street to the Post-office, and the chief office, Flounder's-court, Lothbury. The wires, instead of being of copper as at first, are of iron, are of brass galvanised over, and carried through iron pipes the whole of the line.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.—The balance-sheet of the Royal Mail Steam Company, submitted at the half-yearly meeting held on Thursday, shows a surplus for the half-year ending the 30th of June of £153,112, being £2488 in excess of the surplus at the corresponding period of 1851.

THE BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It is estimated that the Bank of England returns to be issued on this day (Saturday) will show an increase of upwards of £100,000 in the stock of coin and bullion. One or two dealing by bill brokers has sent into the Bank in two weeks no less than £300,000 worth of Australian gold.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Thursday, at a quarterly court of this charity, it was resolved to have an election in January next, at which one of the children who could not now be admitted from an informality, would be deprived of the advantages of the institution. An additional vent of the charity was voted a pension of £6 per annum; and the committee authorised to provide for the necessary furniture and fittings for the new schoolhouse, the completion of which has been delayed beyond the expected period. Four children were then elected into the school, and the meeting separated.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the new terminus of this railway, at King's-cross, was opened to the public, and the temporary terminus at Maiden-lane finally closed.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.—On Thursday, a meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, when a report was read which, after alluding to the circumstance that the bill was not last session passed owing to the want of time, although it was read in the House of Commons by a majority of 196 to 85, recommended the reduction of his par share out of the deposit of £1 7s 6d, and the re-constitution of the Company. The report was adopted.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—By the return of the officers of this establishment in Greenwich, for the quarter ending Michaelmas, we find that the number of bathers amounted to 38,388, and the amount taken was £490 8s. 6d.; washers, 812; the number of hours of washing, 4,713; the amount taken for which was £18 1s. 0*d.*, making a total of £508 9s. 9*d.*

THE CITY OF LONDON UNION AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—On Tuesday the guardians of the City of London Union met at their board-room, in Gresham-street, Old Jewry, and passed the following resolution:—"That the board of St. Mary-Axe, and passed the following resolution:—"That the Commissioners for regulating relief afforded to out-door paupers without inflicting great hardship, injustice, and oppression upon many who are entitled to their protection and sympathy." It was also resolved that a copy should be written, and transmitted to the Poor-Law Commissioners.

GREAT INFLUX OF SHIPPING.—On Tuesday no fewer than 193 vessels of all classes were entered inwards at the Custom House. Of this number, 91 were from foreign and colonial ports; 68 coasters, and 33 coasters, or vessels of the short-trade. The foreign arrivals are principally from ports in the north of Europe, with timber, grain, and cattle; 3 West Indiamen, 3 from North America; 2 from the West Coast of Africa; the *Adventure*, South Sea whaler, 4 from ports in the Mediterranean.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening the fifth anniversary festival of this society was held at the London Tavern. Samuel Morto. Peto, Esq., M.P., presided on the occasion. In the course of the evening Mr. Peto (who, it was stated, had the number of his workmen at the present time was fifteen hundred) stated that the number of his workmen at the present time was fifteen hundred. The funds stood standing in the names of the trustees amounted to £2,000. The total number of subscribers was 750, and the total income for the year ending for the last year was £600. The subscriptions at the dinner amounted to about £750.

OSTEND RABBITS.—A meeting was held on Monday night, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Leadenhall Market, for the purpose of receiving the report of a deputation appointed last month at a meeting of the importers and dealers connected with Leadenhall Market, to confer with the General Steam Navigation Company, with the view of inducing them to facilitate the conveyance of Ostend rabbits, and to consider the propriety of applying to the Board of Trade to remove the duty levied upon rabbits. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Brooke, Common-Councilman of the Ward, who stated that so important had the trade in Ostend rabbits become that, whereas, fifteen years ago, the article was hardly saleable in London, now there were from fifty to a hundred tons a week imported, affording animal food for 100,000 people at the rate of 2lb. each. The present market was, on Saturday last, in consequence of the Cloth of Gold exhibition, the rabbits were frequently not delivered till nine, ten, and eleven o'clock at night; and the consequence was, that they were often rendered unfit for human food before they could be sold; and the persons engaged in the trade (numbering some 1000 persons, including salesmen, porters, and others), were deprived of their ordinary Sabbath rest. The duty was not of itself a very serious item; but as the Ostend packets came in frequently after the Custom-house hours were over, they proceeding to market, and an extra payment was required to obtain the delivery of the goods on the same evening, the freight of 4s. 6*d.* per cask was thus raised to a charge of 11s., under which a serious trade. To show the severity with which these regulations pressed upon the trade, he might mention that one salesman, Mr. Davenes, lost £120 in two weeks last season, in consequence of the delay they occasioned. The deputation had met with the most gentlemanly treatment from the Steam Navigation Company, who had not only received the deputation in the most handsome way, and had undertaken to sail their boats from Ostend not later than twelve o'clock on the Friday night, so that they might arrive in London by the middle of the Saturday at the latest, which was all the salesmen required; and all that was now needed was the removal of the vexatious Custom-house restrictions. It appears that Sir R. Peel had omitted from his tariff the item of "rabbits" altogether, but the Custom-house authorities have treated them as poultry, and have therefore subjected them to 6 per cent. ad valorem duty. Resolutions confirming the proceedings of the meeting of the 20th of September, and authorising summary actions to be entered into with the Board of Trade in furtherance of the object, were agreed to; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday were—Boys, 1,475; girls, 1,383: total, 2,858. The deaths registered during the same period were 984, which is below the average, and therefore shows that the press of state of the public health is not unfavourable. The deaths registered in London last week were only 3, to small-pox 8, to hooping-cough 16, to croup 6, to thrush 4, to diarrhœa 43, to dysentery 5, to influenza 3, to ague 1, to remittent fever 1, to rheumatic fever 1, to typhus, erysipelas, &c., 47, to erysipelas, 5. A boy, aged 2 months, died at 39, Philpot-street, Commercial-road East, near the Globe distillery, Stepney, Camden New town, of "cholera infantum" (3½ days). The mortality from scarlatina is still considerable, but not so great as in the two previous weeks. The disease was fatal in the last three weeks in 68, 81, and 70 cases successively.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.534 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46·3 deg., which is 6 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. The air was coldest on Friday, when the mean was only 39·8 deg. or 12 deg. below the average. The wind was for the most part south-west on the first three days, and generally in the north-west afterwards.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—The *Fairy*, Royal yacht, Captain Crispin, embarked at Portsmouth, on Thursday morning, the younger members of the Queen's family, who have been sojourning at Osborne during her Majesty's visit to the Highlands, and took them to Gosport, en route to join her Majesty at Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses left for London shortly before ten o'clock.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday (Friday), at two o'clock. The Ministers present were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Lonsdale, Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Malmesbury, Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Sir J. Pakington, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord J. Manners, and the Lord Chancellor.

The Queen holds a Privy Council this day (Saturday), at Windsor Castle. Summonses were issued on Thursday afternoon from the Privy Council Office.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—An accident of an alarming character happened, on Thursday, to the train which conveyed the Duchess of Kent and her suite from Harrington and York. A spark from the engine, it is supposed, ignited the tar-proof covering placed over some of the luggage on the top of the first-class carriages constituted by some defect in the refining of the oil. As the train was going at a speed of between forty and fifty miles an hour, the fire spread rapidly, consuming the greater part of the covering, and also the tops of several of the windows and cases. Thick clouds of smoke were perceived by the passengers in the train, which consisted of several carriages besides those of the Duchess and her suite, and occasioned no small consternation, as chiefly amongst the ladies. Her Royal Highness, however, manifested no apprehension of danger, and, as the train was speedily brought over, manifested no apprehension of danger, and, as the train was speedily brought to a stand-still, and the fire extinguished by throwing off the burning cover and suppressing the flames on the boxes, no inconvenience, beyond the fright and a little delay of the train, was experienced.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Thursday the department of arts and laws in connexion with this University was opened by an inaugural address from Professor Colcock. There was a large attendance of professors and students, as well as many ladies, who had been invited to be present.

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.—At a meeting of Middlesex magistrates on Thursday, Mr. Turner proposed that a committee be appointed to consider what steps should be taken to procure for the magistrates of the county of Middlesex a place in the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington, with a power to take such proceedings as they may think fit to carry out that object. The motion having been seconded by Lord R. Grosvenor, was carried unanimously.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The funds have been heavy to-day and with a considerable fall, but the is attributed to some large sales in realisation of profits. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 40c., and the Threes per Cents at 80f. 4c. for cash. There was a nearly corresponding fall in railroad shares.

The city is alive with preparations for the reception of the President. Warnings have been given to proprietors of houses to be very cautious whom they allow to occupy windows on the line of the procession.

The Bourse will be closed on Saturday; also the Corn Market, which will be held on Friday instead.

A holiday has been ordered at all the lycæums, to enable the scholars to see the procession.

Vast numbers of visitors from the departments are expected in Paris on Saturday, and most of the railways have organised excursion trains for that day.

An old officer of the Imperial armies has issued the following extraordinary proclamation: "M. Sari, President of the Society of the Remnant of the Imperial Army, has the honour to inform the old officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Empire, that they are to meet, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 16th of October, at the *entrepôt* Quai St. Bernard, to proceed from thence to take up a position upon the passage of the Emperor."

It is announced that the French President will attend a solemn "Te Deum" at Notre Dame on Sunday next.

The marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess Czartoryski is again talked of, but no fact is stated to show that this has been decided upon.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, of the 8th instant, states that sentences have been passed upon several of those accused of participation in the events of the 15th May, 1848: seven being condemned to death; one to exile; three to perpetual imprisonment in irons, for twenty-five or thirty years; and twelve to various periods of imprisonment, from two to nine years. That for the accused, in all thirty-seven, are retained in prison "for further information."

The Turin *Risorgimento* of the 10th says:—"Letters from Romagna bring the melancholy news of the carrying into execution at Sinigaglia of the numerous and atrocious sentences resulting from the prosecutions of which we have spoken. Twenty-four of these sentences were capital. There are besides about an equal number of condemnations to the galleys for periods of fifteen years and the like.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The papers and letters from India and China, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, were received in town on Friday. Their political news is not important. The dates from Rangoon come down to the 1st September, at which time no further collisions had taken place with the enemy. Every preparation, however, was making to advance upon Prome with the least possible delay. Reinforcements were daily arriving; and soon a force would proceed up the Irrawaddy. The northwest frontier was again in an unsettled state, and fears were entertained that before long war would re-commence. The commercial advices from Calcutta are of an improved character. Trade was brisk, and money easily obtained. At Singapore all kinds of imports were dull of sale.

The news from China principally relates to the continued insurrection, and the Imperialists are said to have obtained some successes. A local paper, however, says that the people throughout the empire were discontented and rebellious. The health of the troops at Hong-Kong had improved. Business at Canton was rather gloomy. The tea arrivals were short; and those of the first class very deficient.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION IN AUSTRALIA.—Notwithstanding the great number of emigrants who have been sent out by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to our Australian colonies during the present year, the applications at the office, in Park-street, Westminster, for persons qualifying to be sent out under the Government regulations are more numerous than can possibly be complied with. The Commissioners have, however, decided upon sending out a few more this year (exceeding 4000) of the classes most required in our colonies, and the next ship appointed to sail is the *Hope*, of 600 tons, to be followed by others that have been contracted for for that purpose by Government. The *Hope* is appointed to sail from the Thames, ranging from 400, 600, 800, 900, and 1000 tons each, appointed to sail during the present month to Port Phillip, Geelong, Melbourne, Western Australia, Adelaide, Sydney, New South Wales, &c.

FIRES.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr Frederick Elliot, manufacturer of patent cordage, nets, and twines, Orange-square, Commercial-road East, near the Globe distillery, Stepney, which destroyed the ware-house, hemp-stores, and the warehouse, with their contents.—On the same night, another fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Lever, a coal dealer in Acorn-street, situate at No. 90, Golden-lane, St. Luke's; but the flames were soon subdued.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, great damage by fire was occasioned at the residence of a gentleman named Brown, Food-cottage, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead.

GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.

HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE, of Lahore, and King's Newton, the successor of the Duke of Wellington in the command of the army, and for years his Grace's highly-esteemed friend, was born March 30, 1785, and is, consequently, in his 68th year. His father was the Rev Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham; and his brother, the gallant Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, R.N., who fell gloriously in action after capturing, with an inferior force, the *Piedmontaise*, French frigate

The family is one of antiquity. So far back as the reign of Henry VII the Hardinges were seated at King's Newton, co Derby (the locality wherein his Lordship derives the dignation of his title); and they continued to reside there until the beginning of the eighteenth century. About that time, Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, died, leaving a son, the Rev. Gibeon Hardinge, Vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, who was the father of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., a barrister of considerable

practice. This gentleman filled successively the offices of Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, Attorney-General to the Duke of Cumberland, and, finally, Joint Secretary to the Treasury. His wife was Jane, daughter of the learned and estimable Lord Chief Justice Pratt (father of the great Lord Camden); and by her he had no less than nine sons and three daughters. Of the sons, the seventh, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, was father of Viscount Hardinge. He had, besides, with several other children, the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, of Boundes Park, Kent (who succeeded to a baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Richard Hardinge); and the late Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, to whose brief but brilliant naval career a grateful country has erected a public monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Henry Hardinge was only fifteen years old when he joined his regiment, then on active service in Canada. Even at so early a period of life he is said to have evinced a wonderful aptitude for the military profession, and to have given unmistakeable tokens of those talents, which were, in the sequel, destined to shine out with so much lustre. We next find him serving in Sir John Moore's unfortunate campaign, which terminated so fatally, and yet so gloriously, at Corunna. The young officer was in the act of speaking to General Moore when the latter received his death wound. How little at such a moment could Hardinge have anticipated the glorious future that awaited himself and the British arms in the Peninsula! But even now the scene was about to change. Sir Arthur Wellesley appeared in Portugal, and his first successes lent a new spirit to the nation at a time when many brave and wise men began to think the struggle against France a hopeless one. Fresh exertions were made, the whole of Britain rousing itself from the torpor of despair. The Portuguese, whom the French had hitherto despised, were now drilled to arms and taught to conquer under Marshal Beresford. Hardinge acted with him as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese forces, and took an active share in all the principal events of the Wellington campaigns. His name stands high in the rolls of the great battles of Busaco and Albuera, the Siege of Badajoz, and the glorious conflicts of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez. A cross and five clasps were the reward of those services.

In Beresford's despatch relative to the bloody and hard-fought day of Albuera, the Marshal says, "I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army, whose talents and exertions deserve my thanks." The following year he had the yet higher honour of being favourably mentioned by the great captain himself, whose simple eulogium will be, by most people, considered as outweighing stars and ribands, however worth in themselves or worthily conferred. In his despatches, after the siege of Badajoz, Wellington says:—"General Kempt mentions in high terms, in his reports, the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops. He particularly mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, of the staff of the Portuguese Army, who attended him on that occasion." The subject of such eulogium might well exclaim with Hector, in Naevius—"Lætus sum laudari me abs te, laudo Viro; ea est enim profecto jucunda laus quæ ab iis proficiscatur, qui ipsi in laude vixerunt."

The office of Deputy Quartermaster-General was held by Colonel Hardinge from 1809 to 1813. In the Waterloo campaign he was attached to the Prussian army, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and at Ligny he received the wound which occasioned the loss of his left arm.

As a statesman, Lord Hardinge's career has been equally distinguished. In 1820, he was first returned to Parliament as member for Durham, and in 1828 became Clerk of the Ordnance. In 1826, he was again elected by the same constituency, and soon commanded the notice of the House of Commons, for, though, perhaps, not a brilliant declaimer, he was something much better; his plain and manly style of address oftentimes carrying with it more conviction than all the florid eloquence of practised rhetoricians. He continued to hold the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance until 1828, when he was transferred to the more important position of Secretary-at-War. This post he retained until his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the Duke of Wellington's Administration, in 1830. In the same year he was chosen M.P. for St. Germains; in 1831, for Newport, in Cornwall; and in 1832, for Launceston. In 1835 he was selected, a second time, to fill the office of Secretary for Ireland, but on this occasion with a seat in the Cabinet.

In 1841 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1844 was constituted Governor-General of India. This was at a time when our Eastern empire seemed to be in no small peril; but his energy, wisdom, and professional skill restored, in its fullest degree, British preponderance. Though others held the military command at the signal victories won over the Sikhs at Moodkee, and Ferozepore, yet how much was the final issue attributable to the Governor-General! "Sir Henry Hardinge (we quote from the "Annual Register," recording these great events) needs no eulogy. We know not whether to admire most his patient forbearance—whereby he put his antagonists completely in the wrong, and armed himself with a 'quarrel just'—his skilful combinations, or his heroism in the midst of battle. Brilliant indeed has been his career as a soldier and a statesman, from the battle-fields of Spain, to the victories on the banks of the Sutlej." For these great and glorious services he was created a Peer of the realm as Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, in 1846. His Lordship has been present in sixteen general actions, for which medals have been given, and he has twice received the thanks of Parliament.

Viscount Hardinge married, in 1821, Emily Jane, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and relict of John James, Esq.; and by her he has issue two sons, both military officers, and two daughters.

The accompanying Portrait is from the original picture (by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.), in the possession of Lady James. It has just been cleverly lithographed by E. Dalton, and published by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to Engrave the same in our Journal.

THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES. PAINTED BY SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Although the severity of the winter in Canada is unfavourable to horticulture, yet the exhibitions of the above society, which are held three times during the summer, in addition to the annual fêtes, compare favourably with those of other countries enjoying a more genial climate. This excellence was manifested at the sixth annual exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, which was held at Guilbault's garden, on the 16th and 17th September, and which we Engrave from a Sketch by Mr. Duncan, of Montreal. The locality was admirably adapted for the purpose, the garden being situated on rising ground, affording a fine view of the city. A large number of visitors were attracted to the exhibition, who appeared much delighted with the specimens of fruits, flowers, and vegetables which were there presented, while the splendid band of the 20th Regiment enlivened the occasion with its fine music. A large number of the junior visitors amused themselves with the very complete gymnastic apparatus erected by Mr. Guilbault.

The fruits, plants, and flowers were displayed under a large tent nearly 100 feet in length, the entrance to which was ornamented with arches of evergreens, surmounted by a statue of the "Gardener at Rest." The fruits consisted of apples (60 varieties), pears (19 varieties), plums (24 varieties), peaches, grapes, nectarines, currants, melons (21 lb. weight), raspberries, water-melons, &c. A very fine pine-apple, perfectly ripe, being the first ever exhibited in Canada, was sent by H. Atkinson, Esq., of Quebec. Grapes, of fine quality, grown under glass, were presented by J. Torrance, Esq.; W. Lunn, Esq.; and E. Muir, Esq. Several varieties of peaches were shown by S. Jones, Esq., of Brockville, Canada West.

The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, superior of the Seminary, exhibited fifteen varieties of pears.

Messrs. Cockburn and Brown, nurserymen, received four prizes for dahlias. The Hon. J. Leslie exhibited a variety of greenhouse and herbaceous plants. The large mountchouse tree, measuring 28 feet in height, which ornamented the front of the tent, was from the greenhouse of the Hon. J. Molson, who also sent a wax-plant covering trellis-work 15 feet high. Vegetables, in great variety and of excellent quality, were placed upon tables in the open air.

Two of the "Canada squashes," exhibited by Mr. James Clark, weighed each 120 lbs; another, 112 lbs. On a former occasion a squash of the same variety was shown, weighing 278½ lbs.

The large egg plants and vegetables occupying the end of the principal table, were from Rose Mount Garden, the residence of the Hon. John Young, Commissioner of the Board of Works. Many prizes were awarded for bouquets, floral designs, &c., of which there were quite a number very tastefully made.

Eighty different sorts of garden and flower seeds, of native growth, were presented by Mr. Shepherd, seedsman.

The day was fine, and the spacious grounds afforded a fine opportunity to the numerous visitors for promenading.

The Montreal Horticultural Society, of which Hugh Allan, Esq., is the active and efficient president, has been in existence six years, and numbers among its members many of the leading citizens.

EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT MONTREAL.

CASTANOS, DUKE OF BAYLEN.

Spain, by a singular coincidence in the decrees of Providence, now mourns, as well as England, the loss of her best soldier. The fortunes of Spain render this coincidence still more striking; for the Spaniards, like the English, have their three victories of surpassing renown to boast of over the French. Our Crecy, Agincourt, and Waterloo have with them a match in Cerignola, Pavia, and Baylen. Castanos is the Wellington of their modern triumphal contest with France. The same struggle in the Peninsular established the fame of Wellington and Castanos, and gave their names to history; now but one week elapses between the deaths of these two gallant companions in arms—Nobles and Generals of the same Monarchy—the one the Captain-General Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the other the Captain-General Duke of Baylen. The latter is the subject of this notice.

Francisco Xavier Castanos was born at Madrid on the 22d April, 1758: he was the son of a commissary in the army. At a very early period of life he went, under his brother-in-law, General O'Reilly, to Prussia, to learn the manœuvres practised by the troops of the Great Frederick. In 1794 Castanos served in the army of Navarre, under General Caro, distinguishing himself by his daring and courage, and receiving, on one occasion, a severe wound in the left side. At the peace of 1795 he was made Marechal de Camp, and in 1798 a Lieutenant-General. After he had thus risen to rank in the Spanish army, his talents were brought into still greater activity by the iniquitous attempt, in 1808, of Napoleon to possess himself of the Spanish Monarchy, which led to the Peninsular war and its momentous sequel. Thiers, in his "History," describes Castanos as being at this time a soldier of the old school, and a discreet politician, full of sagacity and shrewdness. The moment the insurrection against the Emperor and his puppet, King Joseph, became general throughout Spain, Castanos joined the movement and sent in his adhesion to the Junta of Seville. He was at once appointed to command their forces, and through him the Spanish defeat at Rio Seco was destined to be speedily and brilliantly repaired. Castanos, with an army of 9000 men only, had to encounter the French General Dupont in Andalusia, and signally routed him at the battle of Baylen, which occurred on the 20th July, 1808, within a month of Wellington's subsequent victory at Vimiero. Baylen was a dreadful affair for the French. Dupont found himself undone on all points, and so enclosed by the conquering force of the Spaniards as to render his retreat impossible. He was compelled to surrender himself and the troops under his immediate command, to the number of 17,000, prisoners of war. The convention of Baylen was afterwards, against the consent of Castanos, broken by the Spaniards, and the whole of the French army, instead of being sent to France as stipulated, were detained close prisoners. The Spaniards were led to this act of bad faith partly by an opinion that the French Generals had been too cunning for Castanos in the conditions they had obtained, and partly by the treachery already exercised by the French towards themselves.

THE LATE CAPTAIN-GENERAL CASTANOS, DUKE OF BAYLEN.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," thus speaks of this victory of Baylen:—

> The battle and subsequent capitulation of Baylen was in itself a very great disaster—the most important which had befallen the French army since the star of Bonaparte arose—the *fureor eonsilium*, as he called it of his military history. More than 3000 Frenchmen had been lost in the action; 17,000 had surrendered themselves; Andalusia—the richest part of Spain—was freed from the French armies; and the wealthy cities of Seville and Cadiz had leisure to employ a numerous force of trained population, and their treasures, in support of the national cause. * * * * The battle of Baylen dissolved that idea of invincibility attached to Napoleon and his fortunes, which, like a talisman, had so often palsied the councils and disabled the exertions of his enemies, who felt, in opposing him, as if they were predestinated victims, struggling against the dark current of destiny itself.

The immediate result of the victory of Baylen was the evacuation of Madrid by King Joseph Bonaparte. Castanos soon after became President of the Spanish Council of War, and took the command of the central army of Spain. Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," thus speaks of these events:—

> But the evacuation of Madrid looked like a formal avowal of the new royalty, that it was incapable of retaining by force the kingdom which it pretended to have received from Providence. What Providence wills it knows how to sustain, and suffers it not to fall. From this moment all Spain would be astir, and the particular disgrace of Baylen, which lighted upon a few generals, was destined to be succeeded by a cruel confusion for Napoleon, the confusion of his policy, a consequence of the total evacuation of almost the whole of Spain.

In the course of the continuing war in the Peninsula, it fell to Wellington's lot to complete what Castanos had begun; and though Castanos himself subsequently sustained reverses, particularly at the defeat at Tudela, yet he fought and led gallantly as an able and esteemed coadjutor of England's greater warrior, until victory and independence crowned the united efforts of Great Britain and Spain. In 1811, the Regency named Castanos Commander of the Fourth Spanish Army, and Captain-General of Estremadura, Old Castile, and Galicia. He commanded the lines at St. Roche, and highly distinguished himself at the famous battle of Vittoria. Nevertheless, the Regency deprived him of the command as well as of his title of Captain-General; but, as a kind of palliative, conferred on him the grade of Counsellor of State. Castanos

FESTIVAL OF THE PERAHERA, IN CEYLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

wrote to Wellington, complaining bitterly of the treatment he had experienced, and the English General replied by a strong expression of disapprobation of 'the dishonourable and unjust conduct of the Spanish Government in displacing one who had rendered such great services to his country." When the peace came, Castanos, who was just sixty, received from the restored Monarch the Castilian Generalship of Catalonia, with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand; and, on Napoleon's return from Elba, was placed at the head of an army of 70,000 Spaniards to assist the Allies. Subsequently he was made Duke of Bayl-n, and his later years were passed in honoured and dignified retirement. To his countrymen the veteran was always an object of pride and affection. And his death, which took place on the 21st ultimo, has caused a great and praiseworthy sensation among them. Castanos, though in his 96th year, preserved his intellectual faculties to the last. The Spanish Government decreed him a public funeral. This took place at the expense of the State, in the church of Atocha. The Queen of Spain was present. The sword of the warrior is deposited in the Museum of Artillery: a magnificent monument is to be erected to his memory. In an article on him, the *Gazette* says that he died poor, and that his property was occasioned by his charity. His death, it declares, is a national loss; and it adds, that "he lived a hero and died a saint." His title passes to one of his great-nephews. By his death, and that of Wellington, the Viscount Beresford, the Duke de la Vittoria, the Marquis Romana, the Duke de Valencia, and the Marquis del Duero, are, with the Royal Princes, the only persons who now hold the dignity of Captain-General of the army.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing by R. Benjumea, Esq., of Madrid.

Next week we shall Engrave the Grand Funeral Procession of the late Duke.

IDOLATROUS FESTIVAL OF THE PERAHERA, IN CEYLON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On my arrival at Colombo, from Madras, I found the community in a great state of excitement, getting up petitions to the Queen against the connexion of the English Government with the idolatry of Ceylon. which, they said, had been given up in 1847, and was being resumed by their new Governor, Sir G. Anderson. As I had a few days to spare, I thought I could not better employ them than in visiting one of the temples in which the native superstitions are practised; so I took a run up the Colture river to Ratnapoora, where the festival of the Perahera was then in course of celebration. Ratnapoora is a neat station, the residence of a civil sector and judge. His worship being from home, I got a man to show me the road to the temple, called the Suffragam Dewale. In front is a oblong square, formed by three streets of shops, the Dewale forming the fourth side: to the building the ascent is by a steep flight of steps from a courtyard; you then enter a long hall supported by pillars; at the end of this there is a building supported three stories high, with common sloped roofs: the entrance and walls round the Temple are covered with rude paintings of demons and Hindoo deities, as I ascended. At about four o'clock, after a stunning noise of tom-toms, and blowing of horns and conch-she ls, the procession began. I send you a sketch of the scene. 1. In front came two snortmen on mules, nine or ten feet high, representing devils, with horns, tusks, &c. 2. Then came a silver shrine, which I was told cost £150; consisting of three stories, and covered with coloured cloths and they were framed of wicker-work, and covered with coloured cloths and handkerchiefs, and were moved by a man hidden in each, who walked them along. 3. A party of men with guns, and eight flags, of all colours. 4. A high white elephant, artifically made, and moving on wheels, so ours. 5. A high white elephant, artifically made, and moving on wheels, so ours. 6. Six Lascars. 7. A pagoda of three stories, with female figures in the arches. 8. Six Lascars. 9. A pagoda of three stories, with female figures in the arches. 10. A man-guns and a nobby horse, all three of wood, besides several girls, with a number of musicians. These were all dancing. 6 A pagoda of six or seven stories, better of musicians. These were all dancing. 6 A pagoda of six or seven stories, painted with female figures, and devils eating human beings. These pagodas were on wheels, and drawn along by men. 7. A silver shrine, like No. 3. In the lower were on wheels, and drawn along by men. 7. A silver shrine, like No. 3. In the lower story I found there was a silver shrine, which I was told cost £150; consisting of three stories, and covered with coloured cloths and handkerchiefs, and were moved by a man hidden in each, who walked them along. 2. A party of men with guns, and eight flags, of all colours. 3. A high white elephant, artifically made, and moving on wheels, so ours. 4. A high white elephant, artifically made, and moving on wheels, so ours. 5. Six Lascars. 6. Six Lascars. 7. A pagoda of three stories, with female figures in the arches. 8. Six Lascars. 9. A pagoda of three stories, with female figures, and devils eating human beings. These pagodas were on wheels, and drawn along by men

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Derby was on Tuesday elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, without opposition, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington. The proceedings did not occupy more than half an hour.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset has been raised to the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Raglan of Ragnan, in the county of Monmouth.

Lord Viscount Combermere has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London, also her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

The King of the Two Sicilies, by a recent decree, removes the prohibition to import foreign horses into the kingdom, and allows all such horses to be imported, with the exception of a peculiar sort from Dalmatia. The decree fixes the duties which are to be paid on importation.

Bills of health being required in Sweden from all travellers from Copenhagen, the Danish steamers between the latter city and Bornholm have ceased stopping at the Swedish town of Ystadt, which has caused some considerable inconvenience to persons in business

The Asiatic cholera continues in Berlin, and though the reported attacks are few, the proportion of deaths to the number of attacks partakes of the general severity of the visitation.

We learn that not a militia-man has yet been raised in North Devon or in Cornwall. The numbers in the latter place are getting £3 10s. or £4 a month; and it is said there is room for hundreds of able hands at those wages.

Captain D. M'Kinlay, the commander of the *Oscar*, screw-steamer, of Belfast, was lost overboard, off Beachy Head, on the passage from Belfast to London, on the night of Monday, the 4th inst. He has left a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

A severe collision took place on the night of Friday se'nnight, at Port Bello, three miles from Edinburgh. One man was killed and several passengers injured. The accident occurred in consequence of a luggage train standing on the rails, and the mail-train, which leaves Edinburgh at six o'clock, coming into collision with it.

The subscriptions on behalf of the families of those who suffered by the Lytham Life-boat accident now amount to about £800. Only three of the bodies have yet been recovered, it being supposed that the remaining five have been carried out to sea.

On Saturday morning last a very large robbery of watches, jewels, and articles in gold and silver, was perpetrated on the premises of Mr Jones-watchmaker and jeweller, of 338, Strand, nearly opposite Somerset-house The value of the property stolen is about £600.

By the arrival of the *Prince Albert*, we learn that the whale fishery at Davis's Straits has been a failure. Up to August only six fish has been taken among all the ships engaged in the fishery. The *Regalia*, of Kirkaldy, had been lost. An American whaler had also perished.

Captain E. J. Carpenter, R.A., has patented an invention in the art of propelling vessels at sea. He makes use of two screws and a duplex rudder by which the speed of the ship and the control over her are considerably increased.

The total capital required by the various joint-stock companies including gold, railway, banking and mining undertakings, projected during the present year is estimated to amount to £30,000 000., independent of the usual supplies in the shape of calls and loans for established companies.

The Treasury has just sanctioned the appointment of seven permanent Poor-Law Inspectors, at a salary of £800 a-year, with allowances. It is understood that these appointmen s are to be made from the eleven Poor-law inspectors who were employed in the service temporarily, and whose warrants will expire on the 31st inst

A German gentleman, named Leiderdorff, who has just died, has left 400 thalers a year to the heirs male of Schiller for ever, as "a tribute of admiration to the poet's genius."

The Government has forwarded notes to her Majesty's Ministers at foreign Courts, requesting them to send plans and other details of picture-galleries on the Continent, with a view to assist the committee in the choice of a design for our proposed National Gallery.

A little girl, aged five years, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Newton, who keeps the toll-gate near Black Hill, Newcastle, died in great agony, last week, of hydrophobia, having been severely bitten in the face by a rabid hound about six or seven weeks previously.

In the month ended the 5th ult., the declared value of steam-engines and parts of engines exported was £36,710, which was a great increase on the same period of 1852, when the value was £23,609.

The Crystal Palace at Dusseldorf, being an exhibition of provincial arts and manufactures for Westphalia and the Rhine, formed on the made of the Hyde-Park building, was closed on the 30th ult

The failure of Messrs. Podesoff and Sons, the largest tallow-dealers in St. Petersburgh, is announced for £400 000; but only a few thousands less will fall on creditors in England, the debts being chiefly local.

The translation of English works is just now being carried to an almost incredible extent in Germany; and every book of some note which appears in London is immediately issued upon, and "done" into German by one or two, if not more, translating firms.

The sporting world will be glad to learn that foxes are generally plentiful in Berkshire and the neighbouring counties, and especially in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

It is stated that upwards of 250,000 persons had visited Ireland during the last year, through the cheap excursion trains.

The *Wave Queen* steamer, which was stranded on Newhaven beach in the gale of the 28th ult. has been got into harbour, with scarcely any perceptible damage.

Amongst recent emigrants to Australia are a son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is gone out as a settler near Melbourne; and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's son, who has gone out to practise at the Australian bar.

More than twenty years ago a Mr. John Watt, it is said, left funds, believed at present to amount to about £24,000, to build some sort of hospital in Leith for "well-behaved old people," and it appears nothing had been done by the trustees (of whom the Provost is one, *ex officio*) in the matter. The Leith Town Council have appointed a committee to look into the affair.

Arrangements are in contemplation to complete the testimonial to the Duke of Wellington, which stands on a rising ground in the Phœnix Park, adjacent to Dublin. It is estimated that about £5000 will be required for the purpose.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Defence Association, which was established in Dublin last year, has been lately dissolved, in consequence of the want of funds to support it.

On Monday morning, while two of the labourers in the employ of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were at work on the line, near the Seven Stars Bridge, Wigan, they were knocked down by the passenger train to Liverpool, which suddenly came upon them. One of the men was killed on the spot, and the other had one of his legs broken.

Thomas Burns, aged 82, having been run over by a Clapham omnibus, on Saturday night last, on Westminster-bridge, died, shortly afterwards, in the Westminster Hospital.

It is proposed to carry the telegraph under Southampton Water to the Isle of Wight, and the Royal residence at Osborne.

The friends of the National Society will be glad to learn that her Majesty has favoured the society with the usual Royal letter. The necessary steps will be taken forthwith to issue the letter to the clergy throughout the country.

As a train on the Strasburg Railway was on Saturday passing over the bridge of St. Phlin, department of the Meurthe, a passenger leaned out of the door to look about him Unfortunately, the door was not well fastened; it flew open, he fell out, and was killed on the spot.

The Treasury has given the necessary directions for permitting a case of casts, &c., which has arrived by a steamer from Boulogne for the Department of Practical Art, to be sent direct and undisturbed to Marlborough House, for delivery at that establishment.

The *Durham Advertiser* states that, at the Sunderland corporation meeting last week, it was resolved to collect the expenses the corporation had incurred in flogging divers streets, from the owners of the adjoining property in "forthwith," and then to take "counsel's opinion" if it was legal! Execution first, and trial afterwards.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

VOS H and L. Bates-Boston.—We regret to say that owing to some negligence on the part of the Foreign bookseller, your welcome souvenir, and the still more welcome letter which accompanied it, though dated July, only reached us on the 9th instant. An acknowledgment was immediately despatched by post; but, to be doubly sure, we adopt this means also of announcing you that the packet has, at length, come to hand

C S, New York.—Its papers were duly received, and a letter shall be forwarded by the next mail

COLONNA.—The copy of the original edition of Zeilen von Diemitz's rare work, "La Superiorité aux Echecs" (1792), so obligingly presented by our Correspondent arrived safely, and is deservedly appreciated as one of the very best *elementary* treatises on the game ever writ on

J B R, Sittingbourne.—We have tried in vain to penetrate J B R's intentions and wishes respecting the Problem he revises above. Perhaps he will be good enough to favour us with a few more lines, stating his views esp fully

BODGER.—Have the kindness to direct your communication in the ordinary way, "To the Editor," &c

CHARADE.—Good Chess Problems are much more difficult of solution than you appear to think. Look again at No 454, and you will see your error

Q R E.—The joke of sending a set of impossible moves and calling them a "solution," is lost upon us, and appears a very silly waste of time and paper

J F, of Ilston.—Your last is a tolerably obvious mate in two moves, by 1. Q takes Kt (ch); 2. R to K 4th mate

P Q P, Plymouth.—In playing games by correspondence, the adversaries are seated sometimes in separate rooms, and sometimes only at different tables The rules observed are those of the ordinary game, and neither party is justified in touching the man except to play them, or in counting any move he may have made on the pieces in advance

R D M.—Your card-game is clever, but too easy

SCOTIA.—Suppose White for his first move, play Q to Q R 6th, how can Black possibly prevent mate next move?

B W P. You should remember your diagrams. The one last sent is capable of two easy solutions

J S, M P. The problem is correct but very obvious

PERSIS.—The humorous specimen which has attended the new pattern Chess pieces called "The Staunton Chess-men," is another quite without parallel in the sale of such articles, in a sufficient attestation of their excellence. Upon their first appearance we expressed an opinion that they were immeasurably superior, both in points of unity and elegance, to any others we had ever seen and after two or three years experience of their qualities we are confirmed in that opinion It will be a regr ss to the taste and judgment of Chessplayers if these really beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the barbarous imitations of ancient "Chess-men" which he farmers have hitherto imposed upon us

J M, of St Pierre.—There is no flaw in "Stella," but the solution difficult is shown in the fair, that of the solo less neat to us only about half a dozen are correct, and in these, one of the chief and most beauti ul variations is omitted We shall without delay hope for a few days longer

DERWENT.—You have been misinformed. The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* has been established two years and continues to be what it always was—the chief organ of communication for chess-players throughout the world

F D Bruges.—Received safely and in time. We need hardly say the remainder of the seven played well by Herr Mayet with which you are acquainted

R M, Spalding.—The Honorary Secretary of the Hull Chess Club is Mr S W Kirke, and to him we must refer you for tickets and par iculars of the Great Chess Meeting on the 20th instant

CYMRO, PRIZE.—In French, Jaenisch's "Analyses Nouvelle," price 10s, to be got of Williams and Norgate (to open books shelves). In English, "The Chess player's Handbook," price 5s, just issued by H G Bohn

OMEGA.—A correct sum, sport we believe

IDLER. You cannot do better than join the St George's Chess Club. Apply to Mr Longbottom, Fenwick-street, Liverpool

C K K.—They shall receive attention

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No 454, by Stevens, Argus, Phiz, Ernest, Albert, Bodger; J M of Sheffield, Perseus, Idler, and Dot

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Vida, Subaltern, W B S, of Tonbridge Wells, are correct; all others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 451.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes R; or *	3. B to K 5th	B moves
2. Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to Q B 4th	4. P to Q 4th	Mate

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
*1. P to Q 4th (ch)	B takes R	3 But to K 5 h (ch)	K to Q 4th
	K to Q 3d	4 Kt to Q B 3d (ch)—Mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 452.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	5. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves
2. P takes P (double ch)	K takes P	6. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K moves
3. P to Q 6th (ch)	K takes P (best)	7. Q to K B 5 h (ch)	K takes Kt
4. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)	8. Q to K Kt 8th —Mate.	

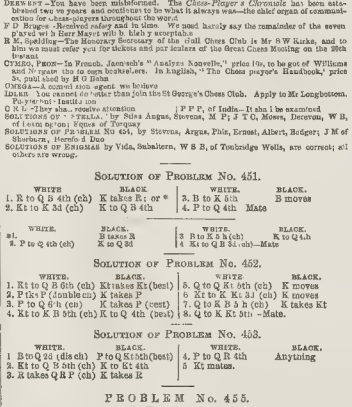
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 453.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 B to Q 2d (dis ch)	P to Q Kt 8th (best)	4. P to Q R 4th	Anything
2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th	5 R mates.	
3. R takes Q R P (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM No. 455.

By Herr LÖWENTHAL

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MR. PETROFF'S GAMES.

The following Game was played at Warsaw by Mr. PETROFF and Mr. SZYMANSKI.

(The Bishop's Opening.)

BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. P.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K to K 2d	K Kt takes K B P
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	23. Kt takes R	K B P takes Kt
3. P to Q 3d	B to Q B 4th	24. K to K 3d (d)	P to K B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 3d	25. P takes P (in passing)	P takes P
5. P to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 5th		
6. Castles	Castles	26. B to Q B 2d	P to K B 4th
7. P to K R 3d	B to K R 4th	27. K to K 2d	Q R to Q sq (e)
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q K 4th	28. K takes K Kt	Kt takes R
9. B to Q Kt 3d	P to Q B 3d	29. K takes Kt	Q R to Q 8th
10. B to Q B 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	30. Kt to Q K 3d	Q R to Q 7th (ch)
11. P to Q Kt 4th (a)	K R to K sq	31. K to his sq	K R to Q sq
12. B to Q R 3d (b)	B takes B	32. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
13. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th	33. B takes R	K to B 2d
14. P to K sq	Kt to Q B 4th	34. B to K 2d	P to K 6th
15. Kt to Q Kt sq (c)	P takes K P	35. Kt to Q B 2d	K to B 3d
16. P takes P	Q takes Q	36. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
17. R takes Q	Q Kt takes K P	37. Kt takes P	R to Q sq
18. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3d	38. B to Q sq	K to his 4th
19. P to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q 4th	39. K to Q 3d	K to Q 5th,
20. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 5th		
21. Kt to K B 4th	K Kt takes K P (ch)	And Black gave up the game.	

(a) This is very "Plano" Black did not sufficiently appreciate the value of time in Chess, or he would never have thrown it away thus.

(b) Badly played, because it leads to his Kt being forced to a square where he can be of no possible use, and to set from whence he must use another move.

(c) As this is mere bable Why move the Kt back at this moment, and thus lose a centre Pawn? Mr Szymanski was manifestly not himself during the present game. His usual play, as we are pleased to know, was of a very different stamp.

(d) R to Q R 2d looks stronger

(e) Mr Petroff prefers to surrender the two minor Pieces for the Rook, rather than permit his Pawns to be broken up.

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—From the reports of these most intimately concerned in the arrangements of the HULL CHESS FESTIVAL on the 20th, the assemblage promises to be a bumper In addition to the customary visitors from all parts of Yorks ire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, &c., a strong muster of members from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Preston, are confidently expected; and several of the very finest players in the metropolis have also fixed the appointation of being present on the occasion of this interesting and intellectual tourney.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROVISIONS FOR THE NAVY.—The following are the terms upon which the Government contracted last week for the yearly supply of beef and pork for the navy:—Beef, 3000 tierces and 5000 barrels; pork, 2400 tierces and 2,200 barrels. The beef was taken at £5 2s. 6d. to £5 16s per tierce for Irish, and £5 16s. for American; the pork was taken at £5 12s to £5 19 . per tierce for Irish, and £5 5s. for Hambro'. Of this quantity Messrs. Allen and Anderson supplied 1300 tierces and 800 barrels of pork, at £5 17s. to £5 18s. 10d. and 1600 barrels of beef, at £3 16s 8d. to £3 19s. 11d.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the decease of Rear-Admiral Thomas Bate, C B, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of the Blue Fairfax Moresby, C B, born a Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain James Hanway Plumridge (1822) is promoted to a Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the active list; Retired Captains Thomas Ladd Peake and William Hendry are, in accordance with the Order in Council of August, 1846, placed on the retired list of Rear-Admirals; Captains Norwich Duff, Sir Charles G. Parker, John Edward Walcot, M.P., and the Right Hon Frederick Earl Spencer, K.G., are placed on the reserved list of Rear-Admirals

THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—The full number of 600 volunteers for this corps is now complete, and, as compared for the most part, of able-bodied and efficient men; but, notwithstanding, volunteers are still daily applying to the magistrates for enlistment.

FURLOUGHS IN THE ARMY.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has recently issued a general order from the Horse Guards, whereby he states his approval of general officers commanding districts in Great Britain, and officers commanding in garrisons not being field officers, or any military district, granting leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under certain regulations and restrictions, which he lays down.

ANTI-MILITIA PLACARDS.—In Buckinghamshire, a bill-sticker, named Barron, has been held to bail to answer a charge of having posted some placards intending to dissuade men from enlisting in the militia. At Great Bardfield a clerical gent man became so much excited by the exhibition of one of the placards on the shutters of a Quaker neighbour, that he discharged the contents of a double-barrelled fowling-piece at the document, completely obliterating it of course, but at the same time doing serious injury to the window-fastenings upon which it was posted.

PLYMOUTH.—The Lords of the Admiralty, headed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, in full uniform, commenced their duties at Devonport on Tuesday, by accompanying Commodore Superintendent Seymour and the principal officers through the dockyard, closely inspecting the steam-basins, engine-house, and new dock; after which they went on board the ships under construction, viz., the *St. Jean d'Acre, Exmouth, Algiers, Peake*, and *Narcissus*. Their Lordships subsequently proceeded to Keyham, and inspected the new yard and docks there. His Grace the First Lord held a levee at four o'clock for officers in the dockyard, and subsequently gave his official dinner.

BILLETING THE MILITIA.—There is a provision in the New Militia Act to the effect that the militia may be billeted in those townhouses in which soldiers may be billeted.

THE "MELBOURNE" STEAMER.—The *Melbourne* mail steamer, having made good her defects, was to have sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday morning for her destination; but, in getting under way in Hamoaze with the ebb tide, she ran between two hulks, and fouled one of them She carried away her jibboom, cathead, and anchor, let her chain cable run out, broke the boat davits, and did other damage, which will cause further detention to the ship.

THE CUNARD COMPANY'S SCREW STEAMERS.—The new line of screw steamers about to be started by the Cunard Company to run from Liverpool to Quebec and New York, has just been advertised. The fleet is to consist of six vessels, each of from 1500 to 2000 tons burden, and between 300 and 400 horse power; and the names are to be the *Andes*, the *Alps*, the *Taurus*, the *Etna*, the *Jura*, and the *Caucasus*. Two or three of them are already launched, and the first is to sail on the 6th of December next. At the commencement they will per orm only monthly trips, but they will ultimately sail twice a month on the alternate Wednesdays, when there is no Collins' steamer to New York. It is contemplated that the entire passage from Liverpool to Niagara, calling also at Jamaica will be performed in from eighteen to twenty days.

The whole officers' corps, down to the lowest subaltern of the Austrian regiment, "Wenlington," will accompany their colonel to London to join in the funeral procession of the illustrious Duke.

MATCH BETWEEN THE YACHT "AMERICA" AND A SWEDISH SCHOONER The match between the *America* and the Swedish schooner *Sverige* (Mr. Nahnlah Beckman), for £400, came off on Tuesday The vessels started from Ryde at half-past eleven o'clock. The *America* took the lead at once, and came in to the winning station at four minutes past eight P M, the *Sverige* making the goal at twenty-eight minutes after the *America*. A correspondent has kindly favoured us with the following additional facts:—"They were accompanied by two cutter yachts, the *Fleur-de-lys* R L Y C., and the *Wildfire*, R.Y.C. The latter vessel started astern of the racing yachts at Ryde, but passed both of them off Whitecliff Bay. She then steered for the steamer moored twenty miles to leewards of the Nab Lightship, which she rounded six minutes ahead of the Swede, fourteen minutes of the *America*; the *Fleur-de-Lys*, being so far astern, gave up the chase, and went home through the Needles. About half an hour after rounding the steamer, the *Wildfire* carried away her topsail-yard, which lost her some minutes. It was speedily replaced by a smaller one, and she retained her lead on the return until off Bembridge Ledge, when the *America* passed her. Between this point and Ryde she recovered her lead, and finally arrived off the market-boat two minutes ahead of the *America*, thus proving herself to be superior to that celebrated yacht."

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SPENT a few days in the county of Meath in 1843. I visited most of the interesting places, such as Tara Hill, the scene of the Battle of the Boyne; the town of Trim; and that place which draws tourists to Trim, Dangan Castle, the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington.

It was on the afternoon of the 16th of August that I and my wife alighted at Mr. Darling's hotel. After making inquiries about the distance to Dangan, and ascertaining that it was four miles, and that we could hire a car, Mr. Darling introduced me to a Mr. Sherlock, who came to the hotel altogether unaware that any strangers were there, interested in seeing the birth-place of the Wellesleys.

Mr. Sherlock was a respectable-looking, venerable old gentleman. With his brother he had been many years in business as a tailor and draper in the town. His father had made clothes for all the sons of the Countess of Mornington, when boys at Dangan. He himself, working with his father, had stitched some of the juvenile garments of the boy Arthur; and he was a master-tailor, and measured the same Arthur for clothes when he was a soldier, and came to Trim on the recruiting service.

Mr. Sherlock said that he remembered, "as if it were but yesterday," the election of the Hon. Arthur Wellesley as member for Trim, and the dispute about his age, it being alleged that he was under twenty-one years. There was the nurse, Daly, who attended the Countess of Mornington in her accouchement, "put upon the table," and she made oath that she was present on a certain day when the boy Arthur was born, at Dangan Castle, which made him then twenty-one years old. Mr. Sherlock's mother had also been present at the accouchement of the Countess in Dangan, when Arthur was born: but she, not remembering the exact day, did not make oath to her statement of recollection.

Now, is it not improbable, I may say impossible (with our knowledge of the Duke of Wellington's character, and that of his mother, whom all who ever knew her have lauded for her stern virtues), that they should have produced, or permitted any one else to bring forward, domestics and neighbours to perjure themselves?

According to the relation made to me by Mr. Sherlock, whose words no person doubted, his mother, the nurse, and others, examined at Trim, could not have spoken to the birth of Arthur Wellesley, unless it had occurred at Dangan, and not at Dublin; for they were not at Dublin to witness it.

If the register of baptism in St. Peter's parish, Dublin, is now to decide that Arthur Wellesley was born there, and born on the 30th of April, 1769, instead of the 1st of May, why was that register not deemed sufficient to prove his age when elected to the Irish Parliament?

But it appears that in some Irish periodicals of the year 1769, there is a notice that the Countess of Mornington had given birth to a son at Dublin, which son must have been Arthur. Were all other evidence in favour of Dangan the birth-place, this would conclude the controversy. But as the evidence seems all the other way (with the exception of this, and that of the register of baptism), these newspaper notices suggest a few remarks. They cannot be absolutely disproved, but there is a very strong presumption that the printer read Dublin for Dangan. In those days the press was not so carefully corrected as now; but even now, in printing-offices better supervised than the newspaper offices of Ireland, such a mistake could occur The "reader for the press" in Dublin might know that the Earl of Mornington has a house in that city; possibly he might not know that he had a house called Dangan, in the

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

RUINS OF DANGAN CASTLE—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

county of Meath; he might, even if the compositor had set up the word Dangan, have substituted Dublin as a correction.

What followed? One paper copied from another.

Be this the true solution of the newspaper difficulty or not, there is, without it, the strongest presumptive evidence that Arthur Wellesley was born at Dangan. I have given the statement of Mr. Sherlock. Mr. Flood, a gentleman of property and good mercantile business in Trim, told me that no one about that town had a doubt as to the Duke's birth-place. Add to this the fact related and illustrated in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 25th of September, that the nobility and gentry of Meath, including most of the inhabitants of Trim who could afford to subscribe, erected a monument many years ago to record their estimation of the Duke of Wellington as an illustrious General who had drawn his first breath in that neighbourhood.

Next we have the fact that the Duke's own confidential editor of the Despatches and letters, Colonel Gurwood, relates the hero's birth to have occurred at Dangan, on the 1st of May, 1769; which statement was not corrected as an error by the Duke or any member of the Wellesley family.

Also, there is the letter of the Countess of Mornington, written in 1815 to a gentleman at Edinburgh, recently published, stating, for his information and that of the public who desired to celebrate the Duke's natal day, that it was the 1st of May. This disposes of that authority which named the 30th of April as the birth-day.

I come now to a kind of negative evidence in favour of Dangan, which, I believe, has never attracted public notice. It would carry little weight, standing by itself, but following all the preceding, it is of some significance:—

The Wellesley family, from a period antecedent to the military eminence of the Duke, had substantial reasons for despising Dangan Castle; in fact the Marquis Wellesley parted with it in disgust, and no one of the Mornington family have recognised it as the place of their childhood. The cause was this:—When the Marquis of Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Pitt, to the Government of India, the paternal estate and reversion of Dangan (called a "Castle," though it had no feature or quality of a castle), were let on lease to a tenant, Mr. Roger O'Connor, father of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, late M.P. for Nottingham. He proved to be not only a very bad tenant to pay rent, but to preserve the property. In his time the noble woods, covering 900 acres, a park not excelled for its beautiful landscapes and excellence of timber anywhere, was devastated. The roof of the mansion was taken off, and the timber disposed of; and, lastly, the mansion in one wing was burned to the ground. The stumps of the park trees are seen to this day standing one, two, three, and four feet above the ground, memorials of the reckless way in which they were felled and the park despoiled. Mr Sherlock, and all with whom I spoke at Trim, affirmed that this devastation, committed by a tenant while the landlord was absent in India, was always understood there to be the cause of the Marquis Wellesley and the family parting from that estate never to return, even to look upon their birthplace.

KILMORE CHURCH, ON THE DANGAN ESTATE.

Reverting to my visit on the 16th of August, 1843: I hired a car from Mr. Darling, of the hotel, after my conversation with Mr. Sherlock and others relative to the matters already named, and drove to Dangan. On arriving at the margin of the domain, we entered a narrow avenue by an iron gate. This was opened by a woman whose house was one of the wretched huts. She poured out blessings on our heads, and begged for the love of God. On each side of the avenue was a lofty thorn hedge, rugged and picturesque, and so luxuriantly grown as to prove the soil on which it grew to be deep and fertile.

At the distance of four or five hundred yards up this road, the park, with its undulating surface, its bold eminences, and receding hollows, became exposed to view, with its bare bald head. Here and there some stump not bereft of life, had sent up shoots which promised to be trees at a future time, and which, in some degree, relieved the barrenness of the scene. On closer inspection we found the stumps bare of twigs, and without bark, bleaching to grey whiteness, and over the distance of a mile, marking the track of the despoiler. I believe it is not too much to say that there is not a tract of country, or local spot, devastated by war in either hemisphere, in any of Wellington's campaigns, but has long ere this recovered its cultivated or its natural character; yet those noble woods, the artificial lakes and waterfalls, the shaded walks and cool grottoes, in which the musical Lord Mornington, father of the noble Welleseleys, so much delighted, and in which he was inspired to compose that music which still lives, and may never die—"Here, in cool grot" that magnificent park, despoiled by no exigence of war, and certainly by no warrior, has not yet recovered its former beauty and grandeur, and probably never will. The road from the head of the narrow avenue before named bore towards the left, and again turned to the right. From this last turn we saw, on the brow of a gentle slope, the Castle—brute, grey, shelterless, and, in most part, roofless; cars, waggons, ploughs, harrows (most of them broken), dunghills, live pigs, gates without hinges, and ragged ploughmen lying or standing idly about.

On speaking to some of the ragged loitering workmen, one of them, with that promptitude and subserviency of manner so peculiarly Irish, opened the crippled gate to admit us to the front of the Castle; and another, with equal promptitude, carried our compliments to the inmates with the request to be allowed to see the apartment in which the Duke of Wellington was born.

In the front, we observed that the windows were rudely built up with stones, and the roof entirely gone. A red painted door, which fitted its place by a great part of the doorway being made to fit it, was opened from the inside. We entered, and found the main portion of the building entirely cleared of its party walls. It was open to the sky above; and where the floor of the dining-room, library, and parlours had been, there was now a flower-garden. This had a prettiness of flowery outline, which indicated another hand than that which was answerable for the disorder outside. It was cultured by a young female, whom we found to be at once handsome, obliging, and intelligent.

This young lady led us through the ruin to a parlour, which had a spacious bow-window looking out on the neat garden and disorderly farm-yard, and down a gentle green slope to a streamlet, distant about two hundred yards. Inside this room, opposed to the bow-window, was a circular recess, now shelved—the shelves covered with household utensils. Here stood the Countess of Mornington's bed; and here, as Mr. Sherlock (on his mother's authority, and on that of the nurse, whom he knew well) told me, was born Arthur Wellesley.

Subsequently, in this same room was born Feargus O'Connor.

The unfortunate spoliation of Dangan is supposed to have made the Welleseleys little desirous to set the public right in the controversy about the great Duke's birthplace.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Some years since, I communicated to the *Liverpool Mercury*, a statement, grounded on oral information received on the spot, similar to the opinion given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, relative to the great Duke having been born at Dangan, and baptised in Dublin; and have lately communicated with the Rev. Quintin Dick Hume, rector of Larscor; and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, curate of Trim; from whose obliging information I find that there is no register extant in the former parish further back than 1800; nor in the latter than 1782; so that little light, beyond tradition, is here to be discovered. But the date of birth as well as baptism, is always inserted in the Irish parochial registries: Dr. Mann's entry is, therefore, unusually deficient, and very probably alludes to the *elder Arthur*, deceased before the *great Arthur's* birth; nor are baptisms performed so quickly after birth in Ireland as customary in England. I have frequently in respectable families christened together two children of a year's difference in age, born of the same parents.

After all, of how little consequence is the place of this illustrious man's birth. Trim, Dangan, and Dublin, eagerly put forth their claims for an accidental distinction. In Dangan was the manor house, situate in the parish of Larscor, immortalised by the incumbency of Dean Swift; but the manor of Dangan extended into the contiguous parishes of Trim on the one side: and, in the opposite direction, into Kilmore and Ballymaglasson (till lately held as *commendam*), and into Colmolyn, or Knockmark; the churches of ALL which should have, consequently, been put into mourning on the sad occasion, to silence the imputation of the Meathmen's boast being "*nec si prœteras nahi*."

Even the locality of the town residence of the Duke's parents seems uncertain, Lord Clancurry placing Mornington House, Dublin, in Upper Mercion-street; Mr. Montgomery Martin, in Grafton-street; and Philip Dixon Hardy, a man of much accuracy and research, in the fourth volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, locates it in Molesworth-street, and gives a wood-cut of the mansion. All three houses are still fine edifices; and, to complete the difficulty, are in different parishes, viz., Peter's, Andrew's, and Anne's.

E. TIGHE GREGORY, D.D., LL.D,
Rector and Vicar of Kilmore, Meath.

Paget Priory, Post Town, Kilcock,
Oct. 2, 1852.

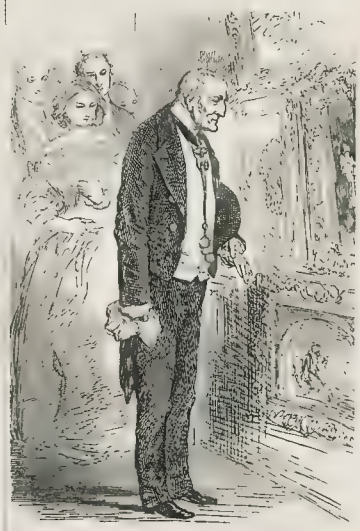
Kilmore Church, of which we engrave an Exterior View, has, at the expense of the worthy Rector and Vicar, been placed in mourning, to remain until after the obsequies of the Duke.

In this church, on three Sundays succeeding the Duke's lamented decease were preached sermons, illustrative of his career, by Dr. Gregory, from the texts viz.:—

Gal.: vi., 14.—"God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1. Sam.: xvii., 10 and 33, in connexion.—"I defy the armies of Israel this day! give me a man, that we may fight together!" "Thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine." Zechariah: ix., 14.—"The Lord God shall blow the trumpet." In these discourses death, in the battle-field and hospital were portrayed from personal observation of the preacher.

THE DUKE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY SOIREE.

ONE of the latest occasions of his Grace's appearance in public in the metropolis was at the *soirée* given by the Royal Academy, at their rooms in Trafalgar-square, on July 28 last. The company was exceedingly numerous: though late in the London season, several persons of distinction were present, and among them the Duke of Wellington, who, throughout his stay, was "the observed of all observers:" his Grace arrived about ten o'clock, and remained about two hours, going attentively over the pictures in the different rooms. One of our Artists,



THE DUKE AT THE SOIREE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

who was also a guest, sketched the Duke as he was attracted by a masterpiece in the Exhibition; and this Sketch the Engraver has here rendered. Our Correspondent was greatly struck with the intensity with which the artists gazed upon the venerable hero as he passed through the rooms; this was especially noticeable among the foreign artists, of whom there were many present: Scheffer was among them. The Duke looked well, and much stronger than he did at the *soirée* of last year.

"THE DUKE'S HOUSE," AT WALMER.

EVERY spot associated with the memory of the Duke is invested with a melancholy interest, and more especially the village of Walmer—or "Walmer-street," as it is called—within whose fortress the illustrious hero breathed his last.

In this pleasant sea-side village the Duke resided for a period previous to his campaign in Spain. The house is situated about half-way down Castle-street, Walmer, and is pointed out as "the Duke's house" which he tenanted when Sir Arthur Wellesley, and a General of Division; and his Grace was often heard to speak in praise of Walmer long before he was appointed to the Lord-Wardenship of the Cinque Ports.

In the View, the centre house was the Duke's residence. It looks towards Deal, and from its windows the sea is visible.

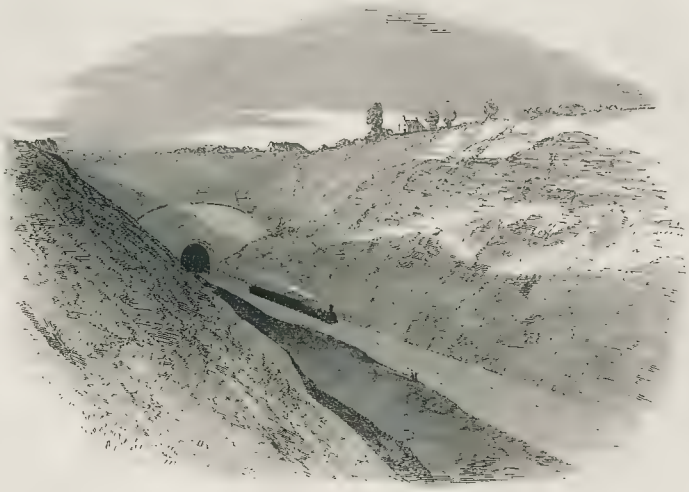
"THE DUKE'S HOUSE," AT WALMER.

THE OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

THE completed portion of this new line of railway was opened on the 30th ult., when the event was celebrated by a *déjeûner* at the Regent Hotel, Leamington.

The line from Oxford to Fenny Compton (31¼ miles) is part of the Oxford and Rugby line, the portion of the latter lying between Fenny Compton and Rugby having long since been abandoned. From Oxford to Banbury the railway has been opened about two years; and the line just opened extends from Banbury to Birmingham (65 miles).

The "Battle of the Gauges," fought principally in reference to this line (and practically illustrated in our Journal), must be in the recollection of our readers. The Oxford and Birmingham line was projected in 1845: among the provisional directors were some members of the Grand Junction board; and, in fact, the Grand Junction, in the first instance, promoted and gave every possible encouragement to the scheme, for the purpose of rendering themselves, by means of it and the Oxford and Rugby line, independent of the old London and Birmingham. The two Companies afterwards amalgamated, and offered the most determined opposition to the Bill for the construction of the line. The original estimated cost of the line was about £900,000, including the borrowing powers; but, according to the *Railway Times*, the actual outlay will amount to about £3,000,000, including the premium of £600,000, paid by the Great Western on the purchase of the line.



CUTTING AT HARBURY.

The Oxford and Birmingham line has been constructed by Messrs. Peto and Betts, under the superintendence of Mr. I. K. Brunel. The following are the most important engineering works on the line:—The Harbury cutting between Banbury and Fenny Compton, half a mile in length, and 110 feet deep, out of which there have been excavated about 3,000,000 cubic yards of marl and limestone; an embankment immediately beyond the cutting, and formed out of the earthwork thereof, four miles in length, and of the average height of 23 feet; this is stated to be the largest cutting in the world. (*See Illustration.*) The next important work on the line is the Wildmarsh cutting, out of which have been taken 250,000 cubic yards of red marl; a viaduct at Leamington, and bridge over the High-street, the latter 130 feet span; an aqueduct at Myton, constructed so as not to impede the navigation of the Birmingham and Oxford Canal; a bridge over the Avon, 160 feet in length; viaduct at Warwick, of 30 arches, 25 feet span each; a bridge over the road and canal at Warwick, composed of iron girders, 150 feet span; the Hatton embankment, three miles in length, and 25 feet in height; the Hatton cutting, out of which 600,000 cubic feet of earthwork have been taken; the Finwood-bridge, 50 feet high and 140 feet long; an iron bridge over Stratford Canal, 60 feet in length; the Blythewood embankment, one mile long and 40 feet high; the Solihull viaduct, 500 feet long (*See Illustration*); an embankment at Haycock's-green, one mile long and 48 feet high; the Haycock's-green cutting, one mile long and 30 feet deep; a bridge under the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, constructed on an embankment, 50 feet high—the trains of the Bristol and Gloucester line having worked over it during the progress of the works; an iron bridge over the Warwick canal 150 feet long; and a bridge over the Coventry-road into Birmingham, 60 feet long. The whole of the works from Leamington and Warwick were constructed in 40 weeks. Some of the stations are of pleasing design, of which that at Leamington (*See the Illustration*) is a good specimen. They were designed by Mr. T. H. Bertram, the resident engineer, and erected by Messrs Jay and Co., of London, under the personal superintendence of Mr. T. Pearson, of that firm. They were commenced in May last, and are now nearly completed. In addition to the portion of the line between Banbury and Birmingham, there was another small portion opened on the 30th ult., for the first time—viz. that known as the Oxford deviation, about a mile in length, the effect of which will be to enable passengers to Banbury and northward to proceed without the necessity of first going into Oxford.

BRIDGE OVER THE RESERVOIR, AT SOLIHULL.

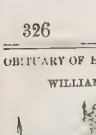
At the *déjeûner*, at Leamington, Mr. Peto, in returning thanks for his health and that of the other contractors of the line, observed that he could not claim the slightest credit for the way in which the works of the line had been executed, the credit being entirely due to his partner, Mr. Betts, and his assistant, Mr. Watson. (Cheers.) His own labours had been exceedingly light indeed, considering that, in addition to the assistance he had referred to, he had had the able aid of the engineer-in-chief, Mr. Brunel, who had placed the designs in his hands in a state of perfection that could not be surpassed. (Cheers.) Before sitting down, he begged to be permitted to express the obligation which the contractors owed to the clergy and magistrates of the district with reference to the conduct of the works on the line. Having been the employers of upwards of 5000 men for three years, it was manifest that, without the assistance of those parties, it would have been impossible for the contractors to have kept the neighbourhood in such a state as that there should not have been the slightest cause for alarm with respect to either person or property during the whole period; which was the fact, as they were aware, in the present case. (Applause.)

THE LEAMINGTON STATION.

One of the carriages in the train on the 30th ult. was an eight wheeled composite carriage, constructed to carry 24 first-class and 56 second-class passengers; the first-class compartments ranged together in the centre, and two second-class compartments at each end. The length of the body is 33 feet, and the width 9 feet 9 inches, and it is covered externally with *papier-maché* panels. The framework of the carriage is entirely of wrought-iron, the sides being trussed and stayed with light rods. The wheels are connected together by wrought-iron scroll stays, bolted to the axle-boxes in sets of two pairs, five feet apart in the centres—the extreme wheels being 28 feet 4 inches apart in the centres. The carriage is slung to the springs with long shackles—ample space being left in the axle-guards to admit of the wheels traversing or swivelling on the shackles and facing the curves freely.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

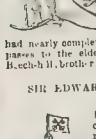
WILLIAM LEWIS, SECOND LORD DINORBEN.



This unfortunate young nobleman, whose mental weakness rendered him incapable of taking any part in life, died at Kinmel Park, Denbighshire, on the 6th inst., when the title became extinct. He had long suffered severely from epilepsy fits, and was attacked in an alarming manner on Sunday the 3d, after which he never rallied.

His Lordship was the only surviving son of the late venerable and respected lover At the period of his decease he had nearly completed his 21st year. The splendid estate of Kinmel passes to the eldest son of the late Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Beech-hill, brother of the first Lord Dinorben.

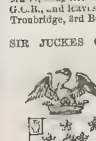
SIR EDWARD THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, BART., REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE RED C.B.



This gallant officer died on the 7th inst. His naval career includes a distinguished period of our sea annals. In the *Edgar* he fought at the battle of Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801; in 1803 he served on board the *Victory*, Nelson's flagship, in the Mediterranean; in 1806 he assisted, as Commander of the *Harrier*, at the destruction, under the Fort of Monado, of the Dutch Commander-in-Chief's flagship, and in a gallant action with a Dutch squadron, in which he was severely wounded. He was captain, and, in 1811, commanded the Naval Brigade at New Orleans. From 1831 to 1847 he sat in Parliament for Sandwich; and from 1836 to 1841 was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. His rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red he obtained in 1849. Sir Thomas was only son of the famous Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, the 1st Baronet, who, in his day, distinguished at the battle of the Nile, who was lost at sea in the *Blenheim*, returning from the East Indies.

The officer whose death we record married, October 18th, 1810, Anna-Maria, daughter of Admiral the Hon Sir Alexander F. J. Cochrane, G.C.B., and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, now Sir Ingles Troubridge, 3rd Baronet, born in 1816.

SIR JUCKES GRANVILLE JUCKES-CLIFTON, BART., OF CLIFTON, NOTTS.



This venerable Baronet died on the 1st inst., at his seat, Clifton Hall, aged 82, in which he represented was one of the oldest and most eminent in Nottinghamshire. Sir John Clifton, of Clifton, M.P., was a man at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the King's side against the Percys, and his descendant, Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton (whose mother, Agnes Clifford, was lineally descended from Joneel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence), held a prominent place at the Courts of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth. He was a gentleman of great authority in peace and war; yet, notwithstanding his martial inclination, of so courteous and affable a disposition, that he was usually styled "Gentle Sir Gervase," and Queen Elizabeth [illegible] in that title in a sketch attributed to her Majesty on four Notts [illegible] Knights

Gervase [illegible], Stanhope, the stout;
Markham, the lion, and Sutton, the fox!

The head of the family in the time of James I. was included in the first batch of Baronets ever created, and the title ranks third on the list of baronetical honours, Bacon and Hoghton alone preceding it. Sir Juckes, whose death we record, succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Robert, and assumed subsequently, on inheriting some additional property, the surname of Juckes. He married, 1st, in 1794, Margaret, daughter of James de Lancy, Esq., of Bath; and secondly, in 1821, Marianne, daughter of John Swinton, Esq., of Swinton, county Yorkshire. By the latter he had one son, the present Sir Robert Clifton, 5th Baronet, born in 1826; and one daughter, Marianne Margaret, married, 12th June, 1842, to Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.

General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., is a younger brother of the late Sir Jukes.

WILLIAM LORD ROLLO.

William Rollo, 9th Baron Rollo, of Dunoreb, in the county of Perth, was son of John 8th Lord Rollo, by his marriage, in 1806, with Agnes, daughter of William Greg, Esq., of Glenfield-place, Lancashire. Born in the year 1809, the deceased Peer entered the Royal Dragoons in 1825, and served in that regiment for eight or nine years. In October, 1834, he married Miss Rogerson, the only child of Alexander Rogerson, Esq., of Wamphray and Dunscroft, in the county of Dumfries; and by this lady (who died on the 10th of June, 1836) had a son and heir, the Hon John Roger-on, now Lord Rollo, born on the 2nd of October, 1835.

The late Lord Rollo succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in December, 1846. He was nominately a representative Peer of Scotland, and continued to hold that office until the last election a few months ago, when he resigned his seat in favour of his heir-apparent.

His Lordship's ancestors were stated at Runcorn since the reign of Robert III., when David Stuart, Earl of Strathern, granted the estate to John de Rollo

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Appointments and Preferments.—The following clergymen have received testimonials [illegible] Peers, from ladies connected with the Bishopric, [illegible] Queen's, Cambridge; [illegible] Trinity, Cambridge; [illegible] Queen's, Oxford; [illegible] Rose, from a few members of the [illegible]

[illegible] Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, [illegible] Rural Dean of Bolton, [illegible] Incumbent of Trinity Church, Blackburn, [illegible] Curate of Ormskirk, [illegible] Curate of Aughton, Dorsetshire, from his parishioners, on his [illegible] T. A. Swan, Chidcock, Dorsetshire, from his congregation on leaving the parish

St Mary-le-[illegible]. On Sunday morning the Rev. J. [illegible] rector, announced the receipt, on Saturday, of an anonymous offering of £25 to the personal schools of St. Mary-le-Strand. [illegible] On Monday morning, the clergy of the [illegible] deanery [illegible] appliances with [illegible] after ten o'clock, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OVER-STREET. Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN. MONDAY, OCT 18 will be performed the PRIMA DONNA, MOLIÈRE; and the SPECTACULAR DRAMA of WEAVER. Tuesday, 19, the Prima Donna, Molière, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Wednesday 20, 1st Prima Donna, the Duke's Brothers, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Thursday 21, the Prima Donna, Mons St Michel, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Friday, 22, the Prima Donna, the Duke's Brothers and the Spitalfields Weaver. Saturday, 23, the Prima Donna, Mons St Michel, and the Spitalfields Weaver.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ORGANIC HARMONIC DAND.—Positively the Last Performances.—The Director begs to announce that, having succeeded in postponing the final provincial engagement, he is enabled to announce an extra morning performance of the Organophonic Band EVERY EVENING DURING the WEEK, and on MONDAY MORNING NEXT a Day Entertainment, being most positively the Last Performances at the above Theatre. The Evening Entertainments to commence at half past Eight, the Morning at Half-past Two Stalls, 3s; Boxes 2s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained at MITCHELL'S Royal Library 33, Old Bond street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Evening Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, OCT. 18th, at the Town Hall, BRIDPORT, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at the Assembly Rooms, Lyme Regis, on Wednesday Oct. 20th, at the Assembly Rooms, Sidmouth, on Thursday Oct. 21st, at the Assembly Rooms, Dartmouth, on Friday, Oct. 22nd, and Monday, Oct. 25th, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth; on Tuesday, Oct. 26th and Wednesday, Oct 27th, at the Town Hall, Torquay.—Begin at 8. Tickets; Reserved Seats, First Class, 3s. Second Class, 2s.

THE WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS (honoured by her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke.—The Duke's Director and Exterior Scenery painted by Messrs. Stanfield, Roberts, Cuthbert, and Telbin.—Open at 7. Begin at 8. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained at MITCHELL'S Royal Library 33, Old Bond street.

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THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This NOW MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. B. PROUT from his Sketches made upon the Spot, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 209, Regent-street (next the Polytechnic). Among the principal Scenes are the Fourth Sound Mail-Bag, a view of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek—Ophir Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The Descriptive Lecture is by Mr Prout—open from 12 till 5—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 6d. At Three and Eight o'Clock.

TO ARTISTS, INVENTORS, &c. &c.—The Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT) respectfully give notice that the DEPOSITS of GENERAL INTEREST are RECEIVED, and duly described in the Public FREE or SPECIAL Catalogues.

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By order,

J. O. BINGER.

General Manager's Office, Chester, Sept. 16, 1852.

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JUSTUS LIEBIG.

"Giessen, May 5, 1852."

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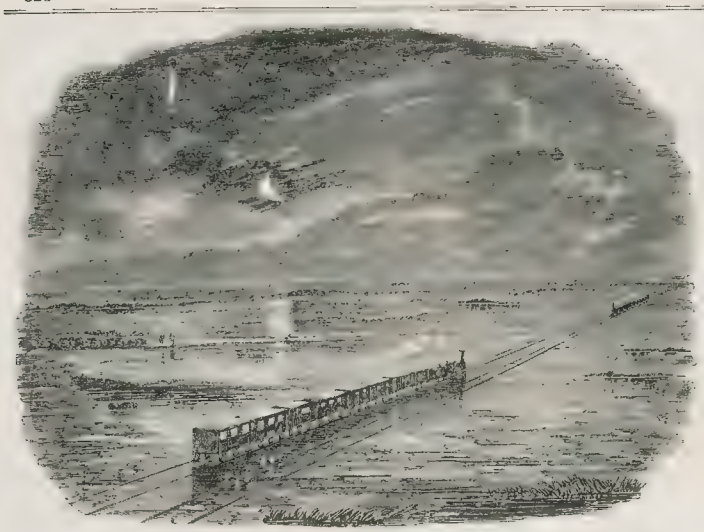


FLOOD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, BETWEEN DARLINGTON AND FERRY-HILL STATIONS.

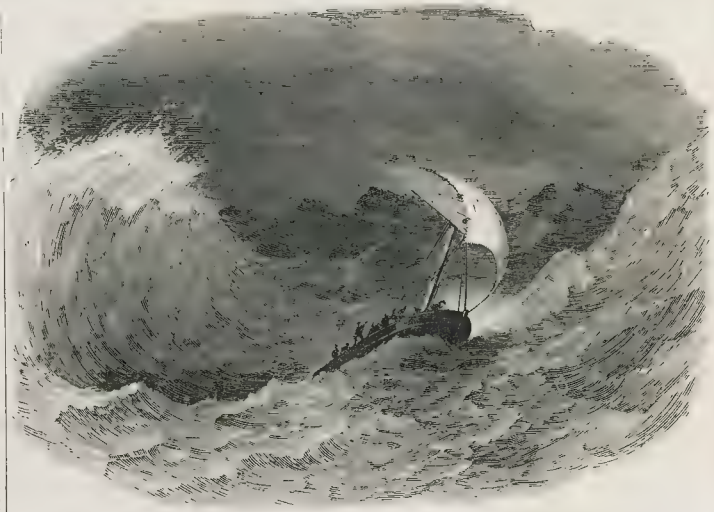
FLOOD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

During the week before last, great part of the north of England was flooded by the heavy rains by which all the streams were greatly swollen, and many fields and portions of the Great Northern Railway were laid under water. North of Darlington a mile or two, the line begins to traverse a dead level, and for some miles the water on Thursday extended for more than 100 yards on either side of the line, which passes across the plain on a slightly raised embankment; in other portions of the line, the rails were covered to such a depth that the passengers feared the engine-fire would be extinguished. By-and-by the rails became altogether submerged, and the engine, with its heavy tail of carriages, slowly proceeded to clear its way through an immense lake of from a foot to two feet in depth. A brilliant moon, shining through a clear frosty sky, lighted up the inland sea which the trains were strangely navigating, showing the water flashing through the wheels of the carriages as through the paddles of so many little land-steamers. This extraordinary scene our Artist has engraved from a Sketch showing the line between the Darlington and Ferry-hill stations. The tops of the fences here and there at the sides of the line were the sole visible evidences of the roadway for about a mile and a half, and only by these and the trees and hedgerows rising out of the water could one be convinced that the train was actually traversing an inland country, and not an arm of the sea. One of the up trains of the previous night had to return to Newcastle after reaching Ferry-hill, the line northwards being then impracticable.

EXTREME PERIL OF THE "CASTOR'S" LAUNCH.

The first attempt to lay down with accuracy the position of the rock on which was wrecked the ill-fated *Birkenhead*, which has now given to it the above name, was attended with an adventure of a most dangerous character, and one which, but for the most providental escape, would have added other memories of affliction to that already connected with it.

Towards the end of March last, directions were given to Lieutenant O'Reilly, and ten men, of her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, to hold themselves in readiness for this duty. Mr. Mann, assistant astronomer at the Cape observatory, son of the late General Mann, Royal Engineers, was ordered to accompany the party, in order to execute the desired work, as well as make a map or chart of Danger Point. The *Gladiator's* boat not being considered A 1, the launch of the *Castor* was selected. At midnight, 28th March, there being scarcely any wind, orders came to embark, and the party left. Little progress was made; but, after knocking about for two days, they arrived off Danger Point at midnight. Failing to find any place to anchor, the boat lay to, hoping to find one on the morrow. Before morning the south-east wind sprang up, and increased to such a violent degree, that there was nothing left but to run for it. So they stood away to the westward, running all day, and being about 140 miles from land. When day dawned, they were out of sight of land, a long way west of Cape Point. The gale continued, and the boat was with difficulty kept afloat. Once a heavy sea struck her, and the waves closed over the heads of the whole party. But by the mercy of God on the noble efforts of Lieutenant O'Reilly and the party, who behaved in a similar spirit of calmness and order to that of their brethren of the *Birken-*



EXTREME PERIL OF THE "CASTOR'S" LAUNCH, SENT TO SURVEY THE BIRKENHEAD ROCK.

head, the boat was saved; and after various escapes, during eighteen hours, they made Green Point on the night of the 29th, being unable to enter Table Bay on account of the continuing gales.

There appears to have been some deficiencies in the equipment of the boat; however this may be, it is interesting to record such dangers and difficulties, when met in a worthy and undaunted manner, and overcome.

METEOR SEEN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, OCTOBER 5.

METEOR SEEN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

I hope some of your astronomical readers have seen the beautiful phenomenon I have just witnessed: the time eight o'clock; the path from east to west. My attention was attracted by a strong flash of light intercepted by a cloud; on its re-appearing before a fine sky the shape was that of a small tapering club, for about thirty seconds every object was very brilliantly defined by a remarkably clear blue light; it disappeared slowly on the eastern horizon behind a dense cloud. The day previous was exceedingly tempestuous here.

I am, sir, &c., J. O.

Ferry-hill, Isle of Wight, Tuesday Night, Oct. 5.

Observers of this Meteor are requested to send their accounts to J. Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham, giving its path among the stars, its altitude and azimuth. We may take this opportunity of stating that the Meteor of August 19, engraved in our paper of August, was seen from different places in Ireland, and that Mr. Glaisher determined its position at the time of its disappearance to be vertical to Worcester, at the distance of 65 miles from the earth. See the "Philosophical Magazine" for this month.

THE PLANET SATURN, WITH ITS THIRD RING, AS SEEN THROUGH THE CRAIG TELESCOPE, AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

Our readers are aware that the famous American astronomer Mr. Bond, of Cambridge Observatory, Massachussetts, intimated that he believed he could at times see a third or inner ring belonging to this planet. When news of this reached England, the Northumberland achromatic, at our Cambridge University, was brought to bear, by Professor Challis, on the rings of Saturn, and he failed in discovering the third: so, also, with the giant reflector of the Earl of Rosse. Hence, it became a matter of intense interest, as to whether there was in reality *a third ring*. We are happy now to exhibit an Engraving of the Ring, as seen in this country. In the Craig Telescope—engraved and described in the Illustrated London News for August 28—this third ring is quite palpable; so that there can be no longer any doubt as to its existence. The colour of the ring is a brilliant slate. The great quantity of light which the telescope at Wandsworth brings to the eye of the observer from this planet gives, we presume, this bright appearance to what in instruments of less power is in fact completely invisible.

The Craig telescope is, in a small portion of one of its lenses, too flat by about the *five thousandth part of an inch*. This has to be stopped out when extreme accuracy of definition is required, as, for instance, in observing such a fine point of an object as Saturn's third ring. To many of our readers it will seem incredible that the *five thousandth part of an inch* is rendered, as to its results, in any degree evident, and is a quantity that can be positively measured. But so it is. The rays which come through the too flattened portion of the convex lens, although that portion is only too flat by *the five thousandth part of an inch*, go beyond the proper focal point, and thus confuse the image. The remedy is, therefore, to stop out such rays; and, as the aperture is so large, their absence is not perceived, the light without them being immense. In fact, exclusive of these rays, the Craig telescope magnifies the light of the Moon at least forty thousand times; and in coarse objects, like the lunar craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass to the focal point, as they, in such objects, do not confuse the image in any appreciable degree. Mr. Craig seems to think, were he to attempt to have this five thousandth part of an inch corrected, it might be over-corrected the other way, and thus more harm than good be the consequence; so he prefers the simple method of preventing such rays coming to focus, as he has without them an overwhelming quantity of light already.

To explain how this Telescope grasps in the light, we may instance an anecdote we have heard of its powers, by one of about a party of thirty who spent a portion of an evening with Mr. Craig at his Telescope. A gentleman directed the Telescope to a most minute test object, not to be seen by most excellent telescopes, though gazed at by first-rate observers in profound darkness. He at once perceived that this test object was indeed not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star; and, in admiration of what he saw, at once congratulated Mr. Craig on having solved the question as to large achromatic telescopes. If the disclosing of the third ring of Saturn, and obviously setting the question at rest as to its reality, was a proof of the extraordinary defining power of this eighty-feet Telescope, the fact of its bringing out this test object into a brilliant double star, shows its space-penetrating power.

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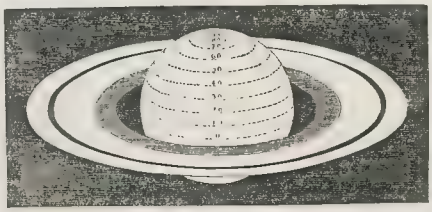

THE PLANET SATURN, WITH ITS THIRD RING, AS SEEN THROUGH THE CRAIG TELESCOPE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 16, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 586.—VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

NAPOLEON III.

THE Presidential chrysalis has assumed the last and perfect form, and that which was once a grub now soars upon wings of Imperial purple. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been hailed by his subjects by the style and title of Napoleon III. Although not anointed, or robed, or crowned, he is, to all intents and purposes, a real Emperor. It only depends on his own good will and pleasure to fix the day when the last formalities shall be gone through, and when a crowning spectacle, more dazzling and gorgeous than any which have preceded it, shall announce to the amused Parisians, to the delighted French peasantry, and to surprised and half-bewildered Europe, that the dynasty of the Bonapartes has been re-established. The new Emperor has taken care, in the selection of his title, to found a claim more ancient than that which he derives from the suffrages of living men. He will not consent to be known as Napoleon II., because he chooses to consider that there has already been an Emperor of the French under that title, although it is as notorious to the most devoted adherent of the Bonapartes, as it is to all Europe, that such a Potentate never reigned. The line of the Bonapartes is not to be broken by any act or deed of Louis Napoleon. According to him it is not a new thing that has been created, but an old thing that has been restored. It dates from 1804, and if the actual race of Frenchmen did not choose to submit to the Bonapartean dynasty, the divine right of the present inheritor of the power and *prestige* of the name would be in no degree invalidated. It is Bonapartist legitimacy that asserts its irrefragable privilege, and claims a purer legitimacy and prerogative than those of the Bourbons. Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Republic, are all ignored, and their reigns and deeds are henceforth to be a blank in that Imperial history, which takes no cognizance but of Bonapartes and of Napoleons. It is certainly not for Englishmen to object, unless as mere critics and *cognoscenti*, to an arrangement which seems to have such charms for the French. The right of that people to acquiesce in and applaud the new Government is unquestionable; while the duty of this country is equally clear, to respect the actual chief of the state, whatever his title may be, as long as he respects the general law of nations. But, while all sensible men in this country will admit this, and oppose any attempt to quarrel with the French on such a ground, they will as certainly exercise their right of criticism upon this new play, just as they do upon a new book, a new picture, a new opera, or a new *danseuse*. There is at least one country in the world where opinion is free to express itself; and in that country the merits or demerits of Napoleon III.—great as he is—will be freely canvassed.

Though we live in a wonderful age, and when to be surprised at anything wears an aspect of rawness and inexperience, it begins to be apparent that Louis Napoleon is its most wonderful product. We may know where to look for many men more able, more honest, and more brilliant, but where shall we look for a man whose fortunes are in every way so extraordinary? Even the destiny of the first Napoleon himself is scarcely to be compared to that of his successor. If we reflect upon the "why and because" of things, it does not, after all, appear so very unnatural or strange that one of the greatest generals and ablest administrators the world ever saw—and a man who consolidated the power and extended the fame of the French nation till they rung throughout the world, should have reached the perilous heights of Empire, as that the invader of Boulogne with a steam-boat and a tame eagle—the prisoner of Ham—the exile of Regent-street—the penniless man about town—the adventurer, who had gained no battles, reformed no laws, and extended no territory, should vault into so lofty a seat. In this respect the fortunes of Napoleon III. are far more wonderful than those of Napoleon I. The sudden changes in Oriental politics—did we know them all—might, perhaps, offer some parallel to such a career; but, in the annals of Europe, we search in vain for such a character and such a history.

But, it is evident that the end is not yet. Louis Napoleon is Emperor; but is he Emperor merely because the French love him or confide in him? It is a question that Europe may well ask, whether there is not a large admixture of national spite, as well as vainglorousness, in the choice that has been made? Had there been no such flight as that from Elba; no such day as Waterloo; no such event as the entrance of the allied armies into Paris; and had Napoleon I. died peaceably, of the gout, or

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 381.)

of old age, in the Palace of the Tuileries, it is possible, and highly probable, that the French might have execrated his memory as much as they now adore it. There is a sanctity in great misfortune, which all men feel and reverence. Napoleon I., defeated, discrowned, and exiled to a lonely rock in the ocean, established a claim on the hearts of the French; and, when his overthrow became the humiliation of the whole people, his name became as dear to the national vanity as his misfortunes were to its sympathy. Europe coalesced against France, and deprived her of her Bonaparte. The French have felt as if they owed Europe a grudge for the deed; and they have now taken their revenge in a manner which we hope will prove harmless, though it looks menacing. They have of their own good-will, and in the exercise of their undoubted right, undone the work of 1815, and restored the family of which the Allied Sovereigns deprived them. They have done it in satisfaction of their vanity. They have installed and worshipped their Bonaparte, and their wounded self-love rejoices in the salve, and promises to get well again. But after a time Napoleon III. will find that the French look for something more than a name in their autocrat; and that, if they have yielded up their liberties to a master, they expect an equivalent in the "glory" which they love, and in the extension of territory which they covet. When they shall demand the *quid pro quo*—as they are certain to do—the difficulties of the Emperor, and perhaps of Europe, will begin.

If we take a review of the state of the Continent in this first week of the reign of Napoleon III., we shall find it much more warlike, and far less consolatory than the speech of Louis Napoleon at Bordeaux, would indicate it to be. France herself possesses, according to the excellent authority of the *Almanach de Gotha*, an army of no less than 404,500 men, and 328 ships of war, including 102 armed steam-vessels; and 27,000 sailors and marines, a greater naval force than that of Great Britain. Austria bristles with bayonets, and keeps up an army of 540,000 men. Her whole territory is under the operation of martial law; and the rigor of the system is such that a traveller, besides his ordinary passport, cannot move from the railway station to his hotel without a special pass; or go from his hotel to the station without another. Prussia maintains a regular army of 225,550 men, capable of being augmented at a few days' notice to 575,362 men, by the calling out of the two contingents of the Landwehr. Russia possesses an army variously estimated: the *Almanach de Gotha* states the infantry to comprise 3993 companies, and the cavalry 802 squadrons, besides the artillery and the engineers, and hosts of irregular Cossacks and Barkirs. All these included cannot amount to less than 750,000 men, and it is probable that, if stated at one million, their numbers would not be exaggerated. Such are the forces of the continental powers, maintained partly to repress and coerce their own subjects, and partly because they distrust France and each other, and think it prudent to be prepared for a general war. It is impossible to reflect upon such facts as these without fears for the peace of the world;—fears which there is nothing in the personal character of the new French Emperor or in the public necessities of his position to remove or to allay. Yet we may, nevertheless, be permitted to hope that all will work for the best. The Divine Providence which shapes our ends, ordains that right shall ultimately emerge from all conflicts, and establish itself above all contingencies.

It was, no doubt, necessary that France should suffer from a violent attack of Bonapartism. She is now in the full fever and paroxysm of her malady; and, until she be quite well, Europe will, no doubt, endeavour to keep aloof from her. That war is as necessary to the Emperor, as the Emperor has been to the French, we still believe, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of the speech at Bordeaux. In support of the opinion stated last week that Africa, and not Europe, would be its field, it may be mentioned that, since the triumphal entry of Louis Napoleon into Paris, the *Moniteur* has announced that Abd-el-Kader will be allowed to depart from France, and to reside in Turkey. Napoleon III. knows what he is about. Such an act of apparent generosity may, perhaps, provide the restless spirits in his army with the employment and the "glory" for which they hunger and thirst.

THE THIRD RING OF SATURN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

The statement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last respecting the performance of Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, on the planet Saturn conveys the impression that the slate-coloured ring was not seen in England till brought to light by that surpassingly powerful instrument. The facts, however, are very different, as appears from the printed records of the Royal Astronomical Society, and they are briefly as follows:—On the 25th of November, 1850, the faint light of this new ring was discerned by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, of Wateringbury, near Maidstone, by the help of his 8½ foot Munich refractor, having an aperture of 6¾ inches; and on the 29th the same month the form of this appendage was comp etely made out by him. This discovery preceded the arrival of the intelligence of Mr. Bond's observation on the same phenomenon, and was, therefore entirely independent. On the 2d of December the new ring was also seen by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, in Mr. Dawes's telescope, Mr. Bond's discovery being still unknown to either of these gentlemen; and, subsequently, it was frequently observed by them, and micrometrical measures of the breadth of the new ring were obtained by Mr. Dawes, who also announced his conviction that it was *divided into two*, which was confirmed in the following year by the observations of Mr. Otto Struve, with the large Munich refractor, at Pulkova, in Russia; that telescope being of the same size as Mr. Bond's, namely, about 15 inches in aperture. Several other Englishmen have since succeeded in making out this new ring; among whom may be especially mentioned Mr. Warren De la Rue, with his reflector of 13 inches aperture. Last year Mr. Lassell had a lithograph made of the appearance of Saturn in his 20-foot reflector, as seen on Sept. 10, 1851, in which the slate-coloured ring is plainly shown. In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for Nov., 1851, are contained details of observations of the Planet by Mr. Lassell, Mr. Dawes, Dr. De la Rue, and Mr. Isaac Fletcher, in all of which the faint ring is distinctly noticed. The latter gentleman observed with a 10-foot refractor of 7½ inches aperture (made by Mr. Thomas Cooke, of York; the property of Mr. Patinson), at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

It is, therefore, obvious, that this slate-coloured ring has been observed in England since November, 1850, and was discovered here before it was known to have been seen in America.

There are, however, several very interesting particulars respecting this most wonderful of the planets, for which we eagerly look to the munificent telescope on Wandsworth-common for information; such as the division of the exterior bright ring into two, and the still more curious subdivision of the interior bright ring into several narrow ones of different degrees of brightness, which was observed by Mr. Dawes in Oct., 1851, who mentions the fact in a paper, published in the Astronomical Monthly Notices for November of that year. The same phenomenon was distinctly seen by Mr. Bond about the same time, as stated in a note from him in the "Monthly Notices for March" of the present year

London, Oct. 19, 1852. F.R. Ast. Soc.

Note of the Editor.—The paragraph in our last week's paper, which was called forth the letter of our Correspondent, and several others, which we cannot publish, came to us upon the authority of the Rev. Mr. Craig. That gentleman has since headed us the following letter:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

LEAMINGTON, October, 1852.

SIR,—May I request your permission to state that the third ring in Saturn has been seen, by Mr. Dawes, with his six-inch achromatic; by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, with his two feet reflector; and also by another amateur, W. De La Rue, Esq., with his twelve-inch reflector. The latter, therefore, of the third ring belonging to that planet, is beyond doubt. I may be permitted to enquire how it is that the very excellent telescopes at Greenwich Observatory, and especially the Northumberland Telescope, at Cambridge, have not been able to discover what is so very obvious and palpable in the telescopes of amateurs? And if they have discovered it, why have they not given the public the advantage of the information, like the above gentlemen? Permit me respectfully to add, I neither claim, nor wish to claim, any peculiar merit from the circumstance of [illegible] being so evidently visible on favourable evenings, and this is one [illegible]

Query No. 1.—Is the [illegible] a formation?

Faithfully yours, JOHN CRAIG.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We give full particulars (with Illustrations) of the triumphal entry of the French President into Paris on the 16th inst., in another part of our Paper. The Prince, after the grand business of the day, went incognito to the Elysée, where he slept, and on the next morning went to St. Cloud. On Sunday, also, a council of Ministers was held, the result of whose deliberations was to issue a decree convoking the Senate for the 4th of November, whose business it will be to promulgate a *plebiscite* for re-establishing the Empire in the person of Louis Napoleon. There is some little difficulty, however, yet to be overcome before the work in hand can be satisfactorily accomplished, owing to a division of opinion as to the appointment of a successor to the Prince in case he should die without issue. It is well understood that there has long been a sort of rivalry between the Jerome and Lucien branches of the family for the future Imperial honours, and the system of the President has been not to impart excessive hope to one, nor give excessive fear despair to the other. In certain circles, however, it is believed that a decision may by this time have been come to, and that this decision is in favour of a son of the Prince of Canino, now at Rome.

In addition to the titles of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, and King of Algeria," the future assumption of which is attributed to Louis Napoleon, it is said that he will assume that of "Protector of the Holy Places."

It is said that a decree will shortly appear for a considerable reduction in the army.

The proclamation of the Empire will be the signal for the creation of a number of new titles. M. Fould is to receive that of Count de Roquancourt, and M. de Baroche is to become Count de Meulan. It is said to be decided that in case of M. de Persigny, the family of Fialin will become *une maison princière*. M. de Morny also, it is said, will receive the same high honours. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Fortoul are to be made Counts.

Prince Poniatowski, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and M. de Villamarina, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, arrived in Paris on Tuesday, for the purpose of complimenting Louis Napoleon. The arrival of these personages gives great satisfaction to the French Government; but it is still uneasy as to the course to be pursued by the Northern Powers, whose attitude gives ground for some uneasiness.

The Prince President marked the termination of his tour by a tardy act of justice, in the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. Stopping at the Château d'Amboise, he had an interview with the Emir, and announced his intentions with regard to him in the following terms:—

Abd-el-Kader,—I come to announce to you that you are set at liberty. You shall be conducted to Brousa, in the States of the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations shall be made; and you will there receive from the French Government a salary proportionate to your former rank.

For a long time past, you are aware, your captivity has caused me a veritable pain, for it reminds me inasmuch that the Government which preceded me did not keep the engagements given to an unfortunate enemy, and there is nothing in my eyes more humiliating for the Government of a great nation than to disyow its strength to the extent of not keeping its promise. Generosity is always the best counsellor, and I am convinced that your residence in Turkey will not disturb the tranquility of our possessions in Africa.

Your religion, like ours, forbids you to submit to the decrees of Providence. But if France is mistress of Algeria, it is God that has willed it, and the nation will never give up that conquest.

You have been the enemy of France, but I do not on that account render the less justice to your courage, to your character, and to your resignation in misfortune; it is on this account that I consider myself bound in honour to put an end to your captivity, having full faith in your word.

The *Moniteur* adds:—

These noble words made a deep impression on the ex-Emir. After having expressed to his Highness his respectful and eternal gratitude, he swore on the sacred book of the Koran, that he would never attempt to disturb our domination in Africa, and that he would submit without reserve or *arrière pensée* to the will of France. Abd-el-Kader added that it would be to misunderstand egregiously the spirit and the letter of the law of the prophet, if any one thought that it permitted him to violate engagements given to Christians, and he showed the Prince the verse of the Koran which formally condemns, without exception or reserve, whoever violates his oath, even to infidels.

The Prince, in his turn, we may presume, was deeply touched on discovering so keen an appreciation of the sanctity of an oath entertained by an African heretic. It is said that the Emir will remain at the Château d'Amboise till measures are taken for his removal to Brousa.

M. Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, late Bishop of Orleans, is elevated to the dignity of Cardinal. It was Louis Napoleon who first announced the news to him on Friday afternoon last.

Four fresh arrests have been made at Marseilles, in connexion with the affair of the "infernal machine" discovered in that town. It is said that some important documents have likewise been seized.

Typhus fever is raging with extraordinary violence at Thiers, in the Puy-de-Dôme. There are more than 800 persons, mostly women and children, lying ill at present in that small town.

Accounts from Algeria state that, on the 28th ult., a strong force was marched against the tribe of the Ouled Mahboub, twelve leagues to the south of Constantina, who had given frequent cause of complaint to the French by their revolts and their refusal to pay their taxes. The tribe was completely surrounded. It resisted; but, after a combat, in which it had fifty killed or wounded, it was entirely defeated, and several thousand oxen, sheep, and camels were seized. The loss of the French was two killed and four wounded.

A letter from Paris says:—"The project of erecting Algeria into a Viceroyalty is more than ever talked of, and it, it seems, one of those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spoken of as the future Viceroy. This is not the only plan in contemplation with reference to the development of the natural resources of the colony, as Louis Napoleon meditates the organisation of an association on a grand scale, in some respects similar to that of the East India Company."

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial difficulties still continue, without immediate prospect of removal. M. de Brouckere has definitively resigned the task of forming a Ministry. This condition of affairs becomes the more critical, as it is out of the power of the King to prorogue the Chambers a second time; and they must, therefore, meet on the 26th inst.

SPAIN.

The Queen's 22d birthday was celebrated at Madrid on the 10th, with the usual festivities.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier returned to Seville on the 7th. The postal convention with England is now again before the Consejo de Ultramar. It was first submitted privately, and it is now before the body officially. All the arrangements here seem intended to kill time rather than to dispose of business.

PORTUGAL.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Tay*, Captain Moss, we have accounts from Lisbon to the 10th inst.

The Royal decrees regulating the electoral process upon the direct system, and calling the Cortes to meet on the 2d of January next, had given satisfaction to all parties.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Terceira and a staff of Peninsular war officers had been selected to proceed to England by the *Tagus* steam-packet, expected at Southampton about the 23d inst., in order to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, on behalf of the Portuguese Government and army, which would wear mourning for three days at the time of the funeral.

Hostilities have not yet ceased between the Government and the Bank of Portugal, although several conferences have taken place between the directors and the Ministers.

ITALY.

The *Chronicle* correspondent, under date Rome, October 10, says:—

"Viterbo, which is fifty-two miles distant from the Roman capital, is occupied by a French garrison. The French have taken too solid a footing in the Roman States to allow the presumption of their entertaining any idea of abandoning the dominions of his Holiness the Pope, whom they honour and support, and who in return is profuse in benedictions." To this may be added that the Pope has made one or two moves, under pretence of seeking change of air, to get out of the hands of his protectors, but without success. Some days ago he mentioned to the French commander a wish to go to Naples for a short time, and was politely informed in reply, that an armed escort would attend him to guard him from danger. Upon this intimation the trip was abandoned

It is stated that the French Government is about to establish a Consulate at Chambery.

The *Assenr* of Rome, of the 13th, states that a considerable number of French refugees, who had stopped at Nice after the events of December 2, have been removed into the interior by order of the Piedmontese Government.

Later accounts state that M. Henry Dameth, editor of the *Avenir* of Nice, had himself been ordered to quit the Sardinian dominions at the request of the French Government.

The *Opinione* of Turin announces that a deputation was expected at Florence for the purpose of imploring the pardon of M. Madiai and his wife, both sentenced, for reading the Bible, to four years' imprisonment. It was, however, considered doubtful whether the Grand Duke would accede to their prayer, having already refused to grant their pardon to the Prussian Envoy, who demanded it in the name of his King.

A funeral service was celebrated at Verona on the 12th, by order of Marshal Radetzky, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who was Marshal of the Empire.

GERMANY.

Letters from Vienna state that, in consequence of the inundations in Croatia, which had interrupted the communications, the Emperor had relinquished his plan of travelling through the whole province, and returned to Vienna early in the morning of the 15th.

Upon this the *Times* Correspondent says:—The general inundation in Croatia is probably the true cause of his Majesty's sudden return to the capital; but this natural explanation, which has been given by the official *Gazette*, appears only to strengthen the public in the belief that the Emperor had been disgusted by the lukewarm and indifferent behaviour of his Croatian subjects.

It is stated that the States, on whom the door of the Berlin Congress has been shut, find another opened to them in the Austrian capital. On the 20th they will meet in another series of conferences at Vienna, at which the question of their admittance as a "commercial group" of the States in a commercial alliance with Austria will be more fully debated.

It is stated by persons known to be in the confidence of the Frohsdorf Legitimists, that Chambord's hopes of an heir are likely to be fulfilled.

The King of Prussia's birthday was celebrated on the 15th at Berlin and at Potsdam, with more than ordinary manifestations of loyalty, not only by the civil and military authorities, but by the inhabitants.

The Senate of Frankfort, supported by a resolution of the German Diet, has cancelled the article of the law securing equality of political rights to citizens of all persuasions, that dates from 1849, and excludes the Jews from all share in the elections for the free city; new elections will take place on the 18th and 19th, at which only the votes of Christians will be received.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

News has been received from Trapezunt, by way of Constantinople, of a landing of British troops, to the number of 9000, at Bender Buscha, on the Persian Gulf. The object of the expedition is stated to be the deliverance of Herat from the Persian yoke. Vienna journalists, who draw largely upon the imagination in dealing with questions of foreign policy, express some anxiety at this British demonstration. They view it as an encroachment likely to advance the purposes of the Anglo-Indian Railway, and at the same time to lead to a collision between Russia and England. The English fleet, which for some time lay off Smyrna, in connexion, perhaps, with the above expedition, is now in the Straits of Salamis.—Vienna Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated the 5th of October, announces the dismissal, by the Sultan, of the Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and the nomination to that eminent office of the Capidan Pacha, Mehemet Ali, an individual looked upon as very inferior in talents and ability to his late predecessors. By the same accounts, the Porte has refused to sanction the recent money loan contracted in Europe; a refusal which may lead to considerable embarrassment—not only in Turkey, but in the commercial world in general.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following intelligence from Egypt, under date of Alexandria, the 7th of October:—

Count Bacciochi's mission to the Pacha is stated to be essentially directed to three points. The first is relative to Abd-el-Kader's reception in Egypt, where the President of France desires he should be under the supervision of the Pacha. Secondly, a concession in favour of Said Pacha, relative to which some unintentional misunderstanding has occurred on the part of the Sublime Porte. Thirdly, upon the transport to Paris of some antiquities discovered by a French *savan* in the neighbourhood of Memphis, but which could not be removed in consequence of some prohibitory statute.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer *Africa* brings advices from New York to the 6th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that Mr. Webster, anxious to obtain advantages for the United States fishermen, is about to propose to Great Britain a new commercial convention.

The British subjects residing in Boston were to meet at the British Consulate on the 6th, to arrange some demonstration of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Those at New York had already met for the like purpose.

Advices from Havannah, announce that the execution of Signor Facciola, one of the proprietors of the *Voice of the People*, the secret issue of which created so much consternation among the Government officials, took place at Cuba, on the 30th ult. He was publicly garotted. He died with much fortitude, and wished to the last to exonerate any person with him, or divulge the least secret connected with the revolutionary movements. The execution caused considerable excitement. So great was the shock experienced by his mother, who had been denied an interview with him, that she died of grief a short time after the execution had taken place. The arrests continue in Cuba, but it is hoped that there will be no more executions. The arrests of Count de Dors Dulces and Jose Farias had created much alarm.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Orinoco*, Lieut. Philip Hast, R.N., we have the usual British and foreign West India mails; and also mails from the west coast of South America, received at Panama (Sept. 21), by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's ship *Santiago*.

All was quiet in Peru and business there was considerable activity. The excitement in Peru on the question of the Lobos Islands had diminished considerably, but the Government had not withdrawn the garrison from the island under the orders of General Destua, and two vessels of war were stationed at Lobos d'afuera. The Minister of Finance of Peru, General Mendiburn, had been nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to London, and, with his suite, is among the passengers by the *Orinoco*.

The intelligence from New Granada is to the effect that General Oband had been popularly elected President of the Republic for the proximate constitutional period of four years, to commence on the 1st of March next. He obtained 1158 votes, against 260 votes given to General Herrera, and 110 to other candidates.

From Jamaica our dates extend to the 27th ult. inclusive. The island papers exhibit a great dearth of intelligence. Emigration to Australia had already commenced, the adventurers being chiefly of the middle class. The crops were unprecedentedly low.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal mail general screw-ship *Bosphorus*, Captain H. B. Benson commander, arrived in the Plymouth Great Western Docks at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th ult.

On the 7th, Mr. Patterson, R.N., died on board the *Bosphorus*, of consumption.

The news brought by this mail is of the same character as that which has come home hitherto. The war still "drags its slow length along," and the latest intelligence from the frontier states that outrages are still committed on the burghers, even in the very proximity of the towns and posts. Both parties still war with cattle—the Kaffirs managing generally to hold their own remarkably well.

The principal event of the war during the past month has been the advance of Lieutenant-General Cathcart, at the head of a strong column of troops, and about 1000 burghers, across the Kei, into the territory of Kreli, his burning the deserted kraal or "great place" of that chief, and his return to head-quarters at King William's-town, and disbandment of the burghers there, after capturing 18,000 of the enemy's cattle.

It was understood to be the intention of the Governor to make another inroad into Kreli's country at a suitable opportunity.

THE NEW ORDERS OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union, held on Tuesday, Mr. Hillmas Moseley in the chair, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Joseph George, churchwarden of St. Ann's, Soho, seconded by Mr. Cooper, and agreed to, that a memorial, embodying the objections of the board to the new order of the Poor-law Board for regulating the administration of out-door relief, and prescribing a labour-test for able-bodied male paupers, should be presented to the Poor-law Board.

THE SOUTH DEVON MILITIA.—The South Devon Militia [illegible] in Plymouth on Monday, for twenty-one days' training [illegible] being no barrack-room, the men were billeted [illegible] mess at the Royal Hotel. The clothing was [illegible] Baker, the Colonel, and the officers attended with the men at the Royal William Victualling-yard on the occasion.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Thursday being the day to which Parliament had been prorogued, the Lord Chancellor, attended by the officers of the House, entered the House of Lords at about half-past two o'clock, and went through the usual ceremony of informing both Houses that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to issue her Commission under the Great Seal for the further prorogation of Parliament until the 4th of November; on which day they were commanded to attend for the despatch of business. The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th of November, will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which will occupy some days. The Queen's speech, it is said, will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business of Parliament" will begin. The precedent of 1847 will be followed pretty closely.

British Beneficent Institution.—A meeting of the subscribers and patrons of this institution was held on Wednesday at the offices of the society in Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of choosing fifty pensioners on the fund. The chair was taken by Sir Felix Agar, one of the vice-presidents. There were fifty candidates, the greater number of whom were widows or daughters of military officers and merchants. The result of the polling, which ended at three o'clock, having been announced, and the names of the successful candidates declared, the proceedings terminated.

Horticultural Society.—This society held their autumnal meeting on Tuesday, at their rooms, in Regent-street; Dr. Royal in the chair. From the statement of Dr. Lindley, the secretary, it appeared that the principal novelties exhibited were specimens of the bino vaula, from India; of Sea Island cotton, from the coast of America; of a plant called skuma, from Japan; and of cinchona callisaya, from Peru—the latter being the plant from which the genuine Peruvian bark is obtained. Some splendid pears were shown by foreign and native growers; the palm amongst the latter was carried away by the Scotch gardeners. There were, also, miscellaneous specimens of vegetables. The show was pronounced good, considering the season of the year, and the meeting was very fully attended. Medals were awarded to the gardeners of the Earl of Stair and Sir A Dunbar, for pears; to Mr. Barnes, of Chevening, for pears; to Mr. Butcher, Stratford-on-Avon, for grapes; to Standurt and Noble, and to Messrs. Backhouse, Kerr, and Prince, for plants.

Distribution of Examples of Art to Schools.—The following minute has been lately made by the Board of Trade on this subject:—"The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having had under their consideration several applications from the managers and masters of national and other public schools for grants to be made to them of drawing copies and examples used by the Department of Practical Art in teaching elementary drawing, think it necessary to adopt some general principle which shall regulate the decision of the board in reference to such applications. Their Lordships already have fully recognised the great importance of elementary drawing to all classes of the community in all relations of life, and have expressed their opinion that the first step to be taken to elevate public taste in the appreciation of correctness of form is to cause drawing to become a part of national education. Their Lordships are, therefore, desirous that the Department of Practical Art should assist, as far as possible, in promoting the distribution of the means of accomplishing this object; but, as the indiscriminate gift of examples to all applicants might lead to abuse, it is necessary to require some guarantee that the examples will be duly appreciated, which the mere request to have them does not imply. The principle which governs the whole proceedings of the Department in all its branches is to afford partial aid, and to encourage, but not supersede, public exertions in promoting education in art. Thus, the museum of ships in the Museum of Ornamental Manufactures are afforded, lectures are given, and students are enabled to obtain the best instruction in all the schools by payment of low fees in aid of the expenses; and my Lords consider that the same principle should be observed in the distribution of examples. They have, therefore, resolved that the Department shall have the power to assist schools with examples for teaching drawing, upon the condition that the applicants are willing to pay half the prime cost of them. By this means, when a school is willing to subscribe £1, the Department will furnish examples of the value of £2, and so on as far as the Parliamentary grants will permit. A list of the examples of drawing copies, models, casts, and materials which the Department will be prepared to furnish on these terms, may be obtained of the secretary of the Department of Practical Art, Marlborough House, London."

Removal of Her Majesty's Stationery-office.—In consequence of the lease of the Portman-street Barracks, in Oxford-street, having shortly expired, it has been determined by the Government that her Majesty's Stationery-office in Great James-street, Westminster, shall be pulled down, and that has hitherto been called the Royal Mews, in Princes-street, near the Abbey, fitted up for the transaction of the business.

Customs Reform.—The attention of the Board of Customs having been called to the expense to which the Crown has been subjected for the attendance of landing-waiters upon the weights of articles charged with ad valorem duty, and the board being of opinion that the import weight of various articles, as ascertained by the dock companies and wharfingers, may, without risk to the revenue, be taken for the purpose of levying the duty; and finding that the dock companies and wharfingers will have no objection to allow the weights to be copied from their books, the board have directed the proper officers to return henceforth, observing that the same goods are to be subjected to the usual examination, and that such particulars be inserted in the official books as may be required.

The London Conveyance Company.—On Monday the sale of the entire stock of the London Conveyance Company commenced, on their premises in St. Alban's-place, Paddington. The stock comprises 508 horses, 65 omnibuses, and an immense quantity of harness, &c 125 horses, in separate lots, as also a quantity of harness, were sold on Tuesday. The horses fetched from five to twenty guineas each, but the average price may be quoted at ten guineas.

Death from the Bite of a Serpent in the Regent's Park Gardens.—At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning John Gring, the keeper of the reptiles in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, with almost incredible folly began to amuse himself and his fellow-servants by playing with some of the most venomous serpents. Having removed one of these (the Indian Cobra), from its case, he allowed it to crawl round his breast, when it bit him on the nose. He had sufficient presence of mind to replace and secure the cobra in its case, and to despatch his fellow-servant for the head-keeper. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to the University Hospital in Gower-street, where he arrived in a state of insensibility; and expired shortly after nine o'clock. The unfortunate man was in possession of a preparation or *Liquma cobræ*, said to be a specific against serpent poison, and was acquainted with the method of applying it; but it appears that, although sensible of his danger, he forgot to resort to this means of assistance.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst., were 1,507, and the deaths 1,067. The deaths last week were 1,067, so that there is an increase of 40 on the mortality of the previous week of 109. The increase seems to arise among the younger part of the population. Fatal cases of epidemics rose in the last two weeks from 216 to 264; those smaller, from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other pulmonary complaints rose from 144 to 196; while pythas, which is not included in the latter class, destroyed 111 and 131 persons. In the epidemic class the deaths of 7 children and 4 adults are returned as small-pox: only 4 children died with measles, 22 of hooping-cough, 14 of croup, while 69 children and 4 adults were carried off by scarlatina. 31 persons died of diarrhœa and dysentery, 5 of influenza, and 3 of purpura. No deaths occurred from cholera in the week. Typhus, common fever, &c., were fatal in 54 cases; remittent fever in 1, rheumatic fever in 2, erysipelas in 5.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer on Sunday (the 10th) was 29 876, and on each of the six following days it was above 30 in.; the mean of the week was 30 108 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48 2 deg., which is 2 deg. below the average of the same week in 10 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average, more or less, on every day of the week. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

Sheffield School of Design.—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution and the distribution of prizes to the pupils took place on Tuesday last at the Music-hall, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The large hall was well filled by a respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Among the nobility, clergy, and gentry in the immediate vicinity of the hall, we noticed Viscount Milton, M.P., the mayor (Mr. Carr), the master cutler (Mr. M. Hunter), the vicar (the Rev. T. Sale), the Rev. Dr. Jacob, &c. The report, which was read, amongst other facts, stated that the system adopted in that school embraced the universal diffusion of a knowledge of art throughout the entire population. The mode in which that system was proposed to be carried out was by the establishment, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, of elementary drawing schools throughout the kingdom, and a series of schools having for its centre a school of design. The school continued to maintain the satisfactory position it had occupied for some years. The debt had decreased materially; the attendance of pupils continued steady; 7 exhibitions were carried on in the same manner as heretofore, and would be rendered more complete by the addition of a class for colour, which it was intended to establish forthwith. Of the artistical progress of the pupils the prizes had ample abundant proofs in witnessing the number of medals distributed among the pupils, and which were awarded to them at the recent exhibition of their works at Marlborough House. In the opinion of the council, the most gratifying and conclusive testimony to the value and efficiency of the school was to be found in the recently-published report of the jurors of the Great Exhibition. The Duke of Newcastle having addressed the meeting at considerable length in a speech replete with eloquent and classic allusions, the report was unanimously adopted. Several other gentlemen having spoken on the occasion, the noble chairman called up Mr W. B. Tarten, who had obtained the prize of ten guineas for a design for an article of polished manufac ure. In handing him the purse of sovereigns the noble Duke made the young man cordially by the hand. The Montgomery prize was awarded to Mr. C. Green, and, at the request of the noble Duke, the venerable poet presented it himself. In handing it to the successful candidate Mr. Montgomery said, "Let me give you a word of advice. Always do your best, and you will do better every time, and that is the way to succeed." The various prizes were then awarded by the chairman, and the meeting separated.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council held on Saturday last, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Lord High Chancellor do issue writs for further proroguing the Parliament from Thursday the 21st day of October to Thursday, the 4th day of November, and a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday se'nnight appeared the usual proclamation far calling Parliament together on the latter day "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and Lord John Manners. The Council sat two hours and a half.

The Queen has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge Ranger of St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Hyde Park, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

Her Majesty, as an especial mark of honour, has conferred on the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., G.C.H., the companion in arms of the late Commander-in-Chief, the Garter held by the illustrious Duke.

The Marquis of Winchester, it is reported, will be the new Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, vice the Duke of Wellington.

Apartments have been engaged at one of the principal west-end hotels for the Duke of Terceira, on a special mission from the Queen of Portugal, with a staff of Portuguese general officers, who are expected to arrive by the next mail-packet, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Captain Bourgourd, of the *Hornet*, just arrived at Havre, from Callao, has brought with him the remains—a man, a woman, and a child—which were found at Pisco, in a complete state of preservation. He has sent them to the museum of Paris.

A very extensive fire took place at Messrs. Turner's iron foundry, Ipswich, on Tuesday night. The damage is estimated at between £2000 and £3000.

In an orchard in Limerick, belonging to Mr. John Wilson Vokes, there is at present an apple-tree, a second time in blossom for this year, and emitting a perfume nearly as strong as in the month of May.

A few weeks ago we noticed the melancholy death of a Mrs. Kirwan, who was described as a young and beautiful woman, the wife of an artist, her body having been discovered close to a small island near Dublin, called "Ireland's Eye." It was then supposed that the unfortunate lady had been drowned while bathing off that place. In consequence of certain suspicious circumstances that have since come to light, an inquiry into the mysterious affair was ordered by the Government, the result of which was the committal of the husband of the deceased lady for trial at the next commission on a charge of murder.

On Saturday last the Commissioners of Woods and Forests completed the enclosure of Kennington-common for the formation of a new park, and the workmen will now be busily employed in laying down the walks and flowerbeds, and planting shrubs, preparatory to its being opened to the public in the spring.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton have been graciously pleased to become patrons of the Dublin Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Queen has appointed Captain the Earl Talbot, C.B., &c., to be one of her Majesty's naval aides-de-camp. The noble and gallant officer obtained his decoration of the Bath for commanding her Majesty's ship *Philomel* at the Navarino action.

Among other presents accepted by the President of the French Republic while at Tests, is a bee-hive, which was offered to him by a deputation of young girls, and which has been carefully packed up to be forwarded to Paris. A pair of slippers in crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold with his arms, was also presented to him by one of the sisters of the hospital in that town.

All the telegraph lines in the west, north-west, and south of America have just united their undertakings under the title of the National Telegraph. This union embraces 17 lines, representing 10,524 miles of telegraph, the chief office being in Cincinnati; and these 10,524 miles connect indirectly with wires extending over thousands of other miles to every city and leading town in the States.

There are seven individuals now living in the neighbourhood of Matlock, in Derbyshire, whose united ages amount to 617 years. The youngest of the family is in his 64th year, and regularly follows the occupation of a quarryman.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., in answer to an invitation to the Great League banquet, at Manchester, writes that he will endeavour to be present, but that the state of his health and is under medical treatment, in the hands of a German physician.

The *Athenæum* states that "the Christmas revels of the olden time will be again held at Windsor this year, and with a novelty which recalls the times of the Great Rebellion. Victoria will open her dramatic campaign with a new poetical-prose comedy of English life, from the pen of Douglas Jerrold."

A steam company has been formed from Limerick to Plymouth, taking in the commerce of the west of Ireland. The boats will be accommodated at Mullaq, under the agency of Mr. H. J. Warng.

The *New Gazette*, of Rotterdam, states that a bottle has been found in the waters of Harlingen, and sent to the Dutch Consul at London, containing a note, with the following words, scarcely legible: "Sir John Franklin has been found, with fifteen of his crew, in the Arctic regions . . . which has been shipwrecked . . . . and two ship-buoys. . . . Mr. . . . has seen him." The note is signed "J. G.," to which are added the words, "in haste."

Fourteen of the French political prisoners sent by Louis Napoleon to Cayenne, lately attempted to escape in a boat. They proceeded to the south, but were driven back by the weather, and thrown ashore at Dutch Guiana, the Governor of which had cast them into prison.

On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. John Wigan, known as the Bloomsbury Dining-rooms, in Broad-street, which destroyed upwards of £400 worth of property. It was not insured.

On Sunday forenoon a small boat, containing three persons, was upset, near Blackfriars-bridge, and one of the party was unfortunately drowned.

At Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, a suspension-bridge, 390 feet in length, has just been constructed. Horses are two carriage-ways and a foot-path on it. The bridge is very solid, and of great elegance.

It is a curious fact, that only a century ago but one of the bridges existed which now cross the Thames. Westminster-bridge is now the oldest.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have recently issued special instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to give every facility to the importation of the cases of sculpture and ornaments which are expected very shortly to arrive from the various galleries of Europe for the decoration of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and for the illustration of the different periods and styles of art.

On Monday the old station in Maiden-lane, lately occupied by the directors of the Great Northern Railway as a temporary passenger and goods station, was opened as a potato-market. There was a great number of salesmen and dealers present, and a rather brisk trade was done at good prices.

The Earl of Ellesmere, a few evenings ago, delivered in the Courthouse, at Worsley, an interesting lecture to the members of the Worsley library and reading-room, on the "life and character of the late Duke of Wellington." The room was crowded on the occasion; several of the members of the noble Lord's family being among the audience.

Lady Sykes has given £100 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, at the same time expressing it as her opinion that it is "one of the best charities in London."

William Jackson, aged 50 years, stoker at the works of Messrs. Thomas Bury and Sons, Adelphi, Salford, having last week approached the machinery while in a state of intoxication, was caught by the work and his body was torn into twenty pieces. Death was of course instantaneous.

The Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* mentions that the *danseuse* Cerito vowed a chalice to "Our Lady" should she be fortunate enough to secure an engagement this year at the French Opera of Paris. Having been reengaged, she has fulfilled her undertaking, and presented to "Our Lady" a chalice of Gothic pattern, bearing on its foot an inscription which tells of the vow, and begs a blessing on the future efforts of the dancer to please the indulgent public, which has already bestowed such praise upon her endeavours.

On board the *Sentinck*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, are two Arab horses for her Majesty, as a present from Abbas Pasha. Both these beautiful animals are thorough-bred, one of them being 16½ hands high, while the other is a little smaller. Both are pure Arabian horses throughout. One is four years and the other seven years old.

The arrivals of potatoes from abroad have, within the last few days, been more numerous and extensive than at any time during the last or previous year.

At a Special General Court, held at the Trinity-house on Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert was, by the unanimous vote of the elder and younger brethren, elected Master of that ancient corporation, in room of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Appointments and Preferments.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Bishopric:* The Ven. J. H. Singer, to Meath, Ireland. *Rectories:* The Rev. Sir B. W. Boothby, to Welwyn, Herts, the Hon. and Rev. — Kemble, to Knipton, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. — Mills, to Thorpe Arnold, Leicestershire; the Rev. A. M. Ashworth, to St. Mary Bishopshill Junior, York; the Rev. T. T. Hearn, to Roxwell, lately separated from Writtle, Essex; the Rev. W. B. Tritton, to Cloford, Somersetshire.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. J. Consterdine, late curate of Christ Church, Salford, from his late congregation, on his promotion to Alderly; the Rev. H. L. Davies, curate of Troedyrair, from his parishioners; the Rev. F. Hutton, from the parishioners of St. James's, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, on quitting that curacy; the Hon. and Rev. — Pelham, late rector of Burgh-Apton, Norfolk, from the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. W. Roberts, curate of Llandovery, Cefneesclymmer, from his friends; the Rev. E. H. Robson, late curate of Upper-and-Over-Chalbrey, from his parishioners; the Rev. J. Dewing, rector of Dolbrook, from some members of his congregation; the Rev. N. Paskowics, late curate of Rushock, Gloucestershire, from his former parishioners.

The New Chancellor.—In a convocation held on Tuesday, at Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred by diploma on the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University. At two o'clock on Thursday the heads of colleges of the University of Oxford, preceded by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Dr. Galsford, Dean of Christ Church, the four Pro-Vice-Chancellors, &c., attended at Downing-street, where they formally announced to Lord Derby, by the vote of the House of Convocation, his election as Chancellor of the University, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington. The ceremony having been concluded, the deputation withdrew.

The Bishop of Exeter and the Confessional.—Mr. Greaves and the Plymouth Committee have replied to the Bishop of Exeter's challenge to them to produce the documents Mr. Frynne in the Arcana of Popery. These accept the bishop's challenge. Their main reason is, that no decision which could be thus obtained would restore peace to the Church, or place the point at issue beyond dispute.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WALES.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the return of her Majesty from Scotland, describing the leading incidents of the route, reserving for Illustration the Royal reception at Chester and Bangor; the Inspection of the Britannia Tubular Bridge; and the passage through Conway and Shrewsbury. Of the Royal reception at Chester and Bangor, on Wednesday, will be found with the Illustrations, at page 336.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

On Thursday the Britannia tubular bridge was the object of a special visit, and a minute inspection by her Majesty and the Royal family. Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, and the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, the proprietors of the gigantic structure, may well feel proud of the compliment paid to them. In the case of Mr. Stephenson it marks with the highest sanction the genius which enabled him to conceive, and the executive ability which he displayed in completing a work so stupendous.

The Royal party left the Penrhyn *Arms* at half-past nine o'clock, in carriages, and proceeded by the turnpike-road to the suspension-bridge. Standing at the north end of the Britannia tube, and looking along the Straits towards Telford's great work, for some minutes nothing could be seen of the illustrious travellers; and the salutes fired from different points on either shore, the echoes of which were prolonged among the hills, alone indicated that they were coming. It was a most magnificent October morning, the night-mist being lifted up like a veil from the face of the landscape; and the mountains, with Snowdon chief among them, being clear and well defined on the horizon to their remotest summits. The faint sound of a cheer reaching the tube indicated that the Queen was crossing the suspension-bridge, which is about a mile off, as the crow flies. Straining the eyesight at that distance, the Royal carriages could just be seen, four in number, and diminished to a size appropriate to Queen Mab's, rather than Queen Victoria's. A cheer was announced by the arrival of her Majesty in Anglesea; then, after a few minutes waiting, the scarlet-coated outriders were observed heading the *cortège*, which received, as it passed along, the greetings of the peasantry, picturesquely grouped at different points. Then on to Llanfair Gallt, where a halt was made with a three-quarters of a mile from the north entrance of the tube; and there, on alighting and entering the train, the Royal party were received by a guard of honour belonging to the Welch Fusiliers; the regiment which, very shortly after, at Bangor received other guests—the Principality performed the military duties attendant on the Queen's visit. The Fusiliers exhibit at their head, with characteristic Cambrian pride, a very fine white goat, presented to them some years ago by her Majesty. At Llanfair Gallt station, Mr. Stephenson met the Royal party, and it was arranged that her Majesty should go through the tube in the state carriage, detached from the engine, and drawn by men, while Prince Albert the Prince of Wales, and a portion of the suite would ascend to the roof of the tube and walk along to the Welsh end. This was accordingly done, but before the Royal party separated, some little time was spent by her Majesty and the Prince in conversation with Mr. Stephenson, who explained to them on the spot the mechanical principles on which the bridge was constructed—its strength, the distribution of the material, and the leading details by which so vast an undertaking was successfully completed. While the Queen passed slowly through the tube to the Carnarvonshire end, the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, traversed the roof in the same direction. *(See the Illustrations on the following page.)* The view from it is magnificent. Arrived at the south, or near end of the bridge, the Royal party descended to the water's edge, and surveyed from beneath the gigantic proportions of the whole structure. *(See the Illustration on the front page.)* Except from beneath there is no way of inspecting it as a whole close at hand. There you can look up and see what it is. We need not here describe the stupendous work, as its leading details have already appeared in the Illustrated London News, Nos. 418 and 451. Our readers will recollect the burning of the hydraulic press a few days after the raising of the tubes had been commenced; and on Thursday week Mr. Stephenson showed to her Majesty and Prince Albert the fractured cylinder, which has been placed upon a pedestal near the bridge. On leaving to resume their seats in the carriages, her Majesty and Prince took with them several bits of stone and brick as mementos of their visit, and Prince Albert, turning to Mr. Stephenson, said to him, "It is a stupendous work, and an honour both to you and the Company."

On leaving Bangor station the train was stopped for about four minutes, in the course of which time some books in the Welsh language, and a series of views of Welsh scenery were presented to her Majesty, by the committee of the Eisteddfod. At ten minutes past twelve Bangor station was left the Royal train, on their journey to Windsor, amidst the cheers of the multitude assembled.

CONWAY.

At Conway, the Royal train halted for a few minutes under the old tower, on the return from Bangor, and the Queen received an address from the Corporation of that place, which was presented by Mr. Williams, of Boddhaven. Her Majesty made a gracious reply; then Mr. Morgan, rector of Conway, called for three cheers for the Prince of Wales; whereupon Prince Albert introduced the youthful Prince to the persons assembled. *(See the Illustration.)*

A portion of the fine old Castle is shown in the Illustration. It stands upon a high rock, and was built by Edward I. in 1284, from designs by Henry de Elreton, the architect of Caernarvon Castle. The grand features of Conway are four towers, of forty feet in diameter on either side, the thickness of the walls and towers varying from twelve to fifteen feet. The railway passes immediately beneath the "broken tower," which is a very striking object, the upper half remaining perfect, and rising to a great height. It is greatly to be regretted that this splendid monument of mediæval grandeur should not receive the same judicious treatment as that lately bestowed by the Crown on the Castle of Caernarvon.—Cliff's "Book of North Wales."

Chester and Saltney Junction.—Her Majesty was received with military honours by the troops from Chester Castle; the Artillery fired a salute during the shunting of the train on changing the line and the engine. At Saltney, the terminus of the Shrewsbury Railway, and new port of Connah's Quay, a valuable document, the original charter was exhibited; and the indefatigable Rector of St. Mary's selected this day to mark the event of the roofing in of the Saltney Church School, by the assembling of the children of the parish in the school, to witness the visit of her Majesty. The church stands nearly on the confines of England and Wales that one standard to the west of the building was raised on Welsh ground, with the inscription "Wales;" and another to east on English ground, with the inscription "England," marking the junction of the territories from which the youthful heir to the Crown derives his titles as "Prince of Wales" and "Earl of Chester."

Her Majesty arrived at Saltney at about a quarter to one, being a quarter of an hour later than was originally contemplated. This arose partly from a delay contingent upon the more extended inspection of

THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE ENTERING THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

PRINCE ALBERT, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND MR. STEPHENSON, UPON THE ROOF OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

the Tubular Bridge than was expected, and also from the fact of her having graciously waited at Conway to receive an address from that place, which had not been arranged in the programme of proceedings. From this cause, the Chester and Shrewsbury Company were requested to accelerate the journey between Saltney and Shrewsbury ten minutes faster than was previously intended, so that they were not able to pass the respective stations on the line at so slow a pace as would otherwise have been done. At Wrexham it is computed that 30,000 people were collected, who cheered most vehemently as the Royal party passed along. At all the stations festoons of verdure, laurels, flags, &c., were abundantly and tastefully exhibited; but, for the reason stated, her Majesty was compelled to give them only a cursory glance, and her loyal subjects a rapid salutation in passing. At Ruabon, there was a countless throng; the same at Gobowen and Whittington, and so the Queen passed on to Shrewsbury. The train did not stop between Saltney and the capital of Salop; but it was very perceptibly "slowed" when passing the delightful vales of Gresford, Llangollen, and Chirk. The time kept was precisely that directed by the Queen, namely, one hour and ten minutes; and it must have been most grateful to the directors and officers of the company when the Hon. Colonel Gordon, the Equerry in Waiting, pronounced "the entire arrangements of the Shrewsbury and Chester line very satisfactory." Admiral Moorsom, Robert Stephenson, Esq., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and Messrs. Trevethick and Norris, and other gentlemen of the North-Western Company, also went over the Shrewsbury line.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CONWAY STATION.

SHREWSBURY.

From Saltney the Queen proceeded by the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway through the beautiful scenery of the Gresford, Wrexham, Ruabon, Llangollen, and Chirk districts, to Shrewsbury, where the Royal party arrived about two o'clock, and alighted there for refreshment. The Shropshire regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry formed a guard of honour, and the loyal inhabitants entered into all the necessary arrangements with zeal and liberality. The station was very tastefully decorated, and fitted up with sloping platforms for the accommodation of 1000 spectators of the exhilarating scene; the Royal party received a very warm-hearted welcome from the inhabitants, collected in great numbers in and around the station, which was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion. A loyal address was presented to her Majesty, who was received by the Earl of Powis and the Yeomanry Cavalry of the county. The band of the Shropshire Militia played "God save the Queen."

The Royal tourists passed over the lines of no less than six railway companies, the management of each assuming the responsibility of so precious a freight in turn, and all discharging their duties with the most praiseworthy punctuality, and without the slightest *contretemps*. As far as the Saltney Junction, on the Chester and Holyhead line, Mr. Trevithick and Mr. Binger of the London and North-Western Company, who work the line, had the charge. Then the care of the train passed to the Shrewsbury and Chester Company's officials, who brought it to Shrewsbury through fine romantic scenery, and glimpses of beautiful valleys like that of Llangollen.

From Shrewsbury her Majesty travelled along the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line to Wolverhampton, where the most active preparations were made for giving her a suitable reception. A sum of £300 was voted by the Town Council towards the incidental expenses; loyal addresses were adopted; the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the members for the borough, and a large party of the nobility and gentry of the district, united with the local authorities and inhabitants in giving due effect to the loyal demonstration. The 77th Regiment formed a guard of honour; and the Wolverhampton troop of yeomanry cavalry assembled on the occasion.

From Wolverhampton the Queen proceeded by the Stour Valley Railway, through a wild-looking district of flaming forges and tall chimneys, to Birmingham, where the Royal train ran along the "new extension" branch through the town to Camp-hill station, at which point her Majesty left the narrow guage, and then proceeded, in the Royal saloon of the Great Western Railway, by the recently-opened broad gauge line from Birmingham, *viâ* Leamington and Oxford, to Windsor

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE SHREWSBURY STATION.

REMINISCENCES OF "THE DUKE."

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL IN PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN, AS PROPOSED TO BE COMPLETED.

BUST AND PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY MESSRS. WEIGALL.

The bust and portrait of the Duke of Wellington, by the Messrs. Weigall, were taken under circumstances so favourable to truthfulness and minute accuracy, that they already possess great historical value. The artists were Mr. Henry Weigall, of 27, Somerset-street, Portman-square, a sculptor of eminence, whose busts are noted for their spirit and fidelity; and his son, Mr. Weigall, jun.

The Duke's determination to sit no more to artists was so well known that some account of the circumstances under which he was induced to waive his objections may reasonably be expected. The Duke, then, had seen at the house of Mr. David Jones, M.P., where he was a frequent visitor, a bust of his Grace, made without sittings, which seemed to him to convey a characteristic expression that had eluded other artists. As the Duke's admiration of this bust was pretty frequently expressed, Mr. Jones very kindly availed himself of one of these opportunities to request his Grace to sit to the son for his portrait. He expressed great reluctance, but at length gave his consent, the argument which prevailed being the important influence which his Grace's condescension would be likely to exercise on the fortunes of a young and rising artist. He promised to call upon Mr. Weigall the next day, and was as good as his word. He was shown a portrait which had been commenced by Mr. Weigall, jun., from the bust previously modelled by the father, aided by such opportunities as the artist had enjoyed of seeing the illustrious hero at Mrs. Jones's evening receptions. The Duke admired the portrait, and promised to give the artist a sitting. This was on Thursday, August 7, 1851; and on the Saturday following the Duke, punctual to his appointment, arrived at Mr. Weigall's at twelve o'clock. The artists had been fortunate enough to secure the attendance of an esteemed friend of the Duke, possessing great conversational talents; so that being relieved from the necessity of themselves engaging his attention, the sculptor and painter plied their tasks with an assiduity and steadiness which the Duke more than once noticed approvingly. The Duke kindly permitted Mr. Weigall, senior, to take minute and frequent measurements of every feature and every part of the face and head. He assisted the artists in every way, showing a profound knowledge of what they were doing, and of the best mode of facilitating their labours. We may mention one example in illustration. As the sculptor and painter worked simultaneously, it will be seen that one side of the face was in shadow; the circumstance was not pointed out, but his Grace's kindness and thoughtfulness made him aware of it, and when the sculptor turned to examine the side of the face that was in shadow the Duke immediately, and unasked, turned it round to the light for him. With these aids and encouragements the artists laboured zealously and successfully in their work. "Very steady; I like that," said the Duke.

His Grace not only came in full evening dress, but had further consulted the convenience of the painter by putting on his decorations. He wore the red riband of the Order of the Golden Fleece over his white neckcloth, the blue riband of the Garter over his white waistcoat, with the star on his coat, and the blue garter round his knee. The sitting lasted two hours, and as the artists had "worked with a will" they had made great progress. The Duke examined what had been done, and, not less to the surprise than the delight of the artists, said he would come again.

On the following Monday, August 11th, the Duke again arrived at Somerset-street, and honoured the artists with another sitting of more than two hours' duration. Before taking his leave, the Duke, as usual, examined with great particularity the bust and the portrait, and very kindly offered to come again if they wished it. The offer was declined, of course with due acknowledgements, both artists being satisfied with the opportunities they had enjoyed. The Duke left, saying, "I will come again with a great deal of pleasure, if you wish me."

THE WATERLOO GOLD VASE PRESENTED TO THE DUKE BY THE MERCHANTS AND BANKERS OF LONDON.

On Monday, the 17th November, the Duke, having heard that the bust was not cast or the picture engraved, sent word to Mr. Weigall that he should come again the next day, and give them another sitting. The Duke had named twelve o'clock for this unexpected visit, and apologised for arriving at a quarter past eleven, saying, that if he had not come then he could not have come at all. During the interval which had elapsed since the last sitting, his Grace had been in the country, and the pure air of Walmer and Stratfieldsay had sent him back to town in increased health and vigour. He was, indeed, looking remarkably well, and our sculptor observed that even the slight indications of wrinkles which had previously been seen on the forehead had disappeared.

Great, as well as little, critics would probably call a sculptor a bungler who should make an old man's forehead without a wrinkle; but, incredible as it may appear, the Duke's forehead was without the trace of a wrinkle, and the sculptor drew the attention of his Grace's friend to the circumstance.

This sitting lasted two hours and three quarters. The Duke again examined the picture, and approved of it; but said that in one particular it was not historically accurate. The artist had placed a glove in his left hand; "and I never wear gloves," said the Duke; "but it's of no consequence; I don't wish it to be altered. I ought to have them."

It was then intimated to the Duke that the artist's family had never had an opportunity of seeing him, and that it would be a gratification to them to be introduced to him. He immediately said, "By all means; let them come in." Mrs. Weigall, her two daughters, and younger son accordingly entered the room, and were addressed by his Grace with a kindness and urbanity truly gratifying. The Duke then took his departure; and thus ended these *séances*, which have left behind them the

THE LAST OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE DUKE TO THE WORKS AT DOVER HARBOUR.

valued and enduring contributions from the sister arts of painting and sculpture, of which it is now our duty to say something.

The bust of the Duke, made by Mr. Weigall, senior, is of life-size and admirable truthfulness. A sculptor may make the most plentiful use of his compasses, and may yet miss the likeness. But Mr. Weigall's bust unites with scrupulous exactitude of measurement in every feature, the peculiar character of the lower part of the Duke's face, which we have nowhere seen reproduced with so much fidelity; so that it will probably become the authentic likeness adopted in all those statues of the Duke about to be erected in the provinces, which represent him in the "sere and yellow leaf." It is indeed, a noble face, worthy of a bygone age of heroism and "high emprise." "He was the noblest Roman of them all." The nose and eye express valour and lofty daring; the mouth and lower part of the face, strength of purpose, steadiness, and determination. The extraordinary breadth of the lower part of the face, at the point where the lower jaw is the broadest, gives a massive grandeur to the bust alike full of character and truth.

The Duke's portrait, by Mr. Weigall, junior, is a miniature. The Duke is standing in an easy and graceful attitude, in full evening costume, with his decorations. While the sculptor has given to the marble a severe and classic grandeur worthy of the great Duke's self-reliance and heroism in the field, the painter has chosen to represent the amiable and benignant expression which he habitually wore in private life, when engaged in conversing with those whom he loved. The large blue eye, undimmed even in old age, has in its clear and thoughtful depths a thousand eloquent memories of chastened joy and sorrow. The statesman has left the halls of legislation, the soldier has left Kaffir wars and Burmese expeditions behind him at the Horse Guards, and we have here the perfectly well-bred old gentleman, beloved in his social circle, who is certainly reciprocating at this moment all sorts of kind and affectionate thoughts. Some blushing young beauty surely stands before him, whom he is remarking that he stood sponsor for her at the font, and that he understands he is very soon to have the pleasure of giving her away at the altar. A subtle and breathing emanation of kindly feeling and amiability is passing over the Duke's face, and renders it difficult to tear one's self away from a portraiture so life-like and engaging.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL AT DUBLIN.

It appears, by a statement in the *Dublin Evening Post*, that arrangements are in contemplation to complete the Testimonial to the Duke of Wellington, which stands on a rising ground in the Phœnix Park, within view of the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway at Kingsbridge, adjacent to Dublin. In 1813, the first step for the erection of this testimonial was taken at a meeting held in the Rotunda, at which the Earl of Roden presided. The subscriptions amounted to £26,000: the design was submitted to competition, when that of Mr. (now Sir Robert) Smirke was chosen; consisting of an obelisk and pedestal, upon a platform, to which there is a quadruple flight of steps. The entire height of the testimonial is 205 feet; it is entirely of hewn granite from the Dublin mountains. It was proposed to add to the principal front an equestrian bronze statue of the Duke upon a pedestal; and to fill the panels of the obelisk pedestal with metal bas-reliefs of the Duke's principal victories; and the names of many of his well-fought fields are carved on the *façades* of the pyramid. The Illustration shows the entire group, as intended to be completed. After nearly forty years, the work remains in a rude and incomplete condition, although a second attempt was made, on the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, to relieve the country from the stigma of leaving such a work unfinished. The *Evening Post* adds:—

It were needless now to refer to the causes that led to the failure of this second movement. Recurring, however, to the object with which we started, we feel confident that prompt exertion alone is required to raise a fund quite ample for the completion of the Wellington Testimonial in the Phœnix-park, as a record of the nation's gratitude and pride in her greatest son; for, spite of him all in all, we never have seen, and may never see again, an Irishman whose military reputation and achievements have been so honourable to his country.

It is estimated that about £5000 will be required to complete the testimonial in a manner creditable to the country.

THE WATERLOO VASE.

Among the many splendid testimonials to the Duke of Wellington, and assembled in Apsley House, is the magnificent Waterloo Vase, presented to his Grace, by the merchants and bankers of the city of London, shortly after the great event which it commemorates.

The Vase is silver-gilt: it is circular in form, and Grecian in style; the lower part of the body is richly ornamented with foliage. The handles are composed each of a figure of Victory and Fame: on one side is a representation, in very bold relief, of a *square* of Infantry; and on the other, a grand charge of Infantry.

The Vase was furnished by Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, and executed by Messrs. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the late firm of Greens and Ward.

The Vase is two feet high, and eighteen inches in diameter at the mouth: it will hold about four gallons. Upon the days of the Waterloo banquets, this splendid Vase was, naturally, one of the most observed ornaments displayed upon those memorable occasions.

THE DUKE'S LAST OFFICIAL VISIT TO DOVER.

It has been well observed, that, while the rest of the nation is engaged in counting up the public services of the Duke, the people around Walmer speak and judge of him by a narrower and more trying standard. The victorious commander and the arbiter in state affairs are considerations of secondary importance with them compared with what he did to promote local interests. Had these been neglected, it is probable that the Duke's death would have been less felt in the neighbourhood in which it occurred than in any other part of the kingdom. It was by strict attention to details, however, that the sum of his greatness was made up: and the care which he took of the local interests of the Cinque Ports is loudly acknowledged. The incident pictured on the preceding page is an illustration of this special discharge of duty, in the last of his official visits to Dover, and in the circumstances attending which there is a melancholy interest.

The Duke arrived at Walmer Castle on Thursday evening, August 26, from town: "His Grace," says the record, "will now remain for a permanency at the Castle, and receive a succession of visitors up to the assembling of the new Parliament." How short-sighted was this anticipation!

The immediate object of the Duke's return to Walmer Castle was to receive a visit from his Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Dowager of Russia and her Consort, his Serene Highness Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The illustrious guests arrived on the following evening, when a select party had the honour of meeting them at dinner, by the invitation of the noble and gallant host. On Saturday afternoon, after luncheon, the Grand Duchess and the Duke George proceeded to Dover, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. A Royal salute from the heights announced the arrival of the august party, who proceeded to Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where the Duke took a farewell of his illustrious guests. His Grace then, attended by S. M. Latham, Esq., and John Irons, Esq., inspected the works in progress at Dover Harbour, and left for Walmer shortly after four o'clock.

In the *Dover Telegraph*, Sept. 4, wherein the movements are chronicled, we also find recorded the following public tribute to his Grace's strict attention to his official duties. At a "Reform Banquet" at Dover, on Thursday, Sept. 2, the chairman, in giving "His Grace the Lord Warden," said he trusted the day would never come when England would forget the debt it owed to its greatest General; and who, in his official connexion with Dover, had proved to be the most able, zealous, and most useful Lord Warden they ever had. The toast was drunk with three times three; and the band played "See the Conquering Hero comes," Within a few days the man of truth lay lifeless in his lonely chamber at Walmer!

Testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington.—On Thursday evening, a preliminary meeting was held, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Sir Peter Laurie, Esq., in the chair—at which it was resolved to establish a national institution, under the title of "The Wellington and United Services Benevolent Institution," for the relief of non-commissioned petty officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of her Majesty's and the East India Company's service who may have been and orphans, and that a public meeting, to further consider the subject, should be convened for the day following the lamented Duke's funeral.

Revival of Convocation.—Memorials are in course of signature amongst the clergy of Manchester—one addressed to the Queen, and the other to the Earl of Derby—against the revival of convocation at the present juncture.

Aberdeen Railway.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars—Lord James Bayne in the chair—and the directors were authorised to promote a bill in Parliament for the conversion of arrears of preference interest into a further preference capital.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 24.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity
Monday, 25.—St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 14.9.
Tuesday, 26.—Dr. Doddridge died, 1751. Hogarth died, 1764.
Wednesday, 27.—Captain Cook born, 1728.
Thursday, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
Friday, 29.—Sir W. Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
Saturday, 30.—Fire at the Tower of London, 1841.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
No 0	0	0	30	0	50	1	10	1	30	1	45	2	0
This 0	0	0	30	0	50	1	10	1	30	1	45	2	0
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
12	15	12	35	12	55	1	15	1	35	2	0	2	15
12	15	12	35	12	55	1	15	1	35	2	0	2	15
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
2	30	2	45	3	0	3	30	3	45	4	0	4	30
3	0	3	30	3	45	4	0	4	30	4	45	5	0

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FOR 1853,

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SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Stainbank.
COMPANY'S OFFICES—3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

The link in the chain of direct Railway communication between Nottingham and Boston being still unsupplied, the important Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Derby, and Nottingham, as also the Potteries, are yet compelled to avail themselves of the Ports of Grimsby or Hull for their means of Export and Import to and from the Baltic and Dutch Ports.

The Port of Boston being nearer to the Dutch ports than either Grimsby or Hull, and the latter ports being each about thirty miles further distant from Nottingham (the key of the Midland districts from the east) than the port of Boston, it follows that, for many articles of export and import, this latter place, as a shipping port, has over the other two an indisputable advantage, while at the same time the new line of communication proposed to be provided would also give to those ports additional access to the midland districts.

At this time vessels of 500 tons burthen (a class of vessel usually employed in the Baltic trade) discharge their cargoes at the quays in Boston; and the navigation offers facilities for great improvement, which, if found expedient to carry out, would enable vessels of considerably larger tonnage to enter the port.

By means of dock accommodation also great advantages will be afforded to the shipping of the port.

To secure the important results which will unquestionably arise by connecting the port of Boston with the Ambergate Railway at or near to Grantham, from whence an unimpeded line of Railway extends to Nottingham and all the midland districts of the kingdom, this undertaking is submitted to the favourable consideration of the public.

The cost of construction will, perhaps, be less than that of any Railway yet formed; and the formation of the Docks, from the favourable nature of the site selected, will also be constructed at comparatively small cost.

The anticipated Traffic from this Line and Revenue from the Docks promises to pay a considerable per centage to the Shareholders.

An act for carrying out the undertaking will be applied for in the next session; and, if obtained, the works will be completed within a very short period.

Application for shares to be made in the subjoined form, either to the Company's Solicitors or Secretary, or to Messrs. Oswin, Tootal, and Co., 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London; Mr. Thomas Roberts, Manchester; Messrs. Smilson, Liverpool; Mr. Pearson, Birmingham; and Pearson Peet, Nottingham.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Gentlemen, I request you to allot me Shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per Share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required so to do.

Name ———
Profession or Occupation ———
Address ———
Date ———

*** No applications for shares can be received after November 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D.—The marriage of a daughter, a minor, without the consent of her father, being, nevertheless, a legal and valid marriage, the father has no power to separate the daughter so married from her husband

Alpha.—The income of the deceased will come in for their father's shares; leasehold property, being in law chattels real, passes not to the heir, but to the administrator for distribution

*** The Grand State Funeral of the Duke of Bayleu, at Madrid, will appear in our next week's publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852.

A Royal Proclamation has definitively fixed the day on which the new Parliament will commence its legislative labours. The meeting will take place on the 4th November, but the real business of the session will not commence before the 11th, the intervening period being occupied with swearing in the members and electing the Speaker. The various prophecies which have been hazarded as to the relative strength of parties will, therefore, soon be confirmed or falsified. Upon the first two questions that come before the House, there will, it is presumed, be no division, or even a difference of opinion. The strength of parties will not be tried on the election of Speaker, nor upon the sacred duty of the last honours to be paid to the illustrious Wellington. These will occupy but little time; and after the funeral of the hero, with a pomp and solemnity never before exhibited in this country, the business of the session will begin.

The new Parliament will have serious difficulties to encounter; but the path of duty is plain before it. To advance, and, if possible, to complete the financial and commercial revolution commenced by Sir Robert Peel, is the task reserved for it. The peaceful triumph of Free Trade, and a hearty acquiescence in its principles will be best secured by the practical extension of the doctrine. Protection only lingers among those who are compelled to sell, but are not permitted to buy, freely in the markets of the world; and it is only just that all the productive classes should be placed on the same level. As Customs duties no longer raise the price of the goods which the farmer takes to market, so neither ought they to raise the price of the commodities which he desires to purchase, and he is entitled to possess himself of tea and sugar, wine and tobacco, exempt from the fiscal imposts which they now bear. By reducing the cost of what he seeks to consume proportionately to the reduction of his income, he would participate in a general scale of cheapness, which is now only exceptional, and from the benefits of which he is, as a consumer, is debarred. The fact is, that the whole scheme of taxation, which, when first established, adapted itself to a restrictive system of commerce, must be thoroughly revised, reconstructed, and brought into harmony with Free Trade.

The attention of the Legislature will also be vigilantly directed to our colonial policy, not merely in extending the principle of self-government to the colonists, as the best means of attaching them to the mother-country, but in reference to the supply of wool and cotton, so essential to the prosperity of our manufacturing districts. As respects the first point, the Government, of whatever party it be composed, must wholly abandon the system of regarding our transmarine dominions as mere sources of patronage, and must view them as markets for the products of our industry. The local administration must be vested in the permanent inhabitants, or natives, who best understand colonial wants; and not in men who have no knowledge of the country, and whose only desire is to realise fortunes, and return to Europe. Our destructive war at the Cape, and the hostile demonstrations still more recently exhibited in Australia, very significantly warn the country to renounce the exclusive policy hitherto acted upon. The Government will be the more strongly admonished to adopt a just and conciliatory course in consequence of the vast emigration which is carrying away a skilled and energetic population to the regions of the gold mines; and who, impressed with British feelings of independence, are not likely to submit to the mandates of Downing-street, when they interfere with the internal administration of the colony.

The rule of England in these distant possessions should assume a federal, rather than an Imperial, character.

Political foresight rarely characterises the proceedings of Administrative or Legislative bodies, and it has generally, if not invariably, required the strong pressure of immediate danger to compel any onward movement. Frequently has the Government been warned that a day would arrive when the supply of raw cotton might prove deficient, and that the culture of the plant should be revived in British India, and encouraged in the West Indies. This advice has invariably been disregarded. Not only England, but the whole of Europe, now mainly depends on the southern states of America, and the latest returns show that while the Continental demand is annually increasing, and America itself is retaining more and more of domestic consumption, the price of the raw material is rising and the supply becoming scanty, so that the failure of the crop in a single year might be attended with industrial calamities which it is uncomfortable to contemplate. There is also cause to apprehend that the supply of Australian wool will fall short in the ensuing year, as the chief labour of the colony is withdrawn from the sheepwalks to the gold mines. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the new Parliament will anxiously deliberate on these subjects before any catastrophe occurs.

Our foreign policy will demand a delicate and skilful guidance. We sincerely trust that the commercial interests of Europe, fostered and promoted by a long peace, may be sufficiently powerful to avert war. Yet the position of France, and that of Europe generally, is sufficient to inspire anxiety. An enormous standing army is not readily disbanded, nor can huge naval armaments be suddenly got rid of, even if Louis Napoleon's speech at Bordeaux should prove to be sincere. The revival of an imperial dynasty cannot easily disconnect itself from the ideas and principles in which it was originally founded, and it is incumbent upon British statesmen, under such circumstances, to be vigilant, if not suspicious.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Lord John Manners, Viscount Hardinge, and the Earl of Jersey. The Right Hon. Lord Raglan, Master-General of the Ordnance, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his seat at the board.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 21st day of October, to Thursday, the 4th of November; and a proclamation was issued, announcing the Parliament to meet on that day for despatch of public business.

At the Court, the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) had an audience of the Queen. The Dean of St. Paul's and Sir Charles Young (Garter King of Arms) were in attendance.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials.

A special train on the Great Western Railway conveyed the Ministers to town, after the breaking up of the Court.

His Serene Highness the Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe arrived at the Castle on Saturday, on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, attended divine service in St. George's Chapel on Sunday morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Lord Wrotheseley Russell.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and the Marquis of Exeter arrived at the Castle on the same day, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Hon. Charles Grey and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour, went to town, returning to the castle at a quarter before two o'clock. In the evening the Royal dinner-party consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, his Serene Highness the Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps.

On Wednesday morning the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. N. Hood, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour.

On Thursday morning the Prince Consort drove to Eton in an open carriage, and laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel for that parish. His Royal Highness afterwards lunched with the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Provost of Eton. In the afternoon the Queen and his Royal Highness drove out in an open carriage. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg has arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Matilda Paget has succeeded the Hon. Mary Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Herman of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, and attended by [illegible] Sir Geo. Couper, honoured the Haymarket with [illegible] evening.

His Excellency Lord Howden, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, left London, on Monday, for Paris, *en route* to the Spanish capital, to resume his diplomatic functions.

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 19th of October.)

Earl Marshal's Office, 1, Parliament-street, 21st Oct., 1852.

Her Majesty having signified her Royal pleasure that the public solemnization of the funeral of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington shall take place as soon as practicable after the assembling of Parliament,—

This is to request that all Privy Councillors under the degree of the peerage, the Vice-Chancellors, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Justices of both Benches, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and her Majesty's Law Officers, desirous of being present at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on the occasion, will signify the same to me, by letter addressed as above, on or before the 4th day of November next (after which no application can be received), in order that places may be reserved for them. NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

THE FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.

An inquest was held on Thursday at Egham, by C. J. Woods, Esq., coroner, and a jury, on the body of Frederick Cournet, but which had not terminated at the rising of the court at half-past six o'clock. The coroner, therefore adjourned the further inquiry to Tuesday next. Several witnesses were examined, but scarcely anything important was elicited from them beyond the facts we have already recorded in another part of our paper. M. Gustave Nagute, of 38, Charlotte-street, Pitzroy-square, who appeared to be much affected while giving his evidence, stated that he knew the deceased well, who resided in London, at 41, Knightbridge-street; that he was forty-three years of age. He last saw the deceased alive on Sunday evening the 17th, having dined with him there. Deceased told him he was going to fight a duel. The witness having peremptorily declined to mention the names of the parties, or to give any further information relating to the unfortunate event, was removed in the custody of the police.

It appears that the cause assigned for this tragical affair is solely a political difference, and that the unfortunate deceased is a married man, whose wife and family are at present residing in France, and who held a high appointment in the French naval service. From the interpreters and others present at the hearing yesterday, we also learn that the foreigners in custody give as a reason for being mixed up in this transaction, that they came to Windsor on pleasure, and were proceeding on the road to Egham from Windsor, intending to visit Virginia Water, when on the road the deceased left the party and got over the hedge, and when there he shot himself. This version of the story is, however, totally at variance with the evidence given by the various witnesses.

The following note was handed to the reporters by a foreign gentleman, a friend of the deceased, which will throw some light upon this mysterious affair:—"It is truly to be regretted that a certain class of exalted and misguided men, who have found a safe and hospitable asylum in England, should abuse the hospitality granted to them, and take upon themselves the right of avenging their political squabbles by pistols or swords. The unfortunate deceased was an intimate friend, from the Republic, of Ledru Rollin; an honour also claimed by two of the gentlemen now in custody, Etienne Barrunuez and Edmund Allain. The other two parties in custody, Philippe Eugene de Morney and Emmanuel Barthélemy, claim to be friends of Louis Blanc. We do not know if these two Republican chiefs are or are not the friends of the unfortunate men who infringed the laws of the country that gave them shelter."

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER, AND THE REV. MR. WHISTON.—The Rev. Mr. Whiston, who it will be recollected, was removed by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, from the Head Mastership of their school, in October, 1849, in consequence of his having published a pamphlet entitled "Cathedral Frauds and their Fulfilment," had appealed to the Bishop as visitor against such decision. On Thursday morning, Mr. Whiston received an official document, announcing his re-instatement in the office of Head Master, from the 1st of January next, but declaring that he shall have no right or claim against the Dean and Chapter, or any one else, for any profits or emoluments accruing from the time of his removal from the office to the 1st of January next.

THE MINISTERS AND THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.—At the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Aldermen Challis (Lord Mayor elect) informed the Court that it had been intimated to him that if her Majesty's Ministers were invited to the entertainment on the 9th of November, the nearness of that day to the time appointed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington would prevent their acceptance of the invitation. The banquet would therefore be postponed to some day subsequent to that appointed for the funeral to take place.

A NEW CHAPEL-OF-EASE AT ETON.—On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the first stone of a new chapel-of-ease at Eton. The Provost and Fellows of Eton gave the site, together with the munificent sum of £500. Her Majesty and Prince Albert subscribed £100; the Rev. E. Coleridge and pupils, £51; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, £100; the Revs. W. A. Carter, H. Hippisley, F. E. Durnford, C. O. Goodford, J. W. Cox, and J. Wilder, £50 each; Rev. S. F. Marshall, £105; and other liberal sums—in all, to the amount of £1000 were enclosed. His Royal Highness, after the ceremony, proceeded to Eton College, where, after inspecting the Queen's Scholars and other portions of the College, partook of an elegant luncheon at the Provost's lodge, provided for the occasion.

SEAMEN AND MARINES' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Portsmouth Seamen and Marines' Orphan School was held on Thursday afternoon, at the rooms of the institution, Lion-terrace, Portsea. The chair was occupied by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G., and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The report (which was read) was of a generally satisfactory character: the endowment fund had increased from £850 to £1150, principally through the munificent donation of £500 from Admiral Sir Thomas Ogle and Henry Dacres, Esq., the executors to the will of the late Mrs. Henry Ogle. A series of resolutions having been passed, the children of the schools were regaled with dinner of roast beef and potatoes.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated on Thursday, by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was attended by upwards of 200 of the friends and supporters of the charity. Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., took the chair. In the course of the evening a subscription list was announced, in which Sir John Shelley's name was down for £10 10s. to the institution, and £10 10s. to the building fund; Sir De Lacy Evans, £10 10s.; Mr. Sheriff Croll, £10 10s.; &c. &c. Total, £5 5s.; Mr. D. Scott, £10 10s., &c.

MEETING FOR THE PROMOTION OF DIOCESAN SYNODS.—A meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England was held on Thursday, at the Town Hall, Warrington, to deliberate on the best means of restoring to the Church, on organic action through the means of her ancient Diocesan Synods. The Rev. T. Colins presided. A great number of clergymen were present. A series of resolutions in connection with the object of the meeting were agreed to.

FIRE.—On Friday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Lewis and Son, wholesale wine and spirit merchants, No. 37, Drury-lane, which did considerable damage, not only to that building, but also to the house No 36, and to the painters' shops connected with Mr. Kesterton's coach factory, in Long-acre. The total loss it is supposed will reach to £2000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

There is very little stirring to-day in the way of news. The accounts from Belgium alone excite interest. It appears that the Belgian Minister here has informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs officially, that the mission of M. de Brouckere, to form a Cabinet, had failed, and that the Church party has been applied to. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared that, let whatever party come into power in Belgium, the French Government will treat with it, provided a proper spirit of concession be displayed.

You have seen by some of the Paris journals that the circumstance of the Expiatory Chapel in the Rue de l'Arcade for Louis XVI. having been illuminated on Saturday evening last has excited particular remark. It appears that the Government architect, looking only at the general order for the public buildings to be illuminated, and considering the Expiatory Chapel to be a public building, ordered it to be lighted. This blunder was certainly unfortunate, particularly when it is considered that the 16th was the anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette.

It is generally said that the coronation of the inchoate Emperor will not take place before May, in consequence of the reluctance of the Pope to travel in winter, or rather of his objection to call upon his Cardinals, most of whom are old and infirm, to take so long a journey at that season of the year.

An Imperial guard, it is said, of 10,000 men, is to be formed immediately after the restoration of the Empire.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Letters from Corfu, of the 8th, in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, announce the arrival there of her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Spiteful*, Captain G. Parker, from Malta. The British fleet was expected at Corfu about the 15th from remaining, the prevalence of the small pox at Corfu having prevented it from coming sooner. The Lord High Commissioner was expected back at the same time. During the last ten days there have been 380 new cases of small-pox at Corfu, 71 of which proved fatal. The thermometer was at 82 Fahrenheit, and the drought was excessive

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

The following programme of proceedings at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington has been published:—

"The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

"On the morning of the funeral, the funeral *cortège* will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

"Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his Grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

"A body of Marines will also form part of the *cortège*, which will be headed by 83 veterans from the Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the Duke's campaigns, the number 83 representing the years to which his Grace had attained.

"We have also reason to believe that the Field Marshal's *bâton* of the deceased Duke will be borne on the occasion by the Marquess of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representatives from those foreign Sovereigns in whose armies his Grace born the rank of Field-Marshal will assist at the solemnity, each bearing the *bâton* of the deceased.

"With a view of diminishing as much as possible the delay inseparable from a long file of carriages, it is intended to make the procession, as much as possible, a walking one, and to dispense, as far as consistent with the solemnity of the occasion, with an unnecessary train of vehicles.

"It is also hoped that the good sense and good taste of the City will on this occasion, consent to waive its claim to precedency, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the *cortège* at Temple-bar, will fall into the procession after the Prince Consort.

"Finally, it is not intended to line the streets through which the procession will pass with military. The guardianship of the thoroughfares will be left to the police, and to the good feeling of the public, who will thus have an opportunity of beholding the mournful spectacle without the interruption of a line of soldiers, and of testifying their respect for the mighty dead by their decorous and orderly demeanour."

Messrs. Cubitt, the eminent builders, have received instructions to fit up the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral for the accommodation of from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators.

Four galleries will be erected—one running from the western entrance along the central aisle, two others in the eastern and western aisles, and a third in front of the entrance of the chapel. This last is intended for the exclusive accommodation of a very large choir. The gallery running along the central aisle will be forty feet in height, while those on the eastern and western wings will be upwards of sixty feet; and the latter will be so arranged as to form an amphitheatre round the space underneath the dome, in the centre of which the remains of the late Duke will be lowered to their last resting-place.

The whole of the galleries will be hung with black cloth, and the number of persons they are intended to contain is upwards of 10,000.

In the centre of these galeries will be erected, so as to occupy as little room as possible, the machinery for lowering the coffin, and over the chasm in the pavement will be a gorgeous catafalque. The nature of the decorations to the canopy have not yet been ascertained.

It is not intended to admit the public to the whispering-gallery, nor to the two small galleries over the terminations of the central aisle, as it would be impossible to see from such an elevation.

A temporary pulpit will be erected near the place of interment, but the precise locality has not yet been decided on. There will be a gallery, separated by barriers from the rest, for those members of the Upper and Lower House who will attend the funeral.

The performance of the daily service in the cathedral has been discontinued for the present, and it will not be resumed until the works are removed, subsequent to the ceremony.

At a meeting at Guildhall on Tuesday, of the City Commissioners of Sewers, it was ordered that notices should be forthwith printed and extensively circulated among the inhabitants in the line of the intended funeral procession within the City, prohibiting the erection of any balcony or other projecting seat for the solemn occasion.

Amongst the arrangements that are being made throughout the kingdom to do honour to the remains of the late illustrious Duke, we learn that it is intended to run special boats and trains from Dublin to London, with a view of affording an opportunity to the numerous persons in Ireland who are desirous of paying their last mournful tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke, of their being present at the funeral. At a large and influential meeting of the Corporation of Dublin on Monday, it was unanimously resolved—

That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation officers, together with such members of the Corporation as may think proper, shall proceed to London at the proper time, to attend the funeral of our illustrious countryman and fellow citizen, the late Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.

On Tuesday afternoon a duel was fought at Englefield Green (which lies about half-way between Chertsey and Windsor), between two Frenchmen, which terminated in the death of one of them, named Cournet, who resided at 41, Lisle-street, London. The deceased was a remarkably fine man, about 40 years of age, and was formerly a captain in the French navy. There are two causes assigned for the duel, viz. a lady and a political quarrel.

A telegraphic communication having been received on Tuesday evening at the Waterloo-road station, from Windsor, advising the police authorities that three Frenchmen, who had been engaged in a fatal duel, were on their way to London by the express train, these individuals, immediately upon their arrival, were taken into custody, and conveyed to Tower-street police-station. Upon them were found two small swords, beautifully mounted, a pistol case, and a knife with blood upon it. They were conveyed back to Windsor for the purpose of being examined before the Chertsey magistrates. On Wednesday, they were accordingly brought up at the Town-hall, Chertsey, together with another of the party who had been apprehended near the spot where the fatal encounter took place. The names of the four individuals are — Baronea, of 41, Lisle-street, Edmund Allain, of 28, Lichfield-street, Soho; Eugene Philippe Mornain, and Emanuel Barthelemy.

The magistrates on the bench were Mr. J. I. Briscoe (chairman), Captain Cavendish, Captain Seymour, and Mr. I. Debnson. The case created the most intense interest, and the large room was densely crowded. French counsel attended on behalf of the prisoners. The following facts were then elicited:—On Tuesday, about a quarter past one, as Dr. Hayward, of Egham, was coming up Priest-hill by Englefield-green, he passed three foreigners, and a little further up he saw another coming out of a field towards the road; this led him to believe that something serious had happened, and he went to the field adjoining, where he found a person lying on the ground bleeding. He returned to him immediately, and afterwards went to the Barley Mow, an inn about half a mile distant, and desired them to make some preparation for a person who had been wounded. The unfortunate man was removed to the inn on some hurdles and straw. Dr. Hayward attended to him until near five o'clock. He lived about three hours, being nearly the whole of the time in dreadful agony. Dolbonon, Esq., a magistrate, living at Egham, came to the inn mean time attended, with M. Laun, a teacher of foreign languages, also living at Egham, and the dying man's deposition (which has not as yet been made public) was taken. The ball had passed through deceased's chest, going in at the right side and coming out at the left. Mr. Biddlecombe, the superintendent of police, having been informed of the circumstance, went to the Barley-mow, and found the dead body lying on the bed. He stripped the body, with Dr. Hayward, and found a ball—which he produced, and which was much flattened—had passed through his coat, waistcoat, shirt, and the drawers, and shirt. He was satisfied that the discharge took place at some distance, as there were no symptoms of powder on the coat. The bullet was found on the chest of the bed. He examined the pockets, and found 2s. 6d. in silver, 3½d. in copper, three keys, a pair of gloves, and a passport, in the name of Richard Flunkett, dated the 16th May last. He also found a life preserver in his pocket. He took Allain into custody, and in his great-coat pocket he found a powder-flask, with some powder in it, nine bullets, and some caps. On the person of deceased he also found half a return ticket, being a second-class one from London to Windsor. He also found in the pocket of Allain a similar ticket to that which he found on the deceased.

The prisoners were remanded until the inquest on the body had terminated.

JEWS' AND GENERAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The session 1852-53 of this admirable institution was opened on Thursday evening, at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, by a *conversazione*, at which was collected a very brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of 1000, which is about the present number of members.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—The farm-yard of J. Faulkner Wood, Esq., at Doddington, Whitchurch, was last week set on fire by some diabolical miscreant, and several stacks of wheat, oats, and hay, worth £900, entirely destroyed. A large reward was offered for the discovery of the guilty party.—On last Saturday night, a second incendiary fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Pelley, known as Overland-court farm, in the parish of Ash, about four miles from Sandwich, in Kent. The whole of the live stock, with the exception of two sows and twenty-three pigs, was saved, but the cries of the latter, as the fire literal progress them alive, were painful in the extreme. There were also [illegible] wheat, two stacks of oats, two stacks of clover, and one stack of beans, peas, and hay, with two large barns, nearly filled with corn, two lodges, the whole of the stabling and the farming implements. The loss sustained cannot be estimated at less than £1800, and Mr. Pelley is insured for only £800.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has presented the Sailors' Home at Devonport with £400; and Commodore Superintendent Seymour has given a second donation of ten guineas, with an annual subscription of five. The Royal Naval and Military Free Schools have also been the objects of his Grace's bounty, having been presented with £100; and the Royal British and Dockyard Female Orphan Asylums were severally presented by his Grace with £100 and £50. Sir Thomas Herbert also gave a donation of £50 to the Dockyard Asylum.

TRIALS OF ANCHORS.—The breaking of Mr. Aylen's anchor took place at Woolwich, last Saturday morning, when it defected 5ft. of an inch on 20 tons strain being applied. It resisted at 44, and broke in the shank, near the crown, at 47¼ tons; the time occupied being six minutes. The following gives, at one view, the final result of the experiments, the breaking of the anchors, and the time occupied in breaking each:

Anchors.	Weight.	Proof Strain.	First Crack.	Broke.	Time in Breaking
	Cwt. qr. lb	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Minutes.
Lieutenant Rodgers's ..	19 0 8	19½	45	73½	21
Mitcheson's	21 0 0	21½	—	—	—
Brown and Lennox's ..	20 3 14	21½	44½	47	7
Isaac's	21 0 14	21½	58	63	10
Trotman's	21 1 10	21½	51	53½	18
Hounhall's	20 3 7	21½	54	75½	42
Admiralty's	20 2 7	21½	40	56½	26
Aylen's	21 1 0	21½	44	47¼	6

ALLEGED SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S VESSELS.—The following brief announcement appears in the *San Francisco Herald* of August 21, received this week under a letter from its correspondent at Monterey, dated August 19, 1852:—"We learn that the English discovery ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*, have arrived at Santa Barbara, with many of their crews down with the scurvy."

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A series of experiments with Phillips's patent fire annihilator was tried on Saturday evening last upon Hat Island, in Portsmouth harbour. An immense quantity of coal tar was emptied into a trench and ignited. The flames were immediately put out with as much apparent facility as a candle; the experiment was equally successful on a more extensive scale. A pile of tar-barrels was filled with shavings, was then ignited, and emitted an immense body of flames, but which was subdued and extinguished immediately on the annihilator being brought into play upon it. A wooden building, 24 feet square, recently constructed, was then set on fire, and, on the flames having firm hold of the structure, the annihilator was applied, when the entire body of flams was put out in about three minutes. The experiments were deemed successful.

QUARANTINE.—By an order of the 8th of the Tuscan Government all vessels arriving from the ports of Prussia, the United States, and any other ports beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, are to be subjected to a quarantine of six days, in order to ascertain that they have no cholera on board.

THE SCREW-STEAMER "FORERUNNER."—Intelligence has been received that the African Steam Company's screw-vessel *Forerunner*, which left Plymouth at 4 P.M. on the 24th of September, arrived at Teneriffe at 10 P.M. on the 1st inst.; being the quickest passage ever made to that island. Excluding the stoppage at Madeira, her speed averaged ten knots for the whole distance.

LAUNCH OF A SCREW STEAMER.—On Saturday afternoon last another of those splendid 1800 ton screw-ships, built by Mare and Co., for the General Screw Steam Mail Company, was launched from the extensive building premises at Orchard Wharf, Blackwall. She is named the *Hydaspes*.

LAUDABLE REGULATION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company insist on officers appointed to their ships in India, and who have families dependent on them, insuring their lives in order to make provision for their families in case of death.

The *Runnymede*, Government emigration vessel, has made the quickest passage yet to the Antipodes. She quitted the Mersey on the 21st February, and arrived at Adelaide in 73 days.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The sum of £6 has been awarded by the above institution to George Rumney (pilot) and two Fill men, for their praiseworthy and perseveing conduct in saving the whole of the crew (six in number) of the *Primrose*, of Truro, off Boscastle; in addition to £5 by the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck.

COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNEL.—SINKING OF A SCREW STEAMER.—The brig *Zollverein*, from Bristol, of and for Danzig, in ballast, came into Portsmouth on Monday night, about 7 o'clock, and reported that Lloyd's representative there that, about three o'clock on that morning, when off Beachey Head, she ran into the steamer *Metropolitan*, Captain Maclean, from London, of and for Glasgow. The brig *Zollverein* struck her right quartership, and stove a hole as wide as will go about 37 fathoms water. The crew had time to save a few necessaries, and were taken on board the brig (all saved - 23 in number), and landed at Portsmouth. The brig has apparently sustained but little damage.—A second collision took place on Monday night between the barque *Fytshire*, from Falmouth, for Antwerp, and the *Buzick*, from Falmouth, for Littlehampton, when the latter vessel sustained so much damage that she foundered, at 9.30 P.M., in 23 fathoms, St. Anthony's Light bearing west, distant about six miles. All hands on board the *Buzick* were saved by the *Fytshire*, and were landed at Falmouth on Tuesday morning.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "HECTOR," AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Information has just been received of the loss of the barque *Hector*, Brooks, master, of London, on a voyage from Batavia to Bremen. From the accounts received, it appears that the *Hector* went on shore on July 27, about 20 miles to the south-west of Port Natal, between the Umhlanhi and Umhwanmi rivers. For several days previously the vessel had made a great deal of water, and the crew were much exhausted by pumping. As there was a tremendous heavy sea running at the time, it was with great difficulty that the following persons were saved: Captain Brooks; Edward Hedger, mate; George Buck, second mate; Mr. Benjamin Hore, son of the owner, an apprentice; William Nicholson, Samuel Harris, Hermann Lobe, Frederic Wilkinson, seamen; John Gillard, and Thomas Bowles. The names of those who perished were:—Mr. John Bellis, of D'Urban; Lamb, the cook; Jones and Ray (a man of colour), seamen; an Anglo-boy named Pearson; and a coloured boy, whose name is not given. The vessel became a total wreck; the ship's papers however were saved. It is understood that the ship and cargo were insured.

REPORTED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—The *Morning Herald* (Ministerial organ) gives an authorised contradiction to the reports which appeared in the *Times* and other papers, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to sanction the revival of the active powers of Convocation.

LAMBETH NEW VESTRY HALL.—On Wednesday the first stone of the Lambeth New Vestry Hall was laid by the Rector of Lambeth, attended by all the officers of the parish, on a triangular spot to the right of the road leading from Westminster-common to Westminster-bridge. The new vestry hall is intended to be of Roman architecture, with a come pedimented portico in the centre, and two wings. The centre is to contain the hall, which will be 47 feet by 43 feet 6 inches, and capable of containing 800 persons. One of the wings will contain a ball-room for general purposes, with a lobby, waiting-room, and closets thereto. The other wing to contain the vestry-clerk's offices, with porter's room, &c. Under the wing, in the basement story, will be a residence for the porter, a fire-proof room for records, and a chamber for heating apparatus. The estimated cost is below £4000, and the edifice is to be completed in twelve months.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.

(*See also page* 331.)

THE ROYAL RECEPTION AT CHESTER.

THE STATION was handsomely decorated throughout its whole length with flags. About 200 flags, Union Jacks, St. George's, the flags of Great Britain generally, and those of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha floated from the palasters on each side of the line of rails. In the centre of the Station platform, a space of 84 feet in length was covered with red baize, and chosen as the spot opposite which the Royal carriage should stop. The display of trophies, banners, and heraldic panels was very superb. Upon this central platform, at three o'clock, the noblemen, officials, gentlemen of the corporation, and others, assembled to do honour to their Sovereign. At two minutes past four precisely, the brass band raised the first note of "God save the Queen," as her Majesty passed the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry, which received the Sovereign and their youthful Colonel, the Prince of Wales, with colours drooped, saluting with the Queen's Standard. The trams passed slowly on to the Reception platform, welcomed with the most earnest cheering.

The Lord-Lieutenant (the Marquis of Westminster) then stepped forward and welcomed her Majesty to her ancient city of Chester. The Marchioness of Westminster presented the Queen with a *corbeille* of fruit, and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley with a bouquet of flowers. The Mayor of Chester, attended by the sword and mace, and city officers, then presented a loyal address, which her Majesty received into the carriage, and replied to as follows:—"Mr. Mayor,—I am very much obliged—very much obliged—by the kind expressions of my loyal citizens of Chester."

The Lord Bishop then presented an address, which her Majesty

RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT THE CHESTER STATION.

graciously received. The Queen, the Prince, and the Princess Royal, then turned to the opposite side of the station, where the troops and the railway workpeople and their families were placed. This mark of courtesy drew down the most enthusiastic acclamations.

The Royal party having resumed their seats, the train was set in motion at a quarter past four for Bangor.

THE ROYAL RECEPTION AT BANGOR.

Twenty years since, her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, with her Royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, spent three weeks on the other side of the Strait, at Beaumaris and Plâsnewydd. The memory of that visit has not been forgotten, and is affectionately referred to by many of the inhabitants of Bangor. The visit of last week is of necessity of a very different character. Short as the stay was, however, the loyal inhabitants of Bangor eagerly availed themselves of it to show their respect and attachment to her Majesty; and there has seldom been a town which, in proportion to its size, has made more extensive preparations for a Royal reception. The Penrhyn Arms Hotel, which was engaged for the Royal lodging, is situated a little way out of the town, and at the opposite extremity from the railway station, so that the Queen had a drive through the long, quaint street of Bangor. Every house along this narrow causeway (nearly a mile long) was decorated with evergreens, and gay with flags of all colours, sizes, descriptions, and devices, with English and Welsh legends; while there were no fewer than eight or nine triumphal arches between the station and the hotel: one of them very prettily representing in evergreen the great span of the Menai suspension bridge. The day was observed as a complete holiday, all the shops being shut.

The arrangements were superintended by a committee of the municipal authorities and gentlemen of the district. The road-line was kept by about 250 of the more respectable inhabitants of the town, sworn in as special constables; next were the members of the different local clubs, the Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, &c., which abound in Wales. And between 2000 and 3000 children of the day and Sunday-schools were present, in their holiday attire.

At the bridge, on the Carnarvonshire side, were the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with the band of the regiment, as a guard of honour, and also the pensioners. Some years ago two white goats were presented to the regiment by her Majesty and were sent to Canada: one of the goats died in Canada, but the other survives and marches at the head of the band. The goat was present on Wednesday week, having marched with the soldiers from their quarters to the Bangor station, and thence proceeded with them by railway to the bridge. The goat wears on its forehead a silver plate attached by means of straps to its horns, and the plate has on it an inscription, with the date of the presentation. *(See the Illustration.)*

On her Majesty's arrival addresses were presented by the Mayor and the Bishop. The Queen appeared greatly to enjoy the scene through which she passed to the Penrhyn Arms. Next morning her Majesty visited the Britannia Bridge, as described at page 331, where the Royal standard was hoisted, with other national flags.

At night many of the private houses, and some of the principal inns banks, and shops were illuminated.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT BANGOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE PONT D'AUSTERLITZ, AT PARIS

RETURN OF THE PRINCE PRESIDENT TO PARIS.

THE Prince President, according to previous announcement, made his triumphal entry into Paris, on his return from his tour through the south, on Saturday last, the 16th instant. It has been remarked by the correspondent of one of the morning papers, as a "curious coincidence," that the day in question was the anniversary of the arrival of Napoleon, captive, at the dungeon rock of St. Helena, in 1815; whilst the correspondent of another morning paper remarks, as a "curious coincidence," that it was the anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette in the sight of an infuriate Paris mob. The *Moniteur* also makes a significant observation upon the latter coincidence, and draws a parallel between Paris mobs of 1793 and 1852. But how vain are such speculations! Is there a day in the whole calendar which, in French history, is not the anniversary of some crime, misfortune, or absurdity?

Great were the preparations made for the reception of the chosen of the people throughout the line of road he was to pass. Ministers of State, upholsterers, and artificial florists co-operated with common accord to produce what has been pronounced to be one of the most splendid spectacles seen in the streets of Paris within the memory of man.

To give a detailed description of the numerous structures along the President's passage would be difficult. The one that surpassed all the others—with the exception, perhaps, of that at the entrance to the gardens of the Tuileries—was that in the Place Wallerbert. This arch was composed of two series of pillars, in the Corinthian order, placed one above the other. On the frieze of the first series were seen the arms of all the towns through which the President passed; and in the upper part, the statue of France, holding a scroll in one hand, on which the words "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," were inscribed. In the centre of the upper arch was the image of a ship, with two rivers, no doubt representing the Seine and Marne. The arms of Paris, a ship in full sail, were also conspicuous. Over the centre arcade was the following inscription, in two lines:—"La ville de Paris à Louis Napoleon, Empereur." Surmounting the whole was an immense eagle with outstretched wings, and various allegorical figures, and at both extremities a medallion with the effigy of the Prince. The whole was adorned with flowers, garlands, flags, and the initials of the President repeated in various directions. The length of the triumphal arch is about 90 feet, its height 75 feet, and its depth about 30 feet. On one side a tent was erected, similarly adorned with flags and streamers, reserved for the authorities who received the Prince on his arrival. Immediately in front of the gate of the Jardin des Plantes another tent was raised, similarly decorated, capable of containing 1500 persons.

A smaller arch was erected in the middle of the Boulevard de Bourdon, leading from the Pont d'Austerlitz by the Quai de Mazas to the Place de la Bastille; and another in the same Boulevard at the corner of the Rue Bassompierre, encircled with wreaths of laurel, and crowned with tricolor flags. The inscriptions on these arches were simply "Vive l'Empereur!"

Descending the Quai Bourdon towards the Boulevards another mag-

DEPUTATION OF YOUNG WOMEN TO THE PRESIDENT AT THE ARCH OF THE TUILERIES, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

nificent arch was erected, spanning the quay, surmounted by a huge eagle and various emblems of the Empire; a few yards farther on another arch, "to the honour of Louis Napoleon, Emperor," erected by the inhabitants of the 9th arrondissement. Before reaching the Place de la Bastille another and less gaudy arch bore the inscription, "The 8th arrondissement to Louis Napoleon." At the opening of the Boulevard Beaumarchais the musical artists of the *Arènes* had erected a handsome arch, entirely composed of evergreens. Passing on to the Boulevard du Temple, were seen two immense triumphal arches erected within a few yards of each other nearly opposite the Théâtre Gaieté. Before arriving at the Porte St. Martin might be seen a simple Oriental arch, covered over, or rather formed of rich velvet; and between the Porte St. Martin and Porte St. Denis two handsome arches stood—the one surmounted by a representation of the Imperial arms of Charlemagne, while the other was remarkable for another huge eagle which hovered over it with extended wings.

Right across the Boulevard des Italiens, between the Rue Lepelletier and the Rue Favart, was erected a grand triumphal arch, whose summit reached to the topmost stories of the houses on both sides. An immense canopy of crimson stuff, studded all over with bees, covered about two-thirds of the way up, and the tassels of the supporting poles were surmounted with eagles. Crimson stuff enclosed the corners to the same heights; clusters of tricolor flags, surmounted each by the eagle, enclosed the base, and that part which formed the front, looking down towards the Boulevard Montmartre, was ornamented with shields and escutcheons, bearing the President's initials, and one larger than the rest with "Vive l'Empereur!" while long streamers floated from the summit. This ornamental archway, or canopy, was erected at the joint expense of the directors of the French Opera and the Opéra Comique; the former of which is in the Rue Lepelletier, and the latter on the opposite side of the Boulevards. On one side was a huge medallion, with the words, "Entrée de l'Opéra Comique Impérial" on the other, words, "Académie Impérial de Musique." At its base were collected various "Académie Impérial de Musique." At its base were collected various designs, emblematical of music and the arts. On the Boulevard des Italiens, and as far as the Madeleine, the decorations were of a less massive kind—canopies, or arches, composed principally of devices, armour, and foliage, with the initials of the President, Imperial emblems and flags. In fact, the whole line of the Boulevards was similarly ornamented, and flanked at regular intervals with lofty poles with floating streamers. The large balcony in front of the house at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, and belonging to the club-rooms on the first floor, was ornamented with drapery, gold fringe, flags, medallions, and eagles.

The front of the great carpet warehouse of M. Sallandrouze, which was riddled with cannon, and where a score of innocent victims were slaughtered on the 4th of December last, was hidden from view by a rich carpet, ornamented with the Imperial eagle. In short, in every direction the eye met with emblems of the Empire, eagles, initials, and in some places the numbers, "7,500,000," alluding to the electors that voted Louis Napoleon President for ten years. The inscriptions were everywhere the same that the President is described to have beheld in his journey, viz. "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon III.!" Some bore the words, l'Empire c'est la Paix;" others "l'Empire est fait." At the entrance of the principal streets Imperialist inscriptions might be read, and at that of the Rue Vivienne the words "Le Tribunal et la Chambre de Commerce à Louis Napoleon." The theatres and the public edifices were remarkable for their decorations.

The inscription on the arch that stood at the entrance of the gardens of the Tuileries was to the following effect:—"A Napoleon III., Empereur. Sauveur de la civilisation moderne. Protecteur des sciences, des arts, de l'agriculture, de l'industrie, et du commerce. Les ouvriers reconnaissants. Constitution de l'an 8. Constitution de 1852. Conversion des rentes. Crédit foncier. Travaux d'utilité publique. Chemins de fer. Continuation du Louvre. Rue de Rivoli." The Place de la Concorde was also ornamented with lofty poles, with gilded balls, from which long streamers floated. A house in the Rue de Rivoli, corner of the Rue du Dauphin, until lately the Rue de la Convention, was surmounted with an immense eagle, with outstretched wings, and an inscription to the following purport encircled it:—"Aux Tuileries! J'Aigle Impérial! Vive l'Empereur! S'ils ne crient pas, les pierres crieront."

The ornamental canopy at the corner of the Rue de la Paix bore the words:—"Le Premier Bataillon de la Garde Nationale à Napoleon III., Empereur!" The arch erected at the entrance of the Rue Basse de la Paix, parallel to the Boulevard des Capucins, had the inscription—"A Son Altesse Impérial, Napoleon III., Empereur des Français!"

At the early hour of eight in the morning, the Boulevards, but more particularly that part which extends from the Bastile to the Porte St. Denis, became, not gradually, but most rapidly, filled with eager crowds. At each moment multitudes of persons poured in from the neighbouring departments, and even from distant ones, brought by the successive railroad trains, filled the streets; and, it is stated that on the previous evening not less than 42,000 peasants from Burgundy, Champagne, Touraine, &c., arrived in the capital. All these formed in regular file, and with their wives and children traversed the Boulevards, or took their stations at the Pont d'Austerlitz. At that hour, too, the omnibuses hoisted their flags, with the inscriptions, "Vive l'Empereur!" or, "Vive Napoleon III." Ignorance of them, and each passed under as they approached the Imperial emblems, the driver took off his hat and shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

About half-past eleven the National Guard of the Banlieu, and the troops of the line, with flags at their head, began to take up their positions on the Boulevard. The place of honour, the right of the President, was allotted to the civic force, and the left to the troops of the line.

The line, beginning from the head of the Pont d'Austerlitz on the right bank of the river, was formed by the National Guard and the infantry of the army of Paris, and extended to the Place de la Concorde. Two battalions of the Gendarmerie Mobile formed in order of battle in the courtyard of the Tuileries, together with the companies of Engineers. The batteries of the artillery of the army of Paris were stationed in the Cours de la Reine towards the Bridge of Jena, their right resting on the Place de la Concorde, leaving the bridge free, and at the entrance of which was raised a triumphal arch: the passage of the Quai de la Conference, between the Pont de Jena, and the Pont de la Concorde, the Tuileries, were also open. On arriving at the Place de la Concorde the Colonel of the mounted National Guard of Paris moved with his first squadron and two of Guides towards the gate of the Pont Tournant, and cleared the way for the President and his branch. On arriving in front of the Palace the squadrons broke into two, whirled rapidly to right and left, and formed into line on both sides, through which the President was to pass up the grand avenue. They then formed in the grand avenue of the garden. The five other squadrons of the mounted National Guard, eight squadrons of Lancers, and the 12th Dragoons, advanced at a rapid trot, with General Count Partouneaux at their head, and moved at the same rapid pace along the Quay of the Tuileries to the Place du Carrousel, where they drew up and formed in order of battle. The squadrons, under the orders of General Korte, formed in close column in the Place de la Concorde, and extended to the avenue of the Champs Elysée. A battery of artillery was stationed at the Rond Point of the Barrière du Trône, under the orders of General Rieffel, to give the signal of the Prince's arrival.

At a few minutes past one o'clock General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, and followed by an escort of Guides, rode along the Boulevards, in the direction of the Madeleine.

Meantime deputations from Issy and many other communes of the Banlieu made their appearance, moving towards the Madeleine, with the green banners covered all over with imperialist devices. The commune of Montrouge, headed by its mayor and deputy-mayors, and followed by others in due order, and preceded by bands of young girls dressed in white, all with green sashes, crowns of laurel on their heads, and bouquets of violets in their hands, and preceded by a splendid band of music, moved in the same direction. The deputation of one commune alone, that of the Batignolles, near the Pont de Jenes, is stated to have consisted of the hundreds that marched in procession, nearly all preceded by young girls, bearing green flags with Imperial inscriptions, most of the men headed by their mayor

The various trades of Paris, also, all deputations, who poured in in one continuous stream towards the Tuileries, each having its appropriate, with Imperial inscriptions and emblems.

... the first, it not the first, came a band of girls, representing the market of Vaise. They descended the Pont de Jenes, as above mentioned, preceded by a cushion, both of a violet colour, and the others wearing sashes, carrying bouquets of violets, the cords of the flags being borne by men. The Market d'Arnouseau followed next; and then came the Batignolles and Marché de Poissy of mixed colours, wearing the *cordon* ... The deputies of the market of the Blancs Manteaux followed, ... oft standards half of green, the other half blue, and all studded over with bees. They were followed by the representatives of the ... market: but their banner did not quite correspond with their name; it was the most tastefully formed of all. It was composed of violet-coloured velvet, embroidered in gold, and covered with bees of the same material. The representatives of the Veal-market came next; and then the Marché St. Germain. In the market of the last-mentioned corporation the bust of the President was inaugurated last spring. The women of the market had, at an early hour, given notice to their customers that all traffic would be closed at eleven o'clock. At that hour they adorned their fountain with flowers, placed an Imperial crown on the head of the bust, the face of which they turned towards the church of St. Sulpice, which is near at hand, and prepared for joining in the *cortège*. The market of the Poor next. While these and many other processions passed, the bands of the different regiments played favourite airs; and, as each deputation passed under the arch of the Boulevard des Italiens, they saluted the effigy of the President. The last of the deputations—those most distant from Paris—had hardly arrived, when symptoms of the approach of the President were apparent.

The weather, it should be stated, was magnificently fine; a sort of May-day out of season; and the balconies, windows, house-tops, besides various galleries erected for the purpose, along the line of road, being filled with company all in holiday attire, the *coup d'œil*, even before the event of the day commenced, may be pronounced to have been magnificent.

At a quarter to two the bugles of the Light Infantry, the drums of the Line, and the trumpets of the Cavalry were heard giving the signal of preparation. The men fixed bayonets and dressed up. At a few minutes past two the first gun was heard from the Barrière du Trône, which announced that the President had arrived at the Orleans terminus. The bands of the National Guard of the Banlieu struck up old Imperial airs, one in particular, which was composed in 1814, and the "bon Roi Dagobert" was cheered again and again. The guns of the Barrière du Trône—they were to fire a salute of 121 guns—continued. At a quarter to three the old soldiers of the Empire—*les vieux de la vieille*—made their appearance from the slope which leads from the Boulevard Montmartre to the Italiens. About 200 wore their ancient uniforms, preceded a still more numerous band of old soldiers who were no uniform, but bore each in his hat a green branch inscribed with the name and number of the regiment in which he had served in the Imperial armies As the head of the column advanced between the ranks of their younger brethren in arms, a shout arose on all sides of "*Vivent les vieux de la vieille!*" and the veterans cheering. As they reached the arch of the Boulevards Italiens they saluted the effigy of the President, and moved on to the Tuileries by the Place de la Concorde.

At three o'clock the head of the advancing column that formed the President's *cortège* was discovered in the distance. A detachment of mounted National Guards galloped down the Boulevard Montmartre, and drew up for a few minutes opposite the Rue Lepelletier to get their ranks, which were somewhat discomposed, into order. Another squadron followed behind, and then the President, General Lawestine, who commands the National Guard, next came with his staff; General Magnan, also with his staff, and followed by an escort of Guides, followed next. The mounted Chasseurs came after, and then the squadrons of Guides, preceded by their bugles, and with colours fluttering in the breeze. The President of the Republic, riding alone, full fifteen paces in front of his staff, dressed in the complete uniform of a Lieutenant-General, came next. The moment he was seen advancing at a slow pace down the slope of the Boulevard Montmartre, with his hat in his hand, a shout arose from the multitude in the street and in the houses. The women waved their handkerchiefs, and bouquets and violets were flung at his horse's feet as he passed

Between the Porte St Martin and the Porte St. Denis three women elegantly dressed, made their way through the crowd, and advanced to the centre of the boulevard. The Sergens de Ville attempted to prevent them, but the Prince waved them off with his hand. Each of the women presented him with a bouquet, and the last made some observation, which of course was not heard. He smiled and bowed. The women then retired, and the President bore the bouquets in his hand for some time, and then delivered them to an orderly. Near the Rue Vivienne another woman advanced from the crowd with a paper in her hand. The President stopped for an instant, stooped from the saddle, and, again waving off the guard, took the paper. Orderlies rode on both sides, their arms full of crowns and bouquets, and papers which doubtless contained petitions. During the whole time he moved along, minute guns taking the signal given from the Barrière du Trône, resounded him from the esplanade of the Invalides, and the bells of every church in Paris pealed out in accompaniment. A regiment of Dragoons immediately followed the brilliant staff that accompanied the President; then came the *Chasseurs à Cheval*, the Hussars, Artillery, and, lastly, the regiment of Carabiniers, in their light blue uniforms, and their cuirasses glittering in the evening sun. As this magnificent *cortège* cleared the boulevard, the National Guard and troops of the line that lined the way formed into close column in the centre; and, after a short pause, the continuous stream of deputations of every kind that still poured along towards the Tuileries, and the crowds that pressed on both sides, gradually moved off to their quarters.

In the meantime the President made his way to the Tuileries by the Place de la Concorde. On the Place de la Concorde were assembled the deputations of the numerous trades' corporations of Paris already mentioned, with their banners at their head. There also were drawn up in two lines the sapeurs, dressed in white, and placed in front of the troops. The scene was certainly of the most exciting kind; the beautiful *place* itself—the gushing fountains—the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées—the gardens of the Tuileries, with crowds of spectators lining their terraces, the palace, the buildings at each end, and the quays at the other. The President advanced towards the gate of the Tuileries, passed under the triumphal arch of the Pont-Tournant, and rode up the grand avenue of the gardens to the gate of the Palace, where he alighted.

The deputations with the banners followed him from the Place de la Concorde. The two first that entered the space before the Palace acclaimed him in the most enthusiastic manner. They were of the Seine and Seine and Oise. The President appeared in the grand balcony and bowed his thanks. The others, believing that he was going to review them, all followed hard, and the crowd soon became so great that the three gates had to be thrown open, and they pressed through to the Place de Carrousel, still shouting, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Napoleon I.!*"

Before concluding this account of this day's proceedings it remains to be stated, that the President was received at the terminus of the Orleans Railway, by all the dignitaries of State, the judges, and many of the clergy. The Prefect of the Seine and the Prefect of the Municipal Commission of Paris made a speech to him on congratulatory and complimentary addresses, to which he replied; remarking that the cheers with which he was received at the end of his journey were the more gratifying, as they were but a continuation of those which had accompanied him throughout the country. At the Church of the Madeleine, the *cure* and his clergy were drawn up on the steps to salute the hero of the day as he passed.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.—We are glad to learn that a subscription has been commenced for erecting a monument in Kensal-green Cemetery to the memory of the late Thomas Hood. Amongst the subscribers are the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Lord Brougham, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. T. K. Hervey, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. D. Jerrold, Mr. Westland Marston, Mr. Phelps, Miss Eliza Cook, and others. It is, we believe, chiefly owing to the powerful and touching appeals to the public made by Miss Eliza Cook—a poem to whom Hood himself would have been proud to hail as a sister—that this movement has proved so far successful. Miss Cook, we believe, acts as treasurer to the fund; but we shall be happy to receive any subscriptions, and forward them to that lady.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.—A military Correspondent sends us the following interesting addendum to our memoir of this eminent commander:—"At the time that his Lordship was Secretary-at-War, a strong suspicion existed that enormous frauds had been committed in the pensions of discharged soldiers. The moment the information reached Sir Henry, he ordered the regimental books of the whole army to be inspected by different courts of inquiry, each court having the assistance of a clerk from the War-office, and ... bring up with them the returns from those departments. ... perseverance and severity in this arduous investigation ... beyond belief; he frequently studied a case throughout an entire night, and never ceased until he had accomplished ... information states he had from the Wrekin ... which he was a member ... Hereford ... of £70,000 a year"——Another Correspondent informs us that Lord Hardinge was born at the Vicarage-house, Wrotham, Kent, in 1785. On his Lordship's return from India, the inhabitants of that village forwarded to him a congratulatory address on his safe return and on the laurels he had won. This his Lordship ... acknowledged with a handsome present, which was appropriately ... ... ter and the address ... ... ce of the church at Wrotham.—His Lordship's reception at Penshurst is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 310.

... MENT OF A RIVER POSTMAN.—In consequence of a representation having been made to the Post-master-General of the very great inconvenience to which passengers and others on board ships at Gravesend were subjected owing to the non-delivery of letters, &c., a river postman has been appointed, whose duty it will be to deliver letters, newspapers, &c., that may arrive by post addressed to persons on board of vessels in the river off Gravesend.

MUSIC.

JUNIOR UNITED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOCIETY.—The first evening concert of this new society, the object of which is to afford young native and foreign students an introduction to the musical world, is announced for Monday, at the Store-street Music Hall, under the direction of Herr Anschuez.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT MADRID.—The *Coliseo de Oriente* was opened on Sunday, October 10th, for the Italian Opera season, with Rossini's "Semiramide." The house was crowded to excess, the Queen of Spain, the King-Consort, the Queen Mother Christina, the Infante Don Francisco, and other members of the Royal family being present. Madame Clara Novello (who was to have made her *début* on the 2nd of October, and arrived in the Spanish capital in time to commence her engagement, to the great astonishment of the Spanish director, who had calculated that she could not be in Madrid at the epoch indicated in her contract, from the English musical festivals) made her first appearance in *Semiramide*, and achieved a complete triumph. Notwithstanding the Court etiquette not to applaud when her Majesty attends in state, the English *prima donna* was called on the stage after her cavatina, "Bel raggio," and after the duo with *Arsace*, in the second act, which were the only calls on the first night. The Madrid papers praise in the highest terms the abilities, vocal and histrionic, and the personal attractions of Madame Novello. Madame Angri's reception in *Arsace* was also most rapturous. Bettini was *Idreno*, Coletti *Assur*, and Echevarria the *Priest*; so that the cast was strong in every part; and the mounting of the opera was on a scale of Oriental splendour. Cuzzani, Vitale, and Selva were to appear in Verdi's "Ernani."

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN LISBON.—Letters from the Portuguese capital dwell on the *furore* produced at the Italian Opera by the *débuts* of Mdme. Castellan, as *Amina*, and of Mr. Swift, the English tenor, as *Elvino*, in the "Somnambula." Mr. Swift has been known in London as a concert-singer, with a very sympathetic tenor voice. He was a pupil of Signor Schira, who has had the good fortune to have had Miss Louisa Pyne and Mario studying under him.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—The Russian official journal announces the definitive completion of the Italian company as follows:—*Prima donna*: Mdlle. Sofie Crevelli, Mdme. Murray, and Signora Medori. Contralto: Mdlle. de Meric. *Seconda donna*: Mdme. Cotti. Tenori: Sigs. Mario and Tamberlik. Second Tenors: Sigs. Nemorino and Davide. Barytones: Ronconi and De Bassini. Basses: Lablache and Tagliafico. Second Basses: Polonini and Ceconi. Owing to the interesting state of Grisi she will remain in England, and is not able this year to fulfil her engagement in the Russian capital. Mario, after visiting Florence, where he has an estate, will go to St. Petersburgh.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Signor Corti, the new director of the Italian Opera, is actively engaged in preparing for the season, which will begin in November. It is proposed to remove next year the Italian performances from the Salle Ventadour to the edifice known as the Timbre in the Rue de la Paix, and the Salle Ventadour is to be appropriated to a third French lyric establishment. M. de Berlot, the violinist (husband of Malibran), is about to fix his residence in Paris, and to open a school for tuition. MM. Scribe and Germain are occupied in preparing a new comic opera, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," with music by Clapisson, for the Opéra Comique.

MUSIC IN ITALY.—At the theatre "Alla Cannobiana," a new opera by Pedrotti, "Fiorina," has been produced with great success, Mdle. Foroni (sister to the composer) being the *prima donna*, and the tenor. The composer was called for several times. The *début* of Miss Crichton, of Drury-lane Theatre, at the Scala, is anticipated with interest. Signor Consilini's new opera, "La Finta Puzza," has been well received at Genoa.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE RECENT INUNDATION AT WORCESTER. The Rev. E. Sarjeant, the Rector of St. Swithin and of Spetchely, having kindly taken upon himself the responsibility of a concert to alleviate in some degree the sufferings of the poor creatures who lost their all in the late flood, near Worcester, the gentry of the town and county, including Miss Lygon, Pearson, and Parsons, the Mayor, the Sheriff of the city, the members of Parliament, Sir John Pakington (the Colonial Secretary), General Lygon; Messrs. Knight, Laslett, Records, and Rushout, &c., took up the matter spiritedly, and it is anticipated that last night's concert in the Music Hall will realize about £400 towards the general subscription. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Frances, Mr. Land, and Mr. F. Bodda, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, were the singers on the occasion, the second part of the programme containing songs and duetts by Mendelssohn, Sir H. R. Bishop, Balfe, Linley, and Land.

MUSIC IN WALES.—It is with great pleasure that we announce the the first performance of Handel's "Messiah" in its entirety, in South Wales. This event took place last night (the 22d), at Newport, by the Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Groves, with Mr. Price at the pianoforte. The principal vocalists were Mrs. P. J. Smith, of the Bristol Classical Harmonist Society; Miss Julia Parkes, of Gloucester; Mr. Hemmons, tenor of Bristol; Miss Clowes, and Mr. H. G. Groves, of Newport. We regret that we were unable to be present on this interesting occasion, which augure well for the future prospects of music at Newport. The chorus was formed of the members of the Choral Society, with about a dozen local instrumentalists, who were aided by players from the band of the 48th Regiment. The oratorio was given under the patronage of Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., and Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Bailey. The hon. secretary of the Newport Choral Society assures us that music is progressing in South Wales. There is in the archdeaconry of Monmouth a Church Music Improvement Society, and great pains are taken, at one of the meetings held by Mr. Price, the organist of the old and about twenty amateurs, to secure an effective musical service. The honorary secretary is quite right in his remarks on the slovenly and inferior style of execution observed in some of the country churches, but every year improvement is penetrating into all districts. We accept with pleasure the declaration of the hon. secretary that there is an extensive dealer in musical instruments in Newport; and, giving the Choral Society every credit for its excellent intentions, we ask, in conclusion, if it will award a helping hand to the gifted young harpist, Pollick, whose case has been so generously taken up by Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, and who, by a public concert at Newport, might be enabled to enter the Royal Academy of Music as a pupil. We have great pleasure in announcing to the Newport amateurs that Mdme. Fiorentini, the *prima donna* of her Majesty's Theatre, has generous y offered her gratuitous services to sing at a concert in Newport, in aid of the funds now raising on behalf of Pollock; and Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, has also kindly consented to assist in any way. We entertain no doubt that other distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental, would consent to visit Newport on such an artistic mission as that of rescuing from obscurity a most promising young musician, who might eventually do honour to his native country.

THE HARMONIC UNION.—The prospectus of this new and important association for performance of sacred and secular music, both of the ancient and modern schools, has just appeared. The meetings will be held at Exeter Hall. Mr. Benedict, the pianist and composer, is the conductor, Mr. Blagrove the leader of the band, and Mr. G. W. Morgan the organist. The Harmonic Union purposes to occupy ground unoccupied by any other society, by performing not only the popular oratorios, but also by introducing secular music of the highest class. The union will afford to living composers every opportunity to produce their works, thus filling up a void long felt open to merit. Whilst the band and chorus will be carefully selected, amateurs, at the discretion of the conductor, as to their capability, will be admitted to participate in the execution. Peculiar advantage will be given to the subscribers for the series of concerts, which will begin next month with Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Lobgesang." Evenings will be specially appropriated to secular compositions; such as Alexander's "Feast," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Choral Symphony and Pianoforte Fantasia, Handel's "Acis and Galatea," &c. Sebastian Bach's "Passione," will be one of the earliest notices. On the whole the prospectus is promising—to carry it out ought to be the primary object of the living composer, tried and untried.

MOURN FOR THE MIGHTY DEAD.—The Ulverson Philharmonic Society's eighth public performance was given on Friday week, in the Victoria Concert-hall, to a numerous and fashionable audience, and went off admirably. A chorus from "Judas Maccabeus;" "Here, in cool grot;" Lutzer's "Wild Hunt;" and the Swiss Morning Hymn

were given, with great precision and effect. The piano movements were beautifully executed The most attractive feature of the evening was the performance of Bishop's "Mourn for the mighty dead." This solemn composition was very effectively sung, especially the last movement in G major, which, arranged as a chorus, was most exciting The members have much improved since their last concert, which was given for the benefit of the *Amazon*'s sufferers, when upwards of £35 were raised for the fund. The society may now be said to be fully established in the public confidence; and its present flourishing position is owing mainly to the indefatigable and efficient management of its talented and worthy conductor, Mr. William Salmon.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

This theatre re-opened on Monday with two new pieces and a revival of M. Planché's best burlesque drama, "The Golden Fleece." The leading production also of the evening was from the same well-practised pen. It is entitled "The Mysterious Lady," and is in two acts. The dialogue is composed in easy blank verse, and the action is exceedingly simple. The idea is also elegant. The scene is laid in Antwerp, whither comes *Sir Amaranth Fitz-Ape* (Mr. Frank Matthews), who makes inquiry into *Valentine*) Mr. Belton), his nephew's conduct, and is surprised that he has not been actively engaged in amorous exploits, with the consequent quarrels and perils; but is much pleased with his other nephew, *Hector Fitzape* (Mr. C. Mathews), who boasts of his many victories, the trophies of which he displays from a casket. His triumph, however, is short-lived; for *Dorothea* (Miss M. Oliver), with her uncle, *Blackstone* (Mr. Basil Baker), appear on the scene as Corsican travellers; the latter being described by his niece to *Hector* and *Sir Amaranth* as a regular Blueheard for jealousy and cruelty. The tale is told in a romantic and bombast style, throwing *Hector* into a most horrible fright, and exciting his uncle to heroic expectation. Poor *Hector*, in conclusion, is proved to be a coward; and *Valentine* to merit the young lady. Whether owing to the refined interest and too delicate structure of this very graceful and well-acted drama, or the increase of the prices of admission, the house appeared dissatisfied. Even after the performance of the "Golden Fleece" there were manifestations of displeasure. Madame Vestris, however, in *Madge*, was warmly welcomed, and looked magnificent. The concluding entertainment was a new farce, called "A House out of the Windows," in which all the action takes place in the balconies and at the windows of an immense hotel in a retired street; *Mr. Paul Potter* (Mr. Roxby), an artist, being the hero. By means of a rope-ladder he descends from the upper story to the balcony below, and makes his way over to the adjoining balcony, by means of a flower-stand, where for some time he enjoys a *tête-à-tête* with the lady of his love, under an umbrella in a shower of rain. To escape the vindictive temper of the crabbed landlord, he has to slide down the lamp-post; after which, having regained his own room, he turns the table on the interfering old hunks, who has procured a policeman, and dexterously causes him to be involved in a row with the officer. The result is, that the young lady's aunt is compelled to consent to the match. There curious and novel incidents created much laughter, and the piece was decidedly successful. It is rendered from the French by one of the Brothers Brough.

SURREY.

A new piece, entitled "Off to the Diggins; or, London Schemes in 1852," has been produced here. The scene is laid both in London and in California; and, in the second act, the diggers are shown at work, with all the picturesque accompaniments of dingy linen, spades, pick-axes, cradles, and lynch-law weaponry. The bustle, excitement, and fun of the piece are extreme, and promise much success.

STRAND.

An amusing trifle, by Mr. W. Brough, was produced on Monday, under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in London. It is a piece well suited to the African opera *troupe* at this theatre; and, though offering nothing in the way of plot, proved highly satisfactory to the audience.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISIONS.—In the Sheriffs' Small Debt Court, Glasgow, last week, a case was brought before Mr. Sheriff Bell, in which Mr. Robert Dunlop, writer, Glasgow, sued the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for damages, the plaintiff having been detained from business on Saturday, the 27th of September ult., in consequence of the train in which he was travelling being about an hour and a half behind its time. The defence set up was, first, that the delay in question had arisen from the breaking-down of the engine on the line; and secondly, that the company's time-bill expressly stipulates that the company do not guarantee the hours of arrival and departure of the trains being kept under all circumstances, and do not hold themselves responsible for delays. After the evidence had been heard, Mr. Sheriff Bell, in giving the first plea, by saying there was proof that the engine which broke down was not in a proper state of repair, and the company must therefore be held responsible for the accident; and in the second plea, that it was quite competent for the stipulation referred to as expressed in the time-bills, but no such stipulation could shelter the company in all circumstances from their responsibility as public carriers, and it could only confer such benefit on the company as might be reasonable in the case of the delay, and of their contract with the public not being implemented, was the deficiency of their own engine; the Sheriff, therefore, decreed against the Railway Company for the damages claimed, and whole expenses.—A second interesting decision in connection with the present complaints of the want of punctuality of railway trains has just been pronounced in the Yorkshire County Court. The plaintiff was Mr Baker, the barrister, and the defendants the York and North Midland Railway Company. It appears that one of the company's trains, being heavy, arrived at the Milford Junction half an hour after the Great Northern fast train for London had started. The case having been gone into, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, damages £5.

CASES AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—In the Southwark police-court, on Saturday last, a case of considerable importance to the public was brought before Mr. Arnold, the magistrate. A cab-driver named Thomas Hall, a privileged cabman at the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Terminus, was summoned by another cabman, named Whitmans, who is not privileged, for plying for a fare inside the railway terminus, that not being a place appointed by the Commissioners of Police, according to the 13th and 14th Victoria. On the part of the defendant, it was admitted that he was plying for fare at the place in question; but it was contended that the commissioners of Police had no jurisdiction over the railway terminus, it being private property. They had the appointing of public standings for cabs, and these places were printed and fixed in all police courts. The railway stations were not mentioned, and they had never contemplated that they should have any authority in those places. Mr. A'Beckett reiterated the opinion he had pronounced in a case brought before him in the previous week, and in which the same point was raised, namely, that this was a plying for hire within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the defendant was liable to the penalty described in the following words:—" Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall ply for hire elsewhere than at some standing or place appointed for that purpose shall for every such offence forfeit 20s." He observed that it seemed very unfair that a most important, and perhaps the most profitable, portion of this traffic should be given over by the railway companies to privileged hands -a practice which, though it had for some time existed, he knew of no law to justify. Some consideration was, however, due to the railway company in the present case, as it was the first in which such a complaint as the present had been made. Taking into consideration these circumstances, as well as the extreme inconvenience to which the public would be put by the sudden termination of the existing regulations as to hackney carriages at the London-bridge terminus, he would not at present inflict any penalty on defendant, but would call on him to appear on the 15th November next, with the view of affording time and opportunity for the making of such regulations respecting hackney carriages at a railway terminus as the law would authorise and the public convenience require.

ROBBERY AT LORD LONSDALE'S.—At the Middlesex sessions, on Thursday, John Pennington, aged 29, was tried, before Mr. Serjeant Adams, Arthur Bridge, and found guilty, upon an indictment charging him with stealing twelve snuff boxes (two of which were gold and valued at £100), and other articles of value, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The robbery was effected while the prisoner was being employed by an upholsterer, who was doing some work in his way of business, at the residence of his Lordship, 15, Carlton-house-terrace. Sentence on the prisoner was deferred until the next session.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—At the general quarter sessions for the county of Kent, held at Maidstone on Tuesday, Thomas Ayre, late an engine driver in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was arraigned before the Recorder, charged with feloniously and greatly driving an engine attached to an express train, whereby two serious collisions took place, and the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been considerably jeopardised. The defendant, who surrendered in discharge of his bail, appeared to have recovered from the injuries he had sustained. He was thrown from his engine, and his escape is stated to have been almost marvellous. After an hour and a half's deliberation the jury returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that the mischief which the accident occurred was very slight. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned for six calendar months, without hard labour, the prisoner's delicate state of health preventing such addition to the punishment.

CHESS.

*** Our customary Notices to Chess Correspondents are postponed until the next Number.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 454.

WHITE.	BLK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes R	Q to E sq or (*)	3. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
2. Kt from K 6th to Q 7th (ch)	K takes Kt	4. Q to K 8th	Mate.

WHITE.	BLACK
*. 1.	R to K B 5th (ch)
2. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q
3. R to K 7th—Mate	

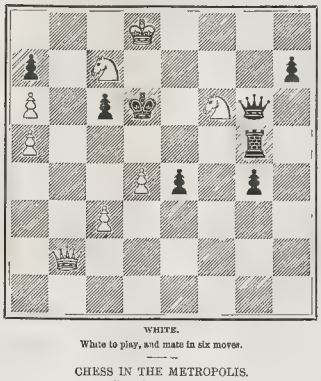
PROBLEM No. 455.

In the diagram of this position, White's Queen's Bishop's Pawn should stand at White's Q B *second*, instead of Q B third. We shall withhold the solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 456.

For this beautiful little stratagem we are indebted to the unpublished Chess MSS. of the Rev H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

Instructive specimen of the Bishop's Gambit played between Mr. Wyvill, M.P., and Captain Kennedy.

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. B to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	24. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K Kt 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	25. R takes R	R takes K P
4. B takes P (ch)	Kt to K B 3d	26. B takes Q R P	R to Q R 6th
5. Kt to Q B 3d (c)	B to Q Kt 5th	27. B to Q B 5th	R takes P
6. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	28. R to Q 2d	Kt to B 5th (ch)
7. B to Q Kt 3d	B takes Kt	29. K to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 4d
8. Q Kt P takes B	Kt takes K P	30. B to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
9. B to Q R 3d	P to Q B 4th	31. R to Q 7th	R takes Q B P
10. Castles (d)	Castles	32. R takes Q Kt P	Kt to K Kt 4th
11. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q B 2d	33. R to Q Kt 8th	Kt to K 5th (ch)
12. Q to K 2d (e)	Q takes kt	34. K to B 3d	Kt to K B 3d (g)
13. Q R to K sq	R to K sq	35. K to K Kt 3d	R to K R 2d
14. P to Q 3d	P to K Kt 4th	36. P to K R 4th	R to Q B 8th
15. P takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3d	37. R to K 6th	R to K R 8th (ch)
16. Q to K B 2d	B to K 3d	38. K to K R 3d	R to K Kt 8th
17. B takes P	P to K B 5th (f)	39. K to K R 2d	R to K 8th
18. B takes B	R takes B	40. B to Q B 5th	Kt to K 5th
19. B to K 3d	Q takes K Kt P (ch)	41. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
20. Q takes Q	P takes Q	42. P takes P (ch)	Kt takes P (ch)
21. R to K B 4th	Q R to K sq	43. R takes Kt	K takes R
		And Black wins.	

(a) This defence to the attack of the Bishop's Gambit, though touched on both by the German and English Handbooks, has yet to be satisfactorily analysed. As far as our present experience goes, it does not appear so intrinsically sound as the customary line of counter-play, beginning with 3 Q to K 8 6th (ch); but it leads to many novel and beautiful combinations, and demands the greatest possible vigilance on the part of the first player to prevent his attack being wrested from him at the very outset.

(b) Better than taking with the Pawn, which would double the centre Pawns and mask the Bishop.

(c) The "Handbuch" recommends Q to K 2d, but the move in the text may be safely played.

(d) We should have preferred playing Q to K 2d. In that case, if Black Castled, we believe the Kt might have been taken with the Queen advantageously, notwithstanding the apparent danger of the advsed Rook being thus moved to K's square. The variations arising from this mode of play abound with interesting situations.

(e) Ingenious. Yet we doubt whether the advance of the Kt to K 5th was not premature.

(f) The struggle now waxes more and more animated and interesting every move.

(g) Can it not the Pawn be taken securely? Suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK.
34.	Kt takes Q B P	35. R takes R	Kt to Q 8th (ch) &c.
35. R to Q B 8th	Kt to K 7th		

Instead of paying R to Q B 8th, White might, however, have captured the K R Pawn; so Captain K's move of Kt to K B 3d, was, perhaps, the better one.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 768.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at K B 4th, R at Q 4th, B at K 3d, Kt at Q B 2d; P s at Q B 3d, Q Kt 3rd, and Q K 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, R at Q 3d, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 5th; P s at K B 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q K 4th.

White, play ng first, to mate in three moves.

No. 769.—By JUDY.

White: K at K R 5th, R at K R 3d, B at K Kt 7th, Kt at Q 7th.

Black: K at K B 5th, P at K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 770.—By OMICRON.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at her 6th, R at K B 6th, Kts at Q B sq and Q R 7th P s at K Kt 5th, Q 7th, and Q K 4 h.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at Q B 5th and Q Kt sq, B at Q B 3d; P s at K R 6th, K B 2d, K 7th, Q B 4th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 771.—By POTTINO.

White. K at his 7th, R at K 3d, Kt at K R 4th, P s at K Kt 4th and K B 2d.

Black: K at K R 7th.

White, playing first, mates in six moves.

No. 772.—By E. M. H., of Hull.

White: K at his R 3d, Q at K 2d, R at Q B 7th, B at Q 6th, Kts at K 5th and Q Kt 6th, P s at K R 4th and K Kt 4th.

Black: K at his B 3d, Q at Q Kt 4th, Rs at K B 5th and K 2d, B at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K R 5th and Q Kt sq; P s at K Kt 4th, K 3d, Q B 7th, and Q K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

HOUSES FOR EXPORTATION.—The extensive factory at Cliff-house, Bristol, formerly occupied by the eminent firm of Acramans, Morgan, and Co., has been engaged by a gentleman named Hemmings, who is carrying on the manufacture of portable houses, sump n its construction, perfect in arrangement, efficient in character, and easy and inexpensive of carriage. The first which he has completed is an extensive family mansion, containing a sitting-room, measuring 18 feet by 10½ feet; three bedrooms, measuring 12 by 9½ feet; a kitchen fitted with cooking stove, &c., and a loft for stores, which, if necessary, can be used as an additional sleeping apartment. The whole concern, when taken to pieces, does not weigh more than two tons, and, when packed for the voyage, comprises a packing case 7 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, which carries all the walls, flooring, doors, sashes, &c., and a book of wood 18 feet long and 18 inches square, into which compass all the framework goes. In the arrangement of these houses there are kept in view durability, economy of space, and aptitude for erection. The outer walls are of highly galvanised iron, which, it is calculated, will keep free from corrosion at least half a century. The cost of the whole affair is no more than about 100 guineas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton, or "Hay and Straw" Meeting at Newmarket—the wind-up of the campaign at head-quarters—commences on Monday next, and will occupy the whole week; it promises to be a remarkably busy one. We have nothing else in the calendar until the following week, in which the autumnal and steeple-chase *réunions* at Epsom, Warwick, &c., are likely to show plenty of sport. The coming fixtures for the ensuing week are few in number, and of little interest; they stand thus:—Monday, Middleton; Tuesday, Southminster, Thirsk, and the Border.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very dull afternoon, and Babette, who was made first favourite for the Cambridgeshire, the only animal in any force. We give the subjoined quotations, chiefly from offers:

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
5 to 1 agst Babette	100 to 8 agst Kat. of the Lake	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	
12 to 1 — Weathergage	18 to 1 — Convulsion	20 to 1 — Hungerford	
13 to 1 — Azael	18 to 1 — Byzantia	25 to 1 — Bardolph	
14 to 1 — Ephesus	20 to 1 — Bobbie Noble	25 to 1 — Le Juif	
DERBY.			
20 to 1 agst Cinesa	20 to 1 agst Umbriel	20 to 1 agst The Rise	

THURSDAY.—A close fight for the premiership of the Cambridgeshire between Babette and Azael was the sole feature of the betting this afternoon; both were in high force; and, saving Ephesus and Convulsion, nothing else was really in the market. The following were the closing averages:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
5 to 1 agst Babette (t)	16 to 1 agst Convulsion	25 to 1 agst Le Juif	
11 to 2 — Azael (t)	20 to 1 — Knight of the Shire	25 to 1 — Hungerford	
11 to 2 — Ephesus	20 to 1 — Bobbie Noble	30 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	
14 to 1 — Weathergage	20 to 1 — Hyacinth (t)	40 to 1 — Manifold	
CRITERION.			
7 to 4 agst Sittingbourne	2 to 1 agst Filbert		

PONTEFRACT RACES.—MONDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—Audubon, 1. Trousseau, 2.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs.—Little Davie, 1. Ch f by Don John, 2.

FARE HILL STAKES. Tickton, 1. Master Norton, 2.

VISITORS' PLATE.—Florence, 1. Don John filly, 2.

TUESDAY.

PONTEFRACT STAKES.—Audubon, 1. View Halloo, 2.

MATCH: Tickton beat Eliza Middleton.

CASTLE STAKES.—Jacquenetta, 1. F. by Liverpool, junior, 2.

NEWBRIDGE GARRISON RACES.—MONDAY.

The officers of the Newbridge garrison got up an excellent day's sport on Monday on the Curragh, which was attended by a large number of military men and sporting characters. The day was beautifully fine, and the running carried on in the following order:—

MATCH, 25 sovs.—Sir Hylton (Mr. Dick), 1. Bachelor (Mr. Hutchinson), 2.

QUEEN'S HAYS STAKES.—Banagher (Mr. Sullivan), 1. Prince Eugene (Col. Campbell), 2.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS STAKES.—Black Prince (Major Bell), 1. Silvertail (Mr. Swinfen), 2.

PROMOTION STAKES.—Venison (Major Bell), 1. The Miller (Capt. Keene), 2.

"TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO" STAKES.—Black Prince (Capt. Johnson), 1. Bendigo (Major Bell), 2.

SCOBEY STAKES Prima Donna, 1. Banagher, 2.

CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE. Costume (Major Bell), 1. Silvertail (Mr. Swinfen), 2.

HOLYWELL HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

MOSTYN (HANDICAP) STAKES.—Kohl-noor, 1. Kitefyer, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

HOLYWELL HUNT PURSE of 50 sovs.—The Little Fawn, 1. Bethgelert, 2.

A HANDICAP was won by Henrietta, beating Deceitful.

RICHMOND RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

ASKE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Comfit walked over.

FARMEY STAKES.—Exact, 1. Comfit, 2.

HAT STAKES.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.

RICHMOND HANDICAP.—Little Davie, 1. Lindrick, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Shagreen, 1. Flycatcher, 2.

THURSDAY.

WRIGHT STAKES. Hatchett, 1. Fitzalan, 2.

GOLD CUP.—Radulphus, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2.

THE YACHT "AMERICA."—In our last Number we announced the fact of the challenge thrown down by Lord De Blaquiere, the proprietor of this celebrated yacht, having been taken up by two parties. We have now to add that a third party is in the field, in the person of Lord Londesborough, who, in a letter to the *Times*, proposes to race the *America* with a schooner of 180 tons O. M., just laid down for his Lordship by the Messrs. Inman, of Lymington, upon any course which Lord De Blaquiere might name; the match to be for 1000 guineas, and to be sailed in the month of September next, that being the earliest period at which his vessel can be built, and her proper trim found.

FREEMASONRY.—On Tuesday afternoon the ceremony of constituting and consecrating a new chapter of arkmasons, under a warrant from the grand chapter of England in connexion with the Enoch lodge of craft masonry, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Comp John Savage, P.Z., assisted by Comp. Biggs.

LONSDALE SOCK AND GREEN LANE COPPER MINE COMPANY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the company was held at the Queen's Arms, Poultry—John Webster, Esq., in the chair—when a report was presented, which showed that the company were in possession of property to the value of about £1000, free of all liabilities.

ANNATTO BAY AND LIGUANEA MINING COMPANIES.—On Thursday a meeting of these two companies was held at the offices in Mincing-street; J. Prinsep, Esq. in the chair; and an amalgamation agreed upon, under which £12,000 additional capital is to be raised, such of the old shareholders as wish to do so having the option of retiring from the company.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Marquis of Bristol, through whose land this line proceeds for above seven miles, has given in his adhesion to the project which is now supported by every landowner from end to end. The land will be disposed of to the Company at agricultural value. No expensive bridges, or other works, will be required; and there is no doubt that the line will be made at a lower cost than any that has hitherto been constructed. On one part of the line the bank of the great drain will be used by trains; and thus all expense, except that of rails and ballast, will be for that distance, saved. Should the traffic prove to be equal to that even now obtained on the undeveloped Ambergate line, of which this line is the natural continuation—and, if anything, more valuable—a dividend of 7½ per cent. will be realised, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses. The Ambergate has cost nearly £30 000 per mile. The line will cost, exclusive of the proposed docks, less than £8000 per mile.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE buildings for the passenger traffic of this railway at King's Cross are fast approaching completion; and the principal, or south, front, next the Pancras-road, presents the imposing appearance represented in the Illustration upon the next page. To obtain the sits, the Small-pox Hospital and Fever Hospital were cleared away, together with several houses, including those on the west side of Maiden-lane, which road has been greatly widened, as an approach to the Goods Station. In the main *façade*, which we have engraved, the two main arches mark the end of the arrival and departure platforms, and have each a span of no less than 71 feet. These are separated by a clock-tower. The smaller arch on the right, which is over the entrance from the departure platform, has a span of 34 feet: the headway is filled with an iron *grille* of rich design. The width of the *façade* from the side towers is 216 feet; the extreme width of the terminus is 305 feet; the height of these towers 71 feet.

The clock tower stands 112 feet from the level of the rails, 22 feet across at its base, and 16 feet across above the level of the roof, from which it springs. It is square, surmounted by a slanting beaded roof, ornamented with rolls of iron over the cornice, from the edge upwards, and surmounted by a large and handsome gilded vane. The tower is fitted internally with rooms and staircases leading to the clock room. The clock, the outside of which has just been completed, has four faces, which are of slate: it is by Dent, and stood in the centre of the British avenue of the Great Exhibition. The dials are ninety feet from the ground, and each dial is nine feet in diameter. The clock will strike hours, half-hours, and quarters: the principal bell, from an Irish foundry, stood at the Great Exhibition, and received a medal. It weighs 29 cwt.

The architect is Mr. Lewis Cubitt. "In this new station, it will be seen," says the *Builder*, to which work we are indebted for the above details, "great plainness prevails: the architect depends wholly for effect on the largeness of some of the features, the finess of the structure for its purpose, and a characteristic expression of the purpose"

The vast terminus, at King's-cross, was opened for public traffic on Thursday week. Captain Laffan, the Government inspector, accompanied by Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager; Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect; with Mr. Brassey, the engineer; and other gentlemen

THE KING'S-CROSS TERMINUS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

connected with the railway, went over the line and the tunnel under the Regent's Canal, near the Imperial Gas-works, on Wednesday; and the gallant officer having given the necessary certificate as to the soundness of the lines of rail, the first train, with one of Crampton's engines, started for York on Thursday morning, from the new terminus, at seven o'clock, in the presence of a very large number of persons. No ceremony took place, but the platforms and the vicinity of the station throughout the day were much crowded. Notwithstanding the incomplete state of the general building, the waiting-rooms are elegantly fitted up and furnished. The entire station was lighted up on Wednesday evening, and, from its vast magnitude and the immense number of lights, the appearance was that of a grand illumination.

The goods station of this terminus covers a surface of ground of about forty-five acres—laid out for the receiving, sorting, and despatching goods, minerals, merchandise, and produce of every kind from every place, and to any destination communicating with the railway—is situated in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, north of the Regent's Canal, by which it is bounded on two sides, and from which water-communications are made to the docks constructed in the station. By this canal, timber from the Baltic is brought in floats to the railway, and barges with deals—both for the use of inland towns on the line—as well as wool, hops, casks of sugar, or other merchandise of a heavy or bulky character, are lightered and delivered into waggons, for "the rail," and from it.

SLIP ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On Wednesday morning (last week), the traffic on the main line of the Great Northern Railway was suddenly interrupted by an extensive slip of earth at the Spittal-gate cutting, about a mile to the south of Grantham. The stratum through which the cutting is formed consists of marl and clay and alluvial soil; and, the late heavy rains having penetrated into the cracks and fissures at the top of the cutting, and expanded the soil at the bottom, it suddenly gave way under the vibration caused by a heavy goods-train, which was proceeding northwards, at about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Some thousands of tons of earth fell upon both lines of rails, almost burying the engine and first trucks of the train, which, of course, was brought to a standstill. The engine-driver escaped unhurt, and the guard immediately proceeded to Grantham to give the alarm.

On examination, it was found that the down rails had been completely forced from their bed, and, with the engine, deposited on the other line. The slip extended about 100 yards, and such was the amount of obstruction on the line, that it was feared some days at least must elapse before it could be cleared for traffic. Mr. Denison, the chairman of the Great Northern Company, visited the scene of the accident the same morning, and a large force of men was employed to clear the line. Trains were run as usual from Retford to Grantham, but the through passengers from the north to the metropolis and *vice versâ* were forwarded by the train round the loop. By dint of very great exertions day and night, they contrived to open a passage for the up-line, which was cleared so as to allow of the morning express, which conveyed the Duchess of Kent and her suite to town, being forwarded by the main line.

SLIP OF EARTH AT THE SPITTAL-GATE CUTTING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOOR GOOL.

(From a Correspondent.) PESHAWUR, Aug., 1852.

THIS is no less a personage than the renowned Chief of the Halimzyes, one of the most troublesome and powerful, though not most numerous of the Momund tribes. Noor Gool bore an active part in the recent

NOOR GOOL, CHIEF OF THE HALIMZYES, MOMUND TRIBE.

disturbances on this frontier. He is quiet at present; but how long to continue is more than the wisest of us can say. It appears that Noor Gool, with some other chiefs, had come in to treat with the civil authorities, and advantage was taken of this circumstance to obtain his evidence at the trial of an European officer for alleged misconduct during a night attack by a party of Momunds on the village of Shubkudder, in the month of March, as mentioned in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th June. The accompanying Sketch was taken during the sitting of the Court in the cause alluded to. After describing the above attack, and animadverting on the supposed cowardice of a detachment of the 7th Light Cavalry, you assert that this is only another instance of the small dependence to be placed on the native army. I leave the public to judge of the value of this assertion, when told (on Momund authority: better could not be) that 30 or 40 troopers dispersed a body of some 500 armed men, killing and wounding 15 of the party; and this on a dark night. You also allude to an unfortunate occurrence near the Kohat Pass, when a small party of the same regiment was set upon by a gang of Affreedies, and deprived of their *horses* and arms, whereas the troops were on foot. The cowardice of the havildar commanding the party was the chief cause of this disgraceful occurrence, and his offences have been severely atoned for.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE.

THE members of the civil service of the three Presidencies of India have presented Dr. Jeremie, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge,

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. JEREMIE.

with a magnificent piece of plate, in grateful recollection of the faithful and zealous care exerted by him in their behalf for the space of twenty years, Dr. Jeremie having filled the office of Dean and Professor of Classical Literature at the East India College, Haileybury, during that period. A fund of £450 was subscribed for the purchase of the plate, and its selection was entrusted to Mr. M. Williams, one of the professors at the College; and the execution to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It consists of a column, supporting a figure of India, personified as a Hindoo woman; and at the base are three emblematical figures of Religion, Philosophy, and Literature. There are branches which may be fitted to the column when it is required to form a candelabrum. The plate, which is executed in the first style of art, bears the following inscription:—

JACOBO AMIRAUX JEREMIE, S.T.P.
IN COLLEGIO JUXTA HERTFORDIAM HAILEYBURIENSI,
LITERARUM GRÆCARUM ATQUE LATINARUM
NUPER PROFESSORI,
AD REGIAM IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSI
THEOLOGIÆ CATHEDRAM NUPER EVECTO,
VIRO EGREGIA ERUDITIONE AC DOCTRINA ORNATO,
MIRA SERMONIS ELEGANTIA ET SUAVITATE PRÆDITO;
QUI, HUMANA CUM DIVINIS MISCENS
RECENTIORA CUM VETERIBUS,
SI QUID LATIUM VEL ATHENÆ
VEL UNIVERSA DENIQUE ANTIQUITAS
AUT FECUNDA NOSTRI TEMPORIS INGENIA
RECORDATIONE DIGNUM PEPERISSENT
ID PERACUTE TRACTABAT;
NEC TAMEN INTRA HOS SE FINES CONTINEBAT
SED PERSEPE JUVENTUTI DIVINARUM RERUM
SIVE INCUNDIORI SIVE INDAGANDARUM CUPIDÆ,
ELOQUENTIÆ MODO VI MODO BLANDITIIS UBER,
VERÆ SAPIENTIÆ VIAM DUX MONSTRABAT;
ADOLESCENTES COLLEGII EJUSDEM OLIM ALUMNI
NUNC IN SUBDITIS BRITANNIARUM IMPERIO
INDIÆ ORIENTALIS REGIONIBUS
CIVILIBUS REIPUBLICÆ MUNERIBUS FUNGENTES,
FACUNDIÆ, LEPORIS, HUMANITATIS EJUS
HAUD IMMEMORES,
HOC AMICITIÆ ET OBSERVANTIÆ
PIGNUS ATQUE MONUMENTUM
LUBENTES MERITO OBTULERUNT.
A.S. MDCCCLI.

The cost was £250, and the remaining portion of the sum subscribed (£100) is to be expended in books, which are also to be presented to Dr. Jeremie.

The presentation has been accompanied by a very gratifying letter, to which there is appended a long list of names, of those of the civil servants of India, who recollect, with esteem and gratitude, the services of Dr. Jeremie.

A Testimonial of such a nature, and accompanied by an address expressing the affectionate gratitude of not less than 150 of the civil servants of the East India Company, including many who hold distinguished positions in the Indian service, and some who left the college so long as seventeen years ago, must be a *souvenir*, the value of which none but the distinguished man thus honoured can duly estimate. Few are the instances in which the instructor is found so deserving, and the pupils so grateful. The exquisite emotions which such a tribute were calculated to excite in a generous and sensitive mind are fitly expressed in the answer which Dr. Jeremie had addressed to his old friends and pupils.

Some time since a Testimonial was presented to Dr. Jeremie by the students resident in Haileybury College; and the East India Company have also shown their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a splendid silver vase and salver.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 317, we fully described the very interesting *fête* at Inglismaldie, to the tenantry on the estates of the Earl of Kintore, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to his Lordship, the infant scion assuming the title of Lord Inverury. We likewise Engraved the exterior of the ancient mansion, and the dinner pavilion erected especially for this festive occasion. Of this tastefully decorated hall, we now Engrave the interior, showing its south end, with the mottoes within an arch of flowers and evergreens, surmounted by a golden eagle, and flanked by lofty trees, reaching to the pavilion roof; which, with the sides, is wreathed with heather, evergreens, and flowers; a range of Chinese lanterns being suspended from the centre, which, with the wax-lights in the side branches, fully illuminated the pavilion. The after-dinner proceedings were reported at length at page 317. During the festival, the Chairman intimated that a poet residing on the lands of Inglismaldie had prepared a song for the occasion; when George Balfour rose and sang an appropriate ditty.

FESTIVAL AT INGLISMALDIE, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

"WEATHERGAGE,"

WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, AT NEWMARKET

WE this week Engrave Mr. T. Parr's "Weathergage," by "Weatherbit, 3 yrs. 6st. 11lb., the winner of the Cesarewitch, at Newmarket, on Tuesday week. Twenty-three started—Weathergage with the lead; but he was pulled back as soon as possible to "bide his time." At the New-ground, however, Weathergage, with a resolute rush, took full possession of the lead. At the Bushes-bill, Lord Wilton's Lady Evelyn running wide on the left, appeared to be gaining ground on Weathergage at every stride; and thenceforth the contest was reduced to a match between the two. As Lady Evelyn gradually drew upon Weathergage, the interest greatly increased; the "6lb. extra," however, effectually told upon her efforts, and Weathergage won a good race by half a length, the spur marks on both sides giving evidence of anything but an easy victory.

Weathergage is a strong and unusually compact horse; and, from his large bone, strong pasterns, and great muscular development in his arms and thighs, would hardly look bloodlike but for his fine head which, together with the neck, is well and gracefully set on. His shoulders are rather upright, but clean and muscular: he is deep in the brisket; has long back-ribs, short, powerful back; wide hips; quarters rather short, but displaying great power, and well let down; altogether giving indications of great strength. He has fine sweeping action; and his height is 15 hands 2 inches.

"WEATHERGAGE," WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, AT NEWMARKET.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

On the 1st of November the last load of materials will be removed from the site of the Great Exhibition Building of 1851, and will reach Sydenham

The removal of the Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to Sydenham has been effected at the average rate of 150 tons *per diem*

It has been estimated that the annual rent of the exhibition space in the new Crystal Palace will amount to £145,050. It has also been estimated that the contracts for the supply of refreshments to visitors, and the sale of catalogues, will realise £10,000 per annum. The terraces in front of the new Palace are now being levelled rapidly. Already erect columns mark nearly the entire length of the Palace.

Six steam-engines have been ordered to work the water that is to adorn the Palace and grounds.

The small artificers of Birmingham have expressed a hearty determination to avail themselves of the space offered by the Crystal Palace Company, as affording them the means of making public, and profiting by, their own works.

Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt, have arranged to prolong their Continental tour, with the view of adding to the valuable contributions they have already secured for the People's Palace.

Sir Joseph Paxton has ordered 50,000 scarlet geraniums to be supplied for the grounds next spring.

The projectors of the obelisks and blocks of marble and stone which stood outside the Great Exhibition Building, have presented these to the Crystal Palace Company.

Among the models already secured by Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt for the People's Palace, are those of the celebrated Ghibardi gate; and the principal figures from the chapel of the Medici, at Florence. These figures rank among the master-pieces of Michael Angelo.

The Crystal Palace Company have purchased the celebrated collection of palms belonging to the Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney.

Authentic drawings of the Crystal Palace and grounds are in course of preparation by the company; those drawings already issued are neither authentic nor correct. The grounds are now everywhere undergoing with hands of workmen, and on the site of the Palace the greatest activity prevails.

The Egyptian models are being rapidly advanced under the direction of Mr Bonomi. Among these are specimens of the various orders of Egyptian columns, twenty-four high, each occupying a space on the floor of four feet square; and a model of the rock-hewn temple of Abusimbel.

The Crystal Palace will also contain an Egyptian Court. Here will be arranged specimens of the various styles of architecture, which distinct epochs of Egyptian history. Here will be sphinxes and crisphinxes, the papyrus architecturally treated; obelisks, temples, and those strange paintings which abound in the tombs of ancient Thebes. These will be chiefly from the ruins of this mighty city of old.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the week a full average amount of money business has been transacted in the Consol Market. The payment of the dividends, and the pacific tendency of the news from abroad have tended to give strong support to prices, the effect of which, however, has not been large. The favourable state of the foreign exchanges has likewise tended to give stability to the quotations; whilst the extraordinary accounts from the gold districts in Australia and California—the yield in the latter being quite fabulous—continued to add to the general confidence in the market.

Large supplies of the precious metals still continue to arrive, the imports having amounted to £550,000, chiefly from the Pacific and the United States. The exports have been extensive, viz. £238,000 in silver to India, £38,000 in gold to Alexandria, Ceylon, and Calcutta, £100,000 in gold to the Cape; and £100,000 in coin to Australia, besides several parcels to the Continent.

Consols were very steady on Monday, and prices were well supported. The Three per Cents for money, were 100⅞ ⅛; Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅝ ⅞. On Tuesday and Wednesday, a slight improvement took place in the quotations; the Three per Cents for money having marked 100⅝ ¾. The Market on Thursday was by no means active, and prices gave way ¼ per cent The Three per Cent. Consols were 100, ⅜, ⅝, ½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅝ ¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜; Consols for Account, 100½; Bank Stock was 221½ to 220½; Long Annuities, 1860, 6⅝ 7-16; Ditto, 6⅜; India Bonds, under £1000, 88s.; South Sea Old Annuities, 99½; Exchequer Bills (March), £1000, 78s.; Ditto, Small, 75s. (June), 77s. to 75s premium.

Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the prices of Foreign bonds and scrip. Brazilian Bonds have advanced to 81, owing to the receipt of the Diligence to the effect that the navigation of the rivers Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay has been opened, and that vigorous reforms are contemplated in the currency. The Russian Loan has declined to 4¾ and 6 premium, in consequence of the delay in the new Loan at Constantinople, and the unwillingness of the part of the Ministers to ratify the loan. Swedish Scrip has touched on the part of the Ministers to ratify the loan. Swedish Scrip has touched on the part of the Ministers to ratify the loan. Swedish Scrip has touched on

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET. Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN—MONDAY, OCT 25, will be performed the PRIMA DONNA, the CORSICAN BROTHERS, and the SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. Tuesday, the Prima Donna, Most Ri Michol, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Wednesday 27, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Brothers, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Thursday, [illegible] A New and Original Play (in Five Acts), by Westland Marston, Esq, entitled ANNE BLAKE, in which Mrs Charles Kean will appear. First appearance of Mr Ryder and other Performers. Friday, Anne Blake, and other Entertainments. Saturday, Anne Blake, and other favourite pieces.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGES and TRAVELS in AUSTRALIA. Mr. Henry Smith has the honor to announce to the nobility, gentry, his numerous friends patrons, and the pub le generally, that his entirely New Vocal and Pictorial Entertainment, entitled his "Voyage and Travels in Australia," which has been for many months in preparation, will be re ly for it at the above Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18th. The Diorama, painted by Messrs. William Wilson Bonvignes, Thompson & Mills, and numerous assistants, will be on the most extensive scale, embracing every object of interest in the whole under the direction of Mr Rand o—Acting manager, B. C. Nash.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. The Last Six Nights of the Equestrian Season, during which all the talents of the Circle will be produced; likewise the BROTHERS SKIGHSKI, in their quality performance on Le Perche and the Trapeze on MONDAY NOVEMBER 1st, the Dramatic Season will commence, with an entirely new production, which has been some time in preparation, and will be placed on the stage regardless of expense, under the exclusive direction of Mr. W. WEST, Stage Manager. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, OCT. 25, at the ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH 25th and 27th at Torquay; 28th, at Exeter; 29th and 30th at Bath; and 1st at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter; 2 at the Athenæum, Tiverton; 3 at Somerton; 4 at Sherborne; 5 at Poole; 6 at Fareham; 9th at Salisbury; 11, at Twickenham; 12 and 13, at Southampton.—Begin at 8 o'clock.—Tickets 5s. 3s. and 1s.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This New Moving Panorama, painted by J. B. PROUT from his Sketches made upon the Spot, is EXHIBITED DAILY at 209, Regent-street (next the Polytechnic). Among the principal Scenes are, Plymouth Sound Made-ira—Lake of Gard Bay—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The Descriptive Lecture is given by Mr Prout.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 6d. At Three and Eight O'Clock.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS: JUST OPENED at the GOLD-LARGE NOUVEAU LEICESTER-SQUARE the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Mountains, and the surrounding magnificent Mountain and lovely valleys. The Views of Nieseck, with its Palaces after a lapse of 2000 years: and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admis-ion, each view or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools, half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

THE LIFE of WELLINGTON.—(Honoured by the appearance of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the Duke.) The DUKE'S DOMAIN, Lead WA MOUNT EAGLE now added to the Grand Complete Panorama of the Scenes of military career over Established DAILY, at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission 2s 6d; and 1s; and also a descriptive Memoir and Key to the Diorama (illustrated), price 1s. GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE begs to announce to numerous that, having returned from AMERICA, he is prepared to enter into Engagements with Public Institutions, or to give Private Séances; and may a so be consulted for the Cure of Diseases, at his residence, 26, UPPER REYMOUS-STREET, Portman-square.—Hours at home, from 11 to 3, and from 4 to 6.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL SINGING SCHOOL. Director, Mr JOHN HULLAH.—ELEMENTARY CLASSES CLASSES for LADIES, will commence on MONDAY EVENING next, OCTOBER 25th, 1852, at a Quarter-past Five o'clock.

CLASS III. for GENTLEMEN, will commence on TUESDAY EVENING next, OCT. 26th, at Half past Eight o'clock.

Terms: 10s for a course of Fifty Lessons.

A CLASS for the PRACTICE of PSALMODY and CHANTING on SATURDAY next, at Three o'clock.

Terms—One Year, 10s; Six Months, 5s; Three Months, 2s

TO ARTISTS, INVENTORS, &c. &c. The Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION beg to call attention to the DEPOSITS of GENERAL INTEREST [illegible] Regular LECTURES [illegible] Lecture by Mr Crispe on Refrigeration and the Progress of Aerial Navigation, illustrated by a beautiful Model of Polivetti's Patent Steam Engine in the room Diagrams, &c.—Last Week of Mr Bonland's Lectures on Music, in which he will illustrate the Opinions on the Death of Weber.

Admission to the whole, and Children under Ten, Half-price

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of CHORIC-O AMUS ever seen in America is now added to the Collection. All visitors are admitted on Dr Gould's admission of Humming Birds without extra charge. Admission 1s; Mondays, 6d.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1853.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—In consequence of the numerous applications from parties wishing to prepare specimens of manufactures expressly for the Exhibition, requesting to be sent for allotion on their applications for space, the Commissioners hereby give Notice, that they will be ready immediately to proceed to the allotment of space, and to allot such spaces as may appear to them most conducive to the general interest of the Exhibition. Forms of application to be used, and any information required, may be had at the Local Office of the Exhibition, Society of Arts, Adelphi, Strand, by order of the General Committee, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

Office 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dub lin.

THE DIRECTORS of the GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY are desirous of LENDING parties Assurance to the Extent of £2 000, on loans of £100 and upwards, on any of the Assurances effected in the Society. Forms of Proposal for Loans, Prospectuses, and Reports may be obtained at the Society's Offices, No. 50, Old Jewry, London; or to any of the Agents in the Country and Province

The usual Commission will be allowed on Policies

THOMAS ALLEN, Secretary.

FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT.—To Sail from the Docks on the 1st of DECEMBER. The splendid new [illegible] MONDAY, 100 [illegible] WHITBY, Commander, to load in the [illegible] Docks. This vessel has been built expressly for the passage [illegible] and is divided into water-proof and water-tight compartments, is upwards of 300 feet in length, and has good accommodation for about 70 passengers The saloon (100 feet long) and state-rooms are fitted up in a manner unsurpassed for comfort and elegance by any s-am-ship. The between decks are right feet in height, and fitted upon the Parliamentary system, arrangement of berths &c., and for the use of the several cabin passengers numbers baths and washhouses are provided on the main deck An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship, and every precaution will be taken to provide for the health and comfort of the passengers.—Prospectuses and plans of accommodation may be had on application to W. B. LINDSAY and Co., 8, Austin Friars, London

ALBERT DOCKS, for Steamers, Colliers, and General Commerce. Provisionally Registered. Capital £500,000 in 20,000 shares of £10 each, deposit 10s 6d per share.—The Albert Docks are intended to be for [illegible] in the Greenwich marshes on the north bank of the river Immediately opposite the Victoria Docks. Interior entrances at Bugsby's Hole or Blackwall on the east and Greenwich Reach on the west, by the Commercial Road Railway with branches to each of the North Kent, South Eastern, and Brighton Railways which all discharge south of the Thames, thus affording general accommodation for the shipment and transit of goods and merchandize to the benefit of the great mass of the population of England; and when it is considered [illegible] the south side of the river within the last forty years, and the great [illegible] which has since taken place, this is a very favourable opportunity of a handsome dividend on the capital required. Detailed prospectuses will shortly be prepared, in the meantime applications for shares may be addressed to the Provisional Committee, 17 Poultry

October 19 1852. THOS. JAS. SWAINE Sec

THE NOISELESS LION SAUSAGE-MEAT CUTTING and FILLING MACHINE, only sixteen inches square. The above machine has been exhibited at work several times at Mr Pigou's, Poultry Saloons, Newman-street, and can be seen at work daily, at 4 Lyon s, Devonshire Pou ry Warehouse, 32 Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, the inventor and maker, where it received the most unqualified approval of the many hundreds who witnessed the rapidity, simple, and clean mode of working it. It s most being put into the machine in pieces of two inches, came out in the skin, en ve y fine, at the rate of one pound per minute. It has been admired by many eminent sausage engineers and sausage-makers that there is not anything to compare with it, it doing the work of two machines in one, and by which one makes not the least noise. It can be worked by a hand on the end of a counter, dresser or table, and is of so small a size as to be more ornamental than inconvenient, being that of a small brass mounted box, and is a great improvement on the present many and expensive chopping machines, the price being from Two Pounds to Six Guineas. It is also in great use among the Pastry-cooks and Restaurants for cutting and pastry [illegible]

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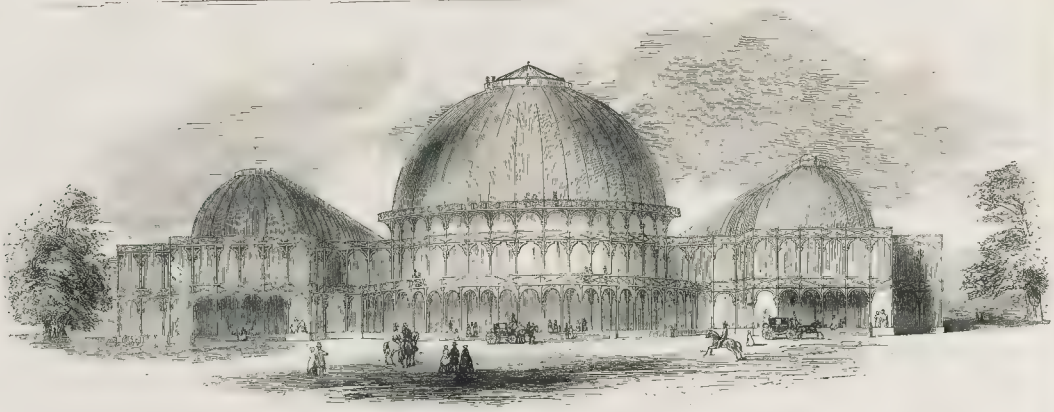


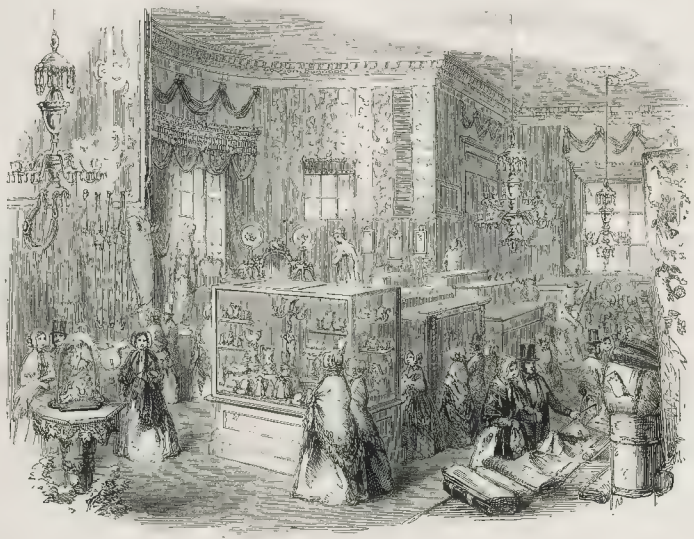
THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AT DUBLIN: FRONT ELEVATION TO MERRION-SQUARE WEST.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT DUBLIN, 1853.

The works of the building for this grand display are proceeding rapidly. The lawn of the Royal Dublin Society House presents a scene of the most animated character. The entire of the vast space fronting Merrion-square is surrounded with huge masses of timber piled in balks, one over the other, to a height of 20 feet, whilst the centre of the lawn is covered with some of the principal portions of the wood work, now nearly completed. The massive semicircular girders which are to sustain the sides and roof, at an elevation of forty feet at their apex above the level of the roof of the Royal Dublin Society House, are composed of ten layers of deal plank, of two inches and one-and-a-half inch thickness, connected by eight radiating struts of plank of the same substance, bound together by 3000 screws and 100 iron bolts; each of these huge half circles weighs eight tons. The iron trellis work for the support of the galleries is also completed; and we learn, as the heavy and most important parts of the building are nearly finished, the erection and completion of the entire edifice will be accomplished in a very short space of time. Mr. Roney, the honorary secretary, is at present on the Continent, arranging for the exhibition of the more interesting portions of the French arts and manufactures in the ensuing Exposition, and he has met with promises of the utmost support of the manufacturers.

The Illustration shows the adopted design, by Mr. Benson, completed: presenting a front to Merrion-square of 300 feet, the main or centre feature of the elevation consists of a semicircular projection, which forms the eastern termination of the central hall. This will be a noble apartment, 425 feet in length, and 100 feet in height, covered by a semi-cylindrical roof upon trellis ribs, in one span of 100 feet. On each side of the central hall, and running parallel to it for the same length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roofs, similar to that which covers the main nave of the building. The height from the floor to the roof of each of these halls will be 65 feet. They are approached through passages from the centre hall. In addition to these are four compartments, 25 feet wide, running the whole length of the building: two are placed between the centre hall and the side halls, and two on each side of the latter, divided into sections of 25 feet square. Over these compartments are spacious galleries, also running the length of the building, and affording increased space for exhibition and promenade. There are also external galleries, which will be attractive features. The termination of each of the principal roofs to the east and west is semi-spherical, giving strength as well as effect to the building. There will be three entrances in the front facing Merrion-square, under a range of verandahs. The materials of the building will be iron, timber, and glass. The roofs at each side of the lights will be timber, covered with waterproof cloth, manufactured by Messrs. Malcomson, of Portlaw, county Waterford. The trellis girders which support the galleries will be of wrought iron, supported on cast-iron pillars. Access to the building can also be had by the spacious courtyard of the Royal Dublin Society; whose suite of apartments, including the Museum, will be thrown open to the public during the Exhibition. The available area of ground floor will be 147,704 feet. Of wall space there will not be less than 87,000 feet.

From the activity and energy displayed, it is calculated that the building will be approaching completion in the latter end of the first month of next year.



THE SALISBURY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 342.)

BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, AT NEW YORK.—(SEE PAGE 342.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 23, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 587.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

WERE it not for Ireland, Great Britain would be in the condition of the Grecian Sovereign in the ancient legend—too happy to deserve a friend. The principle of compensation is continually at work. We are great, renowned, thriving, and free; but we have Ireland at our side to keep us humble, and to preserve us from arrogance and conceit. It is scarcely seven weeks ago since the public journals recorded the assassination of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, an Irish landlord. The fiat of the agrarian Vehmgericht went forth and was obeyed. The murderers of the unfortunate man as yet remain at large, though it is highly probable that they will speedily be discovered and brought to trial. Whether they will receive the punishment due to their crime is another question, the solution of which will depend not upon law and justice, but upon the temper of the particular jury upon whom the investigation may happen to devolve. But scarcely has the public horror excited by the event subsided into an earnest prayer for the eradication of the foul blot of murder, and sympathy with murderers, from the name and fame of the Irish peasantry, than indignation and alarm are again aroused by the perpetration of another murder equally atrocious. It is the old and sad story over again. We have the ordinary description of victim, the ancient feud, the customary vengeance, and the usual accessories. All are repeated to the life;—and to the death. In this case, which occurred last week, Mr. Manifold, the person condemned to die, and executed accordingly, was an agent for the collection of rents and of poor-rates. He had performed an unpleasant duty, but not in a harsh or vindictive manner, by serving with process a number of persons, who indulged in the peculiarly Irish fancy of occupying and ruining other people's land without paying or intending to pay, rent for it; when he was fired at from a ditch, in the darkness of the night, and shot dead. He expired almost instantaneously, having "received thirty-four square leaden slugs in his head, neck, and shoulders, and nine in the brain." Within a few yards of the spot where the crime was committed are several houses occupied by the peasantry. Not one of these persons—not even a woman—looked out, at the report of the blunderbuss, to ascertain what mischief was doing, or had been done. This, it will be seen, is but a repetition of a very ancient and familiar history. There is not the slightest novelty about it. We have but to change the victim's name, and the date of the murder, to have a record which we may find in any newspaper in any year for the last quarter of a century. Pestilence and famine have thinned the land of its superabundant population; emigration and the gold mania have contributed largely to denude Ireland of the daring and the reckless spirits who might be supposed most capable of deeds like these; but all these causes, separately and in combination, have failed to deprive the country of her indigeneous assassins. The aboriginal trait remains, and even cholera and famine have been lenient enough to spare a sufficient number of murderers to perpetuate the race, and to retard the improvement and the prosperity of the country.

Were it not for this dreadful system—bad as the condition of Ireland has been—there would, at the present time, be good foundation for the hope, that the worst had passed away, and that a new era of peace, industry, and happiness had dawned upon the land and its inhabitants. It is true that our unhappy neighbour has ever been the great difficulty with the statesmen of England; and the condition of the people the problem which, with all their patriotic anxiety, they have been unable to solve. How was Ireland to be improved? was the question continually asked. How could we excite among her peasantry a spirit of emulation? How should we induce them to consider beggary a degradation, and self-sustaining independence, however humble, a blessing to be attained? To arrive at a solution, commissioners were appointed, blue books were printed, money was squandered, parties were subsidized, and noisy demagogues were silenced by place or pension; yet, until the time of the potato failure, and the consequent famine and plague, the masses of the Irish people lay in a state of degradation—reckless, thriftless, hopeless. The bane of the country was not the idleness of the people, for nowhere could be found a more industrious class than the Irish peasantry, when placed under favourable circumstances. The bricks and mortar of nearly all London were carried on Irish shoulders. Half our railways and public works were executed by Irish labour; and a great portion of our crops were year by year reaped by itinerant Irish reapers. Theirs are the myriad hands which are now labouring to construct the fabric of American power. Abroad, they are faithful, generous, and grateful. At home, however, they are moody and revengeful whenever they are not listless and dispirited. Whence then the bane of the country?

Leaving out of view the religious element, the great and paramount evil has always been the want of properly-remunerated labour. At the root of all her grievances, destructive to her peace and prosperity, was an absentee, insolvent land-proprietory. Famine, and all its terrible accompaniments, commenced the cure of this inveterate disease. A law, severely wise, dispossessed these insolvents of the property which was but nominally theirs, and land gradually passed from the possession of spendthrifts into the hands of careful and industrious traders. For the first time in the history of Ireland a healthy landowning middle-class was planted on the soil. Heretofore there were only the high and the low—the lord and the peasant. The great lord was replaced by a dozen small ones. The land was cleared of what was deemed its idle population, and a new race sprang up. Operatives from England and farmers from Scotland were introduced, and the people were trained in the principles and practice of profitable

LIBERATION OF ABD-EL-KADER, BY THE PRESIDENT, FROM THE CHATEAU OF AMBOISE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

industry. And what is the result up to the present time? Recent tourists report most favourably of the change that has been operated. They state that from Dublin to Waterford, no distress is to be seen; that from Dublin to Galway, enterprise is obvious; that the wilds of Connemara are becoming covered with sheep; that the class of industry which brought capital and comfort to Kelso and Howick, and the high lands of Yorkshire, is at last taking root in Ireland; and that various kinds of knitting are largely offered for sale through all the district between Galway and Westport. They state, moreover, the remarkable fact that, out of the seven millions of pounds sterling expended in the purchase of land in the Encumbered Estates Court, more than six millions have been invested by Irishmen living in Ireland—a part of the surplus of their industrial pursuits; while less than three quarters of a million sterling has been advanced by the capitalists of England and Scotland. In addition to all this the last harvest has proved an abundant one; and the labourer, no longer "a drug in the market," or "an excrescence on the soil," has been well paid for gathering in the produce, and allowed to share in the wealth around him. "The rapid increase in the Irish butter and provision trade," says a recent letter, "is attracting much attention, as the exports from Cork, Limerick, and other ports are becoming greater, perhaps, than at any former period. In fact, this most valuable traffic is now quite revived, and has become once more a source of great wealth to our agricultural classes. The enormous increase in the produce of butter is an evidence of the far greater extent of pasturage in districts where tillage had prevailed almost exclusively in former years. On account of this change in the system of husbandry, comparatively little inconvenience has been caused by the decrease of population, and the continued "exodus." Still, however, tillage farming is carried on generally throughout the country, to a vast extent, on sounder principles than heretofore; and the remunerating prices of produce are calculated to check the tendency to devote the soil to the rearing of cattle and sheep merely. Altogether, the country, as regards all branches of agricultural enterprise, is making a decided rally, and the confidence of both landlords and farmers is much improved."

Every account received, whether public or private, is to the same effect. Another letter, with more immediate reference to commerce than to agriculture, says that "there is general activity in business, resulting from the growing confidence amongst the public after an abundant harvest; and from the remunerative prices for agricultural stock and produce. The condition of landlords and farmers is steadily improving; money is much more freely circulated; and the effect of this great change for the better is manifest in the gradual increase of demand in most branches of trade. In Dublin the wholesale merchants are doing a far better business in foreign and colonial produce—the consumption of teas, sugars, coffees, &c., has augmented, and there has been a decided advance in prices."

If Ireland would but wipe from her hands the blood of secret murder—if the priesthood who administer the consolations of religion to the majority of the people, would but employ the requisite zeal and eloquence in the denunciation, not only in the next world, but in this, of the men who commit or connive at assassination, there would be a strong reason for the belief that the prosperity of this long-suffering land would not be a transient gleam, but a permanent sunshine. The potato blight has passed away; but not until the murder-blight shall be finally eradicated, will it be possible for Ireland to enjoy the blessings that might be hers. The law has done justice upon the insolvent landlords. Law and public opinion must do equal justice upon the insolvent tenantry, who question not to get rid of the obligation of rent-paying by the operation of the blunderbuss;—or the severe lessons of the late famine and pestilence will have been read in vain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HORSE GUARDS LEVEES.—It is stated that the new military secretary, Colonel Airey, will usually hold a levee on Tuesdays, as was formerly done by the late Military Secretary.

COLONELCY OF THE 67TH REGIMENT.—Major-General Ewart, C.B. who former y commanded this regiment, will, we hear, succeed the late Lieut.-General Clitheroe, as Colonel.

JERSEY GARRISON.—The military and artillary force at the garrison in Jersey is said to be considerably augmented. The militia force at Jersey is now 30,000 strong.

CONVICTS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A splendid ship, the *Oriental Queen*, has lately sailed for Van Diemen's Land with no less than two hundred and eighty convicts, nearly all of whom have obtained tickets of leave, and will therefore be set at liberty the moment they reach their destination.

THE FISHERIES AND HER MAJESTY'S CRUISERS.—A New York paper says:—"The American schooner *Cora* has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Prince Edward's Island, with information that she had been twice fired at by the British steamer *Devastation*, and forbidden to enter Gaspe Bay. Our vessels are also excluded from the Bay of Chaleur."

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the brig *Richard*, from Pernambuco, intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Enchantress*, Captain Buckland, of Yarmouth, on her passage from Pernambuco for Yarmouth. The *Enchantress* struck on a sunken reef three days after leaving that port, and immediately went to pieces. The captain, two mates, one man, and a boy, were washed off the reef and drowned. The remainder of the crew, six in number, succeeded in constructing a raft, and, after d eadful sufferings for several days, they were picked up by the above-named vessel.

THE MILITIA.—The following circular memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards: "It having been represen ed to the General Commanding in Chief that it would be greatly for the advantage of the militia about to be enrolled if facilities were afforded to the officers of acquiring a knowledge of their duty by being temporarily attached for instruction to regiments or details of the line, Viscount Hardinge desires that such instruction may be readily and without hesitation afforded by all commanding officers of infantry in England and Wales, upon the application of colonels of militia; and he begs to hope that the best understanding may prevail on all such occasions between the services, and that during the period that officers of militia may be thus attached to particular corps for instruction they may be admitted as honorary members of the regimental or depôt mess."

DESERTERS FROM THE MILITIA.—A man named John Pardoe has been apprehended at Tewkesbury, charged with having deserted from the South Gloucester Regiment of Militia. He had volunteered to serve in the battalion at Gloucester, and after he had received his ten shillings he went direct to Worcester, and volunteered to serve in the Worcester Militia; and, after he had received his ten shillings there, absconded. He has been ordered to be detained in custody until a court-martial can be held upon him. On Wednesday a list of forty-six deserters from the militia regiments was forwarded to Mr. Mayer, the police-officer of the Marylebone workhouse, in order that he might hand over to the police any of those who should apply for parochial relief.

INSPECTION OF DOCKYARDS, &c.—A Board of the Admiralty, composed of the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord; Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.; Mr. Stafford, M.P., Secretary; Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, C.B., surveyor of the navy; Colonel Freeman, R.E., Admiralty Director of the Works, and Captain Pelham, Private Secretary to the First Lord, have been occupied during the week on a tour of inspection through the dockyards, and the various Admiralty departments of the country.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—We understand that ten line-of-battle ships being built, or ordered to be built, in the Royal dockyards, are ordered to be fitted with screw machinery.—*Herald* (Ministerial paper.)

THE "ROYAL ALBERT."—A number of workmen have been placed on the *Royal Albert*, at Woolwich, to make her water-tight above the launch line of immersion, in order that she may be ready for launching early in the spring of 1853. When launched, she is to be taken into the east dock, next the saw mills, and will there be lengthened 35 feet which will give her a capacity of upwards of 4,000 tonnage, render it her the largest ship in the Royal Navy, affording ample room for superior new engines of 1,000 horse power.

Lord Leigh has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Warwickshire, in the room of Earl Howe, resigned.

LIBERATION OF ABD-EL-KADER.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded the formal liberation of Abd-el-Kader from the Château of Amboise, by the French President. Upon the preceding page we have engraved that portion of the interesting interview at which he is taking the oath on the Koran, that he would never attempt to disturb French domination in Africa, and that he would submit, without reserve or *arrière pensee*, to the will of France.

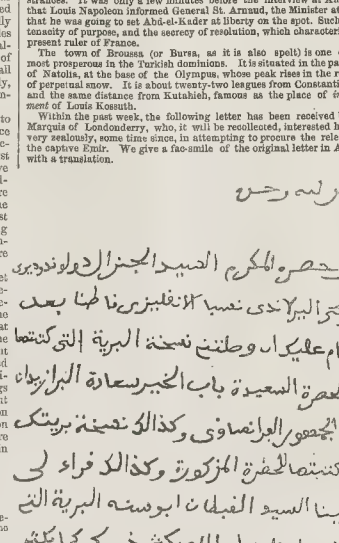
The *Moniteur du Loiret* gives the following details of the visit of the Prince President to Abd-el-Kader, at the château:—

At the moment at which the President arrived at Amboise, and during the reception at the railway station, Abd-el-Kader was on the terrace of the château. With a telescope he attempted to distinguish the movements of the *cortège*. Mustapha, one of his agas, and several persons of his household, also watched them with great interest. The Prince, accompanied by the Minister of War, entered a carriage which was waiting at the station, and proceeded direct to the château, from which one of the finest views of the course of the Loire is obtained. The Emir and his attendants entered their respective apartments at the approach of the Prince and the Minister of War. Informed that the Prince wished to speak to him, Abd-el-Kader presented himself, accompanied by his faithful Mustapha. It was then that his release was announced to him. The suite of the Emir is composed of 30 persons. it was 70 a few months ago. This visit of Louis Napoleon to Abd-el-Kader lasted three-quarters of an hour.

It is stated that negotiations had previously been carried on by the French Government with the Porte, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Sultan to the reception of the Arab chief in his dominions. Broussa had, accordingly, been named by the Porte as the most suitable place of residence, that being the city to which prisoners of state and disgraced officers of the Turkish Government are usually sent; but it would appear from Louis Napoleon's speech at Amboise, that Abd-el-Kader is to be considered as a free resident at Broussa on parole. It *is* a remarkable circumstance, that the intention of the President to liberate the Emir had been strongly opposed by all his advisers, civil and military; and they imagined that he had yielded to their remonstrances. It was only a few minutes before the interview at Amboise, that Louis Napoleon informed General St. Arnaud, the Minister at War, that he was going to set Abd-el-Kader at liberty on the spot. Such is the casualty of purpose, and the secrecy of resolution, which characterise the present ruler of France.

The town of Broussa (or Bursa, as it is also spelt) is one of the most prosperous in the Turkish dominions. It is situated in the pachalik of Natolia, at the base of the Olympus, whose peak rises in the regions of perpetual snow. It is about twenty-two leagues from Constantinople, and the same distance from Kutahieh, famous as the place of *internement* of Louis Kossuth.

Within the past week, the following letter has been received by the Marquis of Londonderry, who, it will be recollected, interested himself very zealously, some time since, in attempting to procure the release of the captive Emir. We give a fac-simile of the original letter in Arabic, with a translation.



[TRANSLATION]

LETTER FROM THE EMIR ABD EL-KADER TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

PRAISE TO THE ONLY GOD!

To his Lordship the Cid, General Marquis of Londonderry! Irishman by birth, dwelling in England.—Greeting!

I have received a copy of the letter written to you by his happy Lordship, the source of good, his Lordship the President, Chief of the French Republic, and also a copy of that which you formerly wrote to him

Our brother, the Cid. Captain Boissonnet, has also communicated to me the letter which transmitted your greetings. May God reward you! and also his happy Lordship, the President of the Republic, and his Lordship the Minister of War, whose generosity procured me the honour of your visit and the favour of your letter.

Beginning of Redjib, year 1267.
This is written according to my intentions,

ABD-EL-KADER BEN MAHHI EDDIN.

The following lines were addressed to Prince Louis Napoleon in behalf of the Emir Abd-el-Kader, by an English lady, during the summer of 1851.

The aged Emir bows to Life:
His sorrows claim a peaceful grave;
He seeks no ransom from the State,
Save the, which valour grants the brave.

Then speed him to his native tents:
Say to the old man, "Rise, be free!"
The victor, when his soul relents,
Ho da is his grasp divinity.

Did Philip's m ghty son subdue
The soul of Porus, with a chain?
Are vows exacted from the true?
Hath faith, hath gratitude—no claim?

God of the captive! wait his sigh
Unto the ear of gentle France,
Then, who ordainest destiny,
Misdeward dash the sight glance.

Hath he not watched, from Ham's stern tower,
The golden summers fleeting by?
Doth he re. all the keeper hour,
So lonesome in captivity?

He sees his home; his mother's smile,
In the soft twilight calm, appears:
He greets his wife, he claps his child,
Then melts, subdued in woman's tears.

Oh, Freedom! empire of the soul!
Proclaim thy boundless sovereignty.
From earth to heav'n, from star to pole,
The primal law was *Liberty!*

When from its depths the burning light
Spread through the world a sheet of flame,
Forth swept the winds, the airs of night,
The pathless seas in *Freedom* came.

As proudly, noble France, arise!
Say to the old man, "Rise, be free!"
This deed shall *live* when marble *dies*,
To be as thee to posterity.

Is there pre lough y spu t in thy breast,
Which tyrant fe rs inspired not more,
The strong man fails, as memory wakes
Within his breast a dream of love.

Then, France, Prince, a greater far,
Than a. d ge ed p aps of fame,
Thy race were dom ods in war.
Be thou the day-star of their name!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Last week the talk of the day was the triumphant entry of Sa Majesté Impériale Napoleon III., Roi d'Algerie, into his faithful capital, which faithful capital, despite all the faithful (*plus ou moins*) journals, was a signal failure.

However, let by-gones be by-gones: for, here, last week's events are always affairs *de l'ancienne histoire*; and let us try to glean a little of what is passing at present—though, really, that is as little as may be, either in the way of politics, which is not our province, or gossip, which is. Everybody that has a *chasse* or a *château* of his own or anybody else's to go to, is gone there; and everybody that has not, pretends he has, and disappears accordingly, or vegetates *en attendant* that something turns up to arouse him.

Even at the risk of turning back a page of the *ancienne histoire* above alluded to, we must chronicle some of the events of the grand representation at the Théâtre Français; an occasion which certainly has had more narrators and describers than the *solennité* of the 16th October, and excited immensely more interest and applause.

The *affiche* of the performance began by exciting the mirth of its readers—by an unconscious epigram contained in the heading of it, which stood thus:—"*Cinna; ou, la Clémence d'Auguste.—L'Empire c'est la Paix.*—In my own names be it!" Then came the grand affair itself, which really was surpassingly magnificent; the decorations, the flowers, the lights, the brilliant toilettes of the women—who, contrary to all custom in France, appeared in full dress; the extraordinary profusion of violets, which perfumed the whole *salle*, made an *ensemble* really beyond description.

We need not dwell on the *succès* of Mdlle. Rachel in *Cinna*: the principal part of her performance lay in the recital of the verses of M. Arsène Houssaye. "Cette jeune et jolie femme," as one of the papers says—a phrase which reminds us of the lady tourist who found Niagara very pretty—"Cette jeune et jolie femme," who a few years ago was "un squelette décharné," grasping the staff of the tricolor flag, and muttering through her set teeth the "Marseillaise," came forward from the group formed by all the actors and actresses of the Français, attired principally in the costume of their favourite parts, and, saluting the President's box like a muse—like an Apollo—like a tragedy queen—in short, like Mdlle. Rachel (Mdlle. Rachel *on the stage bien entendu*), and half read, half recited "L'Empire c'est la Paix" midst thunders of applause for herself and the author. It is, however, admitted on all hands, that her performance of the "Marseillaise" was far more *com amore*. The pretty "Proverbe" of Alfred de Musset wound up the performances, which was altogether highly successful.

The Grand Opéra is going to offer to Louis Napoleon, on Thursday, a grand representation of the *reprise* of "Moïse," on which occasion a cantata in his honour will be executed by all the artists, composed by M. Victor Massé, the young and popular composer of "Galathée," and written by M. Philoxbe Boyer.

It is currently reported that one of the acts of the Empire will be the decoration of women who have rendered themselves remarkable by the performance of any great act, the creation of any noble work, &c. Napoleon I. (according to the present mode of counting) set the example, by admitting into the Legion of Honour certain heroic *cantinières*, and as all things—civil—seem disposed to take the same forms as those in his time adopted, we think the idea by no means an improbable one.

Here is one of the *canards* of the *Bourse*:—The Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris to present his son-in-law, the Duc de Leuchtenberg, to Louis Napoleon, to be designed, in the letter placed before the Senate, as the successor of the Prince, in case of his having no heirs!!

The Opera Comique is preparing a work on the "Mysteries of Udolpho," the *livret* from the indefatigable pen of Scribe; the music by M. Clapisson. It is to appear very shortly, and is, we hear, to be followed by a succession of other new compositions. But we venture to predict that the success of the season will be at the Théâtre Français, where a drama is in preparation from the fair hands of a certain *belle dame*, whose reputation for wit and beauty has for some time been well established, both in the *beau monde* and the world of literature. Discretion forbids us to say more than that the piece, which is of remarkable force and *verve*, is a bold and vigorous satire on the vices and follies accepted and permitted in modern society.

In the way of books, nothing in any way remarkable is appearing. What are become of the novelists of a very few years back? Why is it that no works of striking interest or merit now come forth, to occupy public attention in France? Where are the Monte Christos, the Mystères de Paris, the Juif Errant, the Notre Dames de Paris, which, however questionable might be their worth on the score of morals, possessed at all events a power to excite intense interest and attention? If you ask any one to recommend you a book now, he sends you back to a work some eight or ten years old, of Balzac, George Sand, Victor Hugo, or Eugène Sue; and yet all these writers, with the exception of the first, are, or ought to be, in the vigour of their genius. Politics—politics—there lies the paralysing influence! All these people, instead of turning their imaginations to fictions on papers, employ them on fictions in action, in the shape of dreams of impossible political reforms, Utopian theories—principles that won't set, whether from some vital defect in their construction, or from their being wilfully opposed to the course of events and circumstances. In this line, there is a certain and a great gain. There is no question but that the works we have alluded to exercised a corrupting influence on the minds of their readers. It is not the works themselves we lament: it is the genius which, cultivated and purified, might have given to the world books of equal merit and interest, without the dark taint of immorality which soiled their brightest pages.

The plan for the proclamation of the Empire seems to be completely settled. The operation which the Senate has to perform is so much a matter of course that it can be arranged so as to suit the convenience of the higher powers. The vote on the *plébiscite*, which is to be the result of the Senatus-Consultum, will take place on the first Sunday and Monday in December, and the proclamation of the Empire itself will take place on the 20th of December.

It is stated that when the appeal is made to the nation to sanction by their votes the act of the Senate, the Republican party will take no part in the ballot.

Forty members in addition to the Senate are now spoken of, and amongst them will be some Legitimist names of no small importance in the departments. Two of those who have already intimated their intention to accept the honour are the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein and the Marquis de Pastoret. There are also rumours of the creation of a new nobility soon after the Empire. According to the latest *on dit*, all the Generals of Brigade will be named Barons, all the Lieutenant-Generals, Counts; and to the highest rank of the Peerage, that of Duke, 20 members will be added. These rumours may appear somewhat extravagant, but what absurdity is too extravagant for our mercurial neighbours

The preliminary steps to the formation of an Imperial Guard out of the choice corps of existing regiments are already taken.

MM. Ehrert, Brunck, Sundherr, and Motsch, lately elected members of the new Municipal Council of Mulhouse, have refused to accept their seats.

Amongst the decrees which have appeared in the *Moniteur* in the course of the week, is one forbidding all leaseholders of mines (*concessionnaires des mines*), of whatever nature, to unite to his or their concession, other concessions of the like nature, either by partnership or purchase, unless with the authority of Government; another, by which an extraordinary credit of 200,000f. is appropriated to the Church of St. Geneviève, formerly the Panthéon; another nominating the presidents of different mutual aid societies; another giving formal authorisation to the Crystal Palace Company in Paris for National Industry; and another promulgating the convention with the Duchy of Brunswick relative to literary property.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that great additions are to be made to the port of Havre: the harbour is to be increased, docks are to be established, and new works are to be constructed for the defence of the roads and port.

Although the rumour that the French Government has resolved to suppress all the journals in Paris, except three, has been frequently contradicted, and apparently from authority, it is still current even in high quarters. It is pretended that there are to be only three French journals the *Journal de l'Empire* (to be formed by the fusion of the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, and the *Patrie*), the *Moniteur*, and the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. The English journal, *Galignani's Messenger*, will be allowed, it is said, to continue, as an accommodation to the English in France and on the Continent generally. It is said that the journals to be suppressed would receive an ample indemnity.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber re-assembled on the 26th. The contest for the Presidency was very animated, and resulted in the triumph of the Liberal party.

On the termination of the sitting, a courier was despatched to M. H. De Brouckere, who has been summoned by King Leopold.

The *Emancipation* says, "The Ministry, with the construction of which M. De Brouckere is charged, will appear to-morrow or on the next day in the *Moniteur*."

GERMANY.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the states of the coalition took place at Vienna on the 20th instant.

It is currently rumoured at Vienna, that his Imperial Majesty intends laying down the command in chief of the army, in order to attend more exclusively to the affairs of Government. The Archduke Albert is spoken of as his probable successor in the chief command, and is to be raised to the dignity of Field-Marshal on this occasion.

From an article in the *Presse* of Vienna of the 19th inst, it would seem that this Government does not intend to recognise the title of Napoleon III. A tacit acquiescence will be given to the choice of the French people, and the Empire, as such, will be tolerated; but in the question of succession and pedigree, the Northern powers are likely to be more susceptible. To assume the title of Napoleon III. would be, in the eyes of the Austrian organ, to set openly at defiance the treaty of Vienna, the act of abdication of the first Napoleon, and other State documents.

DENMARK.

Among the bills just laid before Parliament by the Finance Minister, is one which has long been looked for, empowering the Government to abolish the Customs line between Schleswig and Holstein; or, in other words, making the southern Customs line of the Danish monarchy the Eibe, instead of the Eider. One section of this bill reduces the duty on refined sugar into any part of Denmark, Schleswig Holstein, from 6rbd. 24sk. to 4rbd. 66sk. per 100 lb.; on coffee from 6rbd. 64sk., to 5rbd. per 100 lb.; and the present Holstein duty of 80sk. per 100 lb. on the export of rags is extended to the rest of the monarchy instead of the present oppressive rate of 2rbd. 80sk. per 100 lb., which altogether prevents the exportation of this useful article on the disagreements of England. Should these reductions be adopted by the Diet, the advantage to English commerce will not be small, although the duty on woollen goods might advantageously fall to a still lower figure. As to the export duty on rags, of which immense quantities might be collected here, in addition to the amount required by the Danish paper-mills, the day will soon dawn when it will be totally abolished

The budget for the year April 1, 1853-4, sets forth a total income of 13,821,736 rbd., and an expenditure of 13,960,400 rbd., leaving a surplus of 861,336 rix bank dollars.

SPAIN.

Rumours are again afloat that, encouraged by the success of Louis Napoleon in his war against constitutional liberty in France, the Spanish Government are meditating a *coup d'état*, in modest imitation of that of Dec. 2.

The course that things will take is conjectured to be thus:—That the Cortes will probably be called together towards the end of November, and a general bill of indemnity, or something of the kind, will be proposed, so as to legalise all the measures which the Government have enacted by decrees during the long period in which the legislative sittings have been suspended. There will no doubt be a violent, if not a very numerous, opposition, which will refuse such a vote; and it is believed that the first opportunity afforded by violence of debate, ending, as is likely, in a scene, will be taken advantage of for again closing the Chambers, and making the desired modifications in the present system. Some think that the Ministers will content themselves with a dissolution and new elections; but the more general idea is, that a curb will be put upon the Cortes, assimilating their powers to those at present enjoyed (in the sense in which people are said to enjoy bad health) in the neighbouring country, whose example it has long been the fashion to copy, and occasionally to parody, on this side of the Pyrenees.

General Aupick, the French Ambassador had returned from Bordeaux. Whither he had gone to compliment Prince Louis Napoleon. The General stated that the Prince professed the deepest interest and sympathy for Spain, and that he several times expressed to him his earnest desire of drawing still closer the ties of friendship and cordial understanding which already exist between the two nations and the two Governments.

PORTUGAL.

The *Tagus* arrived at Southampton on Saturday, bringing advices from Lisbon to the 18th. Among the passengers by the *Tagus* were the Duke of Terceira and some staff officers, deputed by the Portuguese Government to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

A decree for the abolition of the Porto Wine Company, and the equalisation of the export duties, has at length been promulgated. This important measure will conciliate the interests of the wine-grower, at the same time that it satisfies the reiterated demands of the British Government. The decree enacts that, in future, each pipe of port-wine shall pay an export duty of 2400, exclusive of the additional charges, about 25 per cent., amounting altogether to nearly 16s., without any distinction, whatever part of the world the wine may be destined for. Now, if we suppose the lowest quality to be worth £12, this rate of duty is not exorbitant, and there is no longer any inducement to evade the payment by sending wines to the United States for transhipment to Great Britain, as was constantly the case so long as a differential duty of £3 5s. was levied out of the pockets of their best customers, the British public. This fraud on the revenue must cease.

The contest between the Government and the Bank was becoming more violent and uncompromising than ever. An arbitrary, and, it must be added, unjust, decree had just been issued by the former, ordering the tobacco contractors not to continue the monthly payment of 25 contos which they had engaged to deliver to the Bank, but to apply the amount to the purchase of Lisbon bank-notes. The decree was based upon the false pretext that the Bank had refused to cancel 9 contos of their notes, according to the provisions of the decree of the 30th of August, whereas it was notorious that the directors had tendered double the amount, as were ordained by preceding laws, which was rejected by express command of the Ministe r. The Bank has commenced legal proceedings against the tobacco contractors; and on the 14th a meeting of the Bank proprietors was held, and resolutions were passed to resist to the utmost.

In the midst of the confusion the Government is sorely pressed for the sinews of war. Rumour has it that the Minister of Finance is reduced to the last extremity. Since the loan of 60 contos, raised on the eve of the publication of the obnoxious decree for the abolition of the special fund of amortization, the coffers of the Bank have been closed against him.

ITALY.

At the last accounts, the Duke of Modena was shortly expected to return to his dominions from Rome, where he had had two interviews with the Pope. The King of Naples, whose guest the Duke had been upwards of a month, had charged him with a confidential mission to his Holiness, who subsequently despatched to Naples General Count de Romirez. The latter had come to Rome to organise the Pontifical army. Two opinions relative to the composition of that force were entertained in Rome. Count d'Astier proposed to re-establish the order of Malta for the defence of the Court of Christendom against the revolutionists. Count de Montreal, on the other hand, wished to form a Swiss guard; and his departure for Naples would seem to indicate that he was commissioned to negotiate with the King the cession of some Swiss regiments to the Holy See.

The *Opinione* quotes a letter from Milan of the 20th, mentioning that a military funeral parade was performed the day before, in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

The *Chronicle* correspondent says:—"With respect to the case of Murray, I am happy in being able to assert, upon most trustworthy authority, that the British negotiators have succeeded in obtaining his pardon. At the beginning of this month, 28 persons were shot at Sinigaglia. The Ancona executions are on the eve of taking place. This tragedy seems positively to be drawing to a conclusion. Murray will, however, certainly be set at liberty."

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following, under the head of "The Po," but without naming the place:—"An Englishman, who had purchased bouquet and fixed it to his breast, was arrested by the gendarmerie, who probably regarded it as a political emblem."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

"The pretext for the extraordinary demands made by the French Government on the Porte has been the protectorate (as it is inaccurately termed) of certain sanctuaries and churches of the Latin rite in the Holy Land. The capitulations of 1604 between France and the Ottoman Empire secured to the Latin monks living in Jerusalem, and officiating in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the right of residing there. In 1635 Amurath IV. confirmed the former treaties, and gave an order by which the Frank monks were put in possession of the grotto of Bethlehem and two neighbouring hills, reserving to them likewise the custody of what is termed the "Stone of anointing," the vaults of Calvary, and the leaden domes which cover the Holy Sepulchre. These capitulations were further confirmed by subsequent treaties in 1640, 1673, and in 1740; and the religious orders of the Latin rite were further secured in the enjoyment of what they already possessed, without, however, any distinct reservation of exclusive privileges to them, as the policy of the Porte seems to have been to concede to all Christian nations alike the right of visiting in safety these places of devotion. As the Greek Church gained strength in the East by the influence of Russia, the exclusive claims of the Latins were more and more disputed; and in 1808, when the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was accidentally burnt, it was rebuilt by the Greeks, to the exclusion of the Franks. M. de Lavalette was instructed by his Government to demand the restitution of these alleged rights to the French religious orders in their most absolute form; and he demanded that eight of the most remarkable spots in and about Jerusalem, including the Holy Sepulchre itself, the tomb of the Virgin, and the Church of Bethlehem, should be surrendered to the Latin Church; that is, to the French mission. At the end of January in the present year, Redschid Pasha, then Grand Vizier, consented to these excessive demands; a firman was issued accordingly, and the French Ambassador returned to Paris. During his absence, however, Redschid was displaced, and the Greeks obtained a counter firman, more favourable to their religious rights, to the great indignation of the French Embassy. But, in truth, to give any exclusive privileges to the Latin Church in the East is to exasperate nine-tenths of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to kindle a religious conflagration.

"Meanwhile, on the 6th of August, Redschid Pasha was definitively succeeded in the highest post in the Government by Ali Pasha, who had filled the office of Foreign Minister with considerable ability for the six preceding years. But this slight change was destined to last but a very short time. M. de Lavalette was not long in hastening back, when the altered state of affairs became known in Paris; and he returned in the *Charlemagne*, 90-gun screw line-of-battle ship, in defiance of the provisions of the Convention of the Dardanelles. The permission granted to this ship to pass the castles was obtained upon the most frivolous pretexts, backed by positive threats, to which the Porte was unfortunately weak enough to give way. The Cabinet of Ali Pasha contained several members who belonged to the Liberal or Reforming party, and the Grand Vizier himself was still favourable to the alliance of France. He had made these concessions on the subject of the sanctuaries, and Nafiz Pasha, the Finance Minister, had contracted the loan which threatened to lead to such deplorable consequences, not only at Constantinople, but in London and Paris. But, in spite of these friendly dispositions on the part of the Turkish Ministers, the French Embassy seemed to court their overthrow, for it neither strengthened them against their opponents nor extended to them its own forbearance. The prejudices of the old Turkish party had been wounded by the proposed loan, which was held by some of the Ulemas to be contrary to the provisions of the Koran against usury; the Sultan himself was alarmed by the exactions of M. de Lavalette, and public opinion even began to point to Abdul Aziz, the Sultan's brother and heir apparent, as a Prince better qualified to preserve the independence of the Empire. Under these circumstances, Nafiz Pasha, the Finance Minister was first dismissed. All, the Grand Vizier, still made a struggle in favour of the loan, to which the good faith of the Turkish Government was engaged. He was vehemently supported by the French Ambassador, who, on this occasion, undoubtedly defended the cause of good policy and public duty. But, on the 3rd instant, Ali Pasha fell, and was succeeded by Mahommed Ali Pasha, heretofore Minister of Marine—a man of considerable energy of character, but adverse to the reforming party, and relying on the support of Russia in preference to that of France or of this country. The consequence of the change is likely, we fear, to be the repudiation of the loan, on which no satisfactory assurances have been offered by Messrs. Devaux or the Turkish Ambassador in Paris; for, although the Ottoman Consul-General in London entreats us to suspend our judgment until the case be more fully known, and the most peremptory instructions have been sent out to the French Ambassador to insist on the performance of the contract, little value can be placed upon the reluctant acquiescence which may be forced by such means upon the Turkish Government.

"Without attempting to follow the secret and inexplicable course of intrigue in the Divan, the result of these transactions appears to be that the Porte, intimidated and weakened by the bullying attitude of France, has thrown itself once more under the protection of Russia; and that already a direct and active conflict may be traced between the agents of those two countries on the stage of Eastern politics."

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 16th, and from Smyrna to the 17th of October, confirms the news already transmitted of the repudiation by the Ottoman Porte of the loan lately raised on its account in Paris and London; but, nevertheless, the Government was putting as a bit disguise of the Bank suspension to cover all liabilities in Europe until some better plan be devised to place that establishment on a more satisfactory and solid footing, until which be effected the present Bank is to carry on operations in liquidation. This is an official arrangement, and the *Telemaque*, French steamer, which left the capital on the 15th October, but was windbound at Malta on the 23rd October, is bearer of bullion and bills to the amount of £400,000, chiefly raised by voluntary loans, free of interest, from several very wealthy Pachas. This has restored to a certain degree public confidence, and the exchange has risen rapidly. The Turkish Ambassador in London, it is stated, has been recalled for having so mismanaged the matter of the loan.

It is said that M. Lavalette had given seven days to the Turkish Government to re-consider their measures, and declared that if within that time the loan was not ratified he should demand his passport.

We have advices from Alexandria to the 19th inst.

The rise of the Nile this year has been below the average height, and next year's crops will be affected by it.

The railroad between Alexandria and Cairo is progressing most satisfactorily, and much beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. It is confidently expected that a portion as far as the Nile will be completed by next year.

By the last French steamer a new French Consul-General for Egypt, M. Sabatier, arrived at Alexandria, and he is to endeavour to regain for the French that influence in the country which they have lost since the time of C. A. Murray has been English Consul-General.

The last intelligence from Damascus announces the defeat of the insurgents in the Hauran; but the insurrection was not over, as the rebels had retired into the fastnesses of the famous rocky Ledja.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steam-ship *Hermann*, we have dates from New York to the 9th inst.

There is no news of importance, with the exception of that relating to Cuba, the Spanish authorities having refused to permit the steamer *Crescent City* to land her passengers and mails at Havannah, or to have any communication with the port.

The pretext for the refusal of the Spanish authorities was, that Mr. Smith, the purser, was still retained on board, and he had been in the habit of supplying the American journals with that description of exaggerated and high-pressure news from Cuba which appears to suit the palate of a great portion of their readers

A tremendous "indignation" meeting had been held in New Orleans, 10,000 persons being present, at which resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Government to demand immediate satisfaction for this outrage on the American flag.

The *New York Herald* publishes particulars of another "outrage" on the American flag:—

The barque *Cornelia*, Captain Ward, from Havannah, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last night. This is the vessel that was boarded by the Cuban authorities at Havannah, after she had left the moorings, and had her mails and two of her passengers seized and taken ashore, where the mails were rifled and the passengers imprisoned.

The passengers so seized on board the *Cornelia* and taken ashore were disposed of in the following manner:—The engineer, Samuel Hearkness is confined in gaol for attempting to leave Havannah without a passport; the other, Mr. Gunsan, who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York.

The American papers are still occupied with reports of General Scott's receptions and speeches in the course of his tour through the

A dreadful accident happened on the Montreal Railroad, near Concorn, N.H. Six lives were lost, and 16 persons injured.

A destructive gale prevailed at Cape Breton on the 14th inst. Four English barques, a brig, and a schooner, were wrecked

By the steam-ship *Canada* we have advices from New York to the 12th inst., and Boston to the 13th.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 16th of September state that the political condition of the country had not changed. The formation of a new Cabinet was not completed.

The *New York Herald* contains the following intelligence from the Lobos Islands:—The ship *Manilla*, Captain Baker, of Boston, arrived at the Lobos Islands from Acapulco about the 12th ult, and was ordered off by a Peruvian brig of war. Captain Baker refused to leave, and was lying off and on, awaiting the arrival of Commodore M'Ainley, in pursuance of instructions from his owners, who had letters from Secretaries Webster and Graham, of which he had certified copies.

The *Canada* brings intelligence from California *viâ* New Orleans. The steamer at that port had on board two millions of gold on its way to New York from the gold regions of California. The accounts from the mining districts are of a very satisfactory character. Considerable excitement prevailed in California against the Chinese, and frequent murders by the Indians were occurring. The Chinese were in great request by other settlers for occupations requiring the hardest application of labour. The cholera was still prevalent in California, and at the latest dates was extending. The small-pox was also prevalent, and it is reported making great ravages amongst the Indians. The railroad from Sacramento city to the Zaba River was commenced on the 14th ult., and other arrangements for making a canal, connecting the northern mines, was steadily proceeding.

The reported discovery of some valuable old copper mines in the region of Lake Superior had been fully confirmed.

The steam-ship *El Dorado* arrived at New Orleans on the 9th with advices from San Francisco to the 16th of December, brought to Panama by the steam-ship *Golden Gate*, which vessel had on freight two millions in gold dust. According to the telegraphic advices the mining intelligence was very favourable. The finding of several large lumps of gold is mentioned. There had been some further movements at the mines against the Chinese, and a public meeting was about to be held on the subject.

At the meeting of British residents in New York and Boston, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of testifying respect for the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, it was resolved that a sermon should be preached in Trinity Church on the day of the funeral, and that mourning should be worn. The houses of the Consuls were placed in mourning for fourteen days, and every testimony of patriotic feeling towards the illustrious deceased was manifested on the occasion.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters and papers by the Marseilles route, in anticipation of the overland mail, have been received. The dates are—Bombay, Oct. 1; Calcutta, Sept. 30; and Alexandria, Oct. 19.

The latest accounts from Rangoon extend to the 10th of September. The only important intelligence that they contain is an order of General Godwin for an immediate advance on Prome. It runs as follows:—

The Major-General commanding proposes to resume active operations about the 18th instant. The following regiments will be held in readiness for embarkation on service at that date:—Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Reynolds, C.B.

These corps, with a detachment of Madras Artillery, and a field battery, and two 8-inch howitzers, and a detail of Engineers and Sappers, will form the first division. [These follow instructions as to baggage, doolies, &c., and directing weak and sickly men to be left here under the charge of an officer, who is also to look after the surplus baggage.]

In about three weeks after the departure of the first division, the Major-General hopes to embark a second one, consisting of her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, and 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Elliott, K.H.; with a detachment of Bengal Artillery and a light field battery.

The General accompanies the first division to Prome, and, after seeing it firmly established, returns for the second. The Burmese troops have burned down Prome, and retired to a strong stockaded position eight or ten miles distant. The last we heard that they can only muster about 7000 of all arms, and are almost destitute of artillery.

Upwards of 20,000 tons of rice, on its way to the upper country, have been intercepted, and sent down the Irrawady to Rangoon by our steam flotilla, which completely commands the river to some distance above Prome. Throughout the upper province rice has borne a famine price for many weeks, and the greatest distress is said to prevail in consequence. It is reported that, owing to the want of food, the Burmese levies are losing by desertion as fast as collected.

The letters of all the officers with General Godwin's force fully confirm the high estimate Major Snodgrass has expressed of the capabilities of the country and its inhabitants. The organs of the civil, military, and mercantile classes of the Indian community urge the expediency of annexation with a degree of unparalleled unanimity. It is believed that the annexation of at least the district south of the Aing pass would consolidate our territory, strengthen our frontier, increase the revenue of British India, and open new and extensive markets to our manufactures.

The *Friend of India* gives the following account of the feeling of the natives in our favour:—

The friendly feeling of the inhabitants towards us continues to manifest itself in a variety of ways. Some of the steamers got aground, through ignorance of the navigation of the river, and the villagers hastened down to assist in getting them afloat. The people appear, indeed, to have settled it as an incontrovertible fact in their own minds, that we shall never again resign them to the tender mercies of their oppressors, but continue to retain possession of their country. According to the accounts now received, they attribute it to the signal interposition of a higher power in our favour, and for their deliverance, that the river has risen big, as the present year that it has been known to rise for many years, in order to enable our steamers to navigate the creeks and the rivers without any obstruction.

The north-west frontier, the Nizam's dominions, and the King of Oude's territories, are in the usual disturbed state.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

On Friday evening (last week) the President paid what should be termed a "State" visit to the Theatre Français. The preparations customary on such occasions were made: the street was sanded over, and the *façade* of the theatre was splendidly illuminated. The *foyer* displayed its new decorations, and the walls were hung with portraits of the eminent actors of the old Comédie Français, and complete the series of the busts of the poets.

Accompanied by the usual escort of Cuirassiers, the Prince arrived in an open carriage drawn by four horses, followed by another of the same kind, and containing the officers of his household. The President was cheered on entering his box, which was hung in front with crimson velvet drapery, embroidered with bees in gold. The interior of the theatre displayed a profusion of tri-coloured flags in clusters. The President, who was dressed in black, and wore the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was conducted to his box by the director, M. Houssaye. He was accompanied by most of the Ministers. On his entrance the performance was suspended for a few moments, but on a sign from the President, it proceeded. All the passages in the piece "Cinna, ou la Clemence d'Auguste," which seemed to have reference to present circumstances, were warmly applauded. As soon as the tragedy was over, the curtain drew up, and Rachel, clad in white, her waist encircled with laurel, as the *Muse of History*, appeared, with the entire strength of the house drawn up behind her. At the bottom of the stage was a flag, with an imperial crown surmounting the words, "Napoleon III." Rachel advanced, and bowing to the President's box, recited, as Rachel only can recite, an ode, of which the following is the opening:

L'EMPIRE C'EST LA PAIX.

I.

Je suis la Muse de l'Histoire,
Mon livre est de marore ou d'airain;
Quand vient l'heure de la victoire,
Je prend mon stylet souverain.

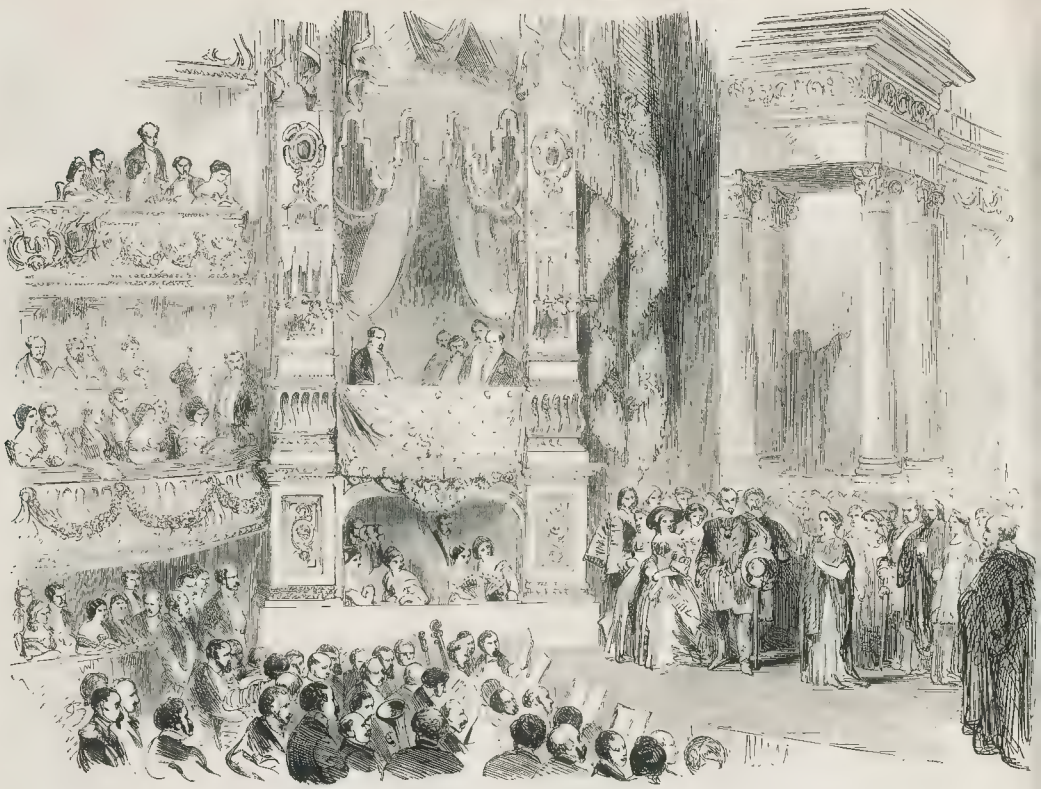
Phidias, l'autre Prométhée,
Qui des hommes a fait des dieux,
Et mon Parthénon m'a pu prêter
Pieds sur terre et front dans les cieux.

Un nouveau cycle recommence,
Le vieux monde s'est révélé;
Déjà, dans l'horizon immense,
L [illegible] sélénite.

[illegible]

L'Empire c'est la paix [illegible]
Quand bien qu'il ait de du N[illegible]
Ce n'est débordant par [illegible] ropes
L'Aigle a déployé pour [illegible]

After the recital of the ode, which was of mediocre merit, the name of



MDLLE. RACHEL RECITING THE ODE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT, AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

the author was called for, and M. Arsène Houssaye, the director of the theatre, was declared to be the man. The President soon after withdrew.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

ALTHOUGH somewhat later in the season than usual, we are now enabled to Sketch the Fashions for the approaching winter.

Bonnets have undergone but little change; the fronts are still broad, and fit tightly to the head; they are not so close to the forehead as heretofore; and the front is turned up a little at the extremities, to make room for the ornaments underneath, which thus makes them more becoming round the face; the underneath, &c., is much trimmed either with flowers or ribbons. The most fashionable colours are black, blue, green, and a new shade—the *light red currant*—which, mingled with black, makes a very Light bonnet, and rather dressy. Lace and velvet will be the materials most used for bonnets. The season is not yet sufficiently advanced for plain velvet bonnets: at present they are worn with lace puffs alternate with velvet twists. Even last year, during the severe frosts, very few bonnets were seen entirely covered with velvet; and this year the taste appears to be the same. Besides lace, we have already announced *guipure*: what was then but a novelty is now quite a fashion: it mingles well with velvet and other head ornaments; even blond disappears before it. Flowers are still worn: for winter, they are made of velvet, skilfully intermixed with rich ribbon.

For some time it was feared that short waists would be re-assumed; let us hope it is but a panic in the world of fashion; at all events, if they are re-admitted in Paris, we hope that the English ladies will show their good taste by not submitting to this absurd and ridiculous fashion.

Dresses with points are still generally worn. The other evening, however, we beheld at the theatre a charming *cantatrice*, in a dress with a belt, and perfectly round; the petticoat was in flat folds, and the front of the body and sides were gathered; but from behind, the skirt seemed rather narrow and bare, somewhat reminding one of the Empire dresses.

The *basques*, or skirts, have been changed for dents, shorter or by a row of lace or fringe. The sleeves are now trimmed up to the shoulder-seam, but towards the top this trimming is rather short.

The new stuffs for dresses are very thick watered silks, with velvet ornaments woven in the stuff itself, and disposed in different ways, such as stripes, like the Albanaise dresses; or in wreaths or groups of flowers. Nothing can be richer than these magnificent stuffs. Very thick taffeta silks, with rich patterns, called *brochés*, are also worn.

The in-door *pardessus* are much in favour: they can be made as elegant as possible by embroidering them with braid. Black is preferred when the *pardessus* is not made of the same stuff as the dress. The novelty of the year consists in keeping the *pardessus* closed up to the top, and square at the end. Last year it was open, and rounded at the bottom.

Mantelets are not yet decided on. Talmas are still in existence, but are worn a little shorter, either plain or trimmed, with a wide ribbon put on flat, either of watered silk or velvet patterns. Some are also trimmed with two rows of lace in front, but nothing behind.

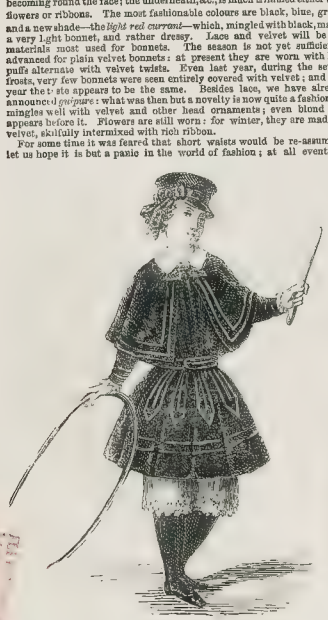
We have omitted to mention an innovation, which consists in making the bodies of dresses of the same stuff as the dress, very open, and in the aperture a piece of velvet, which forms a high dress, closed in the middle by a single row of buttons of metal or diamond.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Taffeta dress, with flounces, and plaid trimming woven with the stuff. The mantelet has a small collar, imitating a hood.

Girl.—Blue taffeta dress, with flounces; trousers with English embroidery; white taffeta bonnet.

Boy.—Black velvet dress, with black cloth gaiters; for winter, a cloth talma, cut round, and reaching a little above the knee only.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

DON PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

At a time when the attention of Europe is directed to the important events in the River Plate, a brief notice of the most powerful state in South America, and of the Prince who rules it, may not be uninteresting to our readers, the majority of whom may not be aware of its unobtrusive but gradual and irresistible approach to take its place among the leading powers of both hemispheres. This country is the Empire of Brazil, bordering the ocean for nine hundred leagues, and traversed in every direction by the finest rivers in the world; a country rich and fertile in the highest degree, with a mild and healthy climate, and already making vigorous steps towards the splendid future reserved for it by Providence. Its coasts extend from 2 deg. of north latitude to the 31 deg. of south latitude, and 500 leagues inland. Its soil produces almost without culture all the plants of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its climate is milder than that of Naples or Cadiz. It includes among its towns Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire, one of the most commercial ports and the most magnificent harbour in the world, with a population of near 300,000 souls; Bahia, with 140,000; Pernambuco, with 80,00; Maranham, with 35,000; Para, Santos, Porto Allegre, Ceara, Maceyo, Rio Grande, Espirito Santo, Cottinçuiba Campos, and many other populous, active, and flourishing towns. Its annual income is at present £5,000,000, which has been regularly augmenting one-tenth at least every year since the accession of the present Emperor; and, when one considers the number of expenses which are decentralised, and that each province has its own particular budget, it is not astonishing that with such a revenue, Brazil pays all its internal expenses, the dividends of its debts, and has a surplus revenue of from £300,000 to £400,000.

The Constitution of Brazil, given to it by Don Pedro I., is admirably adapted to the feelings, and customs, and requirements of the inhabitants of this vast Empire, and has continued fresh and vigorous in the mild exercise of its laws over the Brazilian nation. It is a singular fact that in the midst of all the Republican institutions of South America, the Brazilian alone has flourished great and free; while the others have fallen to tyrants, or crumbled to pieces from the defective elements which composed them. And, curiously enough, this Constitution of a new empire has at this time only two Constitutions in the Christian world more ancient than itself—the English and the Federal Constitution of the United States.

The present Emperor of Brazil is the son of Don Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of the Archduchess of Austria, Leopoldina. He is the legitimate descendant of the three great Royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsbourg; and was proclaimed, upon the abdication of his father, at the age of five years and some months. A Council of Regency composed of three members, took the reins of Government, which shortly passed into the hands of one Regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of their Prince at heart, that during this critical period, from 1831 to 1835, when France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Greece, and all American states were in a general state of disturbance, and had lost their institutions, or modified them violently, Brazil preserved its Constitution with only some modifications legally established in its municipal or provincial councils.

The education of the young Emperor was perfect. In every branch of learning that it was thought necessary to teach him, he made remarkable progress. His two sisters—Donna Januaria, married, in 1844, to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married, in 1843, to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour in his high and varied studies.

In July, 1840, the Emperor Don Pedro II. was (although he had not yet attained his majority) declared by the Chambers to be of age, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. His Imperial Majesty was united in marriage, on the 30th of May, 1843, to the Princess Theresa-Christina-Maria, sister of the King of Naples, eminently distinguished for her accomplishments, her patronage of the fine arts, unbounded generosity, and amiable disposition. From the above union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses, the eldest of whom Christina Leopoldina—bears the title of Imperial Princess, as heir-presumptive to the Crown.

DON PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—(FROM A PAINTING BY ALMEIDA.)

Don Pedro is tall and stout; he has large blue eyes, fair and abundant hair and beard—a northern type which seems to have come from fair Germany rather than the warm latitudes of the brown Rio. He is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio, he is constantly in public. The summer season he passes at his palace of Petropolis, a German colony of his creation, eight leagues from Rio, an eagle's eyrie elevated on high mountains overlooking the bay—a rich and picturesque country, inferior in nothing to the finest parts of Switzerland. The Emperor receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners who desire to be presented to him. He speaks to every one, and listens with the courteous manners of a gentleman, and converses with each in his own language; writing and speaking fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Strongly attached to literature, the young Prince presides assiduously at the sittings of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio, and his interest is never more vividly excited than when he hears the reading of historical or literary papers concerning the origin of his empire. His private library, enriched by more than 20,000 volumes, has been selected with exquisite taste and discernment. He devotes himself to the encouragement of all industrial enterprises by encouraging public works, and perfecting the navigation of the rivers, natural canals by which commerce will carry life into the most retired parts of the interior. But the great work of Don Pedro II., a work at once of humanity and policy, and which will be his indelible title of glory in the eyes of Europe, is that of having openly attacked the national prejudice of the necessity of black slaves, and having overcome it. Thanks to him, thanks to his Ministers and the Legislative Chambers of Rio, the traffic is henceforth definitively suppressed in Brazil; for the people have understood and accepted the Imperial policy, which has for motto—"No more traffic in slaves — European colonisation!" Such is at this moment the cry of all Brazil. The agriculturists themselves, until lately insensible to the anathemas of philanthropy, have opened their eyes, and join the Government and the Chambers in demanding the deliverance of the country from the living leprosy of the slave traffic. It was imperative that it should be so. It was indispensable that the country should associate itself with the measures of the Government; for up to this time the laws that were made were not carried out, and the people, who thought them prejudicial to their interests, did not scruple to infringe them. The policy of the Emperor and the Brazilian Chambers was very simple and sensible. It was not sufficient to decree the suppression of the traffic, but it was necessary to open up to the agriculturists new ways and means, by which they should, within a longer or shorter delay, dispense with black labourers. The Legislature, to provide for this necessity, took proper means to attract European colonists to Brazil. Two very effective laws to this end were passed in 1850: one, concerning the concession of territorial properties; the other, settling the mode of colonisation. Several attempts tried on this new basis have been attended with the happiest results. Little colonies have sprung up, especially in the south of the empire, and are in a flourishing

THE REGIMENT OF LOODIANAH (GORDON'S SIKHS) ON THEIR VOYAGE DOWN THE GOOMTEE FROM LUCKNOW, TO EMBARK AT CALCUTTA FOR RANGOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

condition. The planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire give a decided preference to free over slave labour, as experience teaches them that it is infinitely to their advantage.

To form a correct judgment of the young Emperor, to appreciate his good sense, prudence, sagacity, and firmness, one must study the history of Brazil for the last ten years. No one, even of his most eminent counsellors, is more thoroughly informed on all the secrets of policy in international questions, as well as in questions of party created by the constitutional mechanism. No one has studied more or knows better the workings of the Administration in its minutest details. It must be observed, *en passant*, to the honour of the Prince, Don Pedro I., who endowed the empire with the constitution, that these operations are simplified as much as possible by an intelligent system of decentralisation, which leaves to provincial governors and councils the arrangement of affairs not possessing a general interest.

Kings seldom write for the public; and it is difficult to form an opinion of them by their literary productions: however, Brazilians of every rank speak of their Sovereign with the enthusiasm of legitimate pride. From diplomatic papers published at Buenos Ayres on the subject of the quarrel of Brazil with Rosas, some scraps of a conversation of the Emperor with General Guido, Minister Plenipotentiary of Buenos Ayres, will tend to confirm the prepossessions entertained of this Prince. The General himself has given his Government an account of the interview; and certainly no one can suspect him of flattery towards his august interlocutor. Face to face with a diplomatist of the most consummate ability, this young Prince does not for one instant lose ground. He sums up the question with wonderful clearness, and with the adroitness of an experienced statesman. Finally, he recommends a peaceable settlement, allowing it to be understood that he will have recourse to the sword only at the last extremity.

THE BURMESE WAR.—CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, an officer of the Regiment of Loodianah, Gordon's Sikhs, with the original Sketch of the Illustration engraved upon the preceding page; accompanied by a letter, whence the following is an extract:—"The war in Burmah must, of course, excite considerable interest in England; and this will not fail to be increased by the fact that a regiment of Sikhs—men who have fought so gallantly against us in two campaigns—are for the first time to be employed in foreign service. I send you, therefore, a Sketch of our voyage down the Gountee, *en route* to Burmah. It was the original intention to march us from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and there to embark; but, in consequence of the great number of boats required on the Ganges for the transit of regiments, we embarked from Lucknow. The boats are flat-bottomed, and occupy from 1000 to 2000 maunds tonnage, and with crews of from 7 to 14 men. Whenever the nature of the banks admit, they are tracked by a portion of the crew (*see Illustration*), in the same way that horses draw barges on a canal in England. Each boat carries, on an average, 25 Sikhs; and generally half the number are seated on platforms of bamboo, over the thatch of the boat. Our fleet consists of 49 of these boats." On their arrival at Calcutta the troops were to embark for Rangoon.

The intelligence subsequently received from Burmah, will be found at page 347.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 31.—21st Sunday after Trinity. John Evelyn born, 1620.
Monday, November 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
Tuesday, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins
Wednesday, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
Thursday, 4.—King William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
Friday, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
Saturday, 6. St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A						
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m						
9 45	10 4	10 43	11 20	11 55	0 30	1 6

BOSTON and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY
and DOCK COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered
CAPITAL, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each.
DEPOSIT, £1 per Share

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Caswell Ingall, Esq., Swinesbead
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Messrs. Staniland and Chapman, Boston; and Messrs. Venables, Gray's-inn, London.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Robert Stainbank.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 26, Parliament-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

The link in the chain of direct Railway communication between Nottingham and Boston being still unsupplied, the important Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Derby, and Nottingham, as also the Potteries, are yet compelled to avail themselves of the Ports of Grimsby or Hull for their means of Export and Import to and from the Baltic and Dutch Ports.

The Port of Boston being nearer to the Dutch ports than either Grimsby or Hull, and the latter port being each about thirty miles more distant from Nottingham (the key of the Midland districts from the east) than the port of Boston, it follows that, for many articles of export and import, this latter place, as a shipping port, has over the other two an indisputable advantage, while at the same time the new line of communication proposed to be provided would also give to those ports additional access to the midland districts.

At the time vessels of 400 tons burthen (class of vessel usually employed in the Baltic trade) discharge their cargoes at the quays in Boston; and the navigation offers facilities for great improvement, which, if found expedient to carry out, would enable vessels of considerably larger tonnage to enter the port.

By means of dock accommodation also great advantages will be afforded to the shipping of the port.

To secure the important results which will unquestionably arise by connecting the ports of Boston with the Ambergate Railway at or near to Grantham, from whence an uninterrupted line of railway now extends to Nottingham and all the midland districts of the kingdom, this undertaking is submitted to the favourable consideration of the public.

The cost of construction will, perhaps, be less than that of any Railway yet formed; and the formation of the Docks, from the favourable nature of the site selected, will also be constructed at comparatively small cost.

The anticipated Traffic from the Line and Revenue from the Docks promises to pay a considerable per centage to the Shareholders.

An act for carrying out the undertaking will be applied for in the next session; and, if obtained, the works will be completed within a very short period.

Application for shares to be made in the subjoined form, either to the Company's Solicitors or Secretary, or to Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co., 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London; Mr. Thomas Roberts, Manchester; Messrs. Neilson, Liverpool; Mr. Pearson, Birmingham; and Pearson Fest, Nottingham.

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Gentlemen, I request you to allot me ..... Shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me and to pay the sum of £1 per Share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required so to do.

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Profession or Occupation .....
Address .....
Date .....

*** Applications must be accompanied by a Letter of Credit for £1 per Share on the Provisional Number to be allotted.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1853,

being the Ninth annual issue of this publication; with splendid ENGRAVINGS, by B. FOSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S. and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N—As the Great Duke is to be laid by England's immortal naval hero, it may be interesting to state that Nelson was eighteenth, in a direct descent from King Edward I., Wellington being, as shown in the Royal Pedigree we published some weeks since, nineteenth in a direct line from the same monarch

A Constant Reader.—The prefix of the husband's Christian name is not required to be used by the wife of the existing head of a family. The mother should be distinguished as Mrs ——, senior

J P makes enquiry about the family and property of a wealthy gentleman named Dudley, who died intestate in England so recently as twenty-five years ago, possessed of great riches. Can any of our readers aid our correspondent's researches?

S A M—Edward, present Viscount Exmouth, was born 14th February, 1811, and is consequently in his 42d year. His seat is Canonteign, Chud eigh, Devon.

A Subscriber.—The patronage rests in the Lords-Lieutenant

A and C—The daughter of a Baronet has precedence of the wife of a general officer; and all the sons of a Baronet take higher precedency rank than a General

P O—Lord Charles Wellesley has two sons and two daughters living. To the elder daughter her Majesty stood sponsor in person

Walson—A Correspondent informs us that he has heard the Duke of Wellington often mention that his right name was "Wesley," and that as such he signed his Indian despatches. In old records, the name occurs as De Wesley, de Wesley, and de Wellsly, but never as Wellesley

A M W corrects an inaccuracy in the tabular Royal pedigree of the Duke. Mary Queen of Scots was daughter of James V. by his *second* wife, Mary of Lorraine.

A Subscriber—Archdale's old "Irish Peerage" gives Sussex as the place of residence from which the first De Wesley migrated to Ireland; and he further states that the original ancestor was of Saxon origin. The only descent from this ancient family which the Colleys (who assumed their name) had, was through the marriage of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, with Catharine, daughter of Lord Chancellor Cusack, who was maternally descended from the Wellsys. The Duke of Wellington's grandfather succeeded to the Wesley estates by the will of Garret Wesley, Esq., of Dangan

R C—Wellington, in *Somersetshire*, is the town from which the Duke took his title. There is a monument erected to him on the top of a hill there; we shall in a week or two engrave the town and memorial

W W R—An index to the "Visitation" was compiled by the late indefatigable Sir Harris Nicolas, and an admirable guide to the families contained in them, has been published by Mr. Sims, of the British Museum. See the "Patrician," vol. i, page 112

I T H—The price of the "General Armory" is, we believe, £1 5s. The arms of Lord Ward are—Chequy or and az, a bend ermine. *Crests:* 1st. Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head az. 2d. A lion sejant guardant az. *Supporters:* Two angels ppr. hair and wings or, under robes sanguine, uppermost az. *Motto:* Comme je fus.

Z—The arms of King, of Leicestershire, are—Sa. on a chev. arg. three escallops of the field. *Crest:* A lion passant erm. ducally crowned or.

Mercury.—Arms of Holdex: Sa, a fesse between two chev. erm., between the fesse and upper chev. a covered cup or. *Crest:* A pheasant ppr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

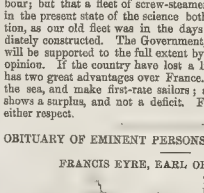
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

Louis Napoleon is not crowned Emperor; but a war, in which he will be a principal party, seems impending. The state of Turkey creates uneasiness; and a financial crisis, aggravated by intestine feuds between the ultra-Conservative and anti-European party on the one side, and the progressive and pro-European party on the other, threatens, unless great care and prudence be displayed by the Sultan and his advisers, as well as by the great European powers, to hasten a consummation most earnestly to be deprecated. The French Government is largely implicated in these events. But it is not simply the financial crisis—although that is grave enough—but the extraordinary assumption of title and power in Syria by the French President, or Emperor—whichever it may be right to call him—which has raised a storm in the East. Louis Napoleon, it appears, is not only to be Emperor of the French, but he is to be King of Algeria, and "Protector of the Sanctuaries." The last title is one that at its first mention excited surprise, if not ridicule. It was not, however, selected without consideration, or without a purpose. Emperor of the French he may certainly be, if the French people please to make him so; and King of Algeria he may be by the same authority, whether Europe consent or refuse to recognise him; but the Protectorship of the Sanctuaries, or Holy Places of Judea, is an office, real or nominal, the assumption of which requires something more than the consent of the French nation. It was not without an object that the President revived at Marseilles the threat of Louis XIV., that the Mediterranean should sooner or later be converted into a French lake; and the Royalty of Algeria, and the Protectorate of the Sanctuaries are both directly connected with the realization of that idea. One of the favourite cities of the early French Sovereigns—dating, according to some authorities, not long after the period when Louis VII. joined the second Crusade in the Holy Land—was this very title of Protector of the Holy Places. The Bourbon Princes, up to the time of Louis XVI., and subsequently of Louis XVIII., assumed the title, although practically it was of no more real value than that of King of France, which we find appended to the other dignities of our James I., in the dedication to the authorised translation of the Scriptures. The title was not, however, in late years, assumed without the authority of the Sultan, the actual Sovereign of Judea, and was affirmed by treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte, in 1604. Louis Napoleon, as will be seen from an article in our foreign intelligence, which we have extracted from our contemporary the *Times*, has revived the question and the title in a manner that imperils the tranquility of Eastern Europe. Pending that question, the financial storm has burst; and late accounts—that, however, require confirmation—inform us that the repudiation of the loan contracted by the Turkish Government has led to insurrection, if not to revolution, in Constantinople. But the manner in which France is mixed up with these events is sufficient to excite alarm. In the close councils of the extraordinary person who rules that country, no one knows what schemes of aggrandisement and aggression may be silently fermenting. Ambitious himself in the highest degree, and with an equally ambitious army at his absolute control and disposal; restlessly desirous of doing something to justify his own unparalleled, but as yet baseless, good fortune; and supreme ruler of a proud and sensitive people, that appear to love dominion and glory better than moderate and wise liberty, we may be assured that he will take any safe opportunity that presents itself for feeding them with the pabulum they require, and for giving them the sound of military triumph instead of the bread of constitutional freedom and solid progress. He told the Bordelais—and through them the world—that his Empire "meant peace;" but he added the remarkable qualification—that peace was only possible when France was satisfied. France—whatever her President or her Emperor may assert or, for a temporary purpose, affect to believe—is not satisfied with her present position in Europe. She may talk of peace; but she craves more power, more influence, and more territory; and the very name of Emperor—which the French have, in a manner, compelled Louis Napoleon to revive—possesses its principal, if not its only charm, because it is synonymous, in the minds of the bulk of the population, with ideas of conquest and aggrandizement, derived from the career of the first of the Bonapartes.

It has been already stated, on more than one occasion, that not only has the real state of the French navy been purposely concealed, and even falsified in official documents, but that an extraordinary degree of activity has prevailed in the dockyards and arsenals for the last four years. The information that is permitted to reach the public, through the usual channels, fixes the number of seamen and marines ready for active service in the ports of France at 27,000, and the number of ships of war, as we stated last week, at 328, including 102 armed steam-vessels. Many of the latter are first-rate ships, fitted with screw propellers, that they may be more available in warlike evolutions than vessels built on the old plan, with cumbrous and unmanageable paddles. And what—as Englishmen may be permitted under such circumstances to inquire, without being justly liable to be condemned as alarmists, or Anti-Gallicans—is the condition of the British navy? As far as the complement of men is concerned, it falls short of that of France by at least a thousand. But this is a small matter, and easy of remedy; for Great Britain possesses a mercantile reserve, from which, in case of danger and necessity, she could at a few days' notice draw supplies that would double or treble our effective force. But, as regards armed steamships, the case is different. A want in this department is not so readily supplied; although, even in this respect, our first-rate passenger and traffic steam-boats could be made largely available. We therefore rejoice that the attention of the British Government has been aroused to the necessity of keeping pace with the progress of science; that we are no longer to rely upon the old and effete system of ship-building pursued in our Dockyards; that paddle steamers, and those of no great power and efficacy, are not to be the only defences we have, in case of quarrel with a maritime neighbour; but that a fleet of screw-steamers, as powerful and effective in the present state of the science both of warfare and of navigation, as our old fleet was in the days of Nelson, is to be immediately constructed. The Government, in taking this resolution, will be supported to the full extent by Parliament, and by public opinion. If the country have lost a little time in the business, it has two great advantages over France. It has a people that love the sea, and make first-rate sailors; and it has a revenue that shows a surplus, and not a deficit. France is not so fortunate in either respect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

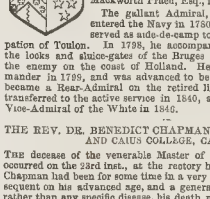
FRANCIS EYRE, EARL OF NEWBURGH.



This nobleman died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Hassop Hall, Derbyshire. His Lordship had completed his 88th year. He was younger son of Francis Eyre, Esq., who succeeded his cousin, Anthony James, 5th Earl, and assumed the additional surname of Radcliffe Livingstone; and grandson of Francis Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Charles Radcliffe, styled Earl of Derwentwater. The wife of the ill-fated Charles Radcliffe, who was beheaded in 1746, was Charlotte-Maria, Countess of Newburgh, in her own right, and thus comes to the present family of Eyre their right to that Earldom.

Lord Newburgh never having married, his eldest sister, Lady Mary Dorothea Leslie, of Balquhain, becomes his heir.

VICE-ADMIRAL BULKELEY MACKWORTH PRAED.



The death of Vice-Admiral Praed occurred on the 6th instant, at Acton Castle, Cornwall, at the advanced age of 82. The family of Praed was seated at Trevethow, in Cornwall, *temp.* James I. A fine monument in Lelant Church records the decease of William Praed, of Trevethow, in 1620. The last male heir, John Praed, Esq., M.P., in 1708, left an only daughter and heir, Martha, who married William Mackworth, third son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Knight, and had three sons—1, Humphrey Mackworth Praed, ancestor of the London branch; 2, Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, who died *s. p.*; and 3, William Mackworth Praed, father of Mr. Serjeant Praed.

The gallant Admiral, whose death we announce, entered the Navy in 1780, on board the *Canada*, and served as aide-de-camp to Lord Hood, during the occupation of Toulon. In 1798, he accompanied the expedition against the locks and dykes of Bruges Canal, and was captured by the enemy on the coast of Holland. He received the rank of Commander in 1799, and was advanced to be Post Captain in 1802. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list 10th January, 1837, was transferred to the active service in 1840, and promoted to the grade of Vice-Admiral of the White in 1846.

THE REV. DR. BENEDICT CHAPMAN, MASTER OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The decease of the venerable Master of Gonville and Caius College occurred on the 23rd inst., at the rectory house, Ashdon, Essex. Dr. Chapman had been for some time in a very delicate state of health, consequent on his advanced age, and a general decay of nature, to which, rather than any specific disease, his death may be attributed. He was born in 1769—the memorable year to which the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte owed their nativity. In 1792 he took, as sixth Wrangler, his B.A. degree; and shortly after was elected Fellow, and, next, Tutor of his College. In 1813 he was presented to the living of Ashdon, Essex, which is in the gift of the Society of Caius; and, in 1839, he was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Davy in the Mastership. Dr. Chapman never served as Vice-Chancellor of the University: at the period of his election, his advanced age entitled him to claim exemption from the arduous, though honourable duties of the office.

The reverend gentleman has died unmarried. He was much beloved by all classes in College; and was distinguished for his unostentatious charity.

HENRY WHITELOCK TORRENS, ESQ., OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service in India has lost, in Mr. Torrens, one of its ablest servants. In addition to the high distinction he had gained in his official career, he was well known in the literary world as a profound and accomplished scholar, and a writer of considerable ability, as shown in his valuable work "on the Sources and Uses of Military Literature and History." His original and brilliant novel, "Madame de Mulgnet," has scarcely obtained so extended a reputation as it merits.

At the period of his deeply-lamented death, which took place at Calcutta, on the 16th of last August, Mr. Torrens, Sheriff, Esq., of Willesborough, Kent, have duly proved the same in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personalty alone was sworn to as not exceeding £260 000; the probate duty thereon was £3000, but the legacy duty will be but £20, bequests to the Royal Family not being subject to duty. The will runs thus:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Camden Neild, of Lincoln's-inn and Chelsea, Esq. I desire to be buried in Battersea Churchyard, in a vault, near to my beloved father. I bequeath to each of my executors £100 for their trouble; and subject to the payment of these legacies, my funeral expenses, and my debts (which are of a very trifling description), I give, devise, and bequeath, all my real and all my personal estate, which at the time of my decease I may be entitled to, either in law or equity, to her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, for her own sole use, and to her heirs, executors, and administrators; and I pray her Majesty to be most graciously pleased to accept the same. Dated 16th August, 1848. (Signed) J. Camden Neild. Witnesses—Charles Shadwell, solicitor, Gray's-inn, and George Stratton, his clerk." The will is in the testator's own hand, and written clearly, and on one side of foolscap.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a yearly pension of £75 to Dr. Charles Richardson, "in consideration of his services to literature as the author of a new Dictionary of the English Language."

The Lord Chancellor has directed an inquiry into a series of frauds an extensive nature upon the "fee fund" of the suitors of the Court of Chancery, which are alleged to have been perpetrated.

Mr. Keate, now Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands, is promoted to the governorship of Grenada, West Indies.

The people of Liverpool are about to erect a suitable monument in the "good old town," as a mark of their esteem for the character and gratitude for the splendid military services of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

Last week a man named James Holland, the occupant of the ground floor of a house in John-street, Stepney, while in the act of cleaving a piece of wood which originally formed the trunk of an aged tree in the garden, was astonished by discovering a collection of gold and silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth and James, as well as a silver crucifix.

The *San Francisco* has arrived from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 27th of June, with about 13,000 oz of gold, valued at £52,000.

It is stated that Bristol will be the port selected for the departure and arrival of the immense ocean steamers which an important metropolitan company is about to build for the Australian, the American, and, it may be, the East Indian trade.

The directors of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet-Company are about to erect a monument in the cemetery at Southampton, to the memory of Captain Symons and the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Amazon* steam ship, in record to the services many of them rendered on the lamentable occasion of the burning of the ship, who, by remaining by her until the last moment in the hope of saving her, perished in the conflagration.

John Strong, a porter employed at the new station of the Great Northern Railway, at King's-cross, slipped off the platform on Saturday last, when several of the carriages of the three o'clock train, which was then approaching, passed over him. Many of his limbs were broken, and he died in about an hour and a half afterwards.

From returns recently published, it appears that 29,000,000 persons in America consume annually more than two yards of our linens per head: while 288,000,000 persons in Europe take but one-thirty-eighth part of a yard per head.

The *Nouvelliste* of Hamburg states that the expedition of the Russian Geographical Society to Kamschatka, for which MM. Golatchkow have given 30,000 roubles, and Count Heiden 27,000, is about to be carried into execution.

The daughter of General Rosas, ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was married to a Spanish gentleman, at the Roman Catholic chapel in Southampton, on Saturday last.

The Envoy from Pitcairn's Island, now in this country, married Sarah Christian, granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, of the *Bounty*, who planned and carried into effect the memorable mutiny in the South Sea.

The people of the Orkney Iron Works, Dunfermline, have received a second rise of wages, with the promise in a short time of a third. The damask weavers of Dunfermline and suburbs are also to receive an allowance of a penny per spindle.

The tea-market was animated last week, but the deliveries were about the same in London, amounting to 543,000 lb.

The accounts of the general trade of the country during the past week show for the most part a tendency to increased activity, notwithstanding the advanced prices lately reached by many of the most important articles of raw material.

The *Weser Zeitung* publishes an appeal on behalf of Neesvon Esenbeck, one of the most learned German naturalists, who, having lost his professorship in consequence of his political activity in 1848 and 1849, is now living in the most extreme destitution and misery in Breslau.

A man named Jenkins, recently arrived from California, was last week robbed of £650 in £10 notes, and a draft on Rothschild's banking-house for £400, by some sharpers.

The Vernon Gallery at Marlborough-house, Pall mall, which has been closed to the public for the last six weeks, was re-opened on Monday, and may be visited on the first four days of every week, between the hours of ten and five. The Gallery of Practical Art, at Marlborough-house, is in addition to the Vernon Collection, free to the public on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen, Fellow of Merton College, and late Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Archbishop of Rouen.

Telegraphic communication is now complete between Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, and Sienna, and between these places and England, by means of the submarine telegraph. The telegraph, for a distance of 105 leagues, is now completed in Switzerland, uniting Geneva, Zurich, Berne, and other towns.

On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, two houses, which were in the course of erection, in Sutherland-place, Bayswater, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

A young woman in one of the Dunfermline factories last week wove 10 cloths in 13½ hours. The web had 50 shots to the inch, 3375 to the cloth, 33,750 to the whole 10. This sum, divided by 13½ hours, gives a quotient of 2500 shots flung through the shade every hour, together with the same number of tramplings of the treddles, and the same number of strokes of the lay in the same space of time—making, in all, 100,000 independent operations in the 13½ hours.

Among the passengers by the last Peninsular packet was a civil engineer, who is gone to Spain to lay out a railroad between Cadiz and Seville.

A man named Mitchell, a celebrated rat-catcher in the county of Kent, died a few days ago in great agony, in consequence of a bite he received from one of the ferrets employed by him in his extraordinary profession.

In the *North British Advertiser* of last Saturday there are advertisements for nearly eighty situations vacant, whilst only seven persons advertise for situations! This is the reverse of the rule which has held good for many years, where the candidates for situations far exceed the vacancies advertised.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the cavalier party, publishes in its impression of the 23d a notice, stating, that as all its printers and writers will be engaged in performing their duty as electors on that day, subscribers must not be disappointed if no newspaper is produced next morning.

The Imperial and Royal Commissioner of the district of Milan has issued the following circular:—The Emperor wishes that all the officers of the state should shave off their beards from the corner of the mouth downwards, so as to leave the chin and lower part of the face uncovered.

By a return lately laid before the Commissioners of Sewers, it appears there are 230 cows kept in various sheds in the City of London.

The barque *Liona*, of Dundee, consigned to Mr. James Clark, has arrived from Melbourne, with a cargo of wool, and has also on freight 34,813 ounces of gold, valued at £140,000.

Sir Charles Fox, partner in the house of Fox, Henderson, and Co., of London, arrived at Copenhagen on the 21st, for the purpose of making a contract for the construction of the railway from Rothschild to Korsoer.

By a return made of the salaries, wages, and allowances of the Post-office department in Ireland and Scotland, it appears that the total number of persons employed by the Post-office in Ireland on the 5th of January, 1851, was 1927, receiving £73,111; and that in Scotland the number of persons was 2190, receiving £75,909.

Besides a large amount of gold coin, more than three million pieces of silver coin, to the value of upwards of £160,000, have been issued from the Mint to the public, through the Bank, since the commencement of July, and the most energetic measures are being adopted at the Mint to increase the supply.

Her Majesty's ships of war, in going up or down Channel, continue to drop their colours half-mast high on passing Dover Castle, and the same ceremony is also observed in passing Walmer Castle, in respect to the memory of the late Duke.

An official communication has been received, by the proper authorities of Southampton, from the Emigration Commissioners, appointing the port an emigration depôt.

Mr. Anstey, the late M.P. for Youghal, was entertained on Tuesday by the working-men, electors, and non-electors of Bedford, at a dinner and tea-party, and was presented on the occasion with a piece of plate, consisting of a cup, cover, and salver, together with a purse containing ten sovereigns, as a token of their respect, and "as a small return for the services" he rendered to them.

The Rev. R. Boyle, delivered an interesting lecture, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The subject was "The Elementary Sounds of the English Language; with remarks upon, and elocutionary readings from, the first act of 'Hamlet.'"

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

The following is the Official Programme, as it has been arranged, for the Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral:—

Six Battalions of Infantry of 600 men each.
Eight Squadrons of Cavalry.
A Detachment of Foot Artillery with 17 guns.
A Detachment of Horse Artillery.
A Detachment of Horse Artillery, with —— Nine-pounder Batteries.
Marshalmen on Foot.
Messenger of the College of Arms on Foot.
Eight Conductors with staves on Foot.
Chelsea Pensioners, in number eighty-three.
Trumpets and Kettle Drums
Two Pursuivants of Arms in a Mourning Coach.
The Standard of Pennon, carried by a Lieut.-Colonel, supported by two Captains in the Army on Horseback.
Servants of the Deceased.
Trumpets.
Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower.
Deputations from Public Bodies.
Merchant Tailors' Company.
East India Company.
Corporation of the Trinity House.
Barons and Officers of the Cinque Ports, with the
Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle.
Captains of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Sandown Castles.
Board of Ordnance, and Ordnance Department.
Delegation from the University of Oxford
Deputation from the Common Council of the City of London
[After the Procession has passed through Temple Bar, will fall in here.]
Trumpets
Two Pursuivants of Arms in a Mourning Coach.
The Guidon,
Carried by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supported by two Captains in the Army on Horseback.
Physicians to the deceased, Chaplain of the Tower, Chaplain General of the Forces, } In a Mourning Coach.
Attendants on the Body at the Lying in State.
High Sheriff of the County of Southampton.
Sheriffs of London.
Aldermen and Recorder of London; a Deputation consisting of Three Carriages.
Companions of the Order of the Bath, represented by three.
Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, represented by three.
Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, represented by three.
Trumpets.
Herald
Banner of Wellesley,
Carried by a Lieut.-Col., supported by two Captains in the Army on Horseback.
Officers of the late Duke's Household with Staves.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Master of the Rolls.
Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War.
The Right Hon. the Judge Advocate-General.
Secretaries of State under the degree of a Baron.
Speaker of the House of Commons, if not with the House.
Barons.
Bishops.
Viscounts.
Earls.
Marquises.
Dukes.
First Lord Commissioner of her Majesty's Treasury.
Earl Marshal of England.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Archbishop of York.
Lord High Chancellor.
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
[At Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor, carrying the City Sword, will join in the procession.]
His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, attended by
On Horseback. Assistant Quartermaster-General. Assistant Adjutant-General. On Horseback.
Aide-de-Camp to the deceased. Aide-de-Camp to the deceased.
Deputy Quarter-master-General. Deputy Adjutant-General.
Quartermaster-General. Adjutant-General.
Four Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Herald.
The Great Banner,
Carried by a Colonel, supported by two Lieutenant-Colonels on Horseback.
[Here on reaching the Cathedral, the Dignitaries of the Church, meeting the Body at the West Door, fall in]
The Spurs borne by York Herald.
The Helmet and Crest borne by Richmond Herald.
The Sword and Target borne by Lancaster Herald.
The Surcoat borne by Chester Herald.
Norroy King-of-Arms.
Foreign Princes.
Austria.
Hanover.
Netherlands.
Prussia.
Portugal.
Russia.
Spain.
The Baton of the Deceased, as Field Marshal, borne on a Black Velvet Cushion in a Mourning Coach, by the Marquis of Anglesey.
Gentleman Usher. } The Coronet of the Deceased borne on a Black Velvet Cushion in a Mourning Coach, by Clarenceux King of Arms. } Gentleman Usher.

THE BODY,

Five Buccaneers borne by Officers in the Army on Horseback. Covered with a Velvet Pall Five Standards borne by Officers in the Army on Horseback.
Adorned with Escutcheons,
in a
Funeral Car drawn by Eight Horses.
The Pall Bearers, Eight General Officers, in Mourning Coaches.
Gentleman Usher. Garter Principal King of Arms, In a Mourning Coach. Gentleman Usher.
THE CHIEF MOURNER,
Supporter. In a long Mourning Cloak, his Train borne by Assistants to the Chief Mourner. Supporter.
Kinsmen.
Relations and Friends of the Deceased.
The late Duke's Horse led by a Groom.
Officers and Men from every Regiment in the Service; with Bands, representing every such Regiment.
Carriages of the Queen and of the Royal Family.
Troops to close the Procession.

It is now definitively settled that the body will lie in State at Chelsea Hospital for five days, and be conveyed thence to the Horse Guards on the night previous to the funeral.

The *Morning Herald* (Ministerial Organ) has the following:—"We hear that the address will be moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Bath, and will be seconded by the Earl of Donoughmore."

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the foundation-stone of the Liverpool Licensed Victualler's Association, Asylum, and Schools, intended to be erected in the West Derby-road, was laid by Thomas Littledale, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, in presence of a large and respectable concourse of persons

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—MEETING OF THE CLERGY.—An aggregate meeting of the clergy of the diocese of London took place on Thursday at Sion College, "to consider in what manner the clergy may best express their opinion upon the encouragement which will be given to increased desecration of the Sabbath, if the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, shall be opened as a place of public recreation on the Lord's day." There was a numerous attendance. Archdeacon Hale presided. After a prolonged discussion resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the opening of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Sundays, were unanimously adopted.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday morning, during a strong easterly gale, just as the *Napoleon* brig was crossing the bar outside the harbour of Sunderland, she was caught by an immense wave, and dashed with great violence upon the south pier. In a few minutes her masts went by the board, and she immediately sank. The crew, six or seven in number, were all drowned, with the exception of one man, who, having got upon one of the masts, was saved by a coble. Soon afterwards, the *Melancholie*, a French lugger, in attempting to enter the harbour, met with a similar fate, and broke in two. The whole of the crew, consisting of six men, perished. While the *Zukah* was coming up the harbour, about the same time, the mate, who was at the helm, was washed overboard by an immense sea and drowned. Considerable damage has been done to several other vessels along the coast, by the terrific storm which prevailed during the whole of Wednesday night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—On Friday (yesterday) morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, which resulted in the total destruction of the lecture and assembly-rooms, well known as the South London Chartist Hall.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday confirms the news of the refusal of the Turkish Government to ratify the Loan. It is announced that an indemnity will be paid by the Turkish Government to the holders of stock. It appears that the intelligence respecting an insurrection in Constantinople is not correct. No movement has taken place, nor has the French Ambassador demanded his passports. Prince Callimaki, the Turkish Minister, is recalled, and Yely Pasha appointed as his successor as Turkish Ambassador to Paris.

On Thursday evening the Prince President was to go in state to the Opera. The demand for tickets was almost beyond precedent. Any money was offered for them, and many who happened to be fortunate holders of them resold them at a most exorbitant rate. A report was in circulation that Abd-el-Kader (said to be in Paris) intended to be present, which increased the desire of numerous persons to obtain admission.

BELGIUM.

The journals concur in stating that M. H. de Brouckere has declined to re-undertake the task of forming a new Ministry.

The Chamber of Representatives on Wednesday elected its questors. The election fell upon MM. de Baillet-Latour and de Ségus—one of the Liberal, and the other of the Clerical party.

TUSCANY.

A private letter, dated the 22d October, says:—"Yesterday, the Prime Minister, Baldasseroni, was stabbed at four o'clock P.M., in Via De Martelli, going past the Cathedral at his usual hour. It was on the spot where Madier was cut down. The wound is in the side, and would have been fatal but for a thick paletot. The assassin has not been taken, but the police are on his track. The Grand Duke is at Elba."

The accounts from Germany state that four more publications had been seized for giving too free an expression to their opinions upon the political and commercial questions of the day.

Letters from Stockholm to the 20th state that the King of Sweden had been attacked with rheumatic fever, but was getting better.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

There has been nothing to disturb the ordinary quiet routine of Court life during the past week. The Royal hospitality has been dispensed to a select circle almost daily, and the Queen and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed walking and driving exercise when the state of the weather allowed.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, with the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, attended Divine service in the Castle: the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, with the Princess Adelaide and Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, on the same day, and remained to luncheon with her Royal Highness. In the evening the Earl of Malmesbury arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen

On Tuesday the Duke de Terceira, on a special mission from Portugal, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, arrived at the Castle on a visit. The Duke was accompanied by the Portuguese Minister, Count Larradio.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Terceira, and the Earl of Malmesbury, went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour.

On Thursday the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Hermann, of Hohenlohe, went out hunting, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Earl of Morton has relieved Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting, and Captain the Hon. Mortimer West has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Flora Macdonald has relieved the Hon. Matilda Paget as Maid of Honour in attendance on the Queen.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, has returned to Claremont, from a brief tour on the Continent.

A private letter from Rome, of the 19th instant, mentions the arrival of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar in that city, and the splendid *goute* given them the day before by the Prince and Princess Doria.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The fine church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was on Tuesday the scene of unusual gaiety—the occasion being the marriage of the beautiful Lady Hermione St. Maur, daughter of Lady Seymour (the Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament), and grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset, with Capt. F. Graham, eldest son of the Right Hon Sir Jas. Graham, of Netherby. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Graham, brother of Sir James Graham, and uncle of the bridegroom. Lord and Lady Seymour gave a magnificent breakfast in Spring Gardens, after the marriage, and early in the afternoon the young couple left town for Maiden Bradley, one of the Duke of Somerset's seats, in Wiltshire, where they will pass the honeymoon.

GRAND STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BAYLEN.

THE translation of the ashes of the Duke of Baylen from San Isidro to the Church of the Atocha took place with a solemnity really Royal, on the 1st instant, at Madrid. The streets from the palace to San Isidro were lined with troops, and the new uniform of Guardias de la Reina, the uniform of which is copied from our Horse Guards (Blue), formed their sovereign's escort.

The four corners of the pall were held by Marshal Concha, Admiral Ulloa, and the Lieutenants-General Villalumpa and Lobera. The King, Don Francisco d'Assis, and his father, Don Francisco de Paulo, were on the occasion the grand uniform of Captain-General. The bearing of the population of Madrid on the passage of the *cortège* was most dignified. The most profound silence was observed. The people uncovered their heads respectfully in pre ence of the mortal remains of the old warrior.

Upon the next page we have Engraved this magnificent procession, from a Sketch by our Artist at Madrid, showing the *cortège* passing the street called "Carrera de St. Geronimo," leading to the Prado, on its way to the Church of Atocha.

The King, supported on his right by the Minister of the Crown, and on his left by his father, Don Francisco de Asis, headed the procession, which was followed by the whole nobility, grandees of Spain, high dignitaries and public functionaries of the Church, both civil and military: the whole of the Ecclesiastical Courts and clergy of the capital, the troops of the garrison, and an immense concourse of people. The funeral of a Sovereign could not have been more grand or imposing. To give the reader an idea of the immense length of the procession, it will be enough to say that it lasted three hours in passing before the Carrera. On its arrival at the church of Atocha, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, as usual.

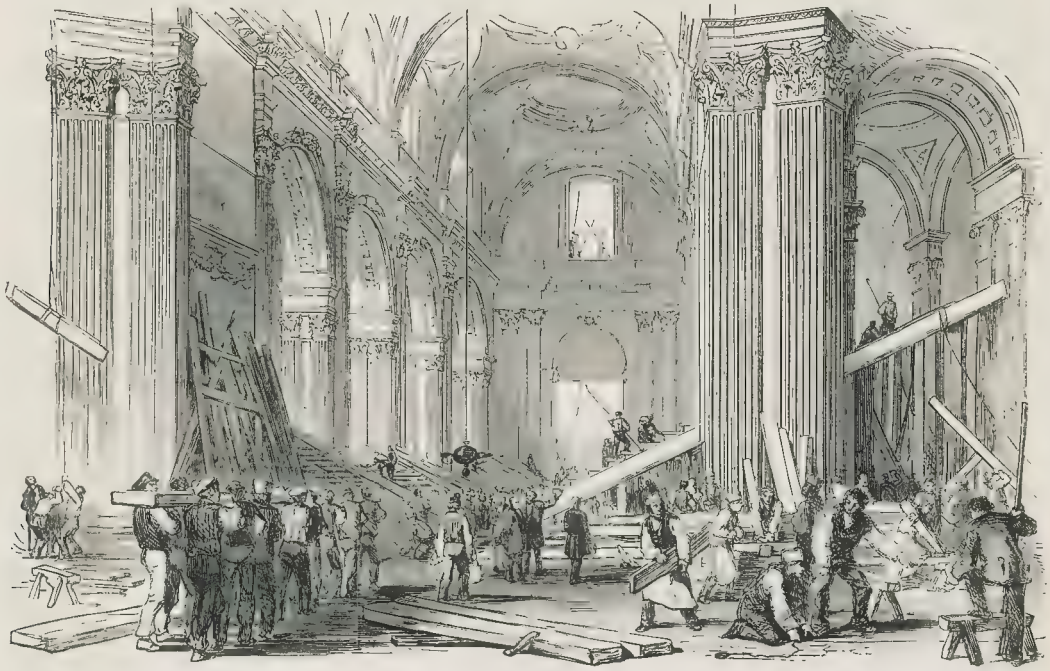
The Pantheon at the church of Atocha, where the corpse of the Duke is now lying, was first declared to be secured to the Crown, and to be used exclusively for Royal personages and such others as the Sovereign might designate, by a Royal *cedula* issued by Philip III. in 1602, date from the Palace at Valladolid. It was reproduced by Philip IV. in 1648, and again by Ferdinand VII. in 1817. Here the remains of the venerable Duke were deposited by the side of the grave of his master, whence they will hereafter be removed to a splendid mausoleum, to be erected at the expense of the Spanish nation.

In the centre of the foreground of our Illustration is shown the splendid funeral car, wherein the remains were placed: at the head is the figure of a guardian angel; and at the four corners of the c...y are vases of burning incense. The car is drawn by horses covered with black drapery.

The Illustration is from a Sketch by R. Bumpass, Esq., of Madrid, from whose pencil, also, is the characteristic Portrait of the Duke of Baylen, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 16.

THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF CASTANOS, DUKE OF BAYLEN, IN MADRID.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

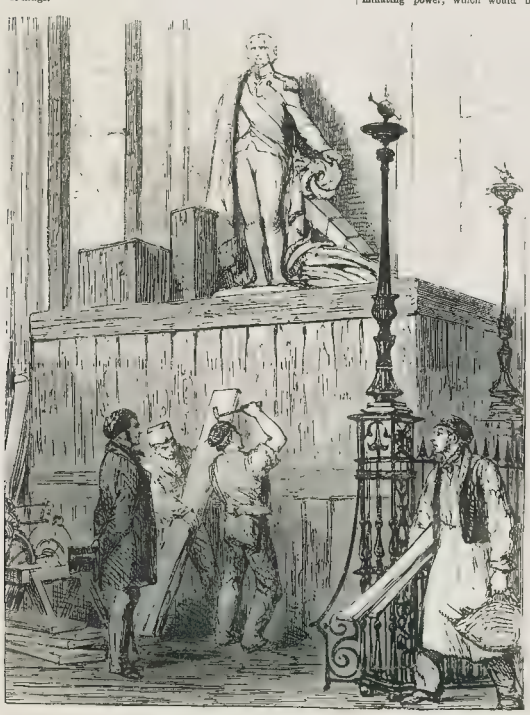
PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



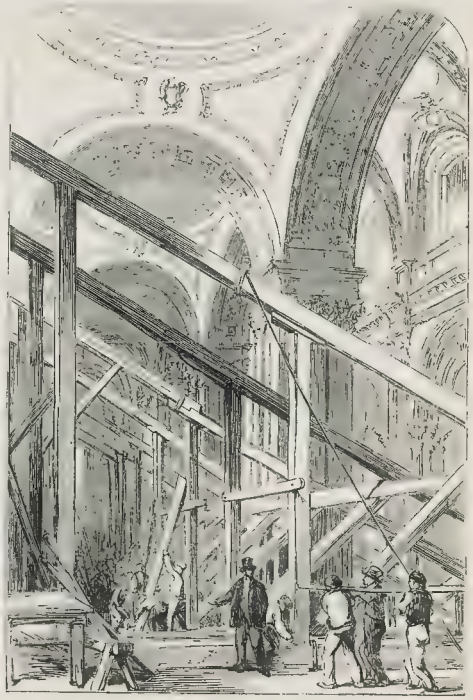
VIEW IN THE NAVE—LOOKING WEST.

WHAT the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park was, in the summer of 1851, our sublime Protestant Cathedral has now become. It is the spot of English ground around which English sympathies are becoming concentred. For a few days longer that lonely moonlit chamber by the sea-shore, which has been consecrated for all time by the death of our Great Captain, will divide with St. Paul's the interest which attaches to his memory. But soon beneath that mighty dome will be congregated a vast crowd of England's greatest, noblest, and most distinguished sons; and then will the great metropolitan cathedral be invested with a new grace, and rear its lofty head with a prouder sublimity. The ashes of the truly great dignify the grandest mausoleum; and the towering, glittering fane which is not hallowed by memories of genius, virtue, and heroism, is wanting in its greatest charm, although it be the sepulchre of kings.

It is time we saw St. Paul's under new aspects of beauty and grandeur. We are all familiar with its cold, gloomy, and somewhat austere interior, seen through the gloomy medium of London smoke and fog. But the superb richness of the massive cornices, shields, chaplets, and festoons, which form its internal decorations, have never yet been admired as they deserved to be. Let the reader imagine the effects of a brilliant beading of gas running in one uninterrupted line of living light over the magnificent cornice of the nave, and under the Whispering Gallery! It is by no means intended to illuminate the building by a flood of light, which shall emulate the "garish eye of day." But the vastness of the building, the funeral habiliments of the audience, and the black cloth with which the seats will be hung, will absorb so much light, that an amount of illuminating power, which would be dazzling and overpowering at Guildhall, will be requisite to impart an air of solemn and chastened magnificence suited to the scene. It is not proposed at present to suspend any light in the centre of the mighty dome; and artists and connoisseurs are already beginning to ask whether a line of light around the whispering-gallery, or a great central light, will best show the stupendous proportions of the edifice. At Lord Nelson's funeral, the probable necessity of lighting up the building having only occurred to the architect at the last moment, an octagonal lantern frame was formed by nailing some planks together; and this frame, being studded over with lamps, was suspended under the centre of the dome. The gradations of light and shade, and the sombre of the deep perspective hereby shown in the nave, choir, and side aisles, roused the dullest fancy, and excited a feeling of artistic enthusiasm among the greater portion of the distinguished assemblage



THE NELSON MONUMENT.



VIEW IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

At the present moment this great temple, usually so silent and deserted, presents a most striking spectacle. The nave is transformed into one vast carpenter's shop. Hundreds of artisans are hurrying about within a hive of bees. Here half a hundred men are staggering under the weight of some long and heavy balk of timber. Everywhere carpenters are plying the hammer and the saw in busy and ceaseless activity. No words can describe the deafening reverberation kept up within the dome by the din of a hundred hammers, and the music of as many saws. Now and then even this vast thunder gives place to the strokes of some mighty Titanic mall employed to drive in the larger bolts, which, like Aaron's rod, swallows up all the rest. Grander than all is the fall of some large balk of timber from its fellows, the concussion of which slowly reverberates through the edifice, gathering strength as it proceeds, until it resounds like the astounding discharge of a whole park of heavy ordnance. As evening wears on a row of blazing jets of gas along the entire length of the nave, temporarily placed to light the workmen, bring out with startling distinctness the ornaments and decorations of cornices, chaplets, and devices; and, so to speak, completely uproot the old shadows of the place. The side aisle of the nave, which cost Wren some bitter tears, for they were no part of his original plan, are an almost impassable forest of deal planks and vertical timbers supporting the seats overhead.

The works are being executed by Messrs. Wm. Cubitt and Co., of Gray's-inn-road, under the direction, however, of the First Commissioner of Woods and Works, and according to the designs of the architect of that public department. The seats will accommodate about 10,000 persons, but, including the military, it is expected that as many as 20,000 persons will be assembled in the edifice The monuments of the distinguished men who are interred in the Cathedral, are inclosed in deal boxes to protect them from injury—the statues of Nelson and Cornwallis alone excepted. The lower portion of these two monuments are covered in, and will be hung with black drapery. The musical arrangements will be on a scale of great completeness The choir of St. Paul's will be of course assisted by the choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, and will be further reinforced by choristers selected from the cathedrals in the provinces. It is also rumoured that some of the best voices from the Royal Academy of Music and Exeter-hall will be invited to take part in the musical services.

The arrangements contemplated in connexion with the funeral of the Great Duke have undergone a slight modification. It was intended that, on the night previous to the interment, the body should be removed to the Horse-Guards, and that the funeral procession should be formed at that point. In this the precedent of Nelson's interment was followed, for his remains rested, on the night preceding the burial, at the Admiralty. But it has been justly considered that Nelson had no town-house like the Duke, and that Apsley House, therefore, is the proper point at which to form the procession. In accordance with this view, the body will remain at Chelsea Hospital till the morning of the 18th, and when it reaches Apsley House those of whom the *cortège* is to consist will fall into their right places. The military escort of the funeral will consist of detachments from every regiment in the service—of three battalions of the Guards, 84 pensioners (representing the age to which the Duke had attained), the 33d Foot, the Rifle Brigade, six squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns. The artillery will head the procession, but it is intended that the firing should be at the Tower, which is sufficiently near for the purpose, and is the more appropriate from the Duke having been Constable. Deputations of 100 men, with their proper complements of officers, will also attend on the occasion from each of the five continental armies in which the Duke held the rank of Field-Marshal; and thus, in addition to a complete representation of the military force of this country, there will be assembled on the occasion types of those of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal. It is not believed that more than 40 equipages will be required in the procession, which will be mainly conducted on foot.

At Chelsea Hospital the preparations for the approaching ceremonial are in rapid process of execution. The hall of the hospital has been completely cleared, preliminary to the arrangements for the lying in state; and the additional facilities required for ingress and egress are also being provided for.

The arrangements for lighting St. Paul's Cathedral with gas are in active preparation. The City of London Gas Company have laid down three large "mains," the largest of which will be appropriated entirely to the supply of the whispering gallery, the nave, and the burners along the cornices; and as no other lights will be attached, there can be no flickering or unsteadiness caused by variation of pressure. The number of lights, it is calculated, will be from 5000 to 7000. The arrangements in this department have been entrusted to Mr. Stephens, the general superintendent of the company's works.

The following appeared in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday:—

Earl Marshal's Office, 1, Parliament-street, Oct. 27, 1852.

All Peeresses desirous of being present in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the solemnity of the Funeral of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, are hereby requested to send in their names and addresses to me, on or before the 6th day of November next (after which no application can be received), in order that places may be reserved for them respectively; and it is hereby ordered that, be sides a ticket for each Peeress individually, one other ticket for a lady, to accompany such Peeress, will be issued. NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The preparation of a suitable design for the Car upon which to convey the remains of the Duke of Wellington from Chelsea Hospital to St. Paul's Cathedral, was in the first instance entrusted to Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street, the undertakers to the Royal household. In consequence of the imperfect instructions given by the authorities as to what was really required, several very effective designs, prepared at great labour and cost, were, after much consideration, pronounced unsuited to the purpose for which they were required. In this difficulty, at the suggestion of the Lord Chamberlain, the new Governmental Department of Practical Art, recently organised at Marlborough House, undertook the preparation of a design, which, on submission to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been finally approved, and is now in course of construction. It has been determined that the Car shall not be of merely temporary character, but that it shall be built of the strongest and most permanent materials, with a view to its preservation as an interesting national heir-loom. In the design the object has been to preserve as much as possible the military character suitable to the occasion, and, at the same time, to secure the twofold effect of simplicity and grandeur. For these purposes the materials used will all be of what they appear. There will be no tinsel or gimcrack work introduced. The frame, or stage, which will be 27 feet long by 11 feet wide, and the axle-trees supporting the Carriage, are to be cast in solid bronze. This portion of the Car will be remarkable as a specimen of severity of style, and it will also afford an instance of the remarkable rapidity with which the most elaborate works can be manufactured in the gigantic establishments of Sheffield and Birmingham. Each of the wheels have been called in to assist. Above the framework there will be a pediment seven feet wide, the sides of which will present a mass of gilt carving, enriched with circular panels, within which the names of the Duke's principal victories will be emblazoned. In the centre, and at each end of the pediment, will be shown trophies of arms and flags. These trophies will consist of real arms and war banners, selected and arranged in chronological order by Mr. Stacy, of the Tower Armoury. The side trophies will be surmounted by the ducal coronet, the whole being considerably above the pediment. Upon the pediment will be erected a bier, six feet high and four feet wide, which will be covered by a pall of black velvet richly powdered with silver ornaments, the Duke's crest and motto alternating with two Field-Marshal's bâtons crossed and entwined with laurel. The fringe of the pall will be of silver, six inches deep. Upon the bier will rest the coffin, covered with crimson velvet. The hat and sword of the deceased Duke will be placed upon the lid. From the framework will rise, at each of the four corners, massive halberts, which are to form the support of a gorgeous canopy of rich Indian kinkhol, hanging over and partly covering the coffin. This rich material, which is of a very beautiful pattern, and worked in silver and gold, is now in process of manufacture in Spitalfields. It is a most magnificent fabric, and will form an agreeable contrast to the sombre character of the rest of the funereal paraphernalia, at the same time preserving the military character of the pageant. The Car will be 17 feet high; the utmost limit having been taken, in order to increase its magnitude, and consequent effect. As the arch of Temple-bar is barely 17 feet 6 inches, the bier is so arranged that, by the application of some ingenious machinery the whole can be lowered a couple of feet while passing under the bar, and raised again after entering the City.

The extraordinary size and massive character of the Car will necessitate its being drawn by twelve horses, which will be arranged three a-breast. These animals will be magnificently caparisoned in rich black velvet, powdered with silver, as upon the bier.

The bier will be arranged on a turn-table, so that upon the arrival of the Car at the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, it can be readily moved round. The platform now erecting in front of the west door will be so arranged, by the application of machinery, that a portion of it will descend to a level with the bottom of the bier, which will then move on to the stage, gradually rise, and pass into the sacred edifice.

The interior of St. Paul's is rapidly approaching completion. Thursday night Lord John Manners, as the head of the Woods and Forests, paid a visit to the Cathedral, and was afforded an opportunity of witnessing the effect of the gas illumination. His Lordship expressed himself much gratified Mr. Pluckneit, a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Cubitt and Company, was in attendance to conduct his Lordship over the works.

It is now finally settled that the remains of the Duke will not be deposited in the Audience-Chamber at the Horse Guards. The funereal procession will leave Chelsea College at an early hour on the morning of the funeral, under charge of the Lord Chamberlain's officers, and proceed as far as Apsley House. The mourners and military will have been previously marshalled in Hyde Park; and, on the arrival of the Car, they will fall into their proper places in the procession. There will be at least forty mourning coaches, all covered with black velvet, and powdered with silver ornaments.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A Correspondent states:—Chance has thrown me in the way of several old soldiers, wearing with laudable pride their Waterloo medals, and I find there is a positive clamour that no arrangements appear to be making for them to have the honour and gratification of following the remains of their late distinguished Commander to their last home. Surely the man who has an enemy left, for who so proudly bear a prominent part in the funeral procession as those men who added so materially in gaining the memorable battle of Waterloo? I cannot but think that if these wishes were made known to her most gracious Majesty, through the medium of the public press, she would at once enter into the feelings of these veterans, and add additional lustre to her bright and glorious name as "Queen of her people," by giving an order for the parties in question to attend at the obsequies of the lamented Duke, of course at the national expense. I do not wish my name to be attached to this letter, but I shall feel gratified by your inserting it in your valuable paper. I shall be delighted if my suggestion is approved of.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST THE REV. J. BERRINGTON.—This gentleman, who was remanded to Brighton by the metropolitan magistrates last week, underwent a lengthened examination before the Brighton bench of magistrates, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Richardson, formerly residing with the family of Sir Charles Habin, of Denton Hall, on pretence of going to Australia on a religious mission. After hearing the case at great length, the prisoner was remanded for further evidence, preparatory to his committal for trial.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The new orders, which are to regulate the alterations in the practice of the Court of Chancery consequent upon the act for the abolition of the masters' offices, were issued on Monday. They relate to summonses, appearances, orders, and directions, proceedings in chambers, deposit of deeds, power of judge, commencement of orders, and interpretation.

ABOLITION OF CHANCERY OFFICES.—This week, several chancery offices ceased to exist. Amongst those abolished are the offices of the patentee of the subpœna-office, the deputy of the patentee of the subpœna-office, the clerk of affidavits, the assistant-clerk of affidavits, the second assistant-clerk of affidavits, the clerk of reports, the door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, and the office of usher of the Court of Chancery.

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.—From the 10th inst. the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, by one of the new acts, are to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, instead of out of the suitors' fund.

THE FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of M. Frederick Cournet, killed in a duel near Englefield-green, on the 19th instant, was resumed on Tuesday before C J. Woods, Esq., at the Barley Mow Inn. The inquiry created the most intense interest. Amongst those present were General Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Colonel Salwey, Captain Seymour, J. Bonnell, Esq.; W. Newnham, Esq.; T. R. Ware, Esq.; J. Dobinson, Esq., county magistrates, and many others of the neighbouring gentry. The four prisoners taken in custody—MM. Barthélémy and De Mornay (friends of the survivor), and MM. Baronnet and Adain (friends of the deceased)—had been lodged in Horsemonger-lane gaol. In addition to the evidence given on the first day, the following was elicited at our previous Number, it was proved that three foreigners had entered Mr. Green's shooting-gallery on the Monday previous to the duel, and had hired a brace of rifle-pistols, for which they left £3 deposit. They also purchased about three dozen of balls, and a quantity of percussion-caps. The pistols were returned on the evening of Tuesday. One of them, however, was found to be loaded; but the charge had to be drawn, as there was a cap in the pistol when the gunpowder ought to have been. These pistols were identified as having been used by the combatants on the field. After the examination of several witnesses the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by pistol-shot.

The examination before the magistrates, which was suspended until the inquest had terminated, was resumed on Wednesday at the Town-hall, Chertsey, and terminated in the committal for trial of the four friends of their rivals. Mr. Parry appeared as counsel for Baronnet and Adain, and Mr. Huddestone for the other two defendants. Application to admit them to bail was refused by the magistrates.

The following facts relating to the unfortunate affair will show the real nature of the case:—Cournet, the deceased, in the autumn of 1851, and before he had been promoted to the Russian service, came over to this country on a visit, and engaged to deliver a parcel to Barthélémy, who was then an exile here, and to whom he was personally unknown. On his arrival he heard reflections made upon the character of Barthélémy which induced him not to present the parcel in person, and to avoid making Barthélémy's acquaintance. Barthélémy, having become apprised of the circumstance, demanded satisfaction from Cournet; and, after many explanations and interruptions, the parties met in deadly combat.

The terms of the duel were that it should commence with pistols; the combatants being 40 paces apart, and to advance upon each other, firing once, and having two shots each, miss-fires not counting; that the choice of position, the choice of pistols, and the signal for firing, should be determined by tossing up; and that if the pistols proved ineffectual, swords should be resorted to to terminate the affair. With the understanding, the fatal *rencontre* took place. Cournet has the choice of position and of pistols, and his seconds, also, were to give the signal; so that the luck seemed to run in his favour. He advanced his 10 paces, and fired; but, though on fourteen similar occasions he had never failed to hit his opponent, this time he missed. Barthélémy then told him that he had his life in his hands, but would surrender his right to fire, if Cournet would agree to terminate the duel with swords. Cournet declined to do so, saying he must have his chance of a fire, and take his second shot. Barthélémy then levelled his pistol, but it snapped. He put a fresh cap on it, and it snapped a second time; and it was then agreed that he should fire his pistol, which was loaded and handed to him. Before discharging it, however, he again offered, unsuccessfully, to terminate the contest with swords. He then fired; and with fatal precision.

The remains of Mons. Cournet were deposited in the interval on Sunday afternoon in Egham Churchyard. The funeral procession, which was chiefly composed of Frenchmen, followed the body from the Barley Mow inn. The corpse was borne on the shoulders of six countrymen of the deceased; and the distance being something more than a mile and a half, five different parties relieved each other on the way. At the head of the procession was carried a large red flag, hung with black crape, and bearing the inscription, "République Démocratique et Sociale." M. Deleschize pronounced an *éloge* in French over the grave of his deceased friend. The Frenchmen made a remarkable demonstration of their Republican principles upon the occasion. M. Ledru Rollin was present.

THE DRAINAGE OF TOWNS AND HOUSES.—The General Board of Health have just issued a document for the use of local boards and their officers engaged in the administration of the Public Health Act.—"Minutes of information collected with reference to works for the drainage of dwelling-houses and the sewerage and cleansing of the sites of towns; which is intended to embody the main results of the late investigation."

RAILWAY COLLISION AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN STATION.—An accident of a very alarming character, though fortunately unattended with fatal consequences, occurred on Monday morning to the 10 a.m. down mail-train, while passing through the Camden-town station. The train left Euston-square about five minutes after ten, and was assisted up the incline by a pilot, which had "hooked off" only a few seconds, when a goods engine improperly attempted to cross the main line at a point just beyond the ticket platform, and, striking first the engine of the mail, ground three or four of the leading carriages, and cut the train in two about midway. The escape of the passengers may be considered most providential, two or three of the carriages having been shattered to fragments, and three others terribly damaged. The Archbishop of Anglesey, the Bishop of Litchfield, and one of the foreign Ministers resident at the Court, with his wife, who were in the carriages, proceeded on their journey by the next train. The only passengers at all injured, as far as could be ascertained, are Lady Blayney, who, being considerably shaken, preferred remaining at the "Euston" a few hours before continuing her journey; a Mr. Deere, of Stone-buildings, who sustained a slight incised wound on the ear; and a Mr. and Mrs. Matis, who have since left London. The driver of the mail engine, Benjamin Baker, received a blow on his chest, by being thrown against the reversing lever, and fainted shortly after the accident, though it is believed more from fright than from having sustained any serious injury.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The season will be commenced next Friday at Exeter Hall with Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," under the direction of Mr. Costa. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, H. Baruby, and Phillips being the principal singers. The Dead March, preceded by the contralto air from Handel's "Samson," and Mendelssohn's "Christus," will also be performed.

THE CONCERT AT WORCESTER IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS FROM THE LATE INUNDATION. The proceeds of this musical entertainment amount to £70, including £10 from the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; the Dean of Worcester, £5; the Rev. Robert Sargeant (to whose active exertions the beneficial result is mainly owing), £5; J. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., £5, &c.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS.—On Thursday night the first musical entertainment of the season was given; Mr. G. A. Cooper, director, and Herr Anschuez, conductor; the vocalists were the Misses Poole, Dolton, and Albyn Stewart, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Messrs. A. St. Albyn, Barsham, and Cooper; the solo instrumentalists, Miss Case, Messrs. J. and G. Case, and L. Bertate.

THE YOUTH POLLOCK, THE HARPIST.—Is is with pleasure we announce that the principal amateurs of Newport (Monmouthshire) are raising a subscription, to enable the young harp-player, Pollock, to pursue his studies at the Royal Academy of Music. Lady Morgan, of Tredegar Park, has kindly given £5; and Sir Charles Morgan £5. To these sums we have to add two guineas from Viscount Raneligh, two guineas from Lord Alfred Churchill, one guinea from C. L. Grüneisen, &c. Any persons desirous of rescuing a promising talent from obscurity, by aiding in this subscription, can send to the Rev. W. Cazalet, the Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music, or to Mr. Grüneisen, 16, Surrey-street.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT BRIGHTON.—These excellent musical entertainments terminated on Monday night, at the Town-hall; Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves singing at the final concert. To show the march of public taste, it is only necessary to mention, that the dance-music was gradually withdrawn from the programmes, and that latterly nothing but the finest works of the great masters were performed. Mr. Alfred Mellon and his colleagues deserve the greatest praise for their spirited undertaking, which, it is stated, has proved financially as well as artistically successful.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Berlin letters state that the *Lucrezia Borgia* of Mdlle. Wagner, at the Royal German Opera, had created such a sensation that the *Lucrezia* of the representative of the Italian version, at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre, was regarded as a failure by the side of the Teutonic *prima donna*. Signora Fodor had appeared as *Linda*; she has a magnificent voice, but is a most unpoetic-looking heroine of Scott's romance. Signor Brignoli was the *Edgardo*; he was known in the London concerts as a pleasing, but not powerful tenor. *Don Pasquale* was an especial favourite at Berlin. The arrival of Madame Piccolomini is again erroneously announced for Berlin; she remains in England, on the contrary, for oratorio and concert engagements, and will shortly commence a provincial tour under Mr. Beale's direction. Rossini's "Moise" (Zora) has been revived in Paris, at the Grand Opera, sustained by Madame Laborde, Mdlle. Poinsot, Mdlle. Duez, MM. Gueymard, Obin, Morelli, and Chopins.——The Italian Opera in Paris will be opened on the 15th of November by Signor Corti, who has engaged, say the Paris papers, Mdlle. Cruvelli, whose name equally figures, however, in the promises of the directors of the Italian Opera-houses at St. Petersburgh and Vienna. Bottini, the tenor, who is at Madrid, is mentioned for Paris; as also Belletti, who is now in Italy, and M. Massol.——On the birth-day of the King of Prussia, Madame Beer, the mother of the illustrous Meyerbeer, the composer of "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète," gave a grand banquet to the invalids of the army then in Berlin: on the same day Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" was performed, with Mdme. Herrenburg-Tuczek as *Vielka*, the part created by Jenny Lind.——Thalberg has been performing lately at concerts in Vienna.——Conradin Kreutzer's posthumous opera, "Aurelia," was produced recently at Frankfort; Mdme. Anschuez and Mdme. Beck sustained the chief parts. The opera was quite successful, although not regarded equal to his "Night at Grenada."

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'

"Anne Blake" is the simple name of a new and original five-act play by Mr. Westland Marston, produced last Thursday evening. It is a beautiful conception, and executed with inimitable delicacy. The story is highly moral, and, as the title might import, full of domestic interest. This it has been the aim of the author to treat poetically, in short, on an imaginative pedestal, that it may appeal to the mind, however humble the subject of the portrait, as a work of art from the hand of genius. How far the author has succeeded in this aim, the audience had to decide. A more intelligent audience than that afforded by the frequenters of this theatre cannot be found; and on this occasion it was strengthened by the addition of many individuals whose own claims as artists, authors, or critics, are not to be doubted. This testified to the general sense of the dramatist's merits, and to the more than common expectation excited by the announcement of a new production from a mind at once original and refined. On the rise of the curtain, all was attention while the opening action was unfolded. The first act was exceedingly simple and brief. It merely illustrated the position of the heroine (Mrs. Kean), as a dependant in the house of her uncle, *Sir Joshua Toppinton* (Mr. Addison), by whose treatment and the studied insolence of the servants, her temper is rendered sour and repellent. She has an accepted lover, travelling in the disguise of an artist, *Thorold* (Mr. Kean); and a rich suitor, *Lumston* (Mr. W. Lacy), who holds a mortgage on *Sir Joshua's* estate. The last circumstance induces *Sir Joshua* and his lady (Mrs. Winstanley), to change their conduct towards her, and in the second act she appears handsomely dressed, to attract *Lumston's* attention, whose suit *Lady Toppinton* intrigues to make successful. She works on *Anne's* mind, until she induces her to doubt of *Thorold's* love, whose unexplained absence gives colour to suspicion. A lonely walk in the park is seen to kiss aside to the proofs against him. In the third act all the parties are engaged in rehearsing a play, during which *Anne* affects to flirt with *Lumston*, and dismisses *Thorold*; soon after which she finds that the latter is not what he appears, but a rich gentleman connected with India, and her guardian; she is thus led to vow that she never will as a dependant wed with him. In the fourth act she has contrasted to wed *Lumston*: but *Thorold*, seeks an interview, and remonstrates with her on the guilt of marrying a man whom she cannot love; exhibiting, as a last resource, the portrait, which proves to be her mother's. Act the fifth discovers that *Anne Blake* is an heiress, and rightful owner of some Indian mines belonging to her father, and, therefore, not dependent; which circumstance *Thorold* declares to be sufficient to absolve her from her vow—presenting her, at the same time, with *Lumston's* mortgage-deed as her dowry, and thus punishing *Sir Joshua*, who, in his anger, had threatened to turn her out of doors. This outline of the action presents but little of the real merits of this very fine drama, which overflows with eloquence, sentiment, and poetry; the dialogue, nevertheless, being restrained within the strictest limits. The structure is nearly perfect, with the point and completeness of the Greek drama. Mr. Marston has been this time remarkably fortunate in his performers; the part of *Anne Blake* herself, by Mrs. Kean, was enacted with exquisite grace, refinement, delicacy, and sometimes with statuesque grandeur. Altogether, it is decidedly the best of Mr. Marston's dramas; and will, we have no doubt, acquire extensive popularity. At the end of the fourth act a storm of applause greeted the fall of the curtain; and, on the conclusion of the play, the author was called for with great and deserved enthusiasm.

OLYMPIC.

"Sarah la Creole," by MM. A. Dumanoir and Jaimes, lately performed at the Ambigu Comique, has been produced on this stage, under the title of "Sarah Blanqui," in a very clever adaptation, by Mr. Morris Barnett. With an English audience, there was undoubted peril in the production of such a piece, but the translator, with remarkable talent, has evaded every difficulty. The conception of a creole having a slain father to avenge on a whole family, and pursuing her work in the spirit of *Zanga* and *Iago*, forms the basis of a very powerful and exceedingly well-acted *drame*. Ultimately *Sarah Blanqui* (Miss Fanny Wallack), proceeds to poison her victim, *Miss Diamond* (Miss Harriet Gordon); but, in all her attempts, meets with strange opposition, in one *M. Vendôris* (Mr. Compton), who arrives from Rio de Janeiro with the intelli-

pence of the death of *Faubrice Dumont*, *Colonel Dumont's* (Mr. Farren) brother, and the embezzlement of his property by one *Dr Robert*, who was suspected of having poisoned him. The Doctor had been an agent of *Sarah's*, and the latter uses the intelligence to break off the marriage of *Alice* with *M. Julien Duplessis* (Mr. W. Farren), whom she loves heroically. She next procures her victim's marriage with a rake named *George de Cerney* (Mr. Hoskins), who turns out to be a good husband, and thus disappoints the purpose of the avenger. In vain she attempts to make him jealous of *Julien*, and *Alice* jealous of herself; for *M. Vaudrin* contrives to set matters to rights. When they become desperate, he succeeds in substituting *M. Robert* as *Sarah's* elected physician, and administers a sopor-ific instead of poison. It then transpires that he is *M. Faubrice* himself in disguise, and that *Colonel Dumont* is the father both of *Alice* and *Sarah*. Remorse seizes on the latter at these disclosures, and the curtain falls. The part of the heroine was a difficult one to sustain—*for a debutante*, not without danger. But Miss Fanny Wallack succeeded in marking the salient points, and supported its great length with untiring spirit. The house was full, and the applause frequent.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"Henry V." on Monday, again revived stage-illustration and spectacular adornment. Mr. Phelps, following in the steps of Mr. Macready, has reproduced this court history and war drama with superb accessories and scenic effects. Harfleur and Agincourt again flourish on the canvas, and the boards are crowded with military supernumeraries. Mr. Marston was charged with the part of *Time*, as *Chorus*, and delivered the poetic descriptions with appropriate point. Mr. Phelps as *Henry V.* was pleasing and effective. Some of the subordinate parts were well filled, particularly that of *Fluellen*, by Mr. Lewis Ball, and that of *Mrs. Quickly*, by Mrs. Marston. The want of dramatic interest, however, is terribly felt, the place of which is hardly supplied even by the magnificent appointments employed on the present occasion. The revival was attended by a crowded house; and as it was honoured with great applause, we trust it may have a considerable run.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

Mr. W. S. Woodin, a new candidate for public favour, made his first public appearance as a reviver of that humorous species of monologue which the late Mr. Mathews rendered so popular, and which served as a vehicle for a great variety of characters, with one prominent eccentricity each, and imposed on their common representation the necessity of changing his make-up and costume with such rapidity as to astonish the spectator. Mr. Woodin's entertainment is divided into two parts, each aided with scenic illustrations of the places where the lecturer met with the worthies whom he delineates. The first part consists of "a Trip down the Line," and describes and personates the oddities to be met with on such a voyage: among them *Martha Mevins*, a maid of all work out of place; *Major Blusher*, the all-experienced traveller; *Sir Benjamin Bungle*, the blunt joker; *Mr. Sampson Rusty*, and others. Mr. Woodin then proceeds to give several characters in combination, representative of the "last and final shilling day at the Crystal Palace," in which he both speaks and sings in the united parts of three gentlemen and two ladies. The second portion, consisting of a visit to Wapping, introduces us to a country cousin, a teetotal lecturer, and a Yankee clipper. The whole concludes with an amusing pic-nic party, the life of which is a *Mr. Woggles*, conundrum maker; and some clever imitations of actors and orators. Mr. Woodin is a young man, and his performances, though displaying great volubility and command of feature, have, as yet, some want of finish; but they possess so much indisputable merit as to afford the largest promise of perfection. They are, at all events, most laughter moving: and will command considerable encouragement. We may add that they deserve and justify public support. The delivery of this budget of comicalities occupies about three hours.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing and steeple-chase meetings next week will be confined to Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Epsom on the two following days: there is every prospect of good sport at both places.—That there will be no lack of amusement for the "lovers of the leash," the following list of the week's arrangements will show:—Monday, Newcastle, Newmarket, and Workington; Tuesday, Market Weighton; Wednesday, Baldock; Thursday, Hilton, Wolverhampton, and Ridgway; and Friday, Belsay.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET.—THURSDAY EVENING.

5 to 2 agst Exact
2 to 1 — Abbotsville

THE NURSERY STAKES (FIRST CLASS).
5 to 1 agst Bell Boniface
10 to 1 — Eaton
| 10 to 1 agst Game Tommy

THE NAPLESH STAKES (SECOND CLASS).
5 to 1 agst Michaelmas Maid
| 6 to 1 agst Tattersall (taken)
15 to 1 agst Little Swift
| 15 to 1 agst North Pole

DERBY.
18 to 1 agst West Australian
| 20 to 1 agst Umbriel (taken)

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

The sport, as our returns will show, was ample; although, the Criterion excepted, not remarkable either for interest or severity of competition. The weather was miserably cold, wet, and misty, and the ground muddy and deep: the attendance, nevertheless, was large, embracing most of the influentials of the turf.

CRITERION STAKES.—Speed the Plough (Flatman), 1. West Australian (F. Butler), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Gladiole (Flatman), 1. Trousseau (F. Allison), 2.

MATCH, £100.—Don John filly (Flatman), 1. Pensioner (F. Butler), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Vivandière (Bartholomew), 1. Florence (J. Osborne), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Gold Dust (Flatman), 1. Lady Vernon, (Basham), 2.

MATCH: £100.—Walnut (Norman), 1. Gossip (F. Butler), 2.

MATCH: £200.—Poodle (F. Butler), 1. Ilex (Norman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Canmore (J. Osborne), 1. Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 2.

TUESDAY.

A gale of wind, incessant and heavy rain, and ground ankle deep in mud, made this one of the most wretched "Cambridgeshire" days it has been our lot to record. The attendance was barely up to the average, either in number or quality.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Tickton (Carroll), 1. Maria (T. Sherwood), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 1. Old Rowley (Flatman), 2.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Knight of the Shire (Harding), 1. Hobbie Noble (Pettit), 2. Lady Evelyn (Flatman), 3.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Janina (Charlton), 1. Heroine (Bartholomew), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Sextus (Dockeray), 1. Vesi (Norman), 2.

SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs.—Faux-pas (Flatman), 1. Beauclerc (S.), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs.—Child of the Mist (Wells), 1. Dividend (Charlton), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £100.—Lerryhent (Aldcroft), 1. Ilex (S. Steggles), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Good Deal, 1. Lapidist, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50. Glen Isla (Harding), 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard (Arnull), 2.

MATCH: £200.—Nicotine (Charlton), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Sextus (Wells), 1. Jack the Giant-killer (A. Lowley), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of £15 each.—Michaelmas Maid (Cearlton), 1. Game Tommy (G. Oates), 2.

MATCH: £100.—Flutter (Flatman), 1. Don John filly (F. Butler), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lady Vernon (Basham), 1. Buccatcher filly (Templeman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Chorus (Rogers), 1. Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Trinket (Crouch), 1. Euphony (Wells), 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP for Two-Year-Olds. Molasses walked over.

MATCH: Hispania, 1. Sophronia, 2.

MATCH—Pensioner, 1. Angelo, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs.—Pharold, 1. Nicotine, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Plunkett, 1. Molasses, 2.

GLASGOW STAKES.—West Australian, 1. Filbert, 2.

MATCH. Knight of the Garter, 1. Hotforpe, 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Carboo, 1. Le Juif, 2.

FRIDAY.

MATCH.—Presto, 1. Pan, 2.

MATCH.—Diomedia, 1. Pearl, 2.

MATCH.—Feltspar, 1. Hermit, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES, T.Y.C. Hermit, 1. Solyman, 2.

HANDICAP. T.Y.C. Sir R. Peel Grand, 1. Koh-i-noor, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Ephesus, 1. Grief, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES for Two and Three-Year Olds.—Sextus, 1. Billy Richards, 2.

FIRST-CLASS NURSERY.—Exact, 1. Wanton, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Dulcet, 1. Russborough, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Dexterous, 1. Desdemona, 2.

SECOND-CLASS NURSERY STAKES.—Treacherous, 1. Potentia c, 2.

PLATE of £50.—Trinket, 1. Cutler, 2.

AUDLEY END STAKES.—Weathergage, 1. Adine, 2.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—It is satisfactory to learn that our efforts to put an end to the degrading practice of shilling play which threatened to reduce the public rooms devoted to Chess to a level with the abominable "bulling-offices," and our game itself to a mere vehicle for petty charging—have had a salutary effect. If the respectable frequenters of the Divan will second our endeavours, *by resolutely refusing to play in a public room for the "customary stake,"* we shall no only put down the system but of the whole race of "bulling individuals" who prey on and others to support themselves.

T. M. P. Bury. You will see by the report of the Hastings Chess Association that it has changed its title and constitution, and has expanded into THE NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION. It will now embrace, not only the shires on the other side of Yorkshire, but those of Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Northumberland, and Nottinghamshire. The next great meeting—so it is expected to be by far the largest ever known—is appointed to be held at Manchester, in the spring of 1853.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA BY JOSHUA, J H, Jack of Shrewsbury, M P, D W H, H W A, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 455.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th	B to K 3d (best)	3. R to Q Kt 3d	B takes R
2. R to Q Kt 4th	B takes P or (a)		

(If instead of taking the Rook, Black play 3 P to Q Kt 8th, White's reply is Kt to B 4th (ch), and then R mates.)

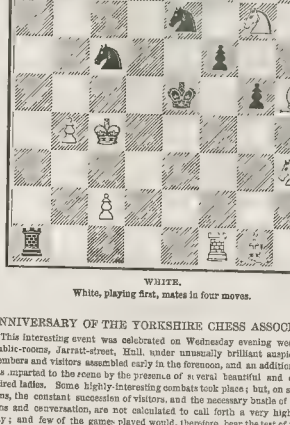
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2.	P to K Kt 6th	4. P to Q B 3d	
3. R to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 6th or (a)	And mates next move.	

WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 3.	
4. P takes R, and mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 457.

This fine position is the invention of H. J. WALLENRATH, of St. Petersburg.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

This interesting event was celebrated on Wednesday evening week, at the Public-rooms, Jarrat-street, Hull, under unusually brilliant auspices. The members and visitors assembled early in the forenoon, and an additional charm was imparted to the scene by the presence of several beautiful and elegantly-attired ladies. Some highly-interesting combats took place; but, on such occasions, the constant succession of visitors, and the necessary bustle of introductions and conversation, are not calculated to call forth a very high order of play; and few of the games played would, therefore, bear the test of publicity.

Shortly after six o'clock the dinner was announced; and about one hundred gentlemen sat down to a repast, served in admirable style, and replete with every delicacy and substantiality of the season.

The chair was occupied by C. Frost, Esq., F.R.S., the President of the Hull Club, supported on the right by H. Staunton, Esq., Sir Geo. Stephen, Major Robertson, and Alderman Craven, President of the Halifax Chess Club; and on the left by Samuel Warren, Esq. (Recorder of Hull), J. G. M. Harrison, Esq. (Sheriff of Hull), the Town Clerk, and S. Newham, Esq.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk and responded to, the chairman proposed "The Bar," and associated with it the name of "Mr. Warren, the Recorder of Hull."

Mr. Warren returned thanks in a long and eloquent address, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Sir George Stephen, in proposing "The health of the Mayor and corporation of Hull," took occasion to expatiate in eloquent and humorous terms upon the merits of the chess-table. He said, "In whatever field the cry of honour is heard, the English soldier knows not when he is beaten: but we have a distinction, peculiarly our own—it has a little Hibernian touch about it. We fight before, we war to promote peace and a good understanding, and we rise from every contest with renewed affection. This is a distinction that carries the splendour of the parade, and shines above the yet more dazzling glories of the battle-field. Chess has progressed, as well as all around it. It matters not, except to the antiquary, where it was invented—whether it came from India or from China; whether two hundred years before Christ, or six hundred years after: all that concerns us is the progress it has made." Sir George took a cursory view of its history, from the time of Philidor to the present day, mentioning its principal masters, and then proceeded—"Chess had made such progress some few years ago, that I fondly hoped to see the day when in every poor man's cottage the chess-board would find a shelf; and I hope to see it still: for I am well convinced that it would tend more to induce that domestic order which we all desire to see reign there than all the temperance societies, and all the legislation, and, I may even say, than half the sermons of the country." Sir George Stephen was greatly cheered throughout his amusing and effective speech.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. Cronholm, in rising to propose a toast, expressed his regret that the distinguished name put into his hands by the committee had not been entrusted to one of the talented literary men to whose speeches they had listened with so much delight. They would have found a charming subject—a name that would for ever be illustrious in the annals of chess. As a player, Mr. Staunton had distinguished himself by unrivalled powers of combination and evolution, both for attack and defence. The Parisian editor of the *Palamède* has awarded him high praise for his tactics in defence—he speaks of "ce mur d'airain dont Monsieur Staunton sait entourer ses pièces." But our champion had shown that he was not merely, when occasion required, the impregnable wall of chess, but that he knew how to be its Scipio, and drive Hannibal out of Italy by carrying the war into Africa; or, to borrow a nearer illustration from the great captain to whose death Major Robertson had alluded in terms so feeling and appropriate, the advantage of a mental discipline and training, not inferior to that offered by the mathematics themselves. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure in proposing "Health and prosperity to Mr Staunton."

The toast was received with great and continued applause.

Mr. Staunton responded in an appropriate speech.

Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings terminated a little before midnight.

On the following morning, Mr. Frost entertained a select number of the visitors at breakfast at his house. After the *déjeuner*, the meeting was resumed at the public rooms, and at mid-day the party was again regaled at a sumptuous luncheon, provided by the respected treasurer to the club, Mr. Hansell.

Before the final separation of the assemblage a committee, consisting of some of the most influential members, was held, and it was unanimously decided to extend the association, so as to include the chess clubs of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Durham, and Newcastle, under the title of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association." Several resolutions affecting the rules and regulations of the association were then agreed to.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN SIDNEY.

ALTHOUGH the administration of the affairs of the City of London is a subject of frequent objection, the records of the Corporation present many striking instances of the well-directed energies of citizens in the discharge of their official duties. A memorable addition has just been made to the number by the recognition of the special services of Alderman Sidney, in a successful assertion of the rights of the City; which his brother Aldermen have very properly distinguished, as follows:—

At a Court held on the 12th instant, Sir Chapman Marshall moved,—

That the Lord Mayor should present the vote of thanks voted by the Court of Aldermen to Alderman Sidney on the 21st of December, 1851, for the zeal, talent, and perseverance with which he successfully asserted the City's right to an allowance from the Consolidated Fund for the charges of prosecutions, and sons, by which an annual cost of upwards of £4800 was saved to their funds.

Sir Chapman Marshall bore the warmest testimony to the laborious, zealous, and skilful exertions of his excellent brother Alderman.

Alderman Kelly, in seconding the motion, said he had carefully watched the conduct of Alderman Sidney from his first election as a common-councilman up to the present time, including the exertions made by him in Parliament, as well as his labours in the Corporation, and he affirmed that the services rendered by him deserved the warmest approbation of his fellow-citizens.

The Lord Mayor, in pressing the very elegant testimonial of the approbation and gratitude of the Court for the extraordinary services rendered by Alderman Sidney to the citizens of London, passed a well-merited eulogy upon the services of Alderman Sidney, with whom his Lordship served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex; his Lordship adding, that he felt high gratification in addressing the worthy Alderman from the chair upon such a subject.

Alderman Wire, as original mover of the resolution in the Court of Aldermen, hoped and believed that the testimonial would stimulate Alderman Sidney to still greater exertions.

Alderman Sidney said he certainly expected that the Court would present to him some memorial of their approbation, because he had been informed that such was their intention; but he had not the least idea of the manner in which they meant to carry out their intention; and he was wholly incapable of expressing his gratitude to the Court for so very marked a testimonial of their esteem.

The testimonial consists of the Vote of Thanks engrossed upon vellum, within a rich frame, in which is the portrait of Alderman Sidney, painted by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A. In the top centre of the frame are the arms of the Alderman, with figures of Wisdom and Justice as supporters. On either side are the arms of the proposer and seconder of the vote. Next are two criminals, captive in chains; and beneath, in the ornamental compartments, are the Book of Laws, the Sword, the Balance, and various emblems. Supported by cherubs, among the banners of England, beneath a canopy upheld by Caryatides, are groups representing Genius and Perseverance; while the figure of Victory, rising and crowning him, points to his reward. Next are figures of Perseverance and Fame; and beneath the British banners are figures of Law and Commerce, holding shields bearing the arms of the Town Clerk and Chamberlain; and at the base are the arms of the City of London and Lord Mayor. The motto is connected with the ornament by cherubs; and the whole design is richly filled in with fruit and flowers. (We have engraved the Portrait upon the next page.)

Mr. Alderman Sidney is a native of Stafford, and was born in the year 1800. Mr. Alderman is extensively connected with commerce, and is much respected in the important manufacturing town of Leeds, where he has established an excellent charity, entitled the "Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution," for the relief of aged and decayed merchants, traders, manufacturers, and their widows. To the funds of this association Alderman Sidney has contributed the munificent donation of 500 guineas.

Alderman Sidney has resided in London since the early part of 1837; he became a member of the Corporation in 1842, and was elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward in 1844; in which office he has been distinguished by great energy, having stood in the foremost rank of corporate reformers in its truest sense: upon all occasions, he has evinced the utmost solicitude to uphold civic rights; but he has ever advocated a larger extension of the municipality for the city of London. He served the office of Sheriff in conjunction with the present Lord Mayor (Alderman Hunter), and displayed much sympathy with the then neglected state of prison discipline in the City; and chiefly from the remonstrances of the Sheriffs at that time originated the building of the House of Correction recently opened at Holloway.

At the general election in 1847 Alderman Sidney was elected a representative in Parliament for his native town; and, though not at present a member of the Legislature, he was invited by a large number of the electors of Banbury to contest that borough at the present general election; and, without any canvass on the part of his friends, polled an honourable majority of the votes. He is a member of the Conservative party at Cambridge. At the above meetings, Viscount Ranelagh, Chairman; and Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Vice Chairman; and Lord Alfred Churchill, Colonel Dickson, Henry Fownall, Esq.; the Rev. J. Mr. Worthington; G. L. Gruneisen, Esq.; members of the executive committee; and Charles Lewis, Esq., the solicitor and secretary *pro tem.*, have been the speakers on behalf of the society.

TELEGRAPH FRANKS.—The Electric Telegraph Company are, it is stated, about to issue what will be a great commercial convenience; viz., telegraph franks, or free message papers, for sale throughout London and the large towns. Each of these franks will represent a five-shilling message, and the convenience to the purchaser will be, that he can have his own form of message printed at his counting house, or with him on his travels, and send his communication at any moment to the telegraph office by messenger, without losing at the trouble, as is the case now to an extent unavoidable, of attending at an office to get a message form. The purchase of these franks will not entail any extra charge upon the purchaser, but be included in the five-shilling charge for the message.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—It is our very painful duty to announce that Lord Charles Thynne, uncle of the present Marquis of Bath, and son-in-law of the Bishop of Salisbury, a canon of Canterbury and rector of Longridge Deverll, near Warminster, has acceded to the Roman communion.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—An important step in this matter has been taken by the Great Northern, London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Leeds Northern, Railway Companies. They have resolved to cease collecting or receiving goods for the goods' train, at seven every evening, at Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, and Halifax, so as to "curtail within reasonable limits the hours of attendance of those employed in the merchandise department on railways;" at the same time it will ensure a punctual despatch of the trains.

NEW CHAPEL OF EASE AT ETON.

THE population of the town and parish of Eton having increased nearly 1000 souls within the last twenty years, and the addition to the numbers of the school having greatly enlarged the congregation of parishioners from the College chapel, which is also the parish church, the want of additional spiritual provision has long been recognised. To meet this requirement it was some time since resolved to build a new chapel, in accordance with the munificence and taste of the Royal founder of Eton. The Provost and Fellows of Eton very handsomely gave the site, together with the munificent sum of £500. Her Majesty and Prince Albert subscribed £100; the Rev. E. Coleridge and pupils, £155; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, £100; the Revs. W. A. Carey, H. Lunnd, E. K. Durnford, C. O. Goodford, Dr. Oakes, and J. Wilder, £100 each; Rev. S. F. Mansel, £105, and other sums—in all, to the amount of £5000—were collected.

The ceremony of laying the first stone by her Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Monday week. Shortly before twelve o'clock the seats, erected to accommodate between 2000 and 3000 persons, were filled by the ladies of the College, and the gentry of Windsor and the surrounding neighbourhood; the students of the College were also present.

The Bishop of Oxford (the Lord Bishop of the diocese), accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, provost of Eton, and the fellows of the

MR. ALDERMAN SIDNEY.—FROM THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

College, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and the masters of the school, and the building committee, walked to the site from the College. There was a full muster of the students, the whole body turning out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived punctually at the appointed time, attended by Colonel Phipps, Colonel Seymour, and Major Bidduiph. As soon as the Prince had taken his station, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone proceeded. The Rev. the Provost of Eton then read a special service, concluding with an impressive prayer.

The Prince then placed the coins, and a roll of parchment, in a glass bottle, in the centre of the stone, and the trowel being presented to his Royal Highness by the architect, the Prince spread the mortar and proved the stone to be level and true in its bearings; and, on returning the trowel to the architect, his Royal Highness remarked emphatically: "I certify that this stone is correctly laid."

The four last verses of the cxxii. Psalm were then admirably sung by the lay-clerks and choristers of College Chapel, and the children of Pawney's School; and the Benediction having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated.

His Royal Highness, after the ceremony, proceeded to Eton College, and, after inspecting the boys' library and other departments of the College, partook of an elegant luncheon at the Provost's lodge, provided for the occasion by Mr. Layton, the Royal confectioner. Covers were laid for thirty. The company included the Provost and Fellows, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Rev. E. Coleridge, and all the assistant masters of the College. After luncheon, the Prince left for the Castle, amidst the hearty cheers of the students.

The church is designed in the decorated or second pointed style, of which Camberwell New Church, and Trinity Church, Pimlico, are the best recent metropolitan examples. The plan consists of a nave 103 feet long, 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 46 feet high; north and south aisles, 103 feet long, and 13 feet 9 inches wide; chancel, 53 feet long and 23 feet wide; with a tower and spire placed at the north-east angle of the church and chancel. The nave will have six bays, divided by clustered pillars, with very gracefully moulded shafts and richly foliated capitals. The exterior of the structure will be faced with the Bargate rag-stone and Bath-stone dressings. The interior walls will be lined with ashlar of Bath stone. The church will accommodate 1000 persons—all the sittings free. The seats and open-timbered roofs will be of oak. The spire, 160 feet high, will form a conspicuous object from the surrounding meadows and the Great Western Railway. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey is the architect; and Mr. George Myers, the contractor. The estimated cost for the church is between £7000 and £8000. When this building is finished, the present unsightly chapel facing the High-street will be removed, so that the east end and tower of the new church will be seen from the principal thoroughfare.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHAPEL-OF-EASE, AT ETON.

CHRONOMETER WATCH MADE FOR AN INDIAN PRINCE.

This Chronometer, of pocket size, lately commissioned from Messrs Smith, Elder, and Co., booksellers and East India agents, Cornhill, by his Highness the Maha Rao Rajah Serwaee Burmeh Singh Bahadoor, Walee of Alwur, is a very beautiful specimen of watch manufacture, both in respect to workmanship and to the taste displayed in its ornamentation. It has been manufactured by Messrs. M'Cabe and Co., of Cornhill; it is expressly to be used for astronomical reckonings; and in its construction and adjustment it is stated to be perfect so as to

GOLD CHRONOMETER FOR THE WALEE OF ALWUR.

fit it to stand the very severe tests stipulated for. The chronometer is contained in a double hunting case of gold, enriched with diamonds and other gems. The body of the case and groundwork for the adornment is of a very delicate turquoise-coloured enamel; the edges, bow, and pendant being tastefully set with rubies and emeralds, and the exterior rims on both sides set round with large diamonds.

The upper cover displays a regal chhattar (a symbol in use by the Princes of India, to mark exalted rank), of crimson and white enamel, fringed and edged with diamonds, surmounting an escutcheon set round with an elaborate scroll-work of diamonds, showing, in Devanagari characters of pure gold, on an enamelled ground, the designations and titles of the owner, which may be literally translated—"The Most Glorious the Friend of Sita and Ram", the Illustrious Maha Rao Rajah Serwaee Vijaya Singh, the Heroic; Government of Alwar, Samvat (anno) 1907."

The lower cover is ornamented with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, arranged into a very elegant design. Appended to the chronometer are a massive gold chain, seal-key, and seal, the whole enamelled and set with precious stones, to correspond in style with the watch; each separate link of the chain having its appropriate ornamentation. The seal contains a carefully-adjusted compass.

Altogether, this is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of British art, and reflects great credit not only on the well-known manufacturers of it, but on the taste and liberality of the high personage by whose order it has been made.

Alwar, or Alur, is a principality in Upper Hindostan, mostly situated in the north-western quarter of the Agra province, between the 27th and 28th degree of north latitude. The town of Alwar is the capital of the Macherri Rajah's dominions, and is strongly fortified. This Potentate reigns over a territory equal in extent to about 3000 square miles: but the districts comprising which are considerably intermingled with those belonging to the British Government and to contiguous native chiefs. A treaty of alliance was concluded in the year 1803, by Lord Lake, with this prince, who throughout the campaign of 1804 evinced great fidelity to the British cause; for which, in 1805, a considerable addition was made to his dominions, from territory mostly resumed from the Rajah of Bhurtpore; and these amicable relations with the British Government have since subsisted without interruption.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.

This handsome vase (beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Morel) has just been presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton by the Bar of the Northern Circuit practising at the Passage Court, Liverpool. Mr. Justice

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.

Crompton, prior to his elevation to the bench, was the judge of the eminent tribunal, held at Liverpool, for the trial of civil causes to any amount, and which bears the name of the "Passage Court," in consequence of its being established peculiarly for the speedy administration of justice in a port where parties concerned might be going on their passage to sea. The Court is now presided over by Mr Edward James. Mr. Crompton, while Judge of the Court, performed his duties with great ability, and much public satisfaction. He was also very popular with the barristers practising before him; and from this circumstance, doubtless, originated the presentation of the above Testimonial.

HARVEST IN KILKENNY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

WRECK OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" RAMSGATE STEAMER

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that this ill-fated vessel was run down by the Antwerp steamer *Ravensbourne*, on the 1st of July last: a detailed account of the accident appeared in our journal of the 3d; and an Illustration of the catastrophe in the paper of the 10th of that month.

After many disappointments, from chains breaking, &c., on the 5th of August a successful attempt to raise her was made by Mr. Bell, of Whitstable, assisted by Mr. Grier, the engineer, and an experienced body of divers, who then succeeded in lifting and bringing her in closer to the shore; by the 17th of that month, she was, by other liftings, &c., brought with her deck to the level of low water; and subsequently got high and dry on the mud, a little below Grays pier.

Some expectation was entertained, in the first instance, that the vessel might again be made seaworthy; but, on inspection, when fairly raised, she was found to be so twisted and shattered, that any attempts in that way were hopeless; and the saving of the engines and boiler was all that could be accomplished. The subjoined Engraving represents the work of taking out the engines on the mud-bank at Grays.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, IN ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

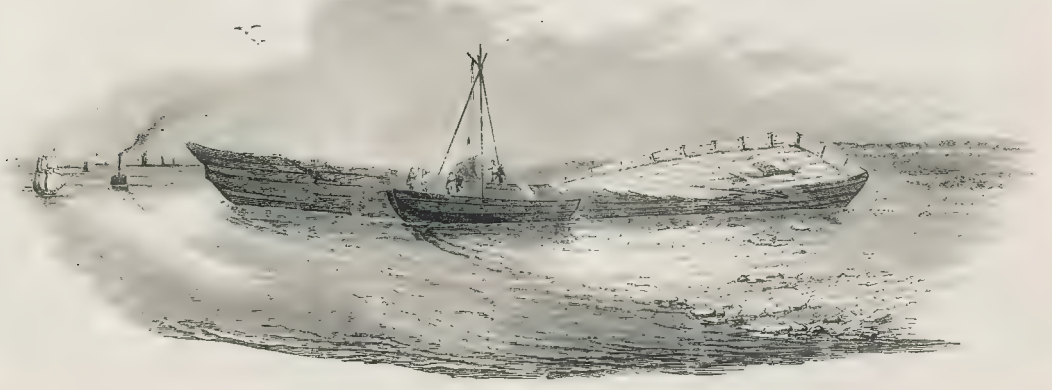
Among the many "Model Lodging-house" Societies that are now in operation throughout the metropolis, there is one recently instituted by Lord Ingestre, and which is about to commence its work at the back of the Lion brewery, in Broad-street, Golden-square, where stood until lately a square block of squalid buildings—a perfect warren for thieves—and known vulgarly as "The Barracks."

The report of the institution which has set about this reformatory labour gives the following account of its history and objects:—

The formation of this society dates from the 21st of June last, when certain of the vice-presidents met at the house of Captain Gladstone (M.P. for Devizes), in accordance with the wish of Lord Ingestre, the general impression being that the condition of the working classes, as regarded their dwellings, was growing worse from year to year; whereas the houses of our wealthier countrymen were generally provided with comforts which, in former times, were unknown. The members present, therefore, determined, as far as lay in them, to amend this acknowledged grievance; some of them had spent much time among their poorer brethren, and had carefully considered their condition.

The society gradually increased, new members were added, subscriptions obtained, and several plans were soon laid before the general committee. At length a plot of ground in the worst part of St. James's, Westminster, was obtained. It was covered with wretched and dilapidated dwellings, which formed a quadrangle. To this there was no entrance but through the houses themselves; yet within this quadrangle, at a distance from the houses of only six feet, was a cow-house, the upper and lower floors of which were crowded with cows and pigs. The buildings generally were of the worst description, the kitchens occupied as dwelling rooms, and inhabited, in some instances, by several families; thieves often lay hid there, when obliged to leave their accustomed resorts at the east end of London. An agreement for a

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, ST. JAMES'S WESTMINSTER; PROPOSED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.



WRECK OF "THE DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAM-BOAT, AT GRAYS.—"TAKING OUT THE ENGINES."

lease for ninety-nine years of this ground has been obtained. The houses have been removed, with one exception, and that only waits the commencement of the new building. Calculations have been made, and it is satisfactorily shown, that at least sixty-four series of rooms can be erected for the sum some what exceeding £9000. An architect, of great experience, has certified that the money thus expended will yield five per cent. a proper margin being left for necessary expenses; the working man will thus be enabled to rent at least two comfortable rooms (and, in some instances, three) with water laid on, at the same price which he now pays for one miserable wretched apartment. The money for the will, it is hoped, yield a fair rate of interest, which interest will form a yearly increasing fund towards extending the plan to other districts. Mr. Stirling, of the Belvedere Slate-works, Lambeth, adds the report, has presented to the society some houses, situate in Bermondsey, near the celebrated Jacob's Island. The property, which is held for the residue of a term of which 41 years are unexpired, is subject to a ground-rent of £50 a year; and an outlay of about £200 will be required towards rendering the houses comfortable and wholesome; but the buildings thus repaired will yield an adequate remuneration for the money expended on them.

"But such undertakings," urge the committee, "cannot succeed without considerable outlay in the first instance; and, when the amount of benefit conferred on the working classes is considered, and the introduction of a better system through the means of such societies, is taken into account," the committee say "they confidently appeal to the support of their wealthier countrymen."

The design for the building was supplied by Mr. Charles Lee.

THE IRISH HARVEST.

The results of the recent harvest affairs in Ireland, so far as grain has been brought under the flail, or through the thrashing-machine, has been very satisfactory. The produce of wheat—whether in wheat, oats, or barley—the yield has proved much above the average of any former year, for a quarter of a century, at least. "Flax," says one of the accounts, "proves a full turn-out as to quality of fibre, and we feel gratified to state that a large quantity of seed is already saved. The scotch-mills are very busy, and still cannot keep up to the demand for preparing flax for the market. Mills connected with the manufacture of breadstuffs are fully engaged; many of them are working extra hours All these facts show a very hopeful state of affairs, both in relation to agriculture and the prospects of manufactures."

The harvest field, which our Artist has pictured upon the preceding page, is from Kilkenny, an inland county of the province of Leinster, where the soil is very fertile, and the prospect is all that is cheering. The harvest people, though pictured specimens of the Irish peasantry, in neatness of appearance resemble English farm-labourers; and we wish that such was the general characteristic of the agricultural population of Ireland.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCILS.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign-office, which were attended by nearly all of the Ministers.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to such members of the House of Commons as are supposed to be friendly to the Administration:—"Downing-street, Oct. 18. Sir, The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for Thursday, the 4th of November, when the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance. I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your presence on that day; and I trust you will also excuse my suggesting a wish that you would let me know whether it will be consistent with your convenience to attend at the opening of the session. I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, B. DISRAELI."

THE PROPOSED SITE FOR THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERIES.—The Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition have recently completed some very large purchases of land, which, it is understood, are to be applied to the above object, in combination with premises such as that now at Marlborough-House, and generally for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The charter granted by her Majesty gave power to appropriate the surplus derived from the Great Exhibition to such purposes; but the enormous sum of that profession must have already exhausted that surplus, and the nation will have to supply the requisite funds for all that is to follow. The site chosen for the realisation of all this is at Kensington Gore Estate, and the line of houses which stretches almost uninterruptedly from the new houses on Hyde Park-terrace up to Kensington turnpike is an extensive tract of land now principally occupied as market-gardens, except that part of it which stands westward on the road called Gloucester-road, in which Mr. Cumming's house and grounds, called Gloucester-lodge, were situated. The first tract of land, about twenty acres, were obtained by the Commissioners from the trustees of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, at a cost of £60,000, or thereabouts, but the principal purchase (a very recent one) is from the Baron de Villars, who has sold forty-eight acres of land to the Commissioners for the sum of £180,000. For some months past negotiations have been carried on for the purchase of a piece of land which almost thus completes the boundary, as much as £4000 per acre has been given. The general scheme we understand to be this: about 200 yards on this side of the turnpike at Kensington a road is to be cut, 100 feet wide, from Kensington-gore to Brompton, coming out at the back of Onslow-square. This road will furnish an enormous frontage for the new galleries to the west, and the *façade* will return at the south and to any depth required. The quantity of land secured will also allow of ornamental grounds around the building to a considerable extent.

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CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions and appointments have recently taken place:—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. F. Gould to Raphoe. *Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley to Brodswell cum-Addlestrop, Gloucestershire; the Rev. W. H. Gunner, senior tutor and one of the chaplains of Winchester College, to St. Swithin, Winchester; the Rev. A. R. Hill to High Roding, Essex; the Rev. W. C. Madden to Burgh Apton, with Holverstone, Norfolk; the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. G. Pellew, Dean of Norwich, to Great Chart, near Ashford, Kent; the Very Rev. W. R. Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, to St. Dionis Backchurch, London. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. Pollard to Edlington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. E. M. Barry to Scothem, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Hodgson to Bloxham-cum-Milcombe, Oxfordshire; the Rev. W. Marshall to Hton; the Rev. A. C. Cushing to Beaminster, Dorsetshire; the Rev. H. Roberts to Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. W. Birch, rector of Hardwicke, Cambridgeshire, from the parishioners of Gazeley, on the termination of his curacy of that place, which he held 35 years.

THE NEW CHURCH IN THORNHILL-SQUARE, ISLINGTON.—The Bishop of London has refused to consecrate this church unless it be dedicated to some other saint than St. George.

ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH.—A memorial, signed by the churchwardens, overseers, and sixty inhabitants of this parish, has been presented to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, setting forth that the late Dean of Norwich was incumbent of the parish for twenty-four years, during the whole of which time he was non-resident; and praying that a clergyman may be appointed to the rectory who, by residing in or near the parish, may be able to fulfil in person the various duties of his charge.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.—In a Convocation holden at Oxford, on Saturday last, a letter was read from the Chancellor of the University, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, nominating the new Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Richard Greswell, Senior Fellow of Worcester College, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, whose term (four years) of holding the Vice-Chancellorship has expired. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following heads of Houses to be Pro-Vice-Chancellors, who are to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University:—The Master of University College, the Warden of New College, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Warden of Wadham.

ORDINATION OF A LUNATIC FOR PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—On Sunday morning, Mr. G. H. Nobbs, who has for twenty-five years gratuitously performed the offices of pastor, surgeon, and schoolmaster among the interesting community, consisting of 170 persons, at Pitcairn's Island, was admitted into holy orders, at Islington, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of London

The Convocation will meet on Friday, the 5th of November, being the day after the meeting of Parliament. The place of meeting, in pursuance of the queen's writ, will be St. Paul's. On the occasion of the prayers that are in Latin, are to be read by the junior Bishop present, and a sermon, also in Latin, is preached They then adjourn to the Chapter-house, where the names of the Upper House are called over, and the Lower House are directed by the Archbishop to return to the Cathedral to choose their Prolocutor and present him to his Grace at the next meeting, which will be on the following Friday at the Jerusalem Chamber, Jewin-street, where business is then prorogued. They then meet for the purpose of preparing an address to the Queen.

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are informed by Mr J. W. Glass, that the late Duke of Wellington sat to him for the last portrait which was taken. The Illustrious Duke honoured Mr. Glass with several sittings last summer, and but a short time prior to his departure for Walmer.

NEW ATTORNEYS.—As many as one hundred and eighty-three persons have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attorneys at the Court of Queen's Bench in the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a fair average money business has been doing in the Consul Market, the week, prices, owing to the numerous sales effected on account of private holders of stock, have, in some instances, had a fluctuating tendency. The numerous sales effected on account of the projected line of railway from the London and Brighton to Beaminster, Dorsetshire, and the Rev. Mr. Cumming's house and grounds, called Gloucester-lodge, were situated. The first tract of land, about twenty acres, were obtained by the Commissioners from the trustees of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, at a cost of £60,000, or thereabouts, but the principal purchase (a very recent one) is from the Baron de Villars, who has sold forty-eight acres of land to the Commissioners for the sum of £180,000. For some months past negotiations have been carried on for the purchase of a piece of land which almost thus completes the boundary, as much as £4000 per acre has been given. The general scheme we understand to be this: about 200 yards on this side of the turnpike at Kensington a road is to be cut, 100 feet wide, from Kensington-gore to Brompton, coming out at the back of Onslow-square. This road will furnish an enormous frontage for the new galleries to the west, and the *façade* will return at the south and to any depth required. The quantity of land secured will also allow of ornamental grounds around the building to a considerable extent.

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Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 52 per Cent., 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 11½; South Devon, New, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Chartered and Argentines, 1½; Grand Junction of France, 7⅞; Namur and Liege, with interest, 8½; Northern of France, 33⅛; Norwegian, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 29½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 8½; Rouen and Havre, 18; Sambre and Meuse, 10⅛; West Flanders, 4½. Ditto, New, 1½. Mines have been steady, but without leading to much business. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1⅛; Australian Freehold, ⅜ to ⅝; British Australian Gold, ⅛; Carson's Creek, ⅛; Colonial Gold, 1⅛; New Grenada, ⅜ to ½; Nevada Mines, ⅛ to ⅜; Port Phillip, 1⅛ to ⅜; United Mexican, 7⅞ to 8; Yuba, 1⅛.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Consol Market has been by no means active to-day, yet prices are supported. The Three per Cents—Money—have been done at 100¼, and for the Account, 100⅜. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been 103⅛; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅝. Bank Stock, 224. India Bonds, 84s to 86s; and Exchequer Bills, 74s premium. The Turkish Scrip has been 4⅞ to 5⅛ premium. Other Foreign Securities steady. Railway Shares firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Generally speaking the arrivals of English wheat have been slightly on the increase during this week; but the samples fresh up-to-day were very moderate. The show of samples of both red and white was comparatively small. The attendance of town and country buyers was by no means large, yet the sale for home-consumption, wheat was steady, at Monday's prices. About 1600 quarters changed hands for forward delivery. Upwards of 18,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week, and most kinds changed hands to a fair ext. at late currencies. Several floating cargoes sold, chiefly on Irish account, at full prices. In barley and malt a small supply of English and foreign barley on show Real fine malting parcels were the turn dearer Grinding and distilling sorts were firm. Malt, the show of which was small moved off steadily, at very full prices. There was an improved history for oats, the consumers of which were freely operating. Beans, peas, and flour moved off at steady, at extreme rates.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 2950 qrs; barley, 2230; malt, 1260; oats, 1830; flour, 1179; Irish: oats, 13,210. Foreign: wheat, 19,320; barley, 1,010; oats, 6090; flour, 26,000 barrels.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 42s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 60s to 66s; brown oats, 18s to 24s; Kingston and Ware, 26s to 28s; Cheveller, 26s to 28s; Yorkshire and Lincoln potato, 22s to 24s; Scotch ditto, 22s to 24s; Kingital and Cork black, 19s to 22s; ditto, white, 17s to 22s; tick beans, new, 29s to 32s; ditto, old, 33s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 38s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 38s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 43s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* American flour, 19s to 22s per barrel; French, 57s to 58s per sack.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, continue in request, at full prices. In other articles very little business is doing

LONDON, Monday Morning.—Wheat, 38s (old), 34s (new); barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 36s 6d.

Oats.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats 1s, rye, 1s beans, 1s, peas, 1s.

Flour.—Town-made sells, several parcels have been disposed of at very full prices; but the demand by private consumers is less active. However, common sound Congou cannot be purchased under 9d per lb. Up to Saturday the duty was paid on 35,952,317 lbs. against 33,4..,285 lb in 1851.

Sugar.—West India qualities have sold freely, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Other kinds of sugar have realised full prices. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 39s to 40s, middling ditto, 36s to 38s 6d; mid..ng yellow Jamaica, 35s to 36s, good to fine brown Demerara, 36s to 38s; fine yellow Mauritius, 37s to 39s; middling to good, 34s to 36s 6d; grey, 32s to 37s; middling to good white Bengal 37s 6d to 38s. Soft yellow Manilla parcels steady, at from 34s to 40s per cwt. The total clearances to the 25th instant were 3,147,8s5 cwts, against 4 038,467 cwts in 1851.

Coffee.—Several parcels of good ordinary native have been withdrawn from public sale, at 40s per cwt. In Plantation kinds only a moderate business is doing; but foreign are held for higher rates.

Rice.—About 5000 bags Bengal have found buyers, at from 11s 6d to 12s per cwt for fine white.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is in a sluggish state In prices, however, no change can be noticed. English and foreign parcels as in demand. Ine sale for bacon is limited to a few parcels are quoted at 48s to 5s. Lard has advanced 2s per cwt. In other article ex very little to doing.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at from 43s 6d to 44s per cwt, and 43s 3d to 43s 6d for old Hams are buyers for all the year at 42s 6d Town tallow, 43s 6d per cwt, nut cash. Rough fat, 2s 2d per 8 lb

Coals (Friday).—Bute's West Hartley, 15s 6d; Buddle's West Hartley, 15s; Newton Main, 15s 6d; Hetton Main, 15s 6d; Eastfield Moor, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Sawarts, 15s; Keanon, 17s 3d; Tees, 15s per ton.

Wool (Friday).—The demand continues rather active for all low hogs, at full ra es of currency. The supplies on offer are large. Duty, £255,000 or £260,000.

Mid and East Kent coaglings 32s to 39s, Weald of Kents, 7s to 84s; Ditto choice, 95s to 105s; Farnhams, 120s to 125s; Ditto choice, 130s to 140s, Country, 90s to 100s, Linto choice, 105s to 110s per cwt.

Yesterday (Monday) at Mark Lane Sunday's market was fairly attended as to number, but their general quality was inferior. Shedding breeds moved off steadily, at, in some instances, full Monday's quotations. Other breeds were dull, and 2s per head lower. Sheep—the arrivals of which were but moderate.—were in fair request, at full currencies the primest Downs realising readily, as to quality, 4s per 8 lb. Lambs sold briskly, at full rates. Calves—the supply of which was on the increase—at an advance of 2d per lb. There was more doing in pigs, at full prices—

Beasts, 2,200; sheep, 12,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals: Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto 3s 10d to 3s 6d; prime Scots 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime southern ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; suckling ox ves, 18s to 30s; and quarter ditto, 7s to 12s each. Total supplies Beasts, 1,410; sheep, 120, sheep, 3100; calves, 300, pigs, 250 Foreign: beasts, 360; sheep, 1600; calves, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had an improved demand for each kind of meat, at very full prices—

Per 8 lb to sink the offals: Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, prime ditto, 3s 8s to 4s, veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d, small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W CHANCELLOR, Bath, bakeapoth.

BANKRUPTS

C J ASELTON Fenchurch-street, merchant. J GLLFIELD, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; and Simeon Bloomfield, New Croydon, licensed victualler. C CLARKE, Waltham-green, Fulham, market-gardener. G GREENFIELD, Brighton, chemist and druggist J B NICKLIN, Aylesbury, ironmonger J KING, Ryelands, Worcestershire, maltster. W BRIGGS, Filey, Yorkshire, baker. Keeper. W H STAFFORD, Sheffield, painter. W J PERRIN, Liverpool, tea-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J MACDONALD, Grahamston, near FALKIRK, cow-feeder. J and C STEWART, Dundee, merchants.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 29.

12th Light Dragoons: Lieut G F WYNDHAM to be Captain, vice Curtis.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Captain Sir R L Newman, Bart, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bouverie.

7th Foot.—Lieut H Dixon to be Paymaster, vice Galley. 28th: Ensign W R Goodall to be Lieutenant, vice Patterson. 30th: Lieut H C Quin to be Lieutenant, vice Burrie. 84th: Lieut Gordon to be Captain, vice Oxley; Ensign A W Hoyce to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon. 97th: Lieut M Miller to be Captain, vice Morris; Ensign W H Howland to be Lieut, vice Major. The Rifle Brigade: Lieut C Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign W Tracey to be Lieut, vice Archibald; W L Mayne to be Ensign, vice Tracy. 71st: Lieut and Captain Robert Wilson to be Captain, vice Sir R L Newman, who sells his Company. 74th: Lieut G A Norris to be Lieut, vice Quin. 74th: Lieut H W Palmer to be Captain, vice Burton. 85th: Lieut G Thompson to be Lieut, vice Mosley; Ensign F Bowers to be Lieut, vice Thompson; Lieut H e Sumper to be Adjutant, vice Thompson, promoted. 91st: Ensign W R Oliver to be Lieut, vice White. 95th: Lieut R Nevin to be Adjutant, vice Hume.

3d West India Regiment—Ensign J F Le Carriere to be Lieutenant, vice Cole; Ensign E B Hamlin to be Lieutenant, vice Harness

BREVET—Capt G G Becher to have the rank of Major in the East Indies.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 26.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieut Hon Robert Le Poer Trench to be First Lieutenant, vice C T F Onslow.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

H JACKSON, builder, Burningham. W PINCHES, draper, Macclesfield

BANKRUPTS.

J KEELEY and H WILLIAMS, tailors, Pleas-street. E HINDLE, manufacturer, Bradford. C WOOLLAND and R. WARD, Birmingham, factors. J NANSON, shipowner, Lubeck. T JONES, coal-agent, Upper Gronos-street, Lambeth. I WOODWARD, butcher, Liverpool. E NICHOLAS, orchard-attendant, Cotswold, Worcester. F SPENCER and F PULHAM, corn-factors, Bradford.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J GALLIE, Edinburgh, type-founder. W M'ALPINE and CO, Aberdeen, drapers.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst, at No 3, Halkin-street West, belgrave-square, Lady Payne Gallwey of a daughter.—On the 24th inst, at Hertford-street, May-fair, the Lady Adelaide Cocapen, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, at Aston Rectory, near Stevenage, Herts, the wife of the Rev G A Lisle of a daughter.—On the 18th inst, at Stamford Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev Henry Lascelles Wasson, of a daughter.—On the 24th inst, the wife of the Rev William Dobson, incumbent of St Jarchurch, Jersey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st, at Tranton, by the Rev Evan Bellhie, Francis Charles Freeman, second son of Jonas Meadon, M.D., Worcester, to Harriet Lucas, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir C Trafford Lucas, Bart., Saxham, Suffolk.—On the 21st, at Saint-le-Grand, Arthur Hamilton-Lenox, of Aldershire, Robert Clive, Esq, M.P, to the only Mary Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bradford.—At Allahabad, on the 24th of August, Major M F Adderbam, 50th Regiment, to Fanny Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Major William Robert Bingwood, of the Bengal Artillery.—On the 26th inst, at Wanstead, Essex, the Rev Charles Lucas Slade, second son of the Rev William Carne Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, to Mary Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev John Fenwick Mason, of Swainswick, Somerset shire.—On the 26th inst, at the parish church of Eatham by the Rev C G Fryer, vicar, Alfred W Bean, Esq, of Castle-house, Shooter's-hill, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq, of Eltham Park, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst, at Tranton, by the Rev Evan Bellhie, Francis Charles Freeman, second son of Jonas Meadon, M.D., Worcester, to Harriet Lucas, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir C Trafford Lucas, Bart., Saxham, Suffolk.—On the 21st inst, at Saint-le-Grand, Arthur Hamilton-Lenox, of Aldershire, Robert Clive, Esq, M.P, to the only Mary Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bradford.—At Allahabad, on the 24th of August, Major M F Adderbam, 50th Regiment, to Fanny Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Major William Robert Bingwood, of the Bengal Artillery.—On the 26th inst, at Wanstead, Essex, the Rev Charles Lucas Slade, second son of the Rev William Carne Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, to Mary Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev John Fenwick Mason, of Swainswick, Somerset shire.—On the 26th inst, at the parish church of Eatham by the Rev C G Fryer, vicar, Alfred W Bean, Esq, of Castle-house, Shooter's-hill, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq, of Eltham Park, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst, at Kensington, Mary Louisa Foster, Miss, the beloved wife of Colonel [illegible] of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, at Wootton [illegible] Hants, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev Thomas Hall, of a daughter.—On the 21st October, at Wootton [illegible] Hants, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev Thomas Hall, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, NOV. 1. will be performed the new and original Play, in Five Acts, by WESTLAND MARSTON, Esq, entitled ANNE BLAKE; and the Comedy of SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. Tuesday, Nov 2, Anne Blake; and Sweethearts and Wives. Wednesday, Nov 3, Anne Blake and Sweethearts and Wives. Thursday, Nov 4, Anne Blake, and Sweethearts and Wives. Friday, Nov 5, Anne Blake, and Sweethearts and Wives. Saturday, Nov 6, Anne Blake, and Sweethearts and Wives.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. First Night of the Dramatic Season. ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1852, and during the week, will be produced, a new gorgeous Spectacle of Enchantment, entitled the BRIDE of GOLCONDA; or, the Gems of the Ring. Supported by Messrs Macready, Dunsville, Delmore, Smith, Craddock, Johnson, and Roberts: Madames Pearson, M'Lean, and Lydia Pearce, &c. To be succeeded by the most Brilliant SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with the most popular feats of MISCHIEF-MAKING. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily.

M. JULLIEN'S FOURTEENTH and LAST ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS previous to his departure for America.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. Jullien has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1852, and terminate by being his Farewell Entertainments in London previous to his departure for America.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above Entertainment on TUESDAY EVENING next, at MAIDEN HEAD, on Thursday at Tenbury, on Friday at Tyrhowe; on Saturday at Worcester, on Monday, at Exeter, Nov. 8, at Taunton 10th, at Clifton; 11th, at Bath; 12th, at Cheltenham; and 13th, at Gloucester.

EXETER.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS. These celebrated and well-established entertainments will be given on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, at the ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, EXETER; Nov 2, at the Athenæum, Tiverton; Nov 3, at the Town-hall, Southmolton; Nov 4, at the Assembly rooms, Barnstaple, Nov 5, at the Royal Assembly rooms, Ilfracombe; Nov 6, at the Royal Hotel, Clifton; Nov 9 at the Assembly-rooms, Frome; Nov 10, at the Assembly-rooms, Salisbury; Nov 11, at the Royal Victoria-rooms, Southampton; Nov 12 at the Assembly-rooms, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; Nov 13, at Sandhurst; Nov 22, at the Institution, Deptford. Begin at Eight. Tickets 3s. each.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—A New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. SCOTT from his Sketches made upon the Spot, is OPEN DAILY, at 209, Regent-street (next the Polytechnic). Among the principal Scenes are Pyramith Bound—Melbourne—Cape of Good Hope—The Sea Whale Fishery—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Aborigines—Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The Descriptive Lecture is given by Mr Freeman, Australian Traveller, &c. Reserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. At Three and Eight o'Clock.

THE LIFE of WELLINGTON.—(Honoured by the permission of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke.) The DUKE'S CHARGERS and WALMER CASTLE are now added to this the only Complete Diorama of his Grace's military career ever Exhibited. DAILY, at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s; also a descriptive Memoir and Key to the Diorama (Illustrated), price 1s. GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —ENTIRELY NEW REPRESENTATION.—An OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," every Evening, except Saturday, at Half-past Nine. Lecture by Dr Crisp on Ballooning; illustrated by a Beautiful Model of Pet even's Farenheim. Green's Guide Rope, Diagrams &c. Series of Dissolving Views, by J. H. Pepper, illustrative of the Mineral Wealth of Cornwall. Lecture by Dr Bachhoffner on Electricity, Dissolving Views, Chromatrope, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of CHIROPOTAMUS ever seen in the Kingdom is now exhibiting in the Collection. All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without extra charge. Admission by Monday Tickets, 6d.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, PIGEONS, and RABBITS under the most distinguished patronage will take place at the extensive CRICKET-GROUND, the OVAL, KENNINGTON, on SATURDAY, 1st Monday, and Tuesday, 4th of Wednesday, 5th of JANUARY.—Full particulars will shortly be announced.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1853.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—In consequence of the numerous applications from parties wishing to pre-are specimens of manufactures expressly for this Exhibition, requesting a priority decision on the application required, may be had at the London Office of the Exhibition society of Arts, Adelphi, Strand.—By order of the General Committee,

C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

Office, 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, opening 2nd MAY, 1853.—APPLICATIONS for SPACE and for the Privilege of Erecting Rooms, will be received by the undersigned, Authorised Agent for Europe, at the Office, No 9, Charing cross, London, where particulars can be obtained. Articles intended for Exhibition must be ready for shipment on or before the 15 h February, 1853. Samuel A. View of the BUILDING appeared at the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday 23rd October, 1852.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL SINGING SCHOOL, for ELEMENTARY CLASSES and CHORUS SINGING.—The CLASSES will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY EVENING next, NOVEMBER 1st, at a Quarter past Five o'clock.

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The First Periodical Valuation of the Policies effected with this Society on the Participating Scale was announced as an Extraordinary General Meeting, held June 15th, 1852, and the following table will show the effect of the bonus then declared—viz., a sum equivalent to a cash bonus of 20 per cent on policies of five years' standing and upwards, to be appropriated, at option, either in diminution of premiums, until the next division of profits, or as a permanent addition to the Policies

Age next Birthday	Number of Years standing	[Permanent Addition to the Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Annual Premiums to be paid next Division.	Effected on the Premium.
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
6	5	96 5 0	48 17 8	26 16 9	21 18 0
8	41	500 0 0	20 0 0	30 9 3	36 10 9
6	17	5 0 0	2 15 0	9 0 5	5 17 5
5	12	25 11 0	10 7 11	6 15 1	3 14 10
4	44	100 0 0	64 4 0	38 15 9	25 8 3
5	35	1000 0 0	53 10 0	27 4 9	17 7 0

E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS and LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The Corporation of the Orphan Working School being desirous of having the ground adjacent to the School as Play ground filled out and laid with proper Walks, Turf, Shrubs, Plants, and for that purpose offer £50 for the most approved Plan, and £25 for the second to be taken from them by the Architect other than the 1st JANUARY, 1853, accompanied by a general Elevation and Plans, detail, together with an Estimate of the Expense. However or not either of the Plans sent in may be chosen would be left within the City of London, and the amount of Fees required, should the property be employed to superintend the execution, in which case the fees to be deducted on equivalent instead of the highest premium. The successful Plan to become the property of the Corporation. A Plan and Section of the Ground may be obtained on application at the Office, 11 October 23, 1852. JOSEPH SOU, Secretary.

FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., Wine, Spirit, Ale and Ale Merchants, beg to acquaint a LIST of their PRICES to the public. Terms cash. Wines, per dozen—Fine pale dinner sherry, 18s; best old pale and brown sherry, 24s; vintage port, 30s; claret, 24s; superior old Port, 42s; Claret, 36s, 38s 42s, and 72s. Hock, Johannisberg, 42s, Champagne, 42s, 48s, 72s; Burgundy, 36s; Carbonelle, Lisbon (dry or sweet), Marsala, Sicily, Madeira, 36s; Madeira, 42s; Sherries, per gallon—Old British Whisky, strong-coloured, 16s 6d; Highland Mac Whisky, finest to be had, 18s 6d; Martell's best old pale or brown Brandy, 21s; Hollands Gin, 24s; Jamaica Rum, 18s; Gin (plain or sweet), 14s.—1, Upper Wal ton-street, S rand

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THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.

THE LAST OF THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.

The Crystal Palace has vanished as if by a touch from a fairy's wand. When we last illustrated the edifice it formed one of the most picturesque ruins in the world. Now the site appears a desolate waste. The last column and the last girder have been carried away in Mr. Younghusband's vans to the new edifice at Sydenham, and nothing is left save the gigantic blocks of coal and the columns of granite which stood before the western entrance. They are to be sold by public auction next Monday, and then the site of the Crystal Palace will be handed over to the Board of Woods and Works, to be by them re-turfed or sown with grass-seeds, as may seem best. A few days ago, one of the fountains exhibited at the Crystal Palace might be seen in careless but graceful proximity to the fine old elm-trees which stood under the central transept on the south side. (*See Illustration.*) Here and there, too, a fire, lighted by the workmen to melt the lead of the gas-pipes, rose picturesquely among the trees, with its curling wreaths of smoke.

But the fountain has disappeared. The last fire has been quenched. Gas-pipes and tubular drains have been taken up. The ground has been broken and dug up, and the site of the Crystal Palace, under the influence of the late heavy rains, presents the appearance of a vast area of heavy mud.

But while the site of the Great Exhibition building presents an unpoetical aspect, which must sorely afflict the ghost of that edifice those great landmarks, the noble elms of the transept, and the lesser trees of the north-western side, still remain to mark the outline of the building. Nor are other natural features wanting. The row of young trees along the entire length of the north side, and the road and a similar range of trees on the south, mark with indelible accuracy, the longitudinal site. On the west, a line drawn northwards from the small gate leading to Kensington Gardens will give the western frontage; and the great eastern frontage facing Apsley House, which was reserved for humble equestrian visitors, will be indicated with sufficient accuracy, for a century to come by two or three large trees, which reared their lofty heads just opposite the entrance.

Thus, the pilgrim from other lands need never seek a monolith of the site of the Crystal Palace. He may enter the building in imagination at the south transept, under the foliage of that branching elm (may it's shadow never be less!)—and upon the very spot where so many thousand pulses quickened with the sensation of a new surprise. Aided by the beautiful sister trees in the north transept, and the natural features which we have pointed out, he will have no difficulty in saying, "Here stood the Crystal Fountain—here the portrait of the Queen and Prince Albert, upon china—here the wondrous Koh-i-noor, now re-cut—here the French organ—here the 'Amazon and the Tiger'—and here the 'Greek Slave!'" On the western side he will step a few paces, and say, "Here stood the famous trophy of Spitalfields silks—here the woods of Canada and the Colonies—here the Colebrookdale Summer-house, with its Eggie-slayer—here the huge stone fountain, designed for a market-place—and here the Liverpool Model." He may imagine he still still stands beneath the roof of the Crystal Palace, and may fill his ears with grand old organ harmonies of Bach and Handel, such as Best drew out of the great organ by Willis in the Western Gallery; or he may fancy he hears the pleasant hum of a well-ordered crowd, who see something to admire at every step. May the grass grow freshly verdant over the site of the old Crystal Palace, for it has set the world thinking!—And many rivals abroad, and many scions and imitators at home, testify to its world-wide fame and amazing success. Pleasant memories are about thee, fair spot of English ground, and shall descend to far distant generations!

FOUNTAIN IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

It has been erroneously stated that *working* models of antediluvian animals would be exhibited crawling upon the strata to which they belonged; the fact is that models of these gigantic creatures will be represented each standing on the stratum which was the surface of the earth in its era.

Among the applicants who have already applied for space in the New Palace, are all the important manufacturers of agricultural implements.

The following sculptures have been selected from the British Museum to be cast for the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace:

The two Lions of Lord Prudhoe; a sitting figure of Pharaoh Amenophis III.; a sitting figure of the goddess Pasht bearing the name of Pharaoh Shishak, and a standing figure of the same divinity; the colossal head of a Ram, from one of the Sphinxes in the avenue from Luxor to Karnak; the statue of a priest; a mould of the head of the Colossus of Abusimbel, to be cast in cement for the colossal statue in the nave.

From the Egyptian paintings in the British Museum, there have been selected, to be copied, viz. a measured drawing of the "Statue of Sesostris, his wife, and mother, and child," a "View of the Hall of Columns, at Karnak;" and a "View of the *façade* of the Rock Temple at Abusimbel."

Along the entire length of the new Palace on one side, the upright columns which support the galleries are now fixed.

The rails for the new Crystal Palace traffic along the line of the Brighton Railway, are now in a forward state. The railway traveller on this line may notice on his left, between the Sydenham and Anerly Stations, navvies hard at work preparing the ground. The space through the wood for the line of rails that is to run into the Palace, is now cleared of trees, and presents a picturesque woodland scene, the timber lying across the way in happy confusion, flanked by the living trees, now clad in the brilliant reds and yellows of advanced autumn.

Among the celebrated sculptures which Messrs. Digby, Wyatt, and Owen Jones have obtained, are casts from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of the "Bacchus" of Michael Angelo; a shield, said to be by Benvenuto Cellini; part of the frieze from the Forum of Trajan; forty-nine pilasters from the tomb of "Louis XII.," at St. Denis; a bas-relief representing "Cosmo de Medici driving away Vice, and leading back Virtue," and a bas-relief of the "Holy Family:" both by Michael Angelo.

SITE OF THE TRANSEPT, NORTH-EAST.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 30, 1852.

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852. [GRATIS.

GAINSBOROUGH AND HIS WORKS.

THE pictures by this artist, in public or well-known collections, are not very numerous. The National Gallery boasts of two, the "Market Cart" and the "Watering-place:" which, however, have recently been consigned, with the rest of the British school, to Marlborough House, where, owing to the imperfect light, they cannot be properly seen. In the Dulwich Gallery is one of his most charming portrait subjects, a group of Mrs. Sheridan and her sister Mrs. Tickell. In the Grosvenor Gallery are three pictures by this artist—one, "The Blue Boy," noticed hereafter; the other two, a landscape, "The Cottage Door," and a "Coast Scene," respectively. Of "The Cottage Door" we give an Engraving. It is impossible to look upon this charming subject without participating in the hallowed sentiment of domestic peace and repose which breathes in every touch. The shady retirement of the spot, the warmth that seems to penetrate through the rich summer foliage, the rustic grace and earnest joy of the figures, all denote the calm and unspeakable delights of an English home.

Truly did Reynolds say, "whether Gainsborough excelled most in portraits, landscapes, or fancy pictures, were difficult to determine; or whether his portraits were more admirable for exact truth of resemblance, or his landscapes for a portrait-like fidelity to nature, such as we see in the works of Rubens, Ruysdael, and others of their schools."

Gainsborough was a thoroughly original, and peculiarly an English artist. Deriving his first inspiration, and taking his earlier subjects, from amid the groves and rustic scenes of his native Suffolk, he afterwards improved upon his first achievements by the force of his own genius. He borrowed nothing from foreign examples; and he owed little of the arcana of art to the revelations or example of others. The difference between him and all other landscape-painters who had preceded him was, therefore, very apparent and well defined. Whilst Wilson added the grace of Classicism to the inspiration of nature, and became the English Claude, Gainsborough, like Salvator Rosa, formed his style upon an exact, though feeling, embodiment of the scenery and incidents with which he happened to be surrounded. But how different those subjects we need hardly remark:—Salvator Rosa's being of the wild craggy passes in the Appenines, or the gloomy solitudes of the plains of Italy, with banditti for his heroes; Gainsborough's, of the smiling dells, the shady groves, the peaceful homesteads of merry England, with happy and industrious peasantry for their occupants. The same love for the beauties of well-conditioned nature which led to the selection of such subjects in the way of landscape, also disposed his hand for the kindred department of portraiture; and it is remarkable that the same healthy truthfulness characterises his works in both those styles.

This artist, of whom England may well be proud, was born in 1727, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, where his father was a clothier. He was sent, in due course, to school; where, however, on all possible occasions, he neglected the instructions of the village pedagogue, in favour of the more fascinating pursuits of art. Aware, probably, that he was doing wrong, he kept his sketching propensities a secret as long as he could; but at last the truth came out. One day he ventured to request a holiday, which was refused, and the young artist actually committed forgery, imposing his own penmanship for that of his father, in a formal request, couched in these words—"Give Tom a holiday." His parent looked upon the fraudulent document with trembling eyes, exclaiming, "The boy will come to be hanged." When, however, he was informed of the pursuits to which his son devoted the hours stolen from the grammar and spelling-book, and beheld some of his sketches, his brow cleared up, and he proclaimed, "The boy will be a genius."

His sketches, at this time, were undoubtedly very numerous; but, as he was very lavish in giving away his earlier productions to any one who admired or took a fancy to them, the number which is known to exist is comparatively small. In connexion with one of these juvenile works an amusing anecdote is told. On one occasion he was concealed among some bushes in his father's garden, making a sketch of an old fantastic tree, when he observed a man looking wistfully over the wall at some pears, which were hanging ripe and tempting. The slanting light of the sun happened to throw the eager face into a highly-picturesque mixture of light and shade, and Tom immediately sketched his likeness, much to the poor man's consternation afterwards, and much to the amusement of his father, when he taxed the peasant with the intention of plundering his garden, and showed him how he looked. Gainsborough long afterwards made a finished painting of this Sudbury rustic—a work much admired amongst artists—under the name of Tom Peartree's portrait. He loved to show his powers in such hasty things; and, from the unembarrassed freedom of mind and hand with which he produced them, they take rank with his happiest compositions.

From drawing he proceeded to attempt colouring; and, after painting several landscapes, which evinced great genius of handling, and a genuine appreciation of the proportions of colours, he removed to London, where he received a few lessons from Gravelot, and from Hayman, one of the companions of Hogarth. We do not apprehend, however, that either the length of time he received instruction in these quarters, or the amount of the information he obtained for them, was such as materially to qualify Gainsborough's claims as an original and self-taught

"THE COTTAGE DOOR." BY GAINSBOROUGH.

genius. Certain it is that he was only in his eighteenth year when he returned to his native place a confirmed painter, having already displayed those principles of colouring for which he was afterwards distinguished. After this time we have no reason to believe that he took instruction, or even borrowed a hint from any artist, living or dead. Indeed, throughout life he was so eccentric, and, it may be almost said, self-opinionated, that he seemed to delight in running against the rules set up by others; and he actually painted a celebrated picture known as the "Blue Boy," in consequence of a dispute between himself and other artists upon the principles of colouring; but more especially with a view practically to disprove, or, at least, to set at defiance, the opinion enunciated by Sir Joshua Reynolds in one of his lectures, that the preponderance of blue in a picture was incompatible with harmony and good effect of colour. In this picture, which is a portrait of the son of Mr. Buttall, and which is now in the Grosvenor Gallery, the artist has represented the figure standing in a satin dress of a cold blue colour, with a very rich and glowing background. There can be no question as to the masterly treatment of the one idea, and the successful manner in which an undeniable difficulty was overcome; but it may still be doubted whether, as far as relates to the general principle laid down by the first President of our Royal Academy, the effort established anything.

Soon after his return to Sudbury, he met with a young lady named Margaret Burr, having £200 a year in her own right. A mutual affection sprang up between them, which, in due course, was cemented at the altar. With his young wife he soon afterwards established himself at Bath, then standing next, in point of art-patronage, to the metropolis. There he remained, painting portraits and landscapes of good prices, and living in comparative affluence. In illustration of his *easy bonhommie* and generous nature, a pleasing anecdote is recorded. One of his acquaintances in Bath was Wiltshere, the public carrier, a kind and worthy man, who loved Gainsborough, and admired his works. In one of his landscapes the painter wished to introduce a horse, and, as the carrier had a very handsome one, he requested the loan of it for a day or two, and named his purpose; his generous neighbour bridled it and saddled it, and sent it as a present. The painter was not a man to be outdone in acts of generosity; he painted the waggon and horses of his friend, put his whole family and himself into it, and sent it well-framed to Wiltshere, with his kind respects. It is considered a very capital performance. From 1761, when Gainsborough began to exhibit his paintings at the Academy, till his removal from Bath in 1774, Wiltshere was annually employed to carry his pictures to and from London. He took great care of them, and constantly refused to accept money, saying, "No, no; I admire painting too much," and plunged his hands into his pockets to secure them against the temptation of the offered payment. Perceiving, however, that this was not acceptable to the proud artist—the honest carrier hit upon a scheme which pleased both. "When you think," said he, "that I have *carried* to the value of a little painting, I beg you will let me have one, sir; and I shall be more than paid." In this coin the painter paid Wiltshere; and overpaid him. His son is still in possession of several of these pictures, and appreciates their value.

In 1774, he left Bath, and settled in London, at Schomburg House, in Pall-Mall: where his reputation and his business rapidly increased. It should be stated that, besides his proficiency in the art of painting, he was passionately fond of music, and was a tolerable performer upon more than one instrument. These accomplishments, set off by a handsome person, and naturally agreeable manners, made him a general favourite. He was thus enjoying the hey-day of fame and prosperity, when a swelling took place in his throat, which soon assumed the dreadful appearance of a cancer, which, baffling all medical skill, carried him off on the 2nd August, 1788. His remains, by his own direction, were buried near those of his friend Kirby, in Kew Churchyard, where a simple grave-stone was placed to his memory.

THE ENAMELS EXHIBITED IN THE GALLERIES OF THE LOUVRE. BY M. LE COMTE DELABORDE,*

MEMBER OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, KEEPER OF THE MEDIÆVAL AND RENAISSANCE COLLECTIONS IN THE LOUVRE.

During many years the Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, as well as the paintings of the great masters of the 16th and 17th centuries, seemed to be the only artistic remains worthy of preservation in the galleries of Kings and Princes, and in national museums. After the 16th century mediæval monuments fell into such general disrepute as often to be considered the productions of a barbarous and ignorant age, owing, no doubt, to an absurd supposition that prevailed among artists that no instruction was to be derived from the immense glyptic stock bequeathed by Suger, Jeanu. d'Evreux, Marie de Medicis, Donatello, Jean de Pise, Alpais, Luca della Robbia, Francis I., Henry II., and Henry III.

The works of the Italian *renaissance* met with the same ill-deserved fate. Despite the popularity they had enjoyed in the 16th century, they were abandoned at the time of Louis XIV., to give place to more "grand.ose" conceptions.

The consequence was, that under the reign of Louis XIV. the French artists neglected the development of the inspirations of their own countrymen, to become the mere copyists of a foreign school; so that, at the end of the last century, the re-action in favour of the Greco-Roman forms had thoroughly supplanted the industrial arts of all the preceding national ages.

The Greco Roman style, so much in fashion during the period of the French Empire, had a bad influence upon the productions of industrial art in every department. The most cursory glance at the costume, furniture, and monuments of the Napoleonic period will convince us that the imitators of the Grecian school of that time were remarkable for nothing so much as their poverty of invention. In fact, no style could be so inappropriate for both the national architecture and decoration of articles in general use. The genius of the French mind, full of creative power, accommodates itself with difficulty to the imitation of others.

Fortunately for art, at the time when the Greco-French school was predominant, and professed the deepest contempt for all productions which had not their origin in classical traditions, a few artists, superior to the prejudices of their age—Alexander le Noir, who, at the time of the revolutionary storm in 1793, had rescued from the attacks of Vandalism so many precious monuments of the national sculpture of bygone ages Vivant Denon, keeper of the Imperial Museum; Villemin, who, in 1806, had published his splendid work entitled "Monumens Francais Inédits;" Révoil, the clever pupil of David; Ducommesard and Sauvageot—felt the necessity of restoring to its natural channel the misdirected inspiration of the age. They believed that the style of the mediæval monuments, as well as those of the *renaissance*, possessed both power and vitality; and they commenced at once, in good earnest, the revival of the abandoned productions of ancient times.

It was, however, not till several years after the Bourbon restoration had taken place, that the reaction against the ridiculous Imperial school produced any important change. Louis XVIII., of classical memory, paid very little attention, and gave very little encouragement, to the new school. Every effort was made by private individuals, who silently and steadily followed their masters in their retrospective investigations.

In fact, who could anticipate, in 1695, that the renovation of some old-fashioned cabinets were, after a lapse of twenty-five years only, to lead the French industrial art towards complete and incontestable triumph in the Great Palace of the Works of All Nations.

Meanwhile, abroad, the foreign Sovereigns followed the progress indicated by some modest French archæologists. In Dresden the Grüne Gewolbe, and the Historical Museum; in Munich, the Treasure Room, the rich chapel, and the Vereinigten Sammlungen; in Vienna, the Belvedere Palace, the Imperial Treasury, and the Medallion Room; in Berlin, the Konigliche Kunst-Kammer; in Florence, the Cabinet des Gemmes, were filled with works of art of the mediæval age and *renaissance*.

Charles X. showed a more enlightened interest than his predecessor, Louis XVIII., in this movement of the age towards the study of the remains of French art and inspiration. He purchased and placed in the Louvre the glyptic collections of MM. Durand and Révoil, and added all the works in the possession of the "Liste Civile," at that time dispersed over France, in the different Royal residences. All these beautiful works of art were, however, placed again without either scientific or chronological arrangement, in the galleries of the Louvre. Jewels, goldsmiths' works, precious stones, enamels, were exposed to view with Chinese "laques" and Italian "mezza-majolica" in the same room of the hall of the Sept Cheminées. Ivory, wood-carvings, and furniture, were placed in two rooms at about half a mile distant from one another. One, in the court, was situated between the rooms which now contain the Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities. The second, looking on the river, interrupted the series of pictures of the modern French school. How much of their utility and interest these monuments of the middle ages and *renaissance* lost by such a separation is evident, for sacred instruments, arms, jewels, and domestic utensils are not to be viewed only as examples of the genius of artists, or as models for the imitation of pupils; they are a faithful reflex of the domestic life of our ancestors; their study is indispensable to the historian who is desirous of penetrating the inner life of past ages. To unite the objects of one branch of art in *one* place, is the only way to enable us to study its rise, progress, and decay. To separate them is to disorganise the very *materia prima* of history, and to sacrifice the true interests of historical research—an absurdity too often permitted in England.

Under the reign of Louis Philippe, Goldsmith's works, incrusted enamels, wood and ivory sculptures, enamel painting of the Limoges school, Palissy and Italian earthenwares, and stained glass, were again and again left to decay in dust and obscurity. The Museum of Versailles, with which, at his own expense, he endowed the French nation, occupied all the attention and absorbed all the resources of the King—a munificent donation, however, sufficient to perpetuate the artistic fame of a King, and gain for him the gratitude of the world of art.

In the revolution of 1848, the collections of the Louvre, which before made part of the usufructuary dotation of the crown, fell into the hands of the state, and particular grants were made to the museum by the successive Assemblies. Two millions were applied to the restoration of the two great rooms known as the "Grand Salon" and the "Salle des Sept Cheminées," when, fortunately, may be seen at the present moment the most complete collection of the different species of enamels in existence, in an unbroken series, displaying all the transformations of the art, from the Mosaic enamels of the Byzantines to the miniatures on gold of Petitot and his imitators; enamels of the painters of the Limoges school, and incrusted enamels; mezza-majolica earthenwares; vases of hard and metallic substance, engraved and enamelled by the greatest goldsmiths in the 16th century.

These last works are, unfortunately, not the most numerous in the Louvre. The value of the material has caused the loss of many treasures of precious metals—few have escaped, through so many ages, necessity, avarice, and fashion. This has been, doubtless, a great misfortune for the art; for it may be remembered that, in the middle ages, goldsmiths were considered as the workmen *par excellence*, and men of universal knowledge. Down to the middle of the 16th century the greatest artists had been goldsmiths: Jean de Pise, the great Donatello, Filippo Brunelleschi, the Cellini, and the Florence Cathedral; Lucca della Robbia, the inventor of the sculpture on earthen enamel; Ghiberti, the author of the marvellous gates of the baptismal fonts of St. John; Pallaiolo, Andrea Verochio, Dominico Ghirlandajo, and Francesco Francia, who all started from the workshop of goldsmiths, and themselves actually practised both the craft and trade. We have not sufficient space to enter into a description of the peculiar beauties contained in each of the pieces in the collection of the Louvre. An entire volume would not this, nor even describe the "joyaux d'or" alone, and "antres choses précieuses trouvées au cabinet du Roi à Fontainebleau," the helm and shield of Charles IX., the Royal ring of St. Louis, the "St. Esprit" of Henri III.; without mentioning the glyptic treasures of agate, chalcedony, sardonyx, jaspar, crystal, and lapis-lazuli, from the chapel de l'Ordre du St. Esprit and St. Denis Abbaye.

This collection has fortunately been entrusted to the care of the Comte Delaborde. It could not fall into better hands. The varied knowledge possessed by the learned keeper in all parts of the art, renders him competent for any of the departments of his keepership. The profound studies which he has followed for many years with reference to the state of the arts of the middle ages and *renaissance*, the important works which he has published on the subject, have pointed him out as the most approriate conservator of the monuments of the two periods; and also for the publication of the "Notices" which each of the conservators is bound to compose of the objects entrusted to his charge.

The "Catalogues" formerly provided were little more than a mere list of the objects exposed to view; but of late the public has become more desirous of information; a taste for art is more generally felt than formerly; not only amateurs, but numerous connoisseurs, have sprung up in each branch of knowledge; and the people—the million, whose yearly-increasing crowds throng the galleries of the Louvre in Paris, and of the British Museum in London—are not now stimulated by a mere idle curiosity, by a mere desire to gaze; they examine, and wish to understand. The "Notice" of M. Delaborde is calculated for the well-informed visitor, as well as for those to whom the art of enamelling has been hitherto entirely unknown.

In an introduction full of interest, M. Delaborde explains the chemical constitution of enamel, the casting and oxydes of which different enamels are composed, and the different metals to which they have been applied. After giving a list of the names of the different kinds of enamels on copper, silver, and gold, he divides them into two great classes—the enamels of painters and the enamels of goldsmiths; the different processes employed in the manufacture serving to mark the separation between the two sub-classes into which these two great genera are divided. 1. The *cloisonnes* enamels, which adorn with fine *cabochons* stones the borders of bas-reliefs, and which are ordinarily executed in gold, in squares of small dimensions. 2. Enamels of Limoges, *en taille d'epargne*, or enamels of *basse taille*, so called by Cellini, in his "Traité d'Orfèverrie" M. Delaborde names them transparent enamels in relief—an appellation which has the advantage of explaining in four words the process of their manufacture. He afterwards (before entering into a description of the monuments contained in the Louvre) examines into the origin and process of formation of each enamel. As he proceeds, he discusses all matters upon which questions have been raised by the art of enamels, especially the following, whether the ancients were acquainted with the method of employing enamel on metallic recipients.

When dealing with the enamels made by the painters of the Limoges school, M. Delaborde accompanies each description with a short account of the life and works of the artist. He points out the different styles of painting, the processes they have made use of, their signatures and monograms, and, indeed, everything which may assist in the discovery of the authorship of anonymous works.

The researches of M. Delaborde have been most unbounded and laborious. There are in his catalogue more than 400 enamels from works of the Limoges school. The Penicauds, Leonard Limousin, Pierre Raymond, Pierre and Jean Courtoise each description with a short account of the life and works of the artist. He points out the different styles of painting, the processes they have made use of, their signatures and monograms, and, indeed, everything which may assist in the discovery of the authorship of anonymous works.

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Jean Penicaud, the third of the name, is, according to M. Delaborde, the painter *par excellence* of the Limoges school: "He could have gained in Italy alone," says the illustrator, "that refinement of taste, that softness of style, that grandeur of effect which characterise all his works. Parmegiano, among all the Italian masters, seems to have had the greatest influence upon his style." "La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus," No. 174, by Jean Penicaud, is an admirable picture, and, considered as an artistic work, the most delicious enamel of the Louvre Museum.

The "Notice" of the enamels in the Louvre, which forms a volume of 343 pages, is only the first part (history and description) of M. Delaborde's task. The second part is a glossarium, wherein all written documents and proofs leading to a complete history of enamels are collected.

(Paris, Sept., 1852, printed by order of the French Government.)

Literature and Art.

The Photographic Album. Bogue.

The results of the liberation of photography from the restrictions of the patent laws are already becoming evident, and the publication before us may be regarded as the first fruits of its freedom in this country. The historical notice, which we published in former Supplements, has made our readers acquainted with the progressive development of the phenomena connected with the chemistry of the sunbeam. Although many processes of considerable beauty, and of much interest, have been invented by Herschel and other experimentalists, the calotype process of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot has proved the most generally useful; and, variously modified, it has become of almost universal application.

All the processes on paper originated in this country, and from the facility which this material offered to travellers and others, it has nearly superseded the use of the metal plates of the Daguerréotype On the Continent, where, from the first, the art of photography has been untrammelled, the progress towards perfection has been more rapid than among ourselves. The productions of Le Gray, Blanquart, Everard, Martin, and Niepce de Saint Victor, in France, and of Count Flacheron and others, in Italy, have been superior to the ordinary run of calotypes produced in England. In Paris, for some time, a photographic publication has existed, and so spiritedly has it been carried forward that travellers in Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, and other distant and storied lands, have added by their contributions Hence, at a comparatively small cost, there are now sold in Paris most faithful representations of the temples of Thebes and the tombs of Carnac, of the relics of the Assyrian monarchy and the resting-places of Nubian kings. The beautiful fragments of that Athenian refinement which has not yet lost its all-powerful influences upon the world, and the stern grandeur of old Rome are copied by the sun's unerring pencil, and placed, for a few francs, in the portfolio of the untravelled Parisian.

Mr. Fox Talbot, it is true, some years since commenced his "Pencil of Nature," and published some calotypes: but, these being most unhappily selected, and by no means remarkable for their excellence, the publication failed as a speculation, and was soon discontinued. Under the heavy incumbrance of license-fees, no English publisher has since been bold enough to make another experiment; and while photographic views of historical interest have been sold over every part of the Continent, their sale has been prevented in the island which gave birth to the beautiful art of photography.

For all the purposes of the traveller, and for those of the publisher, photography may now be regarded, however, as free from restriction. The reservation in favour of calotype portraits scarcely affects either one or the other. We cannot but regret that the arrangements made by the patentee with his agents compelled him to make this reservation, and we would venture to suggest to those interested, the formation, by subscription, of a fund to compensate those licensees, and to entirely liberate the art.

The four calotypes now published have been executed by Mr. Roger Fenton, and they certainly mark the commencement of a new era in photography. The views are such as an artist would have selected, and they form, indeed, studies from which an artist might, with advantage, copy. Beautiful, however, as these calotypes are, they are far from perfect, and as we deem it important that we should at once direct attention to their defects, and thus lead, as we hope, to the desired improvement, we venture, in the best spirit of criticism, a few remarks. The author of these pictures has adopted, probably, the best form of manipulation, and he has certainly produced photographs which few can rival. But Mr. Fenton and all other photographers have yet much to learn before they can produce pictures which shall be reflexes of nature in the beautiful gradations of light and shadow. If we take up either of the four photographs in this Album, we cannot but observe that the high lights and the shadows are more decidedly contrasted than in nature, and want the harmonious blending of the middle tones, which are the great charm of the picture. In the "Village Stocks," the five posts; in the "Old Well walk," the front of the mansion; and in "Tewkesbury Abbey," the windows of what we understand to be a conservatory are offensively white, in contrast with the trees, which are in deep indistinct shadow. The details of the "Old Barn" and "Old Well walk," the thick of corn and trees on the left of the picture are in unnatural gloom.

To overcome these defects it is important to attend most strictly to a few physical facts:—

1. The reflected radiations from differently-coloured surfaces are not equally *chemically active*, under any circumstances of illumination.

2. The energy of chemical action is not directly proportional to the amount of illumination, as measured by the eye.

3. This disagreement of the illuminating and chemical radiation, being different for different chemical combinations, their exact relations for each particular sensitive surface should be ascertained.

Now, as the surface of the white posts in the first-named photograph, when strongly lighted by the sunshine, radiated at least seven-eighths more chemical rays than did the dark-brown stems of the trees which were in shadow, a better picture of these would be procured in one minute than there would be of the trees in eight; and so therefore before us was produced by an equal exposure of the calotype paper to every part, the trees are indistinct, and the posts lines of intense white light The same result is unpleasantly evident in the strong contrast between the white spots, which we believe to be daubs, and the graveyard, in Tewkesbury Abbey

The most effective general mode of obviating these defects will be to work under a clear sky, when the sun is shining; but when it is illuminating the sombre parts of the picture, leaving all such as are light in colour under the influence of diffused light only.

The best results will be obtained by operating with a lens reduced to the smallest possible size; thus avoiding all extraneous light, and with a paper sufficiently sensitive to be acted on by the weakest radiations. When the sun is shining on a building, we see, howsoever deep the shadows may be, the details of all the parts in shadow; but in copying such a building, under such circumstances, we get a very disproportionate effect. In diffused daylight, although a longer time would be required to obtain a good result, the result, when obtained, would be far more harmonious and pleasing.

As no letter-press description accompanies these photographs, we may possibly aid many of our readers by explaining the process by which they have been obtained. Mr. Fenton has been celebrated for the success with which he has followed the process of M. Gustave Le Gray upon waxed paper; and we presume, therefore, these pictures have been thus executed. Attention to the following directions will enable any one to produce good pictures.

Paper selected of good quality is placed upon a hot plate and thoroughly impregnated with white wax, all the superfluous wax being removed by means of blotting paper. Some rice water is prepared by infusing 240 grammes of rice * in three litres of distilled water, until the glutinous portion, and that only, of the rice is dissolved. In this is to be dissolved, of

Sugar of Milk	40 grammes	0 centigrammes
Iodide of Potassium	15 "	0 "
Cyanide of ditto	0 "	80 "
Fluoride of ditto	0 "	50 "

Into this, when filtered, the waxed papers are placed, one by one, and allowed to soak for half an hour or an hour: they are then removed and carefully dried.

These sheets are rendered sensitive when required by the following:—

Distilled Water	160 grammes
Nitrate of Silver	10 "
Acetic Acid	12 "

In this solution the papers are immersed for a short time, care being taken to remove all air-bubbles from the surface of the waxed paper. These papers being carefully dried in the dark, may be kept for a day or two for use.

After exposure in the camera obscura for the required time, which can only be discovered by experience, but which varies from 1 minute to 30 minutes, with the character of the light and of the object, the image is developed by placing the picture in a bath of—

Distilled Water	1 litre
Gallic Acid	4 grammes

* To enable all our readers to convert these weights and measures into English ones we may state that the French litre is 1.762 pint, or about 1¾ pint Imperial measure; the gramme is 15½ grains English nearly; and the centigramme is .1543 grain English.

After being fully developed, the photograph is fixed by soaking for some time in—

Filtered Water . .	..	800 grammes
Hyposulphite of Soda . .	..	100 „

Then, being well washed and dried, it forms a well-defined *negative* picture, from which any number of *positive* impressions can be obtained.

We would suggest to the publisher the importance of selecting, for the future numbers of his "Album," views which have an interest beyond their mere pictorial beauty. Our cathedrals, abbeys, and castles furnish charming subjects for the photographic artist, and these every lover of English history would desire to possess in that truthfulness which photography ensures.

MEMOIRS of the BARONESS D'OBERKIRCH, COUNTESS DE MONTBRISON. Written by Herself, and edited by her Grandson, the COUNT DE MONTBRISON. 3 vols. Colburn and Co., London. 1852.

Whoever has contemplated what is termed the "*willow pattern*," in a service of delf or porcelain, with the view of ascertaining the secret of its former popularity, will acknowledge that he could see nothing which ought to have attracted, but that he found a thousand things which should have repelled and shocked, the taste of the public. nothing original in the design nor clear in the execution : a homely subject meanly treated, a common-place scene miserably depicted, men like the men in a child's Noah's Ark, a bridge like the blade of a knife asslant, a perspective monstrously and incredibly erroneous, and not even one meretricious beauty of colour or of figure, to compensate for the most prodigious combination of artistic defects ever collected in so small a compass. Yet the "willow pattern" was one of the greatest successes in the annals of baked earth. Neither Napleon nor General Tom Thumb, neither Jenny Lind nor Kossuth, neither "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nor the satire of Cervantes; neither hoops to the dresses of ladies nor party-patches on their cheeks, in the days of Queen Anne; nor any other *extrum* among mankind, ever reached a predominance in their respective spheres that could make this species of stained crockery ashamed of its own universal and enduring portion of favour. The secret, perhaps, was, that the absurd pattern in question was at first stamped on nothing but true china, and came straight from those ingenious barbarians who supplied us with that admired commodity. Now, what the inestimable material accomplished, in this case, for the worthless design traced over its surface, a great, a momentous, or a memorable subject has done in literature for many feeble and foolish incubrations. The time just before the French Revolution is one of the most instructive in the annals of mankind As cause precedes effect, people still love to search, in that boding epoch, for the lights by which to read and to understand the catastrophes to which the world, and, above all, France, are then tending: and few there are among those who have beheld the fifth act of the prodigious drama, that would not wish to peruse the fourth, at which it was not their lot to be present. Every eye rests with a vague, indefinable fascination on

The torrent's smoothness, ere it dash below.

Indeed, not only causes which interest the mind of the thinker, but signs which excite the imagination of the more careless and desultory observer, must all be sought in the smiling and tranquil and deceitful period that forerunn and introduces some eventful epoch. This explains the immense and durable attraction by which (often unconsciously) the people of our own day have been swayed, when offered any opportunity, by the traditionary conversation of the aged, or by books written at the time and in the presence of the very society which was the parent, as it were, of the French Revolution, to investigateits characteristics, and ponder over its pregnant occurrences.

The "Memoirs of the Baroness d'Oberkirch" were written at this epoch; and really when we have said so much, we know not what to add, in consedence, in their favour. Of course, nothing that was produced in such a period, can be wholly void of significant matter to the thinking reader. But, except that in the sketches of the social incidents of this book, the spirit of that demented and infatuated era of a fearful and mighty day is most faithfully exhibited, we are at a loss what other commendation we can honestly bestow. Those who read the work well; those who read it not may persuade or do betray. It is full of the decrepitude of the latter part of the 18th century. But we will give, for the satisfaction of our readers, a full description of the gist, contents, and character of the production. In the first place, the work was written in French; but not, as we are informed (for the original we have not seen), in the French of Madame de Sevigné. In the next place it is translated into rather indifferent English, from the rather indifferent French of the lady who wrote it. But then she was both a Baroness and a Countess of Alsace. This is no trivial circumstance. It would be unpardonable not to mention the fact. The lady herself, independently of many indirect intimations of her views scattered throughout the three volumes (for, resolute reader, there are three !), tells us expressly, in the very first chapter of the first volume (page 17), that of Providence she asks, "In her son-in-law, only high birth: *there to a remedy for every defect but the want of that.*"

This work—written in such French as must have been better than the English, translated into English which could not be worse—contains a letter or two of Göethe, and of Luvater, and of Wieland; a few particulars about the celebrated impostor Cagliostro (which are really exciting); a very interesting ghost story of the Emperor Paul, of Russia, told when he was Grand Duke, and on a visit in Paris; some verses of incomparable demerit, accompanied by criticisms less meritorious still; some three or four very affectionate epistles to the authoress from Dorothea, Duchess of Wurtemburg, Consort of the Emperor Paul, and named Mary in the Greek Church; some prodigiously dull details of a genealogical nature concerning half-a-dozen second-rate families (we beg pardon—"*Houses*"), the authoress's among the number; one or two readable anecdotes, and an infinity of absurd reflections not very pointedly expressed. Such is this book. The bulk of the narrative consists of the most frivolous particulars, which, if recounted in conversation, would make an intelligent person feel sleepy; and yet here they are written, here they are published, and published fifty years and upwards after the composition had been completed! We must do the authoress, who seems to have been a rather amiable sort of lady, who drew around her many friends, and had the merit (for it is a merit, not merely a happiness) to retain their unity and confidence to the last—we must do her the justice to say that she had, apparently, not decided that her incubrations should see the light. Setting out with a candid disclaimer of any pretensions to the character of a *bel esprit*, she tells us that "she writes that she may pass over in her mind the principal events of her life. My recollections are dear to me," says she, "because I alone have a right to them. *To divulge them would be to diminish the happiness they afford me.*"

We confess, however, that we cannot reconcile either this averment, or her intimation that her daughter was destined to be the only reader of her work, with a passage which occurs somewhat later, and which runs thus:—"I may have angered a little too long over these accounts of my family, but I do not regret it. In the *first* place"—(here we may remark, in passing, that our authoress forgets to give us any "*second* place" whatever)—"in the first place I wished it to be distinctly known from what race I have sprung—I feel it to be a conscientious obligation." She wishes it to be known from what race she sprang But known to whom? She was not going to publish. Her daughter, the only intended reader, surely knew already "from what race she sprang!" Did the writer's own mother compose a book to teach the daughter which family among men was hers? As to the "conscientious obligation," it is startling as it stands. Why not have given a reason for this overpowering sense of a solemn duty?

Of the general character of this book's *matter* we have said enough. In fact, it consists of such revelations as that, in a year named, the authoress went to town, and came back, and went again, and returned; that Marie Antoinette, during a carnival, was dressed in a dress of some sort, which is described; that some Duchess said something to some Countess; that Louis XV. set his face against some fashionable costume; and how sorry the ladies were at the King's perversity, the fashion was so pretty, &c

The style is on a par with the matter—that is, it is below criticism. We beg the student of good writing, as an art in itself, to give his attention, for example, to the following sentence :—

Apologising for this digression, to which I would put an end were I not obliged, before entering on the history of my life, to relate the origin of my intimacy with the illustrious family of Montbelard and Wurtemburg: living in the same neighbourhood was the primary cause.

This is copied *verbatim* and the reader will perceive that, as the case stands, the first number of the period will never be finished while this world lasts. We really regret to have to give such an account of any well-meant production ; but, in the interests of literature, we could neither speak differently, nor say less.

PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG. By EDWARD JERRMANN. Translated from the original German by FREDERICK HARDMAN. London: Longman and Co., 1852.

So early as the eleventh century, in the square of Taurus, in Constantinople, there stood a brazen statue, which had originally graced the streets of Antioch; and on the pedestal of this statue was inscribed a solemn prophecy that the day would yet come when the Czar of the Russians should reign in the capital of the first of the Eastern Cæsars. The Russian monarchs themselves have, from time immemorial, been impressed with the same anticipation; nor is it confined to the Court: it has taken fast hold of the imagination and of the faith of the people. So deep is this conviction, that it has contributed, so far as Turkey is concerned, to give a character of patience to the policy of the Russian Government. It is no worth while to risk any premature embroilment for the sake of an acquisition regarded as so inevitably certain. Men can afford to wait for an event which they believe to be foredoomed. Had Peter the Great built his capital amid the blooming vineyards of the Crimea, the present splendid jewel of the Gulph of Finland would never have blazed in its frozen setting. But now the Russians consider that two capitals in two opposite extremities of a huge empire, destined to perpetual increase, and reserved for progressive conquest. Add to this arrogant and perilous superstribition on the one hand, two opinions expressed on the other with singular energy, by a great and far-seeing mind, the late Emperor Napoleon. The first is to this effect -that, if a *general* war ar se in Europe, and if England and Russia be ranged on opposite sides, it will happen that, at the first cannon shot, India will be lost to the former, and, possibly, gained by the latter; and that, before the hazard closes, Turkey will be dismembered. The second of the two opinions was embodied in the now celebrated apophthegm.—*In fifty years, Europe will be either Republican or Cossack!*" Seventeen years, more or less, are still required to test the value of the prediction, and to ascertain whether Napoleon was deceived, or whether he had read aright the signs of Europe, its promises and its perils

We have adverted to circumstances and incidents which might appear extraneous, in order to engage the interest of the reader in a subject calculated to repay attention. The empire of Russia is not, as that of China, segregated in its policy from the general destinies of mankind; and we ourselves belong to that portion of the world which will be ever affected by the movements, and concerned in the fortunes of this "silent giant" of the East.

The book, which has occasioned, rather than suggested, these discursive reflections, has no pretensions to the character of a political monitor, or even of a historical record. It is merely what it professes to be—a series of light and easy "pictures from St. Petersburg." The spirit of the work is rather that of partiality than of hostility towards the Russian system, and especially towards the living embodiment of that system, the Emperor Nicolas, who, indeed, is himself Russia. And here, in the cause of logic, and for the sake of putting a subject in a plain and just light, we must observe that everything is not said when it is said that the happiest political condition is that of a people enjoying and using the highest degree of liberty. It remains to add that it is not every nation which could use liberty; and that there are races who would be likely to employ it as a drunkard employs wine, or a maniac a knife. It is indeed undeniable that it is far better for a people to be capable of regulating their own affairs in common and municipal action. than to be unfit for self-government; but if they be unfit to govern themselves, then it can conduce to no happy results that they should prematurely seize the power. Every external blessing, or in other words, every gift, whether of nature or of civilisation, requires in its possessor certain qualities, the absence of which will turn the blessing into a curse. A good dinner is certainly preferable in itself to a crust eaten standing. Yet the glutton to whom the crust would have done no serious injury, may owe his death to the generous board. It is no cant to say that we seriously question how far the Russians are qualified to understand the uses of freedom. Suppose, to-morrow, there were introduced into Russia a universal franchise, and suppose the whole population were to put it in exercise, we feel convinced that despotism, "pure and simple," would emerge from the voting-urns, and would command a huge and crushing majority, against any other system whatever. The "Sheepskin" would, with unconscious and piously-meant profanity, record their suffrages to a man in favour of "God and the Emperor." Suppose, on the other hand, a very limited franchise were established, including the somewhat developed power and inclinations of the upper classes, the only ones to be the immediate subversion of the throne, the proscription of the Imperial family, and perhaps the violent death of its head; and then the establishment of the worst form of oppressive oligarchy, which, whether it stood its ground or was shaken by the bloody convulsions of monarchic usurpers, would grind the face of the masses. But some one, perhaps, will be disposed to object to this view as incomplete, and to urge that we have supposed only the two extremes of electoral right, the widest and the narrowest; and that it is necessary to take up another hypothesis, the investiture of the middle classes with the franchise, excluding the lower population from its exercise. But there are no middle classes in Russia. Above serfdom, which the present Emperor has the honour be it said—for why should we not speak of him as he is?) has, by example on the crown lands, and by several general edicts, made immense progress in suppressing, above serfdom, or above the condition of the classes where a remnant of serfdom is still in operation, there is but one vast and martial hierarchy of facetious rank, rising through some nine or twelve grades of nobility, but including no large independent body whatever, which might correspond with or adumbrate the "middle classes" of England, or the *bourgeoise* of France. Russia means an immense horde of peasantry and lords: sheep-shins, an army of prodigious amount and formidable efficiency, and a military ruler in "jack-boots." If we pass the great gap where a middle class is *not*, and ascend the social scale, we must not be deceived by names. Almost every well-dressed Russian is indeed a "prince;" but not one in a hundred of these princes possesses a principality, and numbers of them swarm at St. Petersburg who would be glad to command the pecuniary means enjoyed by the commonest commercial clerks in the city of London. The really great Princes, like Sherimetiff, Orloff, and others, are great by their opulence merely. They have not a vestige of political power remaining; and if they acquired it, and could use it freely, the form indeed of Russian despotism would be changed, but its rigours might not be mitigated. At present they may dream, in the depth of their truly gorgeous palaces, that we are living times when their great grandsires wielded a mighty and almost predominant authority; and if they could not quite subvert the throne, yet block it, and make it pass say that the natural death of those who sat thereon was assassination.

But we might be beguiled into criticisms which would too much divert our attention from a charming book on Russian manners, to the more serious conditions or characteristics of Russian society. Edward Jermann's work, of which Mr. Frederick Hardman has given the beneficial public a most agreeable translation, is well and favourably known in Germany. The reader who begins, will finish these delightful sketches

Unquestionably, the views taken by the author of Russia will shock the preconceived notions and "foregone conclusions" of numbers of Englishmen. In one chapter, that headed "The Emperor Nicholas," he labours to prove, and certainly he brings to the attempt a mass of startling evidence, that the Russian Monarch is not only one of the greatest reformers of this or any other age, but that the beneficial changes which he has prosecuted during his whole reign amount to a vast peaceful *revolution*. That is Herr Edward Jermann's word. But if the book were not instructive, as it surely is, yet it is so graphic that it will well reward the perusal.

Judging of the author from his present production, we should think him a good-humoured, upright, and intelligent man—humorous, lively, easily pleased, shrewd, and observant. And these are the qualities for a gossipping traveller, who tells his wonders by our own fire-side.

GOLD-MINING AND ASSAYING. A SCIENTIFIC GUIDE FOR AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS. By JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, F.C.S. Griffin and Co.

In this manual, the author aims at removing the speculative character of gold-seeking, by rendering the Australian emigrant fully acquainted with the various processes of mining and metallurgy; the author predicting that the larger proportion of the natural wealth will ultimately fall to the share of the intelligent and the industrious. The study of this book upon the voyage will, we dare say, give the reader the start of the less-informed adventurer, upon their reaching the Gold-fields. Here we have the subject systematically arranged, commencing with sources or localities of gold, its mineralogical and chemical characters, examination of deposits, assaying and processes, mechanical preparation of gold ores, washing and amalgamation, apparatus and re-agents required by the gold assayer; and Government regulations respecting gold mining. The book is plain and practical throughout, aided by several useful illustrations.

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS MADE ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM AT LYMNE, IN KENT, IN 1850. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

About two years since, when Mr. Roach Smith's very interesting archæological quarto, illustrative of the antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, was in the hands of the printer, a valuable addition to its treasures was made by the discovery and investigation of the remains of a Roman castrum at Lymne, about a quarter of a mile south of the village of that name. The modern name of the remains is Studfall Castle: they are placed on a long rugged declivity, sloping from the main land to the Romney marshes. a tract of some 56,000 acres, intersected with dykes and a labyrinth of roads, and in high cultivation, chiefly as pasture land, sustaining 300,000 sheep and numerous herds of cattle, and protected by the strong Dymchurch wall from the encroachments of the ocean. Here was the the Portus Lemanis, one of the great harbours of Roman Britain, through which, for some centuries, poured a stream of communication with Gaul, and which shared with Rutupiæ (Sandwich) the honour of sheltering the Roman fleet. The port is no more; but from the elevation of Lymne, the eye can still trace its sea margin in the arid sandy soil. The point is an important one; for, when invasion by Napoleon was apprehended, the surveyors cunsidered the site of the entrance of the Portus Lemanis the most advantageous for the enemy's landing. Opposite, and to the south-west of Lymne, at the time when the Portus Lemanis existed, the land is thought to have stretched at least a mile beyond the present sea-boundary; and this tract, now submerged, as well as the whole of the Romney marshes, are believed to have been cultivated and peopled by the Romans. Upon this cliff were seen the disconnected walls of the castrum, but affording a very unsatisfactory notion of its form; between the fragments there being many open spaces without a vestige of masonry. To trace their connexion, Mr. Roach Smith, with his friend, Mr. J. Elliott, jun., of Dymchurch, proposed to excavate; and public subscription contributed the requisite funds, which the parsimony of the Lords of the Treasury, and the remonstrances of the Society of Antiquaries, failed to furnish. Permission was obtained from the proprietors of the land; and forthwith the excavation was commenced, Mr. Elliott superintending the works, and having, with the labourers, to journey daily four miles to and from the works: and Mr. Smith, from time to time, investigating the results. Thus they discovered the original line of the walls, and the plan and character of the castrum, the destruction of which was by a landslip: a portion of it sank forty feet, so recently as 1728. The extensive masonry of the walls and towers has been uncovered: the lower walls of a Roman house have been unearthed within the area of the castrum; and fragments of inscribed tiles and coloured pottery, a bronze bracelet, variegated glass, and some 260 coins, mostly from the close of the third to the middle of the fourth century, have been discovered: but the most important relic is an altar, stated in the inscription to have been erected by Aufidius Pantera, prefect of the British fleet; this being the first altar yet discovered on the long line of the Saxon shore. To Mr. Smith's highly-satisfactory report, Mr. Elliott has appended some notes, suggestive as well as descriptive; and the archæologists conclude with an account of their stewardship, by which it appears that the labour has cost £102, and that the whole expenses have been £135, including about £16 towards the expenses of printing, &c. The report and notes, with their numerous engravings, are altogether one of the most attractive illustrations of the Roman dominon in Britain that we remember to have seen; and the authors and the subscribers to the fund are alike entitled to special thanks for their enthusiasm and liberality. The gratifying results of the Lymne excavations have induced the Earl of Burlington to allow Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Mark Antony Lower to excavate at Pevensey, whence discoveries of kindred interest may be expected.

(*Continued on page 366.*)

ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE LOUVRE.

THERE have just been arranged, in a special gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, a number of remains of antiquity, collected in Algeria, since its first occupation by French troops. These relics have been dug up by the colonists in their fields, or in preparing the foundations of their houses. They were at first placed in the Public Library of Algiers, by the scientific commission; but in 1845, Marshal Soult, at that time Minister of War, who was also charged with the Administration of Algeria, resolved that there should be formed, at the Louvre, a special collection of these antiquities; and hence results the present exhibition, though somewhat hardly realised.

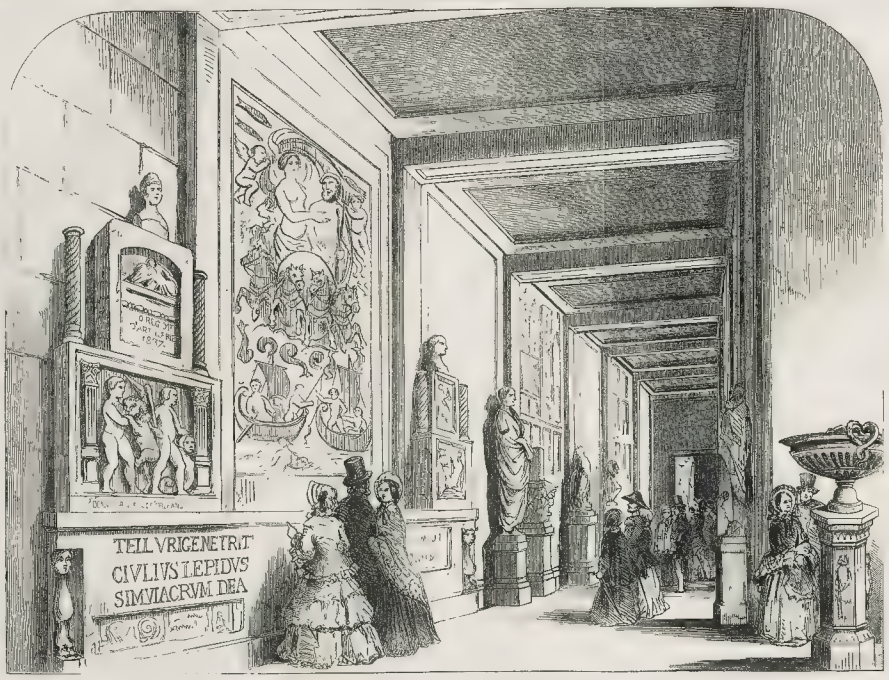
The space appointed to this collection is scarcely proportioned to its importance, and to the further development it must receive, as all parts of the territory become colonised. It is well known that the Romans had imparted a high degree of civilisation and of prosperity to their possessions in the north of Africa; and that they have left, as evidences of their greatness and power, a multitude of monuments and remains, of all sorts. Unfortunately, the greater, and doubtless also the better, part of these valuable relics, have been scattered abroad by the Arab tribes. Since the French occupation, they have been little better treated; and the military spirit, which is but little conservative in its nature, has caused many of them to disappear, employing them unheedingly in military constructions. Entire villages might be cited, especially that of Smendon, in the province of Constantine, which have been built quite upon the site of ancient centres of population, and with materials obtained from Roman buildings.

The antiquities hitherto discovered in Algeria will not add much to the knowledge we already possess of ancient art. Nor will they shed much light on the history of the country under the Romans. But they cannot fail to interest antiquarians and archæologists, on account of the period to which they belong. The lovers of art, also, will find among them instances of the finest forms of Greek art, from which Roman art so largely derived its inspiration. They will be gratified to meet, in this collection, some busts and statues of great beauty, which must still further confirm the high idea we have already formed of the advanced state of the plastic arts among the ancients.

The greater number of the objects in this gallery belong to religious ceremonials, or to the customs of ordinary life; such as votive altars, gravestones and their inscriptions, domestic and other utensils, and architectural fragments. The latter class of objects, which filled so large a place in Roman life, are represented by some bas-reliefs of battle-scenes. Amongst these we would particularly refer to a fragment of a bas-relief in white marble, about three feet wide, exhibiting a battle, in which a Roman is represented under the feet of a fallen horse, with warriors fighting hand to hand, over the croup of the animal. Among the objects belonging more particularly to art, may be remarked several fragments of architecture, of superior style and execution; two or three portions of statues, covered with sculptures, as well as acroters, capitals, and shafts of columns: all which show that the Romans had carried with them to Africa the finest traditions of art, and had erected their edifices in sumptuous style.

Everything belonging to the Roman occupation in this collection is a valuable acquisition to the history of art. It is to be regretted that this part is not more interesting as regards political history and ethnography; but it may be expected that new researches will produce more satisfactory results, especially if some well-informed men would but undertake the task, and direct their investigations to the principal points assigned by history to the great Roman establishements on the northern coast of Africa, which have not yet been visited, or only superficially.

The Arabian period, which succeeded, is but limitedly represented. Naturally, great curiosity is excited with reference to the interesting epoch between the Roman and French dominations. Anything which could throw light upon the constitution of that semi-barbarous society which succeeded into the place of the Roman civilisation, is of the highest interest. Unfortunately, however, the nomadic tendencies and mobile character of the different races which have succeeded each other in the north of Africa could not be expected to leave many durable monuments. The Arabian race builds but little, and the tribes which have aggregated together, and formed themselves into a national organisation, do not appear to have had any notion of art, and lived, besides, under a condition of servitude, which must have compressed all flight of imagiant on, and all aspirations towards the beautiful. It is thus that scarcely of this period have been so rarely found. The collection in the Louvre contans exceedingly few specimens, and those indeed among the Algerian antiquities are of little importance. They are simply a few stelæ, or funereal monuments, and some rare fragments of architecture. There is one observation strongly suggested by the latter. They show that Italian art at once disappeared from Africa with the Roman conquerors, and that their successors immediately, without any transition, introduced Oriental art. They present that exuberance of detail, that caprice, or, we might almost say, that fecundity of imagination, remarkable in the Byzantine style. Among them are two or three fine specimens of that style, especially a beautiful fragment of an archivault in black marble, which reminds one of the most charming



ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE LOUVRE.

fantasies of the Ogyval style; and two capitals, one of which, especially, is extremely elegant.

We give a view of the Gallery in the Louvre containing the Algerian antiquities. In the foreground is a copy of a beautifully wrought mosaic, found in the province of Constantine, in 1842, by the soldiers of the 3d Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in a plot of ground which they cultivated. It was lying buried about three feet deep in the soil, among ruins of ancient buildings, and was recovered in fragments, and restored with the greatest care. It measures about 20 feet square, and is rectangular. It represents the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite, and is enriched with a profusion of details, referring to the sea and to the mythology it illustrates. In symmetry of piece-work and careful execution this mosaic may contrast with the most perfect specimens.

On the left, under this important fragment, is a bas-relief—given by the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe—representing Hercules overcoming the Lion, and the same hero felling the Chimera. Above this bas-relief is placed a stone, apparently detached from an altar, decorated with a bird resembling an owl, and with a row of ovolos across its width. A modern inscription on one side commemorates its finding by the 10th Regiment of Artillery. To the right, and as a pendant to the bas-reliefs, is a very nice Bacchanal. The god, crowned with vine-leaves, presses the juice of grapes into a horn placed in the mouth of a satyr. A female figure plays cymbals; and, on the other side, Silenus, intoxicated and staggering, supports a figure which it is not easy to divine.

The funereal monuments in the second Illustration are the two stelæ mentioned above. The inscriptions are finely cut in relief. They are in white marble, in very good preservation.

Between the above is a very fine arabesque, cut into the marble. It is an exquisite specimen of the ornamentation of the Arabs, and seems a detached fragment of the decoration of some edifice, as it was no particular character, which would make it assignable to a different purpose.

Another of the capitals mentioned above gives an idea of the style of architecture which prevailed in Africa, subsequently to the Roman domination.

On the right is a very fine antique vase, also found in Africa. It is not possible to confound its elegant form and skillfully-treated details with the Roman period. It is evidently a production of Greek art, and must have been brought to Africa after the Roman occupation; for nothing in the ruins, discovered hitherto, resembles it in style or magnificence. It is not improbable that this exquisite relic had been captured by the Algerine corsairs, in more modern times: and being afterwards abstracted from the rapacity of the masters of the country, may have been abandoned and forgotten. But, certainly, in our judgment, this vase cannot have belonged to the Roman epoch; for the absence of all remains which can at all come near this, in purity of taste and perfection of form, we think fully authorises such a decision. On the left are some ancient tomb-like relics; and above the whole is a fragment of an antique frieze in marble.

ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE LOUVRE.

"THE ASSUMPTION OF THE MAGDALEN," BY GIULIO ROMANO, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE MAGDALEN. FRESCO.

BY GIULIO ROMANO.

After the usual vacation, the National Gallery was re-opened to the public on Monday last. We take this occasion to produce an Engraving of the fresco by Giulio Romano, recently imported from Rome, and presented to the nation by Lord Overstone.

Giulio Pippi, surnamed Romano, was one of the favourite pupils of Raphael, whose touch he is considered to have imitated very closely. In his best days, however, he was altogether wanting in the grace and purity—the fine sentiment of his master; and when, on the death of the latter, he was left to his own resources, and to the dictates of his own fancy, he was often betrayed into a wildness, and even coarseness of subject, as well as a carelessness of treatment, in which it would be difficult to trace the hand of a scholar of the divinest painter that ever lived.

The work now before us is one of four, painted in fresco for the lunettes of the church of Santa Trinita d' Monti, at Rome, and which were engraved by Marc Antonio. It represents the "Assumption of the Magdalen," one of those monkish legends with which all Roman Catholic communities are familiar. Upborne by ministering angels, the beatified penitent reclines (not very gracefully, perhaps), her gaze fixed on the glorious heaven opening on her view, and shedding its refulgence on the canopy of rosy clouds around. The head of the principal figure has much of the beauty and grace characteristic of the Roman school; and the entire composition, though bearing abundant marks of haste, is remarkable for life, and vigour of intention. It must be added that the position in which this work is placed in our ill-built National Gallery is neither calculated to enhance the intrinsic merits of the composition, nor to soften the merely superficial defects in the treatment. It is at once too low in regard to the perspective, much too near the eye, and subjected to a cruel glare of light, which renders the crudities of handling painfully conspicuous. We need hardly add that it was neither for such a position nor for such a light that the artist painted; and therefore it would be unfair hastily to pronounce upon the merit of a performance which, in the position to which it was originally destined, doubtless came out with very superior effect.

DECORATION OF THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The official residence of the Chief Magistrate of the city of London, in general design, externally resembling a superb Italian palace, possesses internally but little artistic character. The style of the rooms is sumptuous, but heavy; and the principal saloon, the Egyptian-hall, is very deficient in embellishment, so that upon grand festivals the room is generally decorated with sculpture and other works of art borrowed for the occasion. The citizens have long been sensible of this defect; and some time since the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation made some tasteful suggestions for filling up the sixteen niches in the side walls of the Egyptian-hall, where, doubtless, the architect, Mr. Dance, intended sculptured groups or figures should be placed. Mr. Bunning, the City architect, being consulted upon the subject, replied:—

I beg to propose that some of our first-rate sculptors be applied to for statues in plaster, so that the niches be at once filled, and that they be remunerated by an order to one or more of them in each year for a statue in marble (to substitute those in plaster), representing some passage in our national history or in the works of our English poets; the subjects to be selected, and the amount to be paid as remuneration, to be determined upon by the committee previously to the issue of the order. By such a system these vacant niches would become filled, in a few years, with first-rate works of art, at a moderate annual outlay.

In these views the committee have concurred; and, in addition to the statues in the niches, Mr. Bunning has suggested the introduction of two sculptural panels, of circular form; one to be placed over the entrance to the drawing-room suite, and the other over the door of the long parlour. Application for two characteristic designs was accordingly made to Mr. Henning, of Pimlico, whose name is so well known in connexion with the reduced restorations of the Marbles of the Parthenon, and the Phigalian Marbles; as also the sculptured copies of the Cartoons of Raphael. In reply, Mr. Henning has designed the two accompanying medallions, which have been approved of by the committee, and produced in plaster of Paris. The vintage group is, we believe, intended for the parlour, and the music and painting for the drawing-room entrance. Both are compositions of great merit, in classic treatment and feeling; and we hope to see them executed in marble, and placed in the positions for which they have been designed, as a portion of enlightened patronage of art, which "will excite gratitude in artists and admiration in the public, and give the encouragement so much required in this country to art in general."

BAS-RELIEFS DESIGNED BY MR. HENNING FOR THE DECORATION OF THE MANSION-HOUSE.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 363.)

MEMOIR OF DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A : with seven Illustrations. By Wm. B. SCOTT. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

When we turn in vain "from grave to gay," and take up the novel and the book of science with equal *ennui*—for such moods come over the best readers and thinkers—we still find in biography, especially in auto-biography, something to attract, something to draw us again with renewing zest and restored interest into life and thought. In the category of such biographies eminently stands that of David Scott—artist and thinker, dreamer and struggler—aiming at the highest, conquered by the least and lowest, by the mere common needs of life, by want of health and means. It is written by a brother, capable in writing, but especially near to him in affection, and in clear-sighted sympathy of thought and aim. Much of it, however, is written by himself, which is still better; notes, scraps of journals, outbursts of the vexed heart, great and too-often over-strained efforts at self-satisfaction. There are also many valuable reflections on art and works of art; concise, potent in meaning, fresh, and original. It is a book which goes over much old ground—old as man all biographies, and indeed all books, must do: even in art, it travels extensively over the most beaten paths—Rome, Venice, Italy, in short—yet there is no triteness in it. What more could we say? As artist and as traveller, the hero thinks right out from his own central perceptions, and is not content to look less deeply than into the central virtues or vices of what he does look at. With him there are no repetitions of *ipse dixits*, no superficialities. Such a book may be read by any one with interest, but by the artist and art-lover with much profit.

David Scott was born in Edinburgh, in October, 1806. His was a somewhat sombre Scottish home, darkened by many deaths, as well as by the heavy, clouded atmosphere of religious fanaticism His father was a well-known engraver, whose studio and the works of art necessarily connected with his pursuits, early familiarised the son with the face of art. Out of pupilage in this studio there came forth several men of talent; among others, John Burnet, the well-known engraver of some of Wilkie's best works, and still better known by his own compositions and writings. Among such works as "Blake's Illustrations of Blair's 'Grave,'" emblematical figures by Hamilton and others, and a various collection of prints and scraps, young David nestled fervently—early inspired to rude attempts at composition, even then of the poetic and ideal sort. About nineteen, religious tendencies bearing strongly on him—as they seem generally to do about that time with all earnest, minds—strengthened the bent towards the abstract and supernatural in him; and though the clouds of surrounding acerbity were afterwards dissipated by the light of larger thought, his mind remained tinged always by a sad and serious hue. An instinctive perception, also, of the greatness of humanity, and of his own participation in it, a respect for that greatness and for truth itself, too sincere to overlook or excuse the ordinary littlenesses and meannesses, the pretensions, trappings, and make-believes of life, led him already, and ever after, to look with a severely-penetrating eye on all their developments. For the frivolous and vain in life or art, he had no sympathy, and little tolerance.

In 1827, being now twenty-one, he began to form some after-enduring friendships; took decided steps in art-study; got up a "Life Academy," in conjunction with several students some of whom are now not unworthily known; and, in 1828, exhibited his first picture, sad and almost prophetic in subject, "The hopes of early genius dispelled by death." He had already visited London, seen something of such art and artists as the public delighted to honour, and had come to the conclusion that, in the whole, "taste in art is surely very low." Thomas Campbell, Wilkie, Turner, Burnet, Irving's church, Chantrey's gallery, Etty's, Danby's, Martin's, Haydon's pictures, seemed to form the earliest points of this visit. After this came a visit to Paris, and then to Italy, the ideal subject. Already the voice of criticism had said to him what it still said to him to the end, kindly or savagely, "Shoot a lower aim; you speak a dead language;" and already he had replied by the question which tormented his whole life, "What am I to do?" a question which, however, he did answer in no other way than by painting on as before. In January, 1831, "called on Constable; he agrees to publish my 'Monograms of Man;'" inventions, as usual, out of the abstract. In February came the criticisms of the press, and they were generally most lauda tory; "I must yet give them further assurance that they have treated me justly." In November, he wrote Coleridge about his designs for the "Ancient Mariner" and the poet, in a long, sad letter, replied that he knew nobody who would publish it. Next year, came the exhibition "Sarpedon," "Nimrod," "Pan and Apollo," "Aurora," and sketch of "Burying the Dead:" "newspapers rather favourable" Then turned his face to Italy. From Leith he sailed to London, and there saw Coleridge, and got several letters for Rome; visited Paris and the Louvre, Geneva, Milan. Thence he went by Bergamo, Verona, and Padua, to Venice, where he spent fully a month, encountering now and then familiar faces, among the wonders of art Thence again he went by Parma and Bologna to Florence, where he naturally made another longer halt, though short withal, to see and see into the great works there; visiting "the tombs of Dante, Buonarotti, Alfieri, Galileo, Machiavello, Aretino," lying in the Cathedral there with "many others that are dead." In fine, passing by way of Sienna, he entered Rome on the 8th of December, 1832. Though in these various places he did not stay to copy, being already far out of the bondage of copying, nor even much to study, he has left sufficient evidence in notes upon their art-treasures and other peculiarities, to show that he did not fail to take inward sharp-sighted observance of them.

At Rome, until early in March, 1834, he devoted himself to effort, strenuous, though in many ways disturbed, towards fuller realisation of his ideal aims in art. Frequent forced removals of abode; unrestrected labour, sometimes for fourteen hours a day; stern self-examinations, thoughts "gloomy and black," doubts of himself and of his aim, with reflux of stouter resolve—ever the fatal whooping of an owl wherever he changed to: these, with the verdicts of visitors upon his works, kept his over-sensitive nature in almost unabated storm. The revulsions of doubt and of renewed self-confidence, of hope and of despair, of joy and of down-crushing sorrow, he who would walk in the fields which David Scott trod and sought to labour into worldworshipped flower and fruit, must lay it to his account to live among; to endure calmly, if possible; and neither fret at, nor be borne down by whether his choice be the field of art, of thought, or of events. Few men indeed are so armed within, in mail of heaven's own proving, as to bear on long and unswervingly in this career—men, through whatever seeming cause, sink as we call it prematurely; and they who would take their place in the lists had better weigh the forces to be encountered in some other scales than those of hope and of enthusiasm. Into the details of Scott's labours here, his various pictures and designs, we have not space to enter. His last and largest work here, the summing up of his efforts and progress hitherto, was, "Discord, or the Household Gods Destroyed:" *his* rendering upon canvass of the oldest story of all oldest myths and newest never-ending story of the moderner; and still unfinished facts; the new tearing down the old; the storm, and fire, and despair of progress, and reform, and emancipation. On this picture he staked his hopes anew—to find himself anew beleaguered by disappointment. Wrapt in his own perceptions of the highest and one

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION. By DR. MARX. Robert Cocks and Co.

Dr. Adolph Bernhard Marx was born at Halle, in Germany, on the 27th of November, 1798. He studied music from an early age, although he took to the law at the beginning of his career. Such was, however, his passionate love for music, that he went to Berlin, and amidst great financial difficulties, commenced the study of the theory and history of music. In 1823, he became the editor of the *Berlin Musical Gazette*, and for seven years directed that intellectual and independent publication with the greatest talent and zeal. In 1830 he was appointed Director of Music at the University of Berlin—a post which he holds at this moment. He received his diploma of Doctor in Music from the University of Marpurg. In 1850, in conjunction with Dr. Kullak and Herr Julius Stern, Dr. Marx founded the Berlin Academy of Music, offering to all singers and instrumentalists, teachers, and composers, as well as amateurs, a complete plan of instruction, whether elementary, executive, or inventive. A private stage is provided for dramatic vocalisation, and opportunities are afforded for the performance of new works by students. The pupils enter at the age of twelve years, and the annual cost is about 100 thalers (£16). This institution has made great progress since its formation. Dr. Marx published "the Art of Singing, in Theory and Practice," in 1826; "On Painting in Music, with a May greeting to the Philosophy of the Art," in 1828; "The Science of Musical Composition, Theoretical and Practical," in 1837 and 1838; "General Science of Music" in 1839; "An Essay on the Value of the Vocal Solos of Handel at the present period;" "Considerations on the actual state of the Opera in Germany;" and various pamphlets on the music of the Greeks, Counterpoint, Fugue, &c. In addition to these works, Dr. Marx has composed, besides editing the "Passione" and other works of Bach, a musical drama called "Jerz and Bately," produced in Berlin, in 1829; the music of a melo-drama, played at Konigstadt, in 1827; an oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," executed in 1833, at the Church of the Trinity, in Berlin. His great work is the present one under review, "The School of Musical Composition—Practical and Theoretical," the translation of which has been made by Augustus Wehrhan, of Dublin, who escapes his acknowledgments to James Clarke, Esq., for his great assistance. The first edition of Dr. Marx's volume appeared in Berlin in 1837, the original preface to which is full of enthusiasm. He studied the theoretical works of Kernberger, Marpurg, Albrechtsberger, Gottfried, Weber, Reicha, &c; he examined Logier's musical system; he acknowledges earnestly the benefit he derived from these masters; but still in their works he could not find the secret of acquiring the artistic skill developed in the scores of the master-minds, he could not learn how "to read and understand the language conveyed in the symbols of the wonderfully beautiful and enchanting world of sound," and to become a master at least of its technical forms. The inquiry brought him to the conclusion that there must be general principles of musical foundation, and there was no such thing as lifeless mechanism in the spirit of art. His opinion is, that the object and task of a school of art, is to "assimilate a thorough and most comprehensive knowledge of art, with the consciousness and feeling of the learner, and to make it from the commencement lead to artistic activity." We wish our space permitted us to print the eloquent preface of Dr. Marx, to the present edition, issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co., an edition entirely re-modelled by the author, who gratefully and gracefully declares that Handel could not have raised himself to perfection but in the free atmosphere of England. "During a whole century," writes Dr. Marx, "we Germans have advanced in song—have lulled and purified ourselves in music and in philosophy, as in the shaded waters of a lonely Druidical lake, while England equipped her fleets, laid the foundation of the greatest empire in the world, and from her own free womb gave birth to the most free of all nations. Perhaps the solitude and quiet leisure of a people forced back upon their internal resources was the indispensable condition of that wonderful union between number and clairvoyance, in which Beethoven was able to penetrate to the inmost recesses of the soul, and there perfect his art, as long before him it had been given to the German, Bach, to behold and proclaim the mysteries of the gospel in the symbolism of sound."

Another volume will follow the present one, the divisions in which are lucidly laid down, and the doctrines conveyed in clear language. Every pupil and every professor should study the themes of Dr. Marx; every amateur and every composer should deeply ponder on his principles of elementary composition. It is in the analyses of works of genius that Dr. Marx develops his school of composition; the explanations are addressed to the faculties and perceptions of every class of learners, whose time of apprenticeship is never ending; the task of the true artist, as the Doctor justly remarks, having no bounds, "for he is the child of his time and of his nation," and his "creation is the ideal representation, the spiritual reflex, of the world as it was at the period in which he lived."

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The Drama.

THE dramatic season has re-commenced with great spirit. Theatrical managements are alive and active. Revivals and novelties have entered into diligent competition. Never were there more indisputable signs of life and progress.

SADLER'S WELLS, by way of inaugurating the new season, has adopted, as a revival, one of the most neglected of Shakspeare's dramas. This charming comedy is generally supposed to have been the companion piece of "Love's Labour Lost," and originally entitled "Love's Labour's Won." Perhaps the former play, if subjected to a refined analysis, might throw some light on "All's Well that Ends Well." There is, however, a marked difference between the two works. In the earlier one the plot is invented by the poet—the later derives its story from Boccaccio, through Painter's "Palace of Pleasure." On the other hand, both are courtly plays—both are effusions of the fancy, rather than of any higher or sterner faculty—both are stamped with euphuism—both are erotic in their theme—and present love in a state of travail and difficulty; both are meagre in incidents, crude in treatment, but poetic in dialogue: each furnished with a character or two, whose purity or nobility serves to redeem the general grossness of the manners, and to apologize for, if not to justify, equivocal conduct of their own. We have to judge them, not by their acts, but by their motives.

These plays contain sketches of character which Shakspeare matured in more elaborate productions. Thus, *Rosalind* and *Biron* were afterwards perfected in *Beatrice* and *Benedick*. The parts of *Helen* and *Diana* have also a great resemblance to *Isabella* and *Mariana*, in "Measure for Measure." The expedient in both cases is the same. *Bertram* is but a more feeble *Angelo*. The *internal* evidence would certainly lead to the belief that "All's Well" was a prior work. Probably, it preexisted as such under the title of "Love's Labour's Won."

The comic portion of the plot is both original and new. *Parolles* is altogether a Shaksperian creation. To Mr. Phelps the public is, of course, indebted for the revival. We think him right, notwithstanding the obvious objections to which the plot of the play is liable. The spirit of the poetry is so pure that it embalms the materials which it enkindles. In truth, whether in reading or seeing the play acted, we regard little the incidents that form the background. The present dialogue and situation afford the charm. Those incidents, too, were conceived with no irreverent a m. Our Shakspeare knew nothing of that modern false delicacy, which is ashamed of human nature. He took that as he found it; content to clothe it with an elegant veil of exquisite poetry and sententious wisdom, which aided its beauty and interest without hiding its proper form.

But while conceding thus much to the natural truth in all Shakspeare's dramas, their occasional want of that refinement which is required by modern opinion, forms a good argument why the attention of modern managements should be turned towards a new drama, illustra ive of ages less rude, and imbued with the principles that rule the one in which we are living.

The improvement that has taken place in this company since the recess is evident from the excellent manner in which the tragedy of "Lear" is now cast. Owing to this improvement, probably, the present revival of this great tragedy has been longer-lived than the former attempt only a few seasons back. More popular, also, would this pathetic drama have been in itself, but for the barbarous manners which it represents. The same lesson, enforced by a story and situations more in accordance with modern feelings, would have been more acceptable. A similar lesson, though in another direction, has been taught by the failure of Lillo's "Arden of Feversham"—a domestic tragedy, of some merit. Domestic dramas, far inferior in skill and story, have, when treated in a more modern style, become exceedingly popular. Why, then, the failure of this? Because of the obsolete taste in the style. Modern domestic dramas are written in prose, or in a familiar kind of blank verse, such as in the "Hunchback" and the "Love Chase;" often rugged enough, but leaving the dramatist at liberty to express his thoughts in any way he pleases. Lillo, on the contrary, affected a stilted and classic phraseology, which gives to the expression a false elevation—a stateliness foreign to the thoughts and sentiments, which are frequently poor enough. To our modern apprehensions, accordingly, the action and the dialogue are at cross purposes. In fact, such writing as Lillo's is the transition style of compo-ition between that of the Elizabethan dramatists and that of the Victo-ian playwright. The subject agrees with the practice of the latter; the style is borrowed from the former, or rather from the French tragic mode, such as we have it in Otway, Rowe, and Southern. And Lillo was greatly inferior to these really pathetic, though ra- ar- ficial, poets; hence, he never obtained the vogue in which they triumphed for a period. But their day is now passed; and no histrionic talent could render "Venice Preserved," "The Fair Penitent," or "The Fatal Marriage," a successful experiment on the modern boards. Nothing, then, belonging to that period of transition will be satisfactory: something altogether new, or a spirited revival of the elder period is the only possible alternative.

In the latter case, considerable alterations are frequently necessary and these alterations sometimes go to the extent of substituting altogether other elements for the spirit, tone, and meaning of the old play. It is in this way that "The City Madam" of Massinger has been adapted to the Islington stage. The speeches of *Luke* are retained, but the character has undergone "a sea-change." What Massinger intended for poetry, is converted into madness; and, at convenient *lucunæ*, bits of sentiments ity are introduced, to lead to *Luke's* conversion and repentance in the end. Old heathen Massinger is christianised. A proceeding like this virtually makes a new (and, perhaps, better) play of the old materials; but, nevertheless, it vitiates and falsifies the old one. The ingenuity expended in the invention of the requisite incidents to make the obsolete drama tolerable, would, we are fain to think, be more honestly bestowed on some original production. In another of these revivals, at the same theatre, Old Rowley's "Woman Never Vexed," adapted by Mr. Planché, the process has been restrained within reasonable limits; and we have a very fine old drama, disburthened of incumbrances, but not otherwise interpreted than purposed by the muse whose inspirations visited nightly the ancient poet.

These reflections are intended generally, as bearing on the question of revivals and adaptations in its largest application, and not by way of censure on any particular theatre or management. To Mr. Phelps and Mr. Greenwood a debt of public thankfulness is due, for having maintained in quick and honourable recognition the cause of dramatic poetry on the public stage. Thus they have accomplished by means of the old poets, and in the best way, and to the utmost extent that a suburban theatre, with low prices of admission, and with a limited arena, permitted. To others better situated a higher aim is proper.

Our readers will naturally turn to the PRINCESS' Theatre for some experience of a more costly mode of management. The last revival at this establishment, as our readers will recollect, was that of the Shakspearean comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing." Superbly as it was placed on the stage, Mr. Kean's production of the new piece, which he has doubtless found to be more profitable. These have been hitherto of the lighter kind, such as "The Prima Donna" and "Mont St Michel," both in two acts. Both appeal to modern feelings—the former having a refined *spiritual* interest; and the latter embodying a graceful superstition and a retributive moral. But, an endeavour at political satire in one of the scenes—an impossible attempt to put down the social anomaly of capital punishment in a Christian land by the force of ridicule—placed the new piece in jeopardy. The prior drama, dealing with less material interests, and charged with some touching incidents in an affair of the heart, will, doubtless, live for many a day. But, more important tasks will engage the attention of this enlightened management.

Passing on to the HAYMARKET Theatre, we meet with the more recent productions of living authors, with one or two revivals, for the convenience of *debutants*. "Money," and "The Road to Ruin," introduce to us Mr. Barry Sullivan and Miss Rosa Bennett; while "The Friendships" may be accepted as earnest of the kind of entertainment that may be expected from the approaching management by Mr. Buckstone. The interest of the proceedings at this theatre, during the present season, will be much enhanced by the fact that Mr. Webster is about to retire from its direction. No man has more largely encouraged than Mr. Webster the production of new and original pieces; and perhaps, on the whole, he has displayed a commendable judgment: old stage conventions and the starring system have, however, shackled his efforts. The latter has evidently perished; and the former must be permitted to depart, that progress may be possible. From Mr. Buckstone's active and acute intellect much may be hoped. At present, however, we have to do with Mr. Webster's management, whose energies during the month have been contented with the production of a farce or two. One by Mr. Maddison Morton, entitled "The Woman I Adore," might have been better; the other by Mr. Sterling Coyne, and called "Box and Cox Married and Settled," though but the continuation of a former drama, is of greater interest. These, however, are but initial steps in the season. In our next Literary Supplement we shall have, doubtless, something of importance to criticise. Mr. Webster will scarcely suffer his "farewell season" to pass away without signalising it by some exploit which may be remembered to his honour.

The recent opening of the LYCEUM Theatre gives us but little to say; but as the portals once put up at this theatre generally have a long run, the present bill may continue for some weeks. Nevertheless, to us it has a mere provisional look. The revival of the "Golden Fleece," excellent and elegant as it is, can only be designed to hold the stage while something else is preparing; and the equivocal reception of the leading drama, the "Mysterious Lady," is suggestive of an approaching change in the performances. This house lives on novelty, but it must be of the most polished description. First-rate acting, such as is found in the Princess's theatre, demands and deserves first-rate dramatic writing. The best, done in the best style, and set off with the best appointments: in these words may be expressed the principle on which this gay theatre is governed. The conductors are guided by the most exquisite taste in all the minutiæ of distance competition. It is true that the French drama is too much indulged in; but no bald translation is tolerated. Every fresh importation is extensively and expensively manipulated to such an extent, as to entitle its production to take rank, in some degree, with original efforts. The thing is much bettered by the adapter as to make it his own. He rises, at any rate, to the consideration due to an imitator. He is not a mere copyist, but an artist; not a mechanical *traducteur*, but an author The dialogue is, for the most part, original, and the mere outline of the French work conferred; or, as mostly happens, used as suggestive of a better plot, with English manners and English sentiments.

The OLYMPIC, under the experienced management of Mr Farren, is next in order. This veteran actor has had much difficulty in founding a theatre under his auspices; but he has at last succeeded in the Strand. In Wych-street it is perfectly established, with a good company and an appreciative audience. An infinite number of new pieces of all kinds have been produced here. The current bill announces three new pieces every night. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the "Master Passion," and the amusing farce of "Wanted, 1000 Young Milliners for the Gold Diggings." We hear, and rejoice in the information, that, good as all this is, something much better is about to be attempted; and that the talents of Mr. Hoskings, Mr. Compton, Mr. Cooke, Mr. W. Farren, jun., and Miss Reynolds, are destined to be employed in still higher efforts. This elegant theatre is well adapted for the worthiest experiments; and its contiguity to the Strand will always enable it to command enlightened audiences.

We regret to say that we have nothing favourable to report of the MARYLEBONE. This theatre, to which Mrs. Warner imparted so high a character, has sadly degenerated. One redeeming point is the monthly pittances itself, Mr. Buchanan has found there a stage to justify himself; and though we cannot pronounce him a finished actor, we are happy to concede to his possession of considerable power and more promise.

As the manager of the theatre just named is advertised as lessee of DRURY-LANE for the season commencing next Christmas, some remarks on that ill-starred edifice may fitly conclude our *resumé*. To the observant eye of an experienced critic, nothing is more clear than that its present condition is due to the misconduct of the committee for letting the building. Considerations of rent alone seem to have directed their resolution, and not the fitness of the proposed lessee. That noble stage might still be peopled with the persons of the poetic drama, if the principle of management to be adopted were the first thing considered, and not the amount of rent offered. It is inconceivable to us that genius, intelligence, and enterprise, should have been rejected in favour of candidates without either; when all that is wanted is that ample opportunity should be given to a capable director for realising the prestige to the national theatre, by the production on its boards of dramatic and historicic genius. To such an aim as this some sacrifice of rent might, in the first instance, be made, but the result would be invulnable in the regained character and permanent prosperity of the theatre. The present public faith is evidently deficient in the quarter where it should be most readily found; yet, in this faith, the structure was founded, and without it the purpose of its erection cannot be realised. These walls, once classical, should be held sacred—a determination on the part of those who have power and authority over their disposal, would pre-serve them to their right use With the will a way would soon be discovered for obtaining the desired result. But it is manifest that the will does not exist; and thus it is that all the proceedings in relation to this magnificent temple of the Muses are deserving of censure only on the part of every sincere lover of the drama, and of those sincere and honest minds who desire to blend with all stage amusements the highest interests of morality and taste.

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SMARTS WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at the same time, either their own or Smart's system. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which gentlemen (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms, &c, apply to Mr Smart as above.

EXCELLENCE with ECONOMY. H. J. and D. NICOLL, PALETOT PATENTEES, Merchant Tailors, Military Outfitters, Makers of Liveries, Riding Habits, Clerical and other Robes. 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, or 22, Cornhill, London.—Agents in every town and colony.

GLOVES — GLOVES. — CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY. Just received from the working Glove-makers of Paris, Grenoble, and Worms, 3000 dozen Ladies' Kid, all at 1s 6d per pair, usually sold at 3s 6d. Sample pair of any size or colour sent on receipt of twelve postage stamps In any part of the Kingdom. Address—BAKER and CRISP, 28,, Regent-street, corner of Maddox-street.

THE GORGET, SELF-ADJUSTING SHIRT, with Elliptic Wristband, six for 47s; can be had only of the Patentee, G P COUPER, Tailor to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, 65, Conduit-street, Pall-Mall East. Directions for self-measurement forwarded free.

HOMEOPATHY, as applied to the DISEASES of INFANCY and CHILDHOOD, or the Nursery and Early Childhood. By THOMAS R. LEADAM, member of the British Homœopathic Society. Surgeon-Accoucheur to the London Homœopathic Hospital, &c. &c.
LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

"EAU-DE-VIE."—A Pure Pale BRANDY, of the finest quality, and of the most Choice Growth. Pronounced by a subtlety, bouquet, and delicacy, a more pure and wholesome spirit —Cash price 16s per gal on, at its French bottles, 8s per dozen, bottles included.
HENRY BRETT and Co, Old Furnival's Dis illery, Holborn.

INDIA SHAWLS.—Wanted to purchase, India Shawls, Delhi Scarfs, Indian Jewellery Gold-embroidered and China Silks, or garments made or damaged Also all kinds of Household Linen, Silks, or Shawls, will find themselves liberally treated. Apply at HOWELL and HARTY'S Show-rooms, 56, Fleet-street; where a splendid variety of India, French Paletot, and new Winter Shawls are at present on sale, at the lowest cash prices

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor and Prince Medici at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Linen combines the advantage of a fine drab cloth with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made. and absorbs moisture with the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable Linendrapers.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 26s, 8s 6d, and 37s 6d the Half-Dozen, are cut upon a new and improved system, and combine the highest degree of excellence with the smallest cost. Satisfaction is, as usual, guaranteed, or the money will be returned.
ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS, with full particulars and directions for self-measurement, sent post free. If required by Gentlemen of the new Co-cord Shirtings, at 26s the half-dozen, post free on receipt of their address.
RODGERS and CO, Improved Shirt-Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London Established 60 years

WHITELOCK and SON'S celebrated 6s. 6d. Shirts are kept in Stock at their Warehouse, opposite the Church, near Somerset House, Strand. They now combine all the requisites of a perfect shirt, and are made with the same attention and skill which has maintained their high reputation during 26 years. A sample shirt, and a self-measure, with prices, will be forwarded by return of the post, on the amount, with the right measure of the neck, chest, and wrist of the wearer Emigration Outfits supplied at wholesale prices.

THE LADIES' WINTER JACKET for RIDING or DRIVING.—Jackets made to fit perfectly, and is quite warm enough for riding without a habit body underneath Price Two Guineas. Pattern of material, a drawing of the Jacket, and directions for self-measurement, sent free on application to W FORD Habit Maker, &c, to her Majesty, 10, HOLLES-STREET, Cavendish-square, London. W F also recommends his Riding Dress Milled Cloth Habit Skirts for winter wear, 28s. Ladies' Waterproof Cloth and Under Driving Capes kept in great variety.—1853

"EUREKA."—PATTERNS of the NEW COLOURED SHIRTINGS in every variety of colours. Upward of 200 different styles for makers FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS at 40s per half-dozen, and the "Guinea Shirt" at 21s.
PRICE TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN.
(List of Prices and Mode of Self-measurement sent post free.)
FORD, 38, Strand, London.
Established in 1778
CAPPER, SON, and Co, 24, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN
CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

PATTERNS of the NEW BAYADERE SHIRTINGS, as well as last Season's (Styles, and Prices) forwarded free to any part of the kingdom
Three-quarter Fine Rich Glacé Silks .. 7s 6d the full dress
Ditto Bayadere ditto .. .. 10s 6d .. ..
Ditto rich Brocaded ditto .. .. 20s 6d .. ..
Rich Persian ditto .. .. 30s 6d .. ..
WHITE and COMPANY, 199, Regent-street

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.—W. W. SHEATH has the honour of informing Ladies he has concluded an immense purchase of Valenciennes Lace, also Real Black Lace Vanities and Veils, and invite an early inspection
20 90 2 yards of Flouncing at 9d per yard
10,000 " Narrow Lace, 1a upwards
4,000 " Wide ditto, 2a to 12s 6d.
2 000 " Insertions, 6d and upwards
1,000 " Real Black Lace Falls, from 21s to 10os.
Patterns sent by post to any part, post free
Address W W SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of FRENCH LACE, &c., at Messrs BENOIT and BENAULD'S.
The Piece, 6d, 3d, 6d, Edgware-road
350 Pieces, in Black and all colours, at 3d, worth 9d
497 Pieces, in Black and all Colours, at 3d 11d worth 9s 6d
N B. The above are the Stock of one of the best Paris Manufacturers retiring from trade.
Patterns for inspection postage free.
*** Address 76 and 77, Edgware-road.
The Box-Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

THE DIPTHERA BONNETS, or Bonnets of LOUISE and CO, 69, GOLDEN-SQUARE, Regent-street, are strongly recommended to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, as supply the most fashionable and becoming Bonnet of the season. The MORNING WAREHOUSE with these Bonnets, in black and violet Mourning Crape in all colours, is 112, 36, 6d, and 2a 6d each. Widows' Bonnets, of the lowest price that can be supplied. GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, No 39, Cranbourne-street; or at Economy House, No 28, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E WOOBY and Co.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TOP COATS you would do well to inspect the unrivalled stock of SAMUEL BROTHERS, 65, Ludgate-hill. The only principle on which the extensiveness of our stock, the style of our goods, the exquisite workmanship combined with moderate charges have gained for this establishment such enormous patronage that they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. A lower price than is usually charged. SAMUEL BROTHERS, have several new designs in Over Coats.
Boys' Tunic .. .. 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Fancy Tunic .. .. 12s to 30s
Saxony Cloth .. .. 25s to 35s
Superior Cloth .. .. 35s to 42s
Saxony ditto .. .. 31s to 42s
Frock Coats, 2a extra.
Waterproof clothing cheaper than any other house.
Waterproof Coat, 30s; Leggings, 6s; Swimming Belts, 6s.
Patterns, tables of prices, plate of fashions, guide to self-measurement, are sent free.

WELLINGTON. Messrs. MINTON'S PARIAN BUST of the late DUKE of. The first Copies at 25s each, of this admirable Bust considered by good judges to be the best likeness, can be obtained of THOMAS GOODE and Co's, China and Glass Warehouse, 19, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.—Where the Poet promptly attends to

STATUETTE of the EDINBURGH EQUESTRIAN STATUE of the DUKE of WELLINGTON.—Agreeably to the suggestion of several distinguished parties, Messrs JOHN STEELL have undertaken to execute and publish a STATUETTE in BRONZE, from the COLOSSAL STATUE of the DUKE of WELLINGTON, which he has recently completed for Edinburgh, and would feel obliged by those who may wish to have Copies of this Work intimating their intention as soon as possible, in order that the requisite arrangements may be made
2, Randolph-place, Edinburgh, October, 1852

TEETH.—Complete Sets from £5.—129, Strand, and 55, Cornewall-terrace, Hyde-park. Mr JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the Self-adhesive Palate Teeth. They adhere by atmospheric pressure without wires, and are not so adapted for masticating the food, and comfort, than any hitherto in use.

THE SYBIL.—A PACK of CARDS, calculated to promote much Mirth and Amusement, and altogether of a recherché description. Price 3s 6d; post free 4s 2d.
E. LLOYD, 186, Fleet-street, and 189, Oxford-street

AMERICAN COFFEE MILLS, upon a New and Improved Principle, will be found cheaper, more useful, and less liable to get out of order than any hitherto made, with a general assortment of Brushes, Mats, Bamboo Canters, &c. By T G DOLL, 34, New Bridge-street, and British Warehouse, No 12, St Martin's-court, Leicester-square.

COOPER'S ANTISEPTIC CARNATION TOOTH-PASTE whitens the teeth without injuring the enamel, imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath, allays all irritation and swelling in the gums, completely eradicates scurvy, and entirely prevents tooth-ache. Sold in pots, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per pot. This improved Tooth-paste is sent by post, on receipt of eleven stamps. WILLIAM T. COOPER, 65, Conduit-street, London

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for Two Postage Stamps. He also beautifully PLAITS and CURLS Ladies' Hair, and mounts in the gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c at charges the most moderate. DEWDNEY, 244, Oxford-street, corner of KLAR. 186, Oxford-street.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet"—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Nursing Bottles introduced by Mr Heath, of Oxford-street They are adapted to milk and other kinds of food; and have an elastic nipple, which an infant will refuse; recommended for cleanliness and durability." Mr HEATH, 186, Oxford-street, Klar. 186, Oxford-street. Each bottle and mouthpiece is stamped with my name and address.

DUNN'S fine ARGAND LAMP OIL, 4s. per gallon, so extensively patronised and recommended by the nobility, gentry, and public generally, is nearly unequaled for the Argand, Solar, Cart & Diamond, French Moderator, German, and every description of Patent Oil lamps. Its characteristics are strength and brilliancy of flame, extreme purity, slowness of consumption, and not affected by cold. Delivered and delivered free to any town miles. JOHN DUNN and CO., 79, Merchants, 79, Cannon-street, City.

NEW DESIGN-BOOK of FURNITURE.—Mr. H. COOPER, manufacturer of Fashionable Cabinet and Upholstery FURNITURE, 42, west James-street, Bedford row, London, invites Parties about to Furnish, who require exclusive and choice articles with economy, to call and peruse the new and elegant BOOK of DESIGNS, containing four suites of Furniture. Sent post free, on application Purchasers are also solicited to view his splendid Stock, which comprises every article corresponding with the Designs, all marked in plain figures, at unusually low prices. New Patent Drawing-room Chairs, in Walnut, with stuffed seats from 2½ each.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly between the teeth and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; is. Peculiarly recommended by the Faculty. The Smyrna Sponge, durable, soft rushed fibre, which will not soften like common hair Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans hairs completely in one minute As Robert Warrington remains unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE, PINGLE, and SON'S new Establishment, 128 Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street Metcalfe's the best Tooth-Powder, 2s per box

COD LIVER OIL.—CHARLES FOX and CO., who devote their greatest personal care and attention to the Manufacture of this Oil, have just commenced packing Cases of English Oil for the season, and respectfully intimate to the Pharmaceutical Chemist, that owners of the whole of the New Zealand Cod Liver Oil of their make has passed into the hands of the Wholesale Houses, and will be found of the same fine quality so highly appreciated by patients for its retention on the stomach.
Manufactory—Deptford, Kent, S E
Offices—Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W

TREASURES of NATURE.—It has been well remarked that there is not an imperfection that flesh is heir to for which a remedy is not at hand, to discover which we have only to search the wide expanse of nature. A most simple production was scarcely be offered than in the application of a natural production, of which the principal ingredient is the Balm of Columbia, in most where the human head has been deprived of its beaom or and natural ornament. As a dressing for the preservation of the hair, none of the hair, OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA is unrivalled, and in cases of baldness it is perfectly unfailing.—3s 6d, 6s, or 11s per bottle; no e bor prires. Ask for Oldr ge's Balm, and never be persuaded to use any other article as a substitute.—13, Wellington-street, Strand, and sold by all dealers.

THE EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA, imported this season for the first time, and containing all the choice sorts of the first picking. Packed in air-tight tins, of various sizes, at 4s 8d per lb. This fine Tea has been carefully analysed and examined, and submitted to the most severe chemical tests, by Robert Warrington, Esq, Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries, and pronounced by him to be "Genuine." Mr J C LEAKE, M H C S E., and L A C., has also analysed it, and has affirmed that he can find no trace of copper, lowwood, or any chemical dye, and recommends it as a most "wholesome beverage." A London tea-taster, of thirty years' experience, has also certified that "it consists of many sorts of really fine tea, very carefully and most judiciously blended" and hundreds of the principal tea dealers in he United Kingdom, who have become agents for the sale of it, have pronounced it superior to any previously imported; and all who taste it, not only continue to drink it, but recommend it to their friends also. Applications for agencies, where none are yet appointed, may be addressed by Brittania Dairy, 4, Bishopsgate, Messrs MOORE and CO, the sole Wholesale Agents, Fenchurch-street, London

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES BARON LIEBIG ON CERTAIN RECENT ANONYMOUS ADVERTISEMENTS
MESSRS ALLSOPP and SONS have great satisfaction in being enabled to publish the following extract of a letter, addressed to them from Munich, 13th September, 1852, from Baron Liebig to Mr Henry Allsopp, Brewery, Burton-on-Trent.
"To my great astonishment, a report of my opinion has lately been called to several anonymous articles and advertisements headed by my name, such as the following, whose author alleges our misrepresents a the nutritive value of your beer. I beg leave to say that I had never analysed your beer, nor perhaps ever tasted it in my life, and to make a retractation on my part of the original statement.
"I emphatically declare that I had not the slightest knowledge of those anonymous articles, the contents of which I entirely disapprove, and I request to have my name left entirely out of the statement made in my letter to you, which certainly you were and are at perfect liberty to publish."—JUSTUS LIEBIG
"Munich, 13th September, 1852."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES and BARON LIEBIG.—Although not in the habit of replying to anonymous advertisements, Messrs Allsopp cannot consider it to reserve some of a very discreditable nature to the parties concerned, Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS are compelled to publish another of an announcement bearing the names of Professor LIEBIG, to which an explanation publicly has been given. Messrs Allsopp and Sons regret that recently as they have endeavoured to meet every statement made emanated from an unworthy jealousy on the part of those who should rather have shown gratitude for the honour and exposure which Messrs Allsopp and Sons have not spared to remove the otherwise tedious prejudice frequently met with by private friends. The case is briefly from the mistake of a French chemist
Messrs Allsopp and Sons would now call the attention of the public to the following extract
That the original letter of Baron Liebig is addressed to Mr Henry Allsopp, individually:
That he therein intimates that he had been applied to by Mr. Henry Allsopp to analyse their beer, and that his opinion had been requested—for course for publication—by that gentleman
That Baron Liebig acknowledges the receipt of samples of Allsopp's Pale Ales, from the London bottlers, as well as other samples of the same, sent to him by Messrs Allsopp for private friends. He does not specifically founds the opinion reported by him to Mr Henry Allsopp in that letter on any personal analysis of the particular beers he may incidentally some wrong impression conveyed to that eminent man in respect to an alleged undue publicity given to his opinions.

Burton-upon-Trent, August 25, 1852.

London: Printed and Published at the Office 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 588.—VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE British Legislature has commenced its ordinary session under circumstances that render its meeting of more than usual interest and importance. The Parliament of the world has opened. Constitutional liberty, in the only great country in Europe where it is either understood or permitted, is about to give the neighbouring nations a new example of its effective working. We may be assured that those nations will watch with curiosity, not unmixed with a deeper feeling, the deliberations of an assembly so illustrious, and, unfortunately for the interests of humanity and civilisation, so unrivalled.

The meeting of a new British Parliament, and its probable results, are always to be considered under a twofold aspect. How will its constitution affect home politics? and what influence will its deliberations exercise upon the general policy of Europe, and of the world? At the present time both of these questions are of a complexity seldom seen, and of an importance seldom exceeded in history.

The "condition of England" question, that a few short years ago was of such painful interest, is now most cheering. If the observer or commentator takes his stand upon platform high above the bustle and jostle of warring factions, and of the fragments of dismembered parties that exist in and out of the Legislature, he will have much reason to rejoice at the position of his country, and the most satisfactory grounds for hoping that England will more than ever be the example and the guide of less favoured nations, and the friend and mainstay elsewhere of those principles of rational liberty and moderate statesmanship which have made her what she is. Formerly, ere the late Sir Robert Peel had crowned a career of usefulness by immolating his heart, his friendships, and his own consistency, upon the altar of a paramount and sacred public duty, the condition of the people of England was one upon which no statesman could reflect without misgivings for the future. The repeal of the Corn-laws, and the emancipation of industry from the impediments and trammels of a tax upon food, has happily either altogether removed or greatly diminished this anxiety. With cheap food and steady employment, the people once believed and felt to be so dangerous, are happy and contented. The jails and the workhouses are empty; the manufacturers' labourers have wages to spare, not only for comforts and luxuries, but for provident investment; and the farmers' labourers, formerly the least paid, the most hopeless and dispirited of all labourers, find, to their comfort, that they are no longer a drug and an incumbrance upon the soil, but that they are valuable for their thews and their sinews, for their skill and for their good conduct. They have at last been raised above the daily dread of the workhouse that formerly beset them.

We are aware that it is not alone to the repeal of the Corn and Navigation-laws, and to the gradual remission of taxes that impeded the extension of trade and manufactures, that all these favourable results are to be attributed. The discovery of the gold of California and Australia, and the pre-existent causes which led to what is called the "Exodus" of the Irish, and what may as justly, in regard to Australia, be called the "Exodus" of the English people, have no doubt contributed to raise the value of labour, both skilled and unskilled, in every part of the country; but the state of the Revenue—which, notwithstanding the almost yearly remission of large items of taxation, continues to show a surplus—is a fact that California and Australia, and the "Exodus" of the people, cannot explain. The departure of such vast hordes of enterprising, energetic, and industrious men as those which now swarm out of their native land at the cry of "gold to be had for the digging," would, had the Corn-laws been unrepealed, and had Free Trade been still the almost hopeless theory which Mr. Cobden found it when he entered public life, have been a calamity, instead of a blessing. The circumstances of Great Britain have been vastly altered by the operation of both these causes; and it will be the greatest of the duties that will devolve upon the Parliament of 1852 to prepare a financial policy in accordance with these new and favourable facts, and to settle thereby upon a still more solid and permanent basis the prosperity of the country. If we descend to a lower level of contemplation, we shall find that the re-affirmation, consolidation, and extension of these great principles, will involve the personal fate of many statesmen, as well as the existence of the actual Administration. But these, however important, and however exciting as mere party questions, dwindle into insignificance, when compared with the larger questions of the national well-being in which they are included. Whatever may become of the political reputations of certain men, and whatever painful personal sacrifices of pride and consistency they may be called upon to make, we cannot doubt for a moment of the progression and triumph of those true principles of trade and fiscal policy, which allow a great people to thrive and to be happy, and to stand first in wealth, in enterprise, and in industry, among the nations of the world.

As regards foreign politics, it must be confessed that the New Parliament will enter upon its existence at a critical period. The omens of impending trouble and confusion, if not of strife and calamity, are many, and they thicken around Europe as we write. Everywhere we behold the elements of change and disorder. Mighty armies are marshalled, and no one knows against what enemy or what country they will be led forth in battle array. Russia is strong and ambitious, fully armed and equipped; Turkey runs the risk of crumbling to sudden decay, from internal weakness, even more than from foreign aggression; Austria is running the career of a bankrupt and a spendthrift, and only holds together her ill-consorted states, principalities, and kingdoms by an amount of coercion, which it is ruinous to employ, and which

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE PETROPOLIS RAILWAY BY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

it would be fatal to relinquish. Prussia, and the other states of Germany, after long panting and striving for a liberty akin to that enjoyed by the English people, are in the strong grasp of a military despotism, broken up into jealous, petty, and hostile sovereignties, and in the agonies of an almost mortal struggle; some of them with their own subjects, and some against dominant nations and races, which keep them in subjection. Belgium and Switzerland, where there are still some remnants of human right, are threatened with political extinction; and France, ruled by the evil spirit of the whole *imbroglio*, dances with frantic eagerness around the car of the perjured potentate who has enslaved and dazzled her. Everywhere in Continental Europe we see the unhappy spectacle of nations that desire freedom, but do not understand it; of nations that both love and understand, but cannot attain it; and of nations that are the slavish, and even contented victims of unrelenting despotism. In all the darkness of Europe there is but one bright spot, and that is in our own island. Although there are many questions in abeyance—that may well cause uneasiness, among ourselves, such as unhappy theological disputes, the fierce polemics of Ireland, the state of the Church of England, and other points of difference, minor perhaps, but still of grave significancy—the New Parliament of this country may well be proud of the position it will hold, and thankful for the privilege of legislating for so great and so advancing a people. Representative Government, elsewhere discredited, has its abiding place and sanctuary here; and, whatever the chances and changes of factions and parties amongst us may be, we may confidently indulge the hope that the cause of constitutional liberty thoughout the world will not suffer through any act or deed of the British Legislature.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN BRAZIL.

THIS event—of the greatest importance to the empire of Brazil—was celebrated with great *eclat* on the 29th August last, when the Emperor, with his Ministers and the principal officers of State, formally commenced the works of the first railway yet undertaken in this flourishing empire.

The Imperial Petropolis Railway and Steam Navigation Company was projected last year by Senhor Ireneo Evangelista de Souza, for the purpose of bringing into closer connexion with Rio the healthy and fashionable city of Petropolis, and of forming the first link in the great chain of railways intended to connect the producing districts with the seaport. The elevation of Petropolis is 2750 feet above Rio, and it consequently possesses great attractions, from the coolness of its atmosphere. The city is at the summit of the mountains which bound the bay of Rio on the north; and it is at this time reached by voyaging to the head of the bay, and along a crooked river to Porto d'Estrella; thence by carriages to the foot of the mountains; and the ascent of the mountain is usually made on mules. A magnificent road has recently been opened, by which carriages can ascend the mountains to Petropolis. This road is a work of great utility; displays much skill; and it ranks, in point of magnitude and costliness, as the greatest public work of Brazil.

The city of Petropolis is the summer abode of the Emperor and of all he wealthy families of Rio; and it is the point towards which the great roads from the interior converge; and all the produce—coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c.—of immense districts passes through Petropolis to reach the mountain road, and descend to the water.

The Railway now in course of construction runs from the head of the bay to the foot of the hills, a distance of about ten miles; and from the edge of the elevated table land where Petropolis is situated, surveys for a continuation of the railway are being made.

Through the illness of a member of the Imperial family, and a consequent change of residence, the ceremony of inaugurating the works had been deferred for some weeks; but on the day above named (Aug. 29), his Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II., the Empress (with their children and infant), and the Ministers of State, left the Marine Arsenal at 7 A.M., on board the steamer *Thetis*, and proceeded to the head of the bay. Here the Emperor's barges were in waiting to receive the party, which proceeded up the river Inhaumer, to Porto d'Estrella, and, disembarking at this place, they were conveyed in the Emperor's coaches to Fragozo—a delightful spot, near the foot of the mountains, and where the ceremony was to take place. The Imperial party reached Fragozo at half-past eleven, and were received by Senhor Agnias, the secretary, and Mr. Bragge, the engineer, and were conducted to tents erected on the ground. After a little rest and refreshment the Emperor walked over the ground, and examined the preparations made for working. The august party then assembled at the ground marked for the first cutting, and the Vicar of the Freguezia (parish) assisted by the ecclesiastics of the neighbourhood, proceeded to consecrate and bless the undertaking. A barrow, of the magnificent woods of Brazil, and a shovel of silver had been provided; and the shovel was now presented by the engineer to the Emperor, who proceeded to cut a turf and place it in the barrow; and the instant the shovel touched the ground, a grand discharge of fireworks took place. After depositing the sod in the barrow, his Majesty handed the shovel to the Minister of the Empire, who cut the second sod. The Ministers of Finance, of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of War, and of Marine, each cut a sod in turn, and were followed by the President of the Chamber of Senators, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; and lastly by the originator of the line, Senhor Ireneo The Emperor then wheeled the barrow thus loaded some distance along a platform carpeted with the flags of all nations; and Senhor Ireneo finished the wheeling, and deposited the earth in the spot indicated by the engineer. Cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and the Brazilian Constitution, were then most enthusiastically given, and salvos of rockets and bombs were fired.

After the Royal party had retired to their tent, the plans of the Railway were explained to his Majesty; and a plan for the drainage of a large marsh on the line of Railway, was also submitted by Mr. Bragge His Majesty appeared much interested, and asked many questions. A collation was served at three P.M., and at four their Majesties and suite departed for the city.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND GREAT EXHIBITION SURPLUS FUND.—It seems the report of the Government having purchased the plot of ground near Kensington as a site for a new National Gallery is incorrect. The property in question has been purchased by the Royal Commissioners, with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition. It is intended to present it to the nation, and to request the Government to erect upon the said plot such suitable for a new National Gallery, for the reception of the trade collections formed from the late Exhibition, which will be greatly augmented when suitable accommodation is afforded; also suitable premises for the School of Design; and for affording the means of carrying out a system of "industrial education" similar to that suggested in the first report of the Royal Commissioners

IRISH POOR-LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The *Morning Herald* says—"So far from additional offices being created, a reduction has taken place in the staff of the board. When Mr. Commissioner Hall retired, Mr. Inspector Senior was appointed to fill his place, but Mr. Senior's place was not filled up, thus a saving of about £1000 a year was effected. Eleven temporary inspectors have been discontinued, seven of them have been retained as permanent, four have been discontinued. In future no inspector is to be paid more than £700 a year, with no allowances beyond travelling charges, thus a saving of £3000 a year is at present effected; while, by reductions as vacancies occur, further savings will be made."

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—By the last accounts from Australia the aborigines had become much seems to the settlers in the interior, in consequence of the number of men who had gone to the gold diggings and left their wives and families in an unprotected state. The latter were taking refuge on the towns and villages for security.

A short time since, a very old priest, residing in a commune in the Dordogne, having taken ill, sent for a woman who had been his nurse to attend him. She came every day to attend on her part until his death, and for the purpose she walked several miles The good woman is not less than 114 years of age. She has witnessed the following forms of Governments:—Louis XV., Louis XVI., the first Republic (with its reign of four metamorphoses), Napoleon, Louis XVIII., the Hundred Days, the second Restoration, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the present Republic.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOV. 3.

Abd-el-Kader! Abd-el-Kader!—is the name in everybody's mouth at present; those who have not seen him overwhelm those who have been so fortunate with questions which the latter are but too proud and delighted to be able to reply to at full length, occasionally with the addition of such details as their imaginations may supply, to fill up any blank in the narrative, or add interest to its details. The Emir is of a moderate height, his figure is cast in the most perfect symmetry; slight, lithe, and muscular, strength and grace are united in every limb, displayed in every movement. His face, of a pure oval, is pale; his nose straight as that of a Greek statue; his eyes, which are not black, but of a deep blue, have a mingled expression of pride, of gentleness, of melancholy, and of latent ardour, that renders them really indescribable. This face is *encadrée* by a glossy black beard and whiskers. Abd-el-Kader's dress is remarkably simple; no ornaments nor brilliant colours interfere with its perfect plainness; while his white burnous and haïck are only conspicuous from the natural grace with which they are worn. His manners are calm, dignified, and gentle; an air of patient abstraction is remarkable in all his demeanour; nothing seems to excite in his mind any vivid emotion of pleasure, astonishment, or admiration. Much of his time is employed at his devotions; and, on his visiting Notre-Dame and the Madeleine, he spent some moments in prayer. As may be imagined, his appearance at the grand representation at the opera, was the principal attraction of the evening. There he sat, calm, silent, and impassible; his thoughts, probably, far from the scene and sounds around him; displaying neither interest nor *ennui*, but the same tranquil abstraction which marks his manner on all occasions. A good deal of amusement was excited by the entrance into his box of M. ——, the celebrated marine painter, who insisted upon bestowing on the Emir, for the benefit of the audience, a most demonstrative *accolade*, an operation to which he submitted with a resignation worthy of a better cause.

Brilliant as was the representation at the Opera, the enthusiasm was certainly very moderate; the entrance of the President was not greeted with all the rapture, the enchantment, the loyalty, &c., which the newspapers are pleased to describe. The *cantata* was, altogether, the most successful affair of the evening.

The Théâtre Lyrique is giving a new opera comique, entitled, "La Ferme de Thilmour." The music, by M. Varney, is very pretty and original; the libretto, taken from so-called Scottish life, is a truly Parisian conception of what goes on in the Highlands, and would be decidedly weak in any locality. Still, as a whole, the thing is attractive and agreeable. We are now at liberty to state, that the drama to which we alluded last week, as having been so enthusiastically admitted at the Théâtre Français, is written by Mme. Emile de Girardin (Delphine Gay), and is entitled "Lady Tartuffe." The principal rôle is entrusted to Mdlle. Rachel.

Apropos of Mdlle. Rachel, we must not forget to give our readers a description of the Imperial acknowledgments of her's and M. Arsène Houssaye's homage to the *Chef de l'Etat*, in the latter's poem, "L'Empire, c'est la Paix." M. Fleury was charged with a complimentary missive, written by Louis Napoleon himself, to the celebrated *artiste*, accompanied by a bracelet of great value. On a ground of green enamel is a large cluster of rubies and diamonds, which can be detached so as to form a brooch. An identical gem in the same cluster to match, which may be made to serve as buttons The gift to M. Arsène Houssaye is a gold box, enamelled with blue, and on the lid is a cypher in diamonds, encircled by brilliants of considerable size.

Splendour in all things is especially the order of the day. The fair dames, who for so many years have monopolised to themselves the glories of scarlet and purple, embroideries and silks, gold and silver, and other such vanities, may well be astonished when they see the "inférieur sexe" doff their sad-coloured garments, and come forth clashed and braided, and bedizened and padded, and made up for an official reception!

The Prince Callimaki has at last received his recall, which he has long been expecting, from the Ottoman Empire He is, it appears, to be replaced by Vely Pacha. Prince Callimaki will be a good deal regretted in Parisian society.

Some of the most brilliant and magnificent *fêtes* that have been given here for the last few years have been at the Ottoman Embassy.

The success of "Le Pere Gaillard" and "Le Bonhomme Chrétien" continues to increase every day in Paris. It is being translated at all sides, its merits are being discussed in every society, and the *Journal des Débats* has given it a most extended and favourable review, which is being quoted in various other journals. We recollect any English work, that is to say, any work in English in short, as Mr. Micawber would say, any work, not French excite the same sensation here.

The Almanack is to be published on the 1st of November, and it is early in September. Fêtes are become intolerable, warm clothing insupportable. On the Boulevards, in the Champs Elysées, people sit till ten o'clock at night in the open air. In short, the summer has had a prick of conscience for leaving us so soon, and is come back to spend a few days with us before it gives place to winter.

The difficult question of the succession has at length been settled in a manner strongly indicative of the cunning of which, if Victor Hugo is an authority, Louis Napoleon possesses a large share. In the first instance Louis Napoleon simply intimated his wish that the Constitution should appoint Jerome Bonaparte and his family as next in succession to the Imperial Crown, in the event of the death of Louis Napoleon without issue. Such an arrangement was at least simple and natural; but, there are partisans of Louis Napoleon, such as M. de Morny, General de St. Arnaud, M Fortoul, and some others, even in the Ministry, who look upon the Empire as merely temporary, and who are most desirous that the settlement should be made in such a form as to leave the question of the succession as open as the nature of a so-called hereditary Empire would permit. These gentlemen hinted to Louis Napoleon that a presumptive heir in the neighbourhood of the Throne was always troublesome, and was likely to be parcularly so in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome's son; they, therefore, advised Louis Napoleon to make the Empire hereditary in his own family in direct succession, but to make an arrangement by which, in the event of his having no son, he might adopt any member he chose of the Bonaparte family as his heir. On the other hand, Jerome Bonaparte, who, as well as his son, is at the present moment on excellent terms with the President, contended that, if his name were omitted in the act of settlement, the omission would be considered by the whole world as an acknowledgment on the part of Louis Napoleon that the Empire was not to be hereditary in the family of Napoleon the Great, and that it would, moreover, be a slur upon the character, both of himself, the last surviving brother of the Emperor, and his son. Louis Napoleon has contrived to oppose an arrangement which, while it appears to effect a compromise between the two contending parties, by giving way to both, actually disappoints both parties, and defeats them in their objects. The plan is as follows:—Jerome Bonaparte and his family are to be nominated in the Constitution of the Empire as next in succession, but Louis Napoleon is to have the power (failing direct heirs of his own) to supersede their rights by the adoption of any other male member of the Bonaparte family, whom he may choose But, if he does not adopt an heir in his lifetime Jerome or his Heir male succeeds as a matter of course. The effect of his plan is evidently favourable to Louis Napoleon, and to him alone. Jerome and his family can hardly considerthemselves the heirs presumptive, for their rights may be superseded by adoption; and the adversaries of the Jerome family have failed in their efforts to limit the settlement to the heirs of Louis Napoleon in direct succession, so that they have not got rid of the embarrassments which they might encounter from the nomination of the Jerome family, in the event of the death of Louis Napoleon without issue

Rumour speaks of a contemplated further suppression of the press in Paris; and of a military display, of which no particulars reach us, at Fontainebleau, the soi disant Empire, to consist in the fact that Fontainebleau, as in old times, was to have been honoured with a Royal hunt; but that the Prince President, who was to have been present, has changed his mind, and will go to Compeigne instead

A commercial treaty favourable to England is talked of. Meanwhile the liberated Abd-el-Kader is the "Cynthia of the minute." The Parisian journals minutely chronicle his going out and coming in. On Saturday he visited the Prince President at St. Cloud, which palace was for the first time probably startled from its propriety by the prayer of a Musulman. Whilst waiting for the arrival of the Prince, Abd-el-Kader thought fit to perform his religious duties: he was received by the Prince with marked kindness. The President, who was surrounded by all the members of the Cabinet and several of his aides-de-camp, rallied up the chief as he was bending to kiss his hand, and pressed him in his arms with emotion. After this salutation, his Highness offered to show Abd-el-Kader the palace; but the Emir wished first to renew, in a solemn manner, the oath which he had sworn at Amboise, and asked the Prince's permission to address him in a few words, of which the following is the purport

Monseigneur,—You have been good and generous to me. I owe you the liberty which others had promised me, and which you had not promised me, but which, however, you have accorded me. I swear to you never to violate the oath which I have made to you. I know that persons assert that I will not keep my promise, but believe no such insinuations I am bound both by gratitude and by my word; and be certain that I will never forget what both one and the other impose on a descendant of the Prophet, and a man of my race.

Then the Emir added:—

I am not satisfied with merely affirming to you by word of mouth what I have just said. I desire to leave in your possession a writing which may be for all a testimony of the oath which I have here repeated. I now remit to you this document, which is the faithful interpretation of what I think.

The Prince replied that he was the more touched with the present proceeding, as he had not required any promise; that he had full confidence in him, having found a sufficient guarantee in his knowledge of the Emir's character; and that this spontaneous act of the Emir was a proof that he (the Prince) had been right in trusting him.

After hearing the address read, the Prince conducted the Emir over the Palace. In the course of conversation some happy expressions fell from Abd-el-Kader. The Minister of Justice, being presented to him, observed how slight a resemblance there existed between his attributions and those of the Minister at War. "A good empire," said the Emir, "leans for support on justice and the army." Several times Abd-el-Kader insisted on the principle generally prevailing that a Musulman is not bound by the oath made to a Christian, and protested energetically against such a doctrine. The Emir, in speaking to the Prince of his gratitude, said, "My bones are old, but as to the rest of my body it has been made young by your benefits." The Prince was again pleased himself to conduct the Emir to the stables, and pointed out to him his favourite horses, which Abd-el-Kader much admired. He was astonished at the beauty of the stables. "They are quite a little palace," said he. The Prince announced to the Emir that he would shortly exhibit to him a grand review of cavalry, and that for that occasion he would lend him an Arab horse. The Prince added that, as the Emir had not been on horseback for a length of time, he must come on Monday and try the horse which he should select.

Abd-el-Kader paid a second visit on Monday to St. Cloud, and rode out on an Arab horse, with the Prince President, in the Park for the space of about an hour. The Prince inquired of the Emir how his aged mother was at present? "During my captivity," replied the Arab chief, "my mother required a stick to support her step; but since my liberation, she has become younger, and can walk without any extraneous aid." On Tuesday Abd-el-Kader paid visits in Paris to several personages of note. He first went to see General Magnan, with whom he spoke of the French army, its courage, and glory, and expressed a wish to see the manœuvres at Vincennes. The General promised to give him notice when his wish could be gratified. The Emir afterwards paid visits to M. Fould, Minister of State; M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior; and the Archbishop of Paris. On leaving the Archbishop, he proceeded to the Hôtel des Invalides, where, in the absence of the Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the Emir was received by General Saubosi, and the other officers of the establishment. He asked to see the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, and exclaimed, on viewing it, "This sepulchre, so great and so beautiful, is worthy of him whose immortal name fills the world; his mortal remains are here, but his glory is everywhere." He afterwards visited the infirmary, and said, "It is a cause of grief to me to think that any of these brave men should have been wounded by my followers; but I was defending my country, and the French will pardon me when they learn that my enemy was worthy of them." The Emir then went to see the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Ministers of Finance and Marine, and the menagerie of M. Huguet de Massilia. He admired exceedingly the courage of this latter individual, in entering the dens of the animals. "Never," say he, "since the time of Daniel was such a thing seen." On Wednesday Abd-el-Kader was present at a grand review, at Versailles.

BELGIUM.

The new Ministry is formally gazetted. The fresh infusion consists of MM. de Brouckere, Foreign Affairs; Piercot, Interior; Fauder Justice. It seems M. Liedts, Finance; M. Vandenpeereboom, Public Works; and Arnold, War; remain in the Ministry. The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars respecting the antecedents of the new men. The writer says: "M. de Brouckere, after studying with brilliant success at the University of Liege, was nominated substitute of the Procureur of the King at Ruremonde, and afterwards Procureur of the king at the same town. Elected in 1830 a member of the Congres National, and appointed by that assembly to be one of its secretaries, he took a prominent part in its glorious work. On the 25th of August, 1831, the *arrondissement* of Ruremonde elected him its representative in the Chamber of Deputies. In May, 1833, he was elected for Brussels, and represented the capital until 1848. In 1841 he was made Governor of the province of Antwerp until the Belgian Ministry, and subsequently was transferred in the same capacity to the province of Liege In 1850 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians in Italy. It was M. de Brouckere who negotiated the treaty wit Piedmont.

M. Fauder, like M. Brouckere, studied at Liege. He was first nominated substitute of the Procureur du Roi at Louvain, and afterwards transferred in the same capacity to Antwerp. In time he became Advocate-General at the Court of Appeal at Brussels and subsequently Advocate-General at the Court of Cassation. M. Fauder is a lawyer, and a man distinguished for lucidity of intellect. He joins to it a firmness of character to great firmness of principles.

M. Piercot, who, before accepting the portfolio of the Interior was burgomaster of Liege, is a native of Brussels. He, like his colleagues, received his education at Liege. He afterwards became *avocat* of the Court of Appeal at Leige, and had not abandoned legal pursuits when he was called to direct public affairs. M Piercot is a firm and sincere Liberal, and, it is said, an excellent speaker.

NAPLES.

It seems that mercy deigns to visit the breast even of the King of Naples. We learn, during his recent tour in the provinces he has liberated more than fifteen hundred prisoners. In the province of Catanzaro upwards of a thousand Constitutionalists have been sent to their homes. His Majesty has commuted the decision of the Grand Court, on the Miceli affair, three galley-slaves, Scarpetta, and Barbaris, are to pass the rest of their days in the Ergastolo; Scisciolo and Leopardi are to be exiled; and the rest, condemned to the galleys, have already had the chains put round their bodies. But they again have received a commutation, and are to suffer but the named accorde in irons. Thus, those sentenced to thirty years will wear the chains fifteen, and so on. The correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests that the clemency of the King, when properly weighed, is illusory, because it is well known that the days of persons in question seldom live in the galleys more than half the time which the commuted period will give them

AMERICA.

The principal subject of excitement seems to be the Cuban affair. As soon as it it was known in New York that the *Crescent City* had arrived, a procession was formed, and made its way to the foot of Warren treet, where the vessel was anchored. In the procession were several persons in uniform, with the "lone star," or free flag of Cuba. A band of music was in attendance, and played patriotic and stirring airs. The procession having arrived at the point nearest the ship, the brass gun was again brought into requisition, and a salute was fired in honour of Lieutenant Porter, the commander of the *Crescent City*. The compliment was acknowledged by Lieutenant Porter, who replied through the guns of his ship At the head of the procession was carried a banner, on which was painted, in bold letters, "The American flag shall not be insulted"

Captain Porter it seems, when at Havannah, was denied all communication with the shore, because he had on board the obnoxious Mr. Smith: so he left a protest, and steamed back to New York

MEXICO.

Count de Montholon, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Guayaquil, and suite, arrived in the *Quito*, from Lima, having left the former port after a succession of insults. It appears that at the commencement of Flores'

expedition, several persons who were persecuted by Urbina took refuge in the house of the French chargé, and these he refused to deliver up to Urbina's Government for punishment. On the 3d of August there was a Democratic banquet held at Guayaquil, and in the evening the guests, amongst whom were seen several members of the Government, formed a procession and marched through the streets, headed by a band of music. On arrival in front of the French Legation the music ceased, and an uproarious cry of "*Muera Manholon!*" "*Abueren los Franceses!*" which also demanded satisfaction, but without success. An account of the whole affair has been forwarded to France.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Magdalena*, Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, we learn that the Queen of Assembly in Jamaica will proceed to business on the 9th of November.

The crops of sugar, &c., for 1852, October to October, was 34,413 hhds ; 18,371 puncheons rum ; 11 casks of molasses ; 4,653,781 lbs. pimento, 7,077,903 lbs. coffee. The previous year : sugar, 40,283 ; rum, 18,401 ; molasses, 40 casks; 1,176,876 lbs. ginger; 4,439,697 lbs pimento ; 5,595,373 lbs. coffee.

At Martinique and Guadaloupe sad havoc has been made by a most malignant species of African fever. The cholera is raging at Havannah, especially among the negroes.

LIFE IN MELBOURNE.

(Extracts from Private Letters from Melbourne, dated May 3d, 1852.)

By the time you get this the gold fever will have become prevalent in England ; but if you know any who thinks of coming out, try, by all means in your power, to persuade them to stop at home. The reports you read in the newspapers are very much exaggerated ; and it would take two or three sheets of paper, if I were to enumerate the trials and troubles of the diggers. Thousands have left all ; a few are benefited. I think I am correct when I say that 30,000 persons are digging now. Compare this number with the amount of gold discovered, and it would not yield to each an ounce a week. Many are carried off by dysentery, after a few days' pain. illness : they die amongst strangers, and strangers carry them to their graves. This winter hundreds will die of starvation. It requires 25 tons of flour daily to feed the diggers : that is, 250 sacks of flour, each weighing 200 lbs ; and flour, up at the Diggings, is now £10 per sack ; so that there is spent daily, for flour alone, £2500. But this sum is nothing, for as much more would be given willingly ; still the awful fact is, there is not sufficient flour up at the Diggings for the winter's supply ; and now the roads are in such a dreadful state that drays are not able to get up there. A friend of mine rode twelve miles on horseback along the road the other day, and counted fifteen drays "bogged," that is, stuck in the deep mud, the bullocks unable to drag them out. Drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent, and so has murder. It is not safe to go about 3& hours after dark ; the wretched villains, who lurk in the sombre corners of the streets, have a knack of rushing out upon persons, and seizing them by the throat and choking them. More than three or four, and sometimes five or six people have been found dead in the streets of Melbourne in the morning. Even in broad daylight, it is by no means a rare occurrence for one to be knocked down and robbed. . . . I live very much the right price (I very seldom dine at the eating-houses) ; I had £4 lbs to-day for a quarter of Wether mutton, and I pay £1 for sawing up a load of wood for her. £20 per ton. Bread, 1s 4d. a 1s 6d. loaf, and soon will be much dearer. Butter, no better than the cheapest of that in England, is 3s 6d per lb. Servants, from £30 to £40 per annum, and they can never be got to do anything proper, or do it somebody worries ! I was tired of having a maid of all work, so I got rid of her, and now I have a girl of fifteen, who is very much better. I was offered a good cook at £50 per annum, but I have not engaged her. Coals, £3 per ton. Horses are very dear. I bought for £60, as little ware they valued ; Horses which, a few months back, would fetch only £5 or £10, are now sold for £40 to £60 : some go as high as £80, or even £120 The roughest and commonest drays are sold for £70 : nothing less.

It cannot be denied that some persons have made a great deal of money, but these are chiefly amongst the very lowest class in our colony ; and then it is quite amusing to see the use they put it to. Their heads are perfectly turned. I have myself seen a coarse, vulgar woman, dressed in the richest satin dress, with enormous gold rings on her equally enormous large hands, and holding a parasol in the shop, striding through the streets, laughing and talking, anything but quietly, with a man in dirty trousers and a blue serge shirt, very often with his sleeves tucked up. At another time I have seen one of our hired coaches, being driven along as fast as the horses could gallop, filled with women and men, smoking, drinking, and singing : presently one of these newly-converted aristocracy will see an old mate driving a bullock-team, and will call out to the driver to halt, although the horses are pulled up all of a heap, and bring them upon their haunches, the man has leaped out of the carriage over the door, and the coachman, and, after loud congratulations and shaking-hands, enough to wring the very arms out of their sockets, off they go to have a friendly bottle, probably of the most expensive champagne, at the nearest public-house. Such, dear . . . are the scenes which are constantly to be witnessed every day in Melbourne.

Our winter is just about setting in. It has not ceased raining for these three days. The country has been much benefited by these rains, for six weeks ago there was not a blade of grass to be seen, and the country had a brown and barren appearance ; but now it is beautifully green, and the herbage (or native grass, for we have no field herbs here) is growing very quickly, so that there is no want of grass during the winter.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LAW APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—A short time since the Chief-Justeeship of Bombay, vacated by the retirement of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, was filled up by the promotion of Mr William Yardley, late Puisne Judge at that presidency. The seat of the other on the bench is to be now owned upon Mr. J. R. Jackson, the present Advocate-General of the East India Company at Calcutta

THE "ANGLO-CELT" NEWSPAPER.—Monday being the first day of term, Mr. Justice Crampton took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. A grand jury having been sworn, his lordship proceeded to address them with respect to the duties which they would have to perform. He first referred principally to the prosecution instituted by the officers of the 31st Regiment against the proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper, for libel, and stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Attorney General to enter up a nolle prosequi on record on that case, which it would be their duty to consider and decide upon with as much despatch as possible. His lordship referred to that record, and at two o'clock returned into court, when Sir Timothy O'Brien, the foreman, intimated that they had found a true bill against Zachariah Wallace, Esq., proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt*, for libel. Mr. Wallace was called on to plead within four days.

THE SIX MILE BRIDGE MURDER.—On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Court granted a conditional order to quash the several indictments which arose out of the Six-mile Bridge affair. Notice to be served on the attorney who acted for the next of kin at the inquest

QUEEN'S CRIMINAL COURT.—A special session of the above court was held on Tuesday, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act, for the purpose of fixing the days for holding the sessions for the ensuing year, and any other business that might require to be disposed of. At twelve o'clock the court was opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the following Judges:—Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Crompton. The following Aldermen were also present:—Sir C. Marshall, Farncomb, Lawrance, and Wire. Mr. Clerk, the Clerk of the Court, said that the Judges had appointed the sessions for the remainder of the present and the ensuing year to be holden on the following days :—

1852.			1853.	
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	April 4	
Monday	Dec 13	Monday	May 9	
		Monday	June 13	
Monday	Jan. 3	Monday	July 4	
Monday	Feb. 21	Monday	Aug. 15	
Monday	Feb. 28	Monday	Sept. 19	
		Monday	Oct. 24	

The Court was then adjourned to Monday, November 22.

THE LATE DUEL AT EGHAM.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, application was made for bail on behalf of Mr. Barronet and Alfred Cooper, seconds to Mr. Cornwall. The application was unsuccessful. Justices Coleridge Wightman, and Erle all concurring with Lord Campbell in deciding that the prisoners could not be bailed.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MESSRS WHITTAKER AND CO.'S, IN AVE MARIA-LANE.—On Sunday the premises of these extensive publishers were entered, and the whole of the safes broken open, and £1000 worth of property carried away. The arrangements for the robbery were very deeply laid, and there is little doubt have been sometime in contemplation, as the opportunity taken for carrying it into effect was precisely at the time when it was known that large sums of money would be received by the firm for magazines and other periodicals ; the publishing day being the last day of the month, but in this instance, the 31st of October falling on Sunday, the money was collected on Saturday, the usual business day, consequently there was no opportunity of lodging the receipts in the bank of the firm, and the cash was left at the above-mentioned establishment. From this circumstance, coupled with the fact that it was pretty generally known amongst the trade that the watchman or porter, who had charge of the premises at night, was permitted to go home on Sundays, it is strongly suspected the thieves are, or have been, in some way connected with the publishing business.

The New Legal Year began on Tuesday. The common law courts commenced it with the smallest list of arrears ever known. Altogether there were but 47, distributed thus : -In the Q.B , 24 ; in the C.P., 6 ; in the Ex., 17. Of these in the Q B. 16 are especial cases and demurrers, 4 are new trials, and 4 appeals from the county courts. In the C.P. there is one demurrer, 2 are enlarged rules, and 3 are new trials ; and in the Ex. the special paper has 5, the peremptory paper 3, and the new trial paper 29, including one that stands for judgment

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made :—Passenger : the Rev. Dr. John Hymers, Margaret Preacher in the University of Cambridge, to Brandesburton : the Rev. T. Turpin, to Farndish ; the Rev. B. F. Carlyle, to Cam : The Rev. Martin White, to St. Thomas Hellmouth : the Rev. H. Harrison, Junior, *Rectories* : the Rev. G. J. Chilcott, to Spittlegate, the Rev. L. Pinnock, to Caldecot, the Rev. A. T. Russ, to Weald, the Rev. A. Orbell, to Farndish. *Chaplaincies* : the Hon. Granville Anson, M.A., Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral and Chaplain of Casemates : the Rev. J. Bull, to Bishop Wearmouth and St. Mary's College in that city.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.—Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., has received the Archbishop's answer to the address from the Corporation of Plymouth, in reference to the determination of doctrines and practices into the Church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the articles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice, originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the auricular confession of the Church of Rome. I agree with the memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it that the continuance of such a system, either at Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually prevented than it would be by the authority or by legal enactments ; both of which, we know by experience, are commonly too easy to evade."

CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS AT OXFORD.—The number of candidates for classes at the approaching public examinations, from the 10th to the greatest number ever known.

The President of Sion College has called a meeting of the Fellows, to consider what measures they ought to adopt in reference to the revival of the active powers of Convocation

The annual gaudy at New College, Oxford, which takes place early in November, will not, in consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Wellington, the late Chancellor, take place this year.

The exercises for the degrees of Bachelor of Music were performed in the Music School, Oxford, on Wednesday afternoon, before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Knt., Professor of Music, and a crowded audience

The parishioners of Fareham have recently presented to their vicar a testimonial, an elegant silver tea and coffee service and the last Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SIR GEORGE GREY'S TESTIMONIAL.—The adjourned meeting of delegates from the several districts in the county of Northumberland, was held at the Star Inn, Alnwick, last week. The subscriptions will raise the handsome sum of £400. The testimonial is to consist of a candelabrum, a salver, and two jugs, each bearing the appropriate inscription which has been prepared. The arms of Alnwick, Morpeth, and Berwick, are to be engraved on the candelabrum ; and four figures, representing an agricultural labourer, a miner, a smith, and a seaman, are to surround it. The presentation is to take place at a public dinner at Alnwick, towards the close of the year ; and to enable a large number of the working classes to attend, it has been resolved to fix the price of the ticket at 3s.

RETIREMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—Dr Hendren, the Romish Bishop of Nottingham, has, it is said, applied to the Pope for permission to retire from the onerous responsibilities connected with his see in consequence of a pressure of age and ill health, and is awaiting his Holiness's reply. The reason assigned for Dr. Hendren's retirement is, that, in consequence of growing infirmities, he is unequal to the arduous duties of his office.

ANOTHER SLIP ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Early on Monday morning, another slip of earth occurred on the Spittal-gate cutting on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, within a short distance of the place where a similar accident happened on the 13th ult. The recent heavy rains, it is supposed, have caused the soil, which is of a treacherous character, and on Monday, about an hour before the daily passenger traffic commences, one of the men on duty observed the sandy near the up-line give way, and presently a considerable quantity of earth fell upon both lines of rails, completely blocking them up. Notice was immediately given to the station-master and he on the cutting, and as soon as possible a large force of men was collected, and set to work to clear the obstruction.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday, a shocking accident, but fortunately attended with no loss of life, occurred near Reigate. The particulars are as follow :—About 36 minutes past 10 o'clock, A.M., being the time by the down train that the 10 o'clock passenger up-train is due at Reigate, a goods train had arrived at Redhill goods station, consisting of about 48 chains south of the Reigate passenger station. The larger portion of the goods train was put into a siding, and the engine then took from the remaining waggons on the down line about six, and, after depositing them in the same siding, returned to the head of the waggons on the down line. Almost immediately after, the up-train, which had left Brighton at 10 o'clock, came in sight, and as the instant of its approach the driver of the goods train on the down line started, while the porter in charge of the points and signals, for some reason yet to be explained, turned, it is said, the goods engine and waggons on to the up-line, without putting up a signal. The consequence of this extraordinary conduct was a collision, the engine of the passenger train striking the engine attached to the goods train. Fortunately, the shock was not attended with all the fearful consequences that might have been apprehended, as the driver of the up-train had already slackened his pace. On Tuesday, an investigation took place before the magistrates at Reigate, which ended in sentencing to two months imprisonment, with hard labour, William Lemon, engine-driver of the goods up train ; James Clarke, chief guard ; Thomas Halloway, fireman of the same ; and James Brewer, pointsman and porter.

AWFUL MURDER IN DEVONSHIRE.—On Friday night or Saturday morning last a most barbarous murder was committed at the village of Malon, in the parish of Stockland Monacesorum. This hamlet is situated about four miles south-west of Axminster, and about ten miles from Plymouth, and the person murdered is a Mrs. Mary White, a widow, about sixty years of age, who was carried on a small but extensive business, selling tea, coffee, candles, &c. The old lady bore an excellent character for frugality and honesty. She lived in the house alone, occupying the lower room as a somewhat miserable cottage as her shop, and the up-stairs room was her sleeping apartment. In this room she had a large box, in which she kept her money, which was believed by all her neighbours to be considerable. It was made known on Saturday morning, to some of the deceased not appearing, one of her neighbours got a ladder and crept into the chamber, and discovered the dead body, but so horrified was he that he thought it was that of a man. Information was made known the fact to his neighbours, he, with others, again ventured into the chamber. One of the men went forward and pulled down the bed-clothes, when an awful sight presented itself. The poor woman lay in a pool of blood ; her head had been almost literally severed from her body. Everything in the bedroom was apparently undisturbed ; but the pocket of the deceased was found quite empty at the top of the stairs, on the left-hand side of the bed.

COMPLETION OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

On Monday, the first communication between Cornhill and Paris, by means of the electric telegraph, took place. Although a telegraphic communication has existed for some time between Paris and London by means of the submarine electric telegraph, in connexion with the wires on the Dover line and those on the Northern of France, yet this was the first attempt to speak direct from Paris to Cornhill, by the wires of the Submarine Telegraph Company and the European and American Telegraph Company, which have laid down a line of wires along the main-coach road from London to Dover, where the communication with the submarine cable, and thence is brought into communication with the wires of the Paris. The Submarine Telegraph Company originated in a concession granted by the French Government, chiefly to forge the extensive operations which were given in 1849, to last for ten years, on condition that it was carried out at the end of December, 1851. An experimental insulated wire was laid down across the Channel, which proved a failure as regards the object desired, after a few hours afterwards. Transgression the company applied to the public and to capitalists for money, but without effect. Mr. Crampton, the well-known engineer, then undertook to carry out the project. The plan was successfully laid down in time to save the concession. Mr. Crampton was assisted in the undertaking by Mr. Wollaston, the other engineer of the company ; and the triumphant success of this first attempt is to be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that three distinct endeavours have been made to lay down wires across the Irish Channel, all of which have failed. Mr. Brett was the contractor for the line from London to Dover, Sir Crampton (with Mr. Wollaston) being the engineer, and Mr. F. Edwards, one of the directors of the company, and Messrs. Davis and Campbell, solicitors, carried out all the business arrangements in connexion with the undertaking. At one o'clock the offices of the company, at 30, Cornhill, were thrown open to all who took an interest in the proceedings. A great number of persons looked in during the day, which was "close" holiday, on the Stock Exchange and on the Paris Bourse.

On ascending upstairs into the instrument-room, at one o'clock, we found the French machine, invented by Brequet, at work, in direct communication with Paris. The appearance of the instrument is attractive ; instead of the dials, with double needles, now so familiar to most of us, there is a small black and white ivory tablet, in the centre of which is a white dial, so as to describe angles of 45 and 90 degrees, with a fixed vertical line passing through the centre, performing, in fact, the action which any one walking past the Admiralty might have seen in full play when the semaphore on the top was at work. The motion of the handle which governs the electric current, and the motion of the arm are precisely rotatory also, and the stile assumes round very quickly, indicating the letters by the various angles it forms with the centre line. The reason why two needles were employed reflects some credit on the French Government ; it was found that the semaphore system was very extensively used in France, and, as the electric wires displaced these comparatively slow means of communication, the Government, anxious that the improvement might be applied to, but not be thrown out of work, and that their skill and experience should be made available to the uses of the State, adopted this rotating arm on the dials of the telegraphs.

The French Government first used their machine under the care of MM. Foy, Breguet, and Dufresne ; but whether it was from the unfavourable character of the weather, or some other cause—the extreme delicacy of the apparatus, and the difficulty of obtaining the proper balance of power for it, were suggested as a likely one—it did not seem very successful. Indeed, the French gentleman in charge of it, said that the very perfect insulation of the submarine cable was against them, for it returned the current in the wire. It is also to be observed, that this machine was worked by a very large galvanic combination, consisting, apparently, of 25 or 30 batteries of 12 plates each. Several communications took place by this apparatus ; but the working of it was said not to be so satisfactory as that of Wheatstone's. A wire having been secured for the ordinary double needle telegraph, a message was immediately received from Paris. Several other messages were sent and answers received during the day, and the Wheatstone's telegraph was brought into play, the action on the wires seemed somewhat better. A good deal of confusion took place, as was very natural, in such a day of preliminary experimentalising between the various machines. But by the end of the day the following message was sent to Paris. It will be seen the directors of the company have been the first body in this country to acknowledge the Empire :

"The directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company beg leave to approach his Highness the Prince President with the expression of their best thanks for the assistance which he has uniformly given towards the establishment of this international means of communication between France and Great Britain.

"May this wonderful invention serve under the Empire to promote the peace and prosperity of the world.

"Dated 1st November, 1852, 30, Cornhill, London."

We shall next week publish an Illustration of the scene.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BERNAL.

THE Liberal electors of Rochester, anxious to testify their admiration and esteem of their late member, Mr. Bernal, recently entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate. The requisite funds having been raised, they have purchased a magnificent centre-piece, forming a candelabrum : it stands three feet high, and has six branches, beneath which are three figures, representing Commerce, Justice, and Wisdom. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to Ralph Bernal, Esq., by the liberal electors and inhabitants of the city of Rochester, as a testimonial of their estimation of the many services rendered to his country by his unflinching advocacy of civil and religious liberty, Free Trade, and Parliamentary Reform, throughout a long senatorial career of thirty-two years, during seventy-five of which he most assiduously attended to the interests of their ancient city as their representative in Parliament." On one side the base is engraved the arms of the honourable gentleman, with the motto "Spes et Fortitudo ;" whilst on another is the crest : both of which are tastefully executed. The weight of it is 231 ounces—the cost nearly £200.

The candelabrum has been manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, Regent-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was exhibited to the subscribers, at Rochester, a few days prior to the presentation.

EARTHMEN FROM PORT NATAL.

A FEW months ago rumours were current in the town of Croydon that two little half-naked savages from the Orange River had arrived at the Hare and Hounds Inn, at the little village of Waddon, a mile from Croydon. They were said to be of well-formed but Lilliputian proportions, filled with fun, and unable to express their wants save by a few guttural and uncouth sounds. When taken into an apartment they would climb the chairs, examine the long-glasses and other objects with lively curiosity ; but, if suddenly spoken to, they would crouch down upon the floor like half-tamed animals, who dreaded the keeper's lash. By-and-by they were said to be reclaimed to the usages and decencies of civilised life ; they learned to speak a few English words. The traveller was now sometimes startled by grotesque, strangely-ornamented attires of beads, feathers, and strips of skin, which flashed across the high road, followed by another similar figure in full chase, with not unfrequently a leading English boy or two brandishing up the rear, and joining in the sport. If, pondering that they had entered the village inn, and were now playing in the paddock and garden, he should enter it and send for some sherry and the landlord, he would make the acquaintance of those interesting little natives of the land of Bushmen, Hottentots, and Kaffirs, who have been rescued from the lowest depths of barbarism, and surrounded by the novel sights, sounds, and comforts of English civilisation. What he will see for himself and hear concerning them we now proceed to set forth.

The children, although beautifully formed, are of remarkably diminutive size. They have the appearance of being eight or nine years of age ; yet the boy is confidently said to be fourteen years of age, and the girl sixteen. How small they are for their age will be seen when it is stated that they are only 39½ inches high. There is nothing misshapen or dwarf-like in their growth ; and the shortness of stature and cleanderness of *physique* is said to be a well-known peculiarity of the native race to which they belong—the males of which are seldom more than from 4ft. to 4ft. 4 in. in height, and the women a little less.

The boy's name is "Martinis"—the girl's name, "Flora." Their complexion and skin are of a warm brown of a pleasing hue. Their physiognomy is intelligent and engaging. Their lustrous black eyes have a soft and affectionate expression, indicative of the perfect docility and mildness of disposition which characterise them. The nose is the worst feature in the face. Between the eyes there is scarcely any protuberance, and the nose is so spread as to be almost confounded with the cheeks, until the nostrils appear. They are wide, but very little raised. The lips are rather thick, and the mouth wide ; the teeth, white as those of a sheep ; the forehead, high and narrow ; and the cheek bones broad. The hair is of remarkable colour and texture. It resembles the wool of a black sheep, strong, short, and coarse. It grows in stiff spiral lines, so that the scalp is everywhere seen. Both children are naked to the muddle, and bare-legged, but do not appear to feel the cold. They answer questions intelligently, and have evidently good natural faculties. The little girl has a slight impediment or stutter in her speech, but this may probably be overcome, as it is not observable when she sings. Both children have an excellent ear for music, and love the "Buffalo Gals," "I'm going to Alabamy," and "Britons never shall be Slaves," with evident enjoyment. They also dance together, and Flora, being entreated to dance a schottische, moves about with the easy and natural grace peculiar to her sex. Matennis is a fine little savage, beautifully formed, and with well-developed muscles. Flora is also a nicely-made child, of more slender and delicate frame, but perfectly healthy.

He or gen of the Earthmen at the Cape of Good Hope is supposed to be analogous to that of the Bushmen and Hottentots ; but their habits are totally distinct. The Bushmen build huts and live in little villages, but the Earthmen burrow in the ground, and hence derive their name. By burrowing, the reader must not understand that they dig little under the surface like rabbits, but that they scratch hollows in the ground to shield them in a measure from the wind. These hollows they line with a little straw, and then cover themselves with a slight grass mat, out of which project their feet to warm a fire, which burns in the centre of the hollows. A mat is hung to windward by the aid of two rods spread perpendicularly, and another mat fastened to the third rod, is spread horizontally over the below. This is all the protection the Earthmen possess against the heavy dews and atmospheric changes of night ; they scratch themselves

BOY AND GIRL OF THE BARTHMEN TRIBE, FROM PORT NATAL.

they then live upon locusts, which the women of the tribe gather during the season. They also eat the larvæ of ants, and a root resembling garlic. They are sometimes so straightened for food as to be compelled to gnaw the skins of the animals which they have previously shot. The tribe thus destitute of every vestige of civilisation is found along the whole extent of the Orange River, but they so cautiously avoid the settlements, that many colonists who have resided in Port Natal and other districts of South Africa for years, have never seen them. This Lilliputian race of human beings have, however, the character of great docility, and are said to be very faithful to those to whom they attach themselves.

The dress worn by the boy Martinis is said to be that usually worn by the males of his tribe. He wears a tuft of small feathers on his forehead; beads hang from his temple and around his neck; and from a coloured girdle of beads round his loins are suspended strips of skin and the tails of animals. The girl wears a head-dress and lappet of coloured beads a leopard-spotted piece of wool around her waist, and strips of hair cover her legs. Her demeanour is modest and feminine. Both children display so much aptitude for learning and for imitation, that in a few years it is probable their acquirements and habits will in no respect differ from those of the English children with whom they may be brought up.

ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST STEAMER INTO PORT NATAL.

On August 18, the long-expected steamer *Sir Robert Peel* anchored in the outer Bay of Durban; but, owing to heavy southerly gales having prevailed on the coast, the bar was too rough to allow of the port boat crossing it, to take a pilot on board. It unfortunately continued so over Sunday, and on Monday was not deemed smooth enough to venture out; but Mr. Lamport proceeded in his cutter, the *Agnes*, taking with him two pilots, one for the *Rydal*, and one for the *Sir Robert Peel*; and, at half-past four P.M., the steamer gallantly floated over the bar without the slightest inconvenience, and with some feet of water to spare. A large concourse of persons, including a numerous cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, had assembled to witness *the entrance of the first steamer into Port Natal*; and as she entered the harbour, and when she anchored opposite the

SILVER CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO R. BERNAL, ESQ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Custom House, she was greeted with hearty cheers, which were responde to by those on board. Great, however, was the disappointment, wh it was announced that she had no regular mail on board; the M and June mails having been put on board the *Ceres*, which left Tab Bay on the 30th ult., two hours before the *Sir Robert Peel* entered The public disappointment, however, was happily, in this case, not long duration, for the *Ceres* arrived the following (Tuesday) evenin bringing four mails in 21 large sacks, and thus, after all, enabling them answer correspondence by the return steamer, to depart on the 28t Although the *Sir Robert Peel* did not bring the usual mails, she brou intelligence from Europe of a week's later date than the departure the monthly mail. This was received at the Cape by the *Hellespo* which left Plymouth on the 26th June, having made the passage out the unprecedentedly short period of thirty-two days. The *Queen of South*, which brought the mail to the 15th June, did not finally le Plymouth until the 20th, having been compelled to put back from str of weather, and a trifling accident. She is the first of the line splendid screw-steamers to India, *viâ* the Cape and Mauritius; and this line, in future, the Natal mail will be forwarded.

The *Sir Robert Peel* left England on the 12th June, and St. Vincent the 30th. Her detention was caused, it is said, by the arrangemen that were being made for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails Natal, which have been completed. She left Table Bay on the 5th Ju arrived at Algoa Bay on the 8th, and departed on the 11th. The p sengers speak highly of her accommodations and sailing qualities, well as of the skill and courtesy of her commander, Captain Boxer.

ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST MAIL STEAMER INTO THE BAY OF NATAL.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE "FAID GIHAAD," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

THE EGYPTIAN STEAM-FRIGATE, "FAID GIHAAD."

In the course of the ensuing week this splendid vessel will leave our waters for Alexandria. She has been built by Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, and engined by Messrs. Maudslay and Field, for the Pacha of Egypt. She is flush decked. Immediately abaft the funnels is a smoking room, eight feet in height, fitted up in a style of great splendour, but wind and water tight; next, a covered house, in size and appearance similar to the smoking-room, from which the descent is made to the main deck, on which are the state cabins and saloons.

Proceeding below to the apartments of his Highness, by a mahogany staircase we enter an ante-room of spacious dimensions, with state bedrooms on either side. This apartment divides the two great state saloons. On each side of the fore or smaller one are four state cabins, with ventilating doors, similar to Venetian blinds, with baths and other conveniences, in the Turkish style, separating the saloon and state-rooms from the engine-room. Both saloons and the intermediate ante-room are fitted up in a uniform style of great richness and effect. The panels are chiefly of maple, lined with mahogany, and ornamented and ingrained with coloured woods in various devices, the crescent and star occupying prominent places in the centre of each panel.

On the lower deck, and under the saloons, state cabins, and the other apartments exclusively devoted to his Highness, are the cabins allotted to the members of his suite and his immediate personal attendants. These are fitted up in a style more Oriental than the principal apartments.

On the main fore-deck is the men's mess—the tables are suspended in rows on either side from the upper deck; and every convenience has been attended to in this respect. Near to the men's mess are rooms for the engineers, and on the deck below are the sleeping berths of the officers, midshipmen, and men. The other portions of the vessels are devoted to stores, ballast, &c.

The *Faid Gihaad* has been designed, constructed, and fitted, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Waterman, junior. Her dimensions and armament are as follow:—

Length between perpendiculars	.. .. ..	283 feet
" Over all	.. .. ..	318 "
" On keel for tonnage	. .. ..	238 "
Breadth of beam ..	.. .. ..	40 "
Depth of hold ..	.. .. ..	30 "
Draught of water ..	.. .. ..	16 "
Burthen ..	.. .. ..	2300 tons
Power	.. .. ..	800 horses

ARMAMENT.

Upper deck ..	. ..	2	84-pounder pivot guns	
" ..	.. ..	12	32 "	broadside guns
Main " ..	.. ..	14	32 "	"

This gigantic vessel is to be exclusively employed by the Pacha for marine excursions.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

As there appears to be a growing interest in the affairs of Pictairn's Island, the accompanying Sketches, which I made during a recent visit there in H.M.S. *Portland*, may be interesting, especially as by the time you receive them, Mr. George Nobbs will have arrived in England for the purpose of being ordained. He has officiated as minister during the last twenty-three years, greatly to the satisfaction of the islanders, if one may judge by the respect and affection which they entertain for him. The Rev. W. H. Holman (chaplain of this ship) remains there in his place. We brought Mr. Nobbs as far as Valparaiso. More than one meeting was held by the elders before they could bring themselves to consent to his leaving them, though only for a few months; at last, their anxiety to have a regularly-ordained clergyman, prevailed. We found these excellent people fully deserving all the praise which has been bestowed upon them. They are like one large family, living in perfect harmony with each other. We were treated by them like brothers, and welcomed everywhere.

CHURCH, AT PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The population is now 21 families, making altogether 170 souls—82 males and 88 females. Arthur Quintal is the oldest man, and George Adams next; these being the only male survivors of the first generation. They are badly off for clothing, which they purchase from the whaling vessels that occasionally touch there; their money is derived from the sale of their surplus yams, &c.; but, owing to the small size of the island (4½ miles in circumference), together with the rapid increase of the population, they must in a very few years withhold from ships all supplies, except water. The endeavours of Mr. Carleton and the Baron de Thierry to teach the natives singing, have been successful. They now sing together in parts beautifully, and are very grateful to these gentlemen for this tuition. They meet twice a week to practice; and we heard them sing a variety of glees, &c., extremely well. We arrived on the morning of Sunday, August 8th. As soon as we hove to off Bounty Bay, Arthur Quintal and George Adams, with as many as a whale-boat could contain, came on board to pay their respects to the first Admiral who had ever visited them. Shortly after, they requested leave to attend prayers in the Admiral's cabin, which are read every morning by the chaplain. When breakfast was over, the band was ordered up; they had never heard one before, and their delight was very great. They called, first of all, for "God save the Queen;" her Majesty having nowhere more loyal or affectionate subjects than the Pitcairn Islanders. Some marches, polkas, &c., called forth the remark that such tunes seemed scarcely proper for Sunday. About half-past 8 A.M. the Admiral landed in a ship's cutter, having some natives to pilot her. This was the only instance of a ship's boat being able to land during our stay there. The inhabitants, especially the ladies, received the Admiral with great joy. Several natives attended divine service on board, and afterwards accompanied us on shore. We were taken to all the houses and presented with fruit. Our chaplain performed the afternoon service, and preached an excellent sermon. The hymns were sung in regular parts by the whole congregation. I doubt much if any church in England (excepting cathedrals) can boast of such a good choir. The congregation were very nicely dressed; indeed it is a great point to have white shirts on Sunday. The Sabbath is strictly observed. On Monday and Tuesday many of the ladies came on board, but were wretchedly sea-sick. The crew of the *Portland* requested permission, which was granted, to present the islanders with three casks of rice, twelve bags of bread, and one cask of sugar; the value of these articles being charged against their wages. Mr. Nobbs left the shore amidst the tears and blessings of his little flock, by whom he is sincerely beloved. Before making sail on our course, we

THE GRAVE OF JOHN ADAMS, PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

ran in close to the island, hoisted the Royal standard, at the particular request of the islanders, who had never before seen it displayed, fired a Royal salute, manned the rigging and gave three cheers for the islanders, which they answered heartily. We made a quick passage to Valparaiso, arriving there on the 30th of August.

Mr. Nobbs, who is mentioned by our Correspondent, arrived by the *Orinoco* steamer on Saturday week, from the West Indies. He was the bearer of despatches from Admiral Moresby, in the Pacific Ocean, and his object in coming to England is to obtain some assistance for the religious education of the people of Pitcairn's Island, and to induce the Government to allow English ships of war to visit the island oftener than they now do. Mr. Nobbs is about sixty years of age, and about twenty-five years ago visited Pitcairn, and was allowed to remain on the island as a religious teacher, and to practise medicine. He is one of the few strangers ever allowed to remain at Pitcairn, and to be considered as one of the community. Mr. Nobbs married Sarah Christian, granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, acting lieutenant of the *Bounty*, by whom he has eight sons and two daughters.

In 1850 five gentlemen were left on the island, in consequence of the vessel from which they landed having been blown off Pitcairn during the night. One of these passengers (it is stated in the *Panama Star*) was the Baron de Thierry, the original possessor of the Franco-Grandino Privilege, for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, afterwards Sovereign Chief of the Marquesas, and King of the Sandwich Islands. His Majesty was reported to have been devoured by his subjects, but we hear that he has escaped that fate, and is now living with his family in California, giving instructions in music, of which he is a great proficient.

In 1831 the islanders were removed by the British Government to Tahiti, as it was feared that the island would not furnish sufficient food for the increasing population. There they were soon visited by sickness, and having lost twelve of their number, they made up their mind to return, and it is remarkable that with the copper bolts of the *Bounty* which had been brought to Tahiti from Pitcairn Island, by the islanders, they were enabled to charter a vessel to take them back.

Pitcairn's Island is peculiarly interesting at this moment, as it is about half way between Panama and Australia, and when the steamers begin to run, they will have to touch there for water and vegetables, and at the Gambier Islands, about 300 miles from Pitcairn. The latter having no port, and being iron bound, offers no facilities for a coal station; but the Gambier Islands hold out great inducements, and will probably be selected by one at least of the companies about to ply between Panama and Sydney.

We have engraved two of our Correspondent's Sketches. One represents the east end of the church erected at Pitcairn in 1847; the length of the building is 80 feet; breadth, 16 feet; height, 15 feet; the bell, a small one, is hung upon a double gibbet. At the west end of the church is a banian-tree, the foliage of which is in two layers, and appears close and compact, as if clipped; beneath its shade are three graves.

In the second View is shown the grave of Adams, of the *Bounty*; it is marked by a wooden tablet, inscribed "Sacred to the memory of John Adams. Died March 5, 1829." The tablet (which is only put up when there is a ship off the island), rests against a low stone, similar to that of the grave upon the right, where lies the wife of Adams's son George. The spot is enclosed with palisades; and on the right of the entrance grows a species of oleander, the leaves from six to eight inches in length.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. First *Gazette* published, 1665.
MONDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1655. Camden died, 1623.
TUESDAY, 9. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.
THURSDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Battle of Preston, 1715.
FRIDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides at midnight.
SATURDAY, 13.—St. Britius. Carran died, 1817.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
9 45 / 10 2	11 5 / 11 30	Tides mean	0 25 / 0 50	1 10 / 1 36	2 4 / 2 29	2 60 / 3 m

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD PUPIL OF M G DE T—We shall be glad to receive the sketches, portrait, and other matters referred to in the letter of our correspondent.

NAPOLI, Kelso—The subject of the intaglio impression received, is a figure of Hercules leaning against a column.

NUMISMATIC—Your coin is a consular denarius of the Calpurnia family, and is very common.

SPRINGTOWN WILD MAN, wants to know which of the three following is correct, *wassegoose*, *weighgoose*, or *waygoose*, and what the term is derived from. The *waygoose*, for thus we find it spelt, denotes a custom common amongst the Merchant Taylors' Company. Moxon's Exercise," published in 1683, amongst other regulations adopted by the printers of that time, we find the following:—"It is also customary for all the journeymen to make every year new paper windows, whether old ones will serve again or not, because that day they make them, the master printer gives them a *waygoose*, that is, he makes them a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own house, but besides gives them money to spend at alehouses or tavern at night. This feast was always kept about Bartholomew tide, and the custom was that no work was done after candlelight till the master printer had given his waygoose."

LIONNY Sir James Stephens's masterly essay on Hildebrand is in the 81st volume of the "Edinburgh Review."

MARIE GREY—Apply to the Proctor in Doctors' Commons, who will obtain at once for you a licence to be married in the parish you name. The fees are about £3.

HALIFAX—We apprehend that the surviving brother could not, under the circumstances, retain the living for the future benefit of his own son.

AN INQUIRER. Arms of Tate—"Per fesse or and gu. a pale counterchanged, three Cornish choughs ppr. *Crest*: An arm embowed and couped at the shoulder, vested per pale gu. and or, holding in the hand ppr. a pine branch of the second. *Motto*—"Tidecka and thancke."

KELSOE Mrs ANTONIA—Tablet was a resident of Taunton, Somersetshire.

ELEVEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER—Income-tax must be paid upon an income below £150 a year, if the exemption be not expressly claimed.

A ZANETTE—Roman Catholic witnesses are generally sworn exactly in the same manner as Protestants. Some Roman Catholic witnesses, however, more particular than others, may require the New Testament used to be consecrated by the Roman church—when, of course, such a Testament only will be tendered to them.

R W W—Crest of Lowrance: "A demi-turbot erect ppr., the tail upwards."

A CONSTANT READER—Unless your grandmother was an heiress you are not entitled to use her arms in any way. Your bearing should be the simple paternal coat.

PERROTT—Arthur John Otway Esq., M.P. for Stafford, is fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart.

AN AMATEUR, Dublin—Apply to Mr. Weale, publisher, High Holborn.

A VERY POOR MAN, Tunbridge Wells—Apply to the new Crystal Palace Company.

A A D, Birkenhead, and A CONSTANT READER, Addiscombe—We have not room.

F L L, Sandham—Apply for the Daguerréotype apparatus to Horne, Thornthwaite, and Co, Newgate-street.

THE CENSUS.—In reply to numerous inquiries, we have to state, that it is not at present in our power to publish the complete account of the population of the British islands, which we have long contemplated and promised. We published an outline of the general results when they were first stated by the Census Commissioners, but we declined them, and have since declined, to publish details which were known to be inaccurate, and were expected to be speedily corrected. From that time to the present we have been in almost daily expectation that the accurate details would be published; and, having inquired in the proper quarter, we can now state that the labours of the Census Commissioners are nearly complete, as to the mere numbers of the people in every hamlet, parish, and town of England, and are expected to be laid before Parliament by Christmas. At the same time the work of ascertaining the occupations and the ages of the people, has as yet made but little progress. The detailed enumeration only at different periods, is complete. It is impossible, therefore, for us to publish a work for which the materials are not yet supplied; nor would the correct enumeration, which is now nearly prepared, be of much use to the public, unless it were accompanied by the occupations and ages of the population. When they will be ascertained and laid before Parliament, we cannot say, but, certainly not for several months; and, till they are, we are obliged to postpone the publication of a CENSUS SUPPLEMENT.

On the 15th NOVEMBER will be published, price 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1853,
Being the Ninth annual issue of this publication; with splendid ENGRAVINGS, by B. FOSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes on the Months by Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.
London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand.
*** Country orders supplied for cash only.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

We had hoped that Free-Trade banquets and demonstrations were at an end—that the National Anti-Corn-law League, having done its work, and achieved its victory, had disbanded itself; and that an organisation so prone to good, but so powerful for evil, had ceased to exist. Such was the general feeling of the country at this time last year. We believe that no men participated more largely and more cordially in that feeling than the principal members of the League and the other gentlemen who, in Parliament and out of it, had most zealously advocated the doctrines of Free Trade. The sudden and accidental installation of the present Ministry—not on account of the particular merits of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, but on account of the very crying and very particular demerits, and short comings of Lord John Russell and his colleagues, created a well-founded alarm, that the battle of Free Trade, though gallantly won, would have to be fought over again. Immediately the League started into life and vigour, as fresh, active, hopeful, and impatient, as if it had never dismissed its lecturers, closed its ledgers, done its work, and been fairly dead and buried. Its members took Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli at their word. Believing that the sentiments which these statesmen and their followers had expressed while in opposition, would continue to guide their conduct when in office, they prepared to do again the work of the previous seven years. Happily for the country, the task was not immediately necessary. The League, having notified its existence in a manner not to be mistaken, remained quiescent, but watchful. On Tuesday last, however, Mr. Cobden and his friends and supporters made a grand—and let us earnestly hope, a last—demonstration. The object of the meeting was, as Mr. Cobden informed his auditory, "to make the Government declare its opinions." Mr. Cobden, as we learn from a speech which recalls to mind his best oratorical efforts in olden times, will show no mercy to the Administration if it do not collectively "eat its words," and confess that Free Trade does not lower wages; does not cause a drain of gold from this country; and does not throw land out of cultivation. He proposes, "that if the Queen's Speech do not contain a distinct renunciation and recantation of Protection on the part of the Administration," to move a vote of want of confidence, either by an amendment to the Address, or by a substantive motion. We shall, therefore, soon know the policy and tactics of the Session. In the interests of the public peace, and of the public business, we can but hope that the Ministry will speak out in such a manner as shall remove all doubt of their opinions and intentions. The uncertainty has already lasted too long. The Parliament of Westminster is quite sufficient to conduct the business of this nation. There will be mischief, if we have a contemporaneous and a conflicting Parliament, at Manchester. The Manchester Parliament, it must be confessed in justice, has no wish to live. At one word from Lord Derby, on behalf of the Government, it will give up the ghost, and, as Mr. Bright phrases it, "become matter of history." The sooner the word is spoken, the better for the Ministry, for the League, and for the country.

The storm that was impending over the Turkish Empire seems, for the present, to have blown over. The rumours of insurrection and revolution in the capital have proved to be unfounded; but, it appears certain that the affairs of that State are even yet in a position of such difficulty as to require not only consummate skill, but extraordinary good fortune, to avoid the greatest dangers. The East is not the land of reforms, and Mahomedanism is not the religion of progress. If they were, there might be a hope that Turkey, a State by no means more effete and ill-governed than Austria, might ultimately surmount all her present perils. If her despotic government and her stagnant faith could produce statesmen and administrators of sufficient energy and wisdom to coerce, restrain, and punish her rebellious Pachas; to develop the resources of the land; to encourage the agriculture and the industry of the people; and to protect all classes from the rapine and extortion of provincial governors and of semi-independent potentates—pesty in their several sovereignties, but great for evil; and by one grand and well-considered reform to restore her dilapidated finances, there might be reason to hope that Turkey might hold her own in Europe for ages yet to come. But such a hope is groundless. The reforms of the last and the present Emperor are but reforms of outward show. The Turks have partially adopted the Frank or European costume; and they have established steamboats, and a newspaper. Beyond this, their reforms have not been carried. Their costume has not altered their ideas of government or of religion; steam-boats have not adapted Mussulman ideas to those of Europe; and their newspaper conveys no information, political or other, to the people beyond the walls of Constantinople, and to very few within it. The spirit of Mahomedanism is as unprogressive as that of Buddhism. It has a limited expansion, which it attained ages ago, and which it has never shown a tendency to overpass. Much as statesmen may dread any events that tend to weaken that Empire, and powerful as may be the reasons that exist for the non-extension of Russia into that fertile, beautiful, and commanding portion of Europe, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that, sooner or later, the Turks will be driven into Asia. Although little is yet known of the real state of matters in the councils of Constantinople, or of the part played by the French Ambassador in the late crisis; sufficient has been made public to show that Turkey at this moment needs all possible support from her allies, and from all who are interested in the peace of Europe.

MR. MACAULAY IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. Macaulay, on Tuesday, addressed the electors of Edinburgh for the first time since his election in July last. He received a warm and enthusiastic reception from a very crowded meeting. In alluding to the manner in which he had been placed in the political world since he was last in Parliament, he paid an eloquent and affecting tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. C. Buller, and Sir Robert Peel, without the last of whom, he said, he should not know the House of Commons again. He referred to the revolutions and counter revolutions which had taken place on the Continent, and attributed the tranquillity of this country to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the adoption of Free Trade in 1846. He declared his intention to defend the latter from both direct and indirect attacks, and to help to extend the former in a free and liberal spirit. After a withering exposure of the present Ministers—especially Mr. Walpole, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Christopher—Mr Macaulay proceeded to say that in no case would he again be a member of any Administration, but he hoped soon to see a Ministry in office which would deal with the franchise in a large and liberal spirit, and that the constituency would be extended—not so much in lowering the franchises to the reach of the masses, as by enabling the masses to rise to the level of the franchise.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of Royal and distinguished visitors during the past week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on Saturday, and remained the guest of her Majesty until Monday.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at the Castle on Tuesday; and, after enjoying the hospitality of the Court for two days, took their departure on Thursday.

The Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Raglan, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, have also enjoyed the hospitality of the Court during the week.

Her Majesty has taken frequent drives, generally accompanied by her illustrious relatives, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg; and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of shooting almost daily, accompanied by the guests at the Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck, paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Kew in the evening.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio entertained at dinner, on Monday, at the residence of the Portuguese legation, a distinguished party of the aristocracy and *corps diplomatique* invited to meet the Duke and Duchess de Terceira.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewski gave a grand dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Embassy in Grosvenor-square, to their Graces the Duke and Duchess de Terceira.

His Excellency the Baron Bentinck, Minister of the Netherlands, returned to his residence in Lowndes-square, last Sunday, from the Hague.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Scotland. The Duchess is on the eve of her confinement.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been suffering from the gout lately. Lord John Russell paid a visit to Bowood last week, and passed two or three days with the noble Marquis.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have arrived at the family residence in Berkeley-square, from visiting the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy at Vienna.

The Earl of Morley, who has been ill, is so far recovered that he is expected in a few days at Saltram, his beautiful seat near Plymouth.

The Earl and Countess of Minto are on the eve of leaving this country for Genoa, where, we believe, his Lordship contemplates a residence of two years.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have arrived at Escrick Park, Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock, from Inverary Castle, where they had been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

Viscount Duncan met with an accident recently, by falling from his horse, at Dundee. It is not of a nature to excite any serious apprehension.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to town on Wednesday from Windsor Castle.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.

On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Euston station, to consider the proposal to amalgamate the company with the Midland Company. The chair was taken by T. Smith, Esq., deputy-chairman of the board, who spoke at considerable length in favour of the proposed measure. Some little discussion then occurred, Mr. Upcraft and Mr. Bright having spoken strongly in favour of adjournment.

Mr. Gesch, M.P., thought the proprietors had had time enough to consider the measure. The matter would again be submitted to the shareholders, in compliance with the Wharncliffe standing order, when parties holding more than one-fourth of the stock, represented at the meeting specially convened for the purpose, could reject the bill. It would, therefore, require three-fourths of the property represented to vote in favour of the measure at a future time. Some steps must be taken by the Legislature to protect railway property. It was a lamentable thing that in order to protect the property of the company, amounting to £20,000,000, for seven months in every year, during the session of Parliament, almost every man in the establishment was obliged to attend committees of both Houses, in order to be in readiness to defend it from insidious attacks.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Dickinson and seconded by Mr. Bright, to the effect that the question be postponed, was put, and negatived by a large majority.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:, which were put and carried:

That it is expedient to effect a permanent union of interest between the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies, and to amalgamate the undertakings on the following terms, namely:—That the relative value of the two undertakings be ascertained and fixed, by three referees of high character, that their decision be given after the passing of the Act of amalgamation; but in case the first application to Parliament fails, further application shall be made in the following session. It shall, however, be competent for either company to call upon the referees to fix the relative value of the two undertakings, which values not to be to any case fixed until the 31st of December, 1853.

That the directors be accordingly authorised to introduce and prosecute, in the ensuing session of Parliament, a bill to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, and to take such measures in furtherance thereof as they may deem fit, and as counsel may advise, consistently with the powers of the parties.

On the motion of Mr. Hopes, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and the meeting separated.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sleaford and its vicinity was held on Friday week, at the Assembly-rooms, for the purpose of promoting the above enterprise, which has for its object the connecting of Nottingham and the Midland districts with the port of Boston.

Mr. I. Newbatt, agent to the Marquis of Bristol, occupied the chair, and a deputation from the board of directors was present.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, that about six or seven years ago the residents were having to suffer many disadvantages of connecting the important seaport of Boston with the consuming and manufacturing districts. The railway company was anxious to consult the wishes of the town of Sleaford, and he thought the town would do well to go heart and soul with the deputation, because, if they failed now, they might despair of ever getting a railway at all. For himself, it was his intention to support the company so far as he could do so consistently with his duty to others. He believed, was not yet positively fixed upon, and he was unable, therefore, to say precisely where it would go; but he knew that there would be every desire to make the line as good and as service-able as it could be to the town of Sleaford and the district generally.

Mr. Staniland (solicitor to the undertaking) briefly explained the nature of the project, which, he said, had been set on foot by the joint exertions principally of parties resident in Boston, and by others in London, who were anxious to obtain a line of railway between the port of Boston and the Midland districts. Money was now most abundant. The spirit of enterprise was abroad, and he did not despair of obtaining in the ensuing session an act of Parliament for carrying out the project. (Cheers.) To point out to that large and influential meeting the advantages of having this line constructed would be superfluous, and he would only add that it was intended to go into the immediate suburbs of Sleaford, and to pass on thence to Grantham.

Mr. Kirk proposed a resolution to the effect

That a deputation from the company having attended that meeting and explained the nature of the undertaking, the meeting was of opinion that such line of railway would be of the greatest advantage to the landed, agricultural, and trading interests of the town of Sleaford, and pledged itself to give its cordial co-operation to carry out the concern.

Mr. Nichols seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Foster, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Gudson, and others briefly expressed themselves in favour of the scheme, and offered to take a considerable number of shares. The majority of the meeting also volunteered to subscribe for shares, and a large number were taken up, in accordance with the desire of the directors that the enterprise should be purely supported by local contributions.

At a [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Esq., [illegible] other [illegible] Duke of [illegible], not [illegible] to this work, or the motion [illegible] Bristol, Esq., the Hon. H. T. Hervey, M.P., was unanimously carried [illegible] Hervey Nevile, Esq., deputy-chairman. After [illegible] the ordinary arrangements, the meeting, comprising several of the promoters of the line, and the new acting directors, elected [illegible] purposes of allotting shares. Great was the disappointment [illegible] applicants, who were ready to subscribe for [illegible] power to give.

MIDLAND.—A special meeting of this company was held at Derby on Wednesday, to take into consideration [illegible] for the union of the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies. There was a very large attendance of shareholders. Mr. Ellis, the chairman, presided. Resolutions in favour of the proposed scheme having been carried, power was given to apply to Parliament for an act to make the railway from Hitchin to Leicester, the capital to be taken from the unpaid capital of the Midland; and the meeting broke up.

THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, and the YORK and NORTH MIDLAND have held meetings this week in favour of mutual amalgamation. The LEEDS NORTHERN have held a meeting for a similar purpose, but the meeting was adjourned till the 1st of December next.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the new Parliament took place on Thursday. The weather was exceedingly fine, and Palace-yard was consequently very much crowded. Westminster Hall, too, which is now the temporary entrance to both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was completely filled with strangers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The new Parliament was opened in the House of Lords by Royal Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Duke of Montrose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats at the foot of the Throne, shortly after two o'clock; when

The Lord Chancellor, advancing to the woolsack, directed Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the members of the House of Commons to give their immediate attendance at the bar.

The Usher of the Black Rod accordingly retired, and in a few minutes afterwards he returned to the House, accompanied by Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, and a large body of the new members. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Sir John Pakington, and other members of the Cabinet being among the foremost.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Lords then read the Royal Commission for the opening of Parliament; after which,

The Lord Chancellor, in the name of her Majesty, and by virtue of the Commission which had just been read, directed the gentlemen of the House of Commons to retire to their own chamber and choose a Speaker. The members of the House of Commons accordingly withdrew.

Their Lordships then adjourned. Prayers having finished, the swearing in of the Peers was proceeded with.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Reporters' Gallery was thrown open at half-past one o'clock by which time a large cluster of members had already assembled on the floor, chatting noisily together in knots, or warmly shaking hands and welcoming each other's return to the House. Shortly before two o'clock, Captain Gossett, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared upon the floor, bearing the Mace, which he laid at the foot of the table. At this period the House was beginning to get very full. Those who were in any way attached to the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial benches; while the other members, who had occupied seats in former Parliaments, took up their old positions, either as supporters of her Majesty's Government, or followers of the Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked very much fagged and careworn, and so, indeed, did Sir John Pakington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary for the Treasury; but all the other members of the Government, who mustered in great force, appeared to be full of health and spirits. Mr. Hayter, the "whipper in" of the Opposition, was early in attendance, and seemed to be busily intent upon calculating the extent of his forces, while Lord Henry Lennox did the same kind office for the Ministerialists. The front bench on the Opposition side was quite empty, if we except the presence of Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. T. Baines, who took up their position at the extreme end of the bench.

Shortly after two o'clock, Mr. Williams, the principal doorkeeper, appeared upon the floor, introducing

The Usher of the Black Rod, who was in full uniform. Advancing to the table, and addressing the Chief Clerk, he said: "Gentlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of the Commission addressed to them by her Majesty, to require the immediate attendance in the House of Peers of this honourable House to hear the Royal Commission read."

The majority of the new members, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, then left the House

After a short absence the Chief Clerk returned to his seat at the table, when the election of the Speaker was immediately proceeded with, the right hon. gentleman, who filled that elevated post in the last Session, being meanwhile seated in the front bench of the Ministerial side just below the gangway.

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. Robert Palmer said it now devolved upon the House, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, to proceed to the performance of its first and most important duty; namely, that of selecting from their own body some honourable member who should fill, during the ensuing session, the chair of the House. He begged, therefore, to propose for that office the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, who had already filled the chair for a period of thirteen years. (Cheers

The motion having been seconded by Lord Robert Grosvenor, was supported by Sir R. H. Inglis, who congratulated the House upon having a person of such large experience to fill the chair.

The Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre said, even with the experience he had acquired, he should almost have hesitated again undertaking the duties, but he felt that he was under a debt of gratitude to the House for its unvarying kindness during the period that he had served in the chair, and that he had no alternative but to accept the office again. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put by the Chief Clerk, and carried by acclamation; after which the right hon. gentleman was conducted to the chair by the mover and seconder of the motion, amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

The Speaker having ascended the steps of the chair, said:—Before taking his seat he must be allowed once more to thank the House for the compliment they had paid him, and to assure them that the renewed mark of their confidence would, if possible, cause him to redouble his anxiety to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties which belonged to the office of Speaker. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he must now be allowed to congratulate the Speaker upon having received the highest honour which English gentlemen could confer upon any one who possessed their confidence and esteem He remembered that during four Parliaments of the Queen, the Speaker had occupied the same post that he now filled; and during that time, those who were old members of the House had frequent opportunities of witnessing the courage with which the right hon. gentlemen vindicated the privileges of the House, and the firmness with which he maintained order in their debates, and supported that impartiality which should always regulate their conduct. (Cheers.) It sought, perhaps, without presumption, having had the honour of a seat in the House when the right hon. gentleman was first elected to the chair, and having been a member of the House during the interval, he allowed to notice one trait in the conduct of the right hon. gentleman which he had often observed, and which he thought would have alone entitled the right hon. gentleman to their increased confidence. (Hear, hear) It was this—he had often observed that in those conflicts which occasionally occur, where mere routine could not guide the individual filling the chair when he was, as it were, taxed upon a moment, the right honourable gentleman's resources have never failed him He had always been, in such a crisis, sustained by his own knowledge and zeal, as well as by the high character which the House entertained for him

Lord J. Russell felt that it was a matter of the greatest importance, and one of the greatest good fortune, that, at this particular period, when there were so many members of the House without experience, they should have to preside over them a gentleman who had already shown the highest qualifications for the eminent post of Speaker, and who, whenever it was necessary to enforce the orders and rules of the House, did it with so much firmness and courtesy that he always secured the willing obedience even of those who might seem disposed to question his decision. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume also congratulated the House on the choice they had made, and took the opportunity of recommending that, in future, it would not be necessary to attend the Speaker's levees in full dress. ("Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. F. Mackenzie then moved the adjournment of the House, which was carried.

Sir Mary Cray, Kent.—This locality has been recently the scene of great festivity. In celebration of the nuptials of one of the amiable and accomplished daughters of Mr. Joynson. The marriage ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 21st ult., in the place of worship known as the Temple, which Mr. Joynson has recently erected. The building is capable of containing 1000 persons, and, on the present occasion, was crowded with those desirous of witnessing the ceremony. The service was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. T. Beggin, Minister of the Poultry Chapel, London. The friends, who had a number to the number of nearly 100, afterward sat down to an elegant dejeûner, and the festivities of the day concluded with a ball On the Saturday following Mr. Joynson entertained a party of friends, and the workmen engaged in his factory, when "Long life and happiness to the bride and bridegroom" was drunk with great enthusiasm.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

In our second edition of last week, we gave the programme of the proceedings in the public funeral. We now add the following particulars:—

On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of November, the remains of Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G., will be removed, under an escort of cavalry, from the Hall of Chelsea Hospital to the Audience-room of the Horse Guards; and on the following morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the procession, having been formed in St. James's Park, will proceed up Constitution-hill, through Piccadilly, by St. James's-street, along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and the Strand, to Temple-bar, and thence to the cathedral church of St. Paul's.

Upon arrival at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Marshalmen and Conductors will divide and range themselves on each side at the foot of the steps without the great west door; the Chelsea and enrolled pensioners, together with the soldiers from every regiment in her Majesty's service (two officers from every regiment having been previously provided with seats in the nave behind the place assigned to the soldiers) proceeding into the nave, will file off right and left; the rest of the procession, having alighted, will move forward in order to the west door of the church; on entering which they will proceed up the nave. The officers of arms, the officers bearing the banners, with their supporters, and the officers of the late Duke's household, will take their places in the area.

The deputations and delegations from public bodies, the officers of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle, the Cadets of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Sandown, the Barons and officers of the Cinque Ports, the physicians of the deceased, chaplains, and the High Sheriff of the county of Southampton, will be conducted to their seats. The Common Council, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, and Lord Mayor will proceed to their own seats. The Companions, Knight Commanders, and Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, representing the Order of the Bath, will be conducted to the seats appropriated to them; the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron and Chief Justices, the other official personages, Ministers, and great officers of State, will also be conducted to the seats appropriated to them respectively.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be seated in a chair on the right hand of the Chief Mourner; the suite of his Royal Highness will take their places near his Royal Highness.

The Body, when taken from the Car, will be received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, and borne into the Church, attended and supported as follows:—

The Spure, borne by York Herald.
The Helmet and Crest, borne by Richmond Herald.
The Sword and Targets, borne by Lancaster Herald.
The Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald.
Foreign Batons.
The Baton of the Deceased, as Field-Marshal, borne by the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G
The Coronet and Cushion borne by Clarenceux King of Arms.

Five General Officers, bearing Banncrols, Four Supporters of the Pall.

THE BODY.

Five General Officers, bearing Banncrols, Four Supporters of the Pall.

The remainder of the Procession will follow as before marshalled.

The Supporters of the Pall will be seated on stools on each side of the body. The officers bearing the Banncrols will be ranged behind the Supporters of the Pall.

The Chief Mourner will be seated in a chair at the head of the Body; his supporters on each side. The Prayer-book-bearer behind, and the Assistant Mourners upon benches behind them. The Ambassadors and friends of the deceased will take places behind the Choir Members.

The Body being placed on a Bier, and the Pall being removed, the Coronet and Cushion will be placed on the Coffin, as also the Field-Marshal's Baton of the deceased

The Foreign Batons will be held during the ceremony by military officers of high rank in the respective armies of the different Foreign Powers, and they, with the Marquis of Anglesey, will remain as mourners at the foot of the Coffin.

The part of the Service before the interment and the Anthem being performed, the Body will be deposited in the Vault; and the Service being ended, Garter will proclaim the Style, and the Comptroller of the deceased, breaking his Staff, will give the pieces to Garter, by whom they will be deposited in the Grave.

PALL-BEARERS.

General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
General Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B. and G.C.H.
General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C., M.G., and G.C.H., &c.
Lieutenant-General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., &c.
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.
Major-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B.

Lieut.-General Lord Ragland was nominated as a pall-bearer, but prefers his position as a private friend.

It has now been decided what regiments and detachments from regiments and *depôts* not in London will come up to town, where they will receive on the 15th inst, and will all witness the Lying in State at Chelsea Hospital, and will be present in the funeral procession of their late gallant Commander-in-Chief. With the exception of the under-named regiments, the various corps in the service will be represented each by three officers, one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates:—The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 33d Regiment, from Glasgow, will attend. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Rifle Brigade of the 1st battalion at the *depôt* from Walmer; the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, from Canterbury. The Royal Artillery, the Royal Marines, and the corps of Chelsea Pensioners, will also form part of the procession.

No scaffoldings, platforms, or erections of any sort, on or near any part of the line of procession, will be allowed to be so constructed as to cause annoyance or obstruction in the thoroughfare; and the surveyor of her Majesty's public works will minutely survey all scaffoldings or erections, and order all those to be removed which shall be found too slight, or likely to endanger the lives of her Majesty's subjects.

The Peers in Westminster Abbey.—Friday being Guy Fawkes Day, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by several Peers, went to Westminster Abbey in procession to hear a sermon delivered by the Bishop of Norwich. A great many persons were present which he had often observed, and which he thought would have alone entitled the right hon. gentleman to their increased confidence. (Hear, hear) It was this—he had often observed that in those conflicts which occasionally occur, where mere routine could not guide the individual filling the chair when he was, as it were, taxed upon a moment, the right honourable gentleman's resources have never failed him He had always been, in such a crisis, sustained by his own knowledge and zeal, as well as by the high character which the House entertained for him

The Address in Reply to the Royal Speech.—It is stated, on reliable authority, that the address in the House of Commons will be moved by Lord Lovaine, member for North Northumberland, and seconded by Mr. E. Christopher Egerton, the member for Macclesfield.

Convocation of the Clergy.—Friday being the day appointed for the assembling of the clergy of the upper and lower house in convocation, a very large attendance of the clergy from the various dioceses assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral to receive the Archbishop of Canterbury, who arrived at the Chapter-house shortly before eleven. Prayers were read by the Bishop of Llandaff, and the sermon (in Latin) was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeremy, of Cambridge. After the sermon, the Queen's writ for the assembling of Convocation was read by the Archbishop's registrar, when the Archbishop dismissed the lower house to elect their Prolocutor. The clergy then assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, and proceeded to the election, when the House adjourned until Friday next. The upper house having also adjourned, the proceedings terminated.

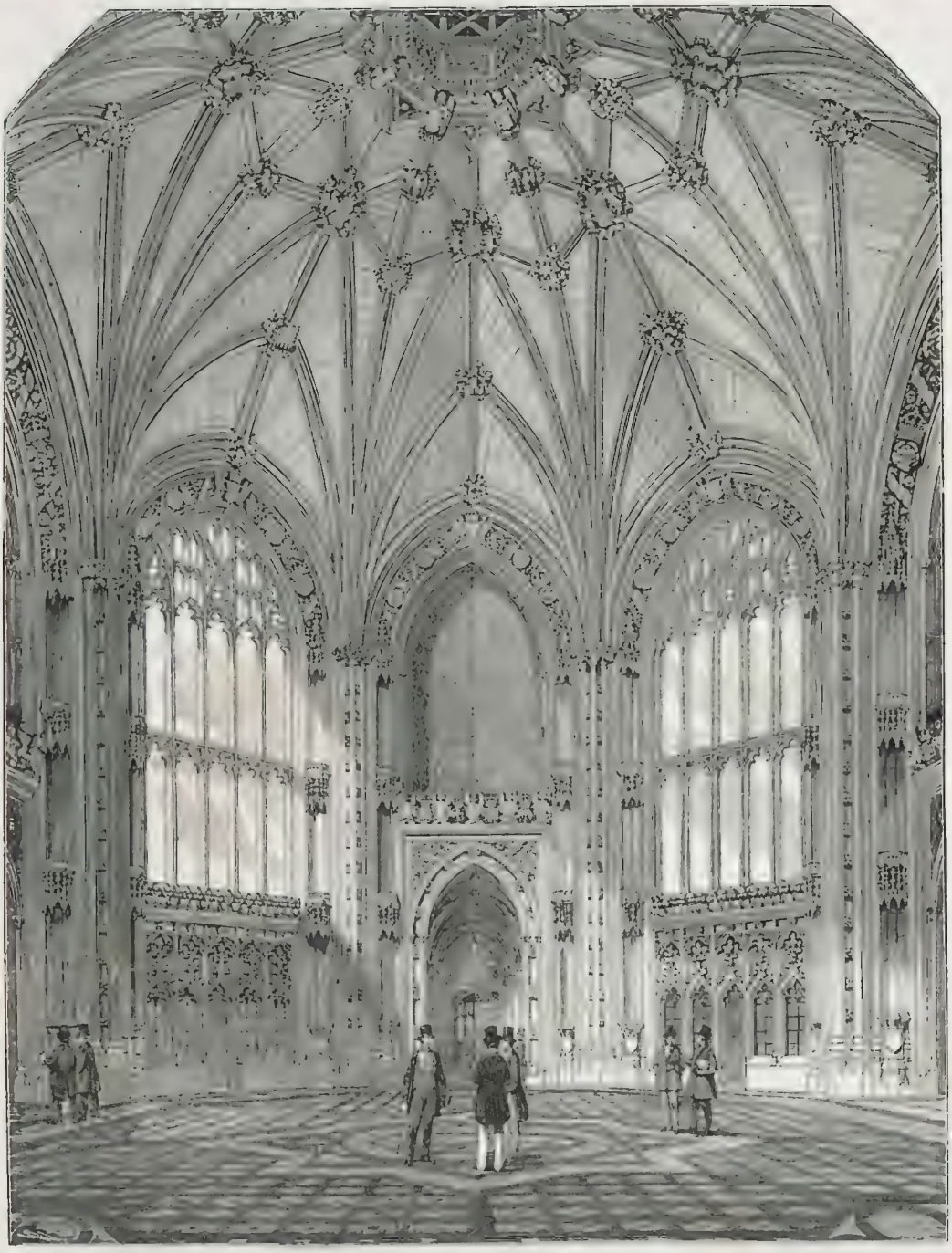
LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Senate met on Thursday, when ten members demanded that the people should be consulted as to the re-establishment of the Empire. M. Fould, Minister of State, declared that the Government did not oppose the proposition, which was referred to a special commission, whose report will be presented on Saturday. In the message read by order of the President, we find these words:

Indeed in the re-establishment of the Empire the people finds a guarantee for its rights and a satisfaction to its just pride. The stablishment is a security for the future cleaving, as it does, the evil ... ...

THE NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.



THE GREAT OCTAGON, OR CENTRAL HALL, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE assembling of the New Parliament, on Thursday, suggests the continuation of our Illustrations of the approach to completion of the New Palace at Westminster; commencing with

THE CENTRAL HALL.

This, the largest of the halls in the New Palace of Parliament, possesses a groined roof of remarkable extent and beauty. It is octagonal in plan, and is 60 feet in diameter, each side being 24 feet in width. It is more than 70 feet in height, and is lighted by four windows, of imposing height and fine design. The splays of the windows are decorated with richly-canopied niches, for statues, to the springing of the arches; and roses and crowns fill the spaces over the arches. Beneath each window is a boldly-designed brattishing of Tudor flowers and shields, over a cornice under which the wall is perforated into five compartments; four of them being glazed, and the centre one forming a door, opening into a small apartment behind, which serves as an office. The sides of the octagon, not having windows in them, are splayed in a corresponding manner, the splays being also filled with niches, and crowned roses, as before described. The space within the splays being divided about midway in height, the upper half forms a lofty panel; whereon, at some future period, will be painted, in fresco, an historical subject. The lower half of the space contains a very handsome and deeply-recessed doorway; the splays being filled with bosses, in exquisite variety of design and felicity of execution. The doorway on the south communicates, through a small vestibule, with the Peers' lobby to the House of Lords; that, to the east, through a similar vestibule, into the lower waiting-hall and long corridor. The doorway on the north communicates, by a vestibule, with the House of Commons; and the west opens directly into St. Stephen's Hall. The pavement is a most magnificent specimen of Minton's encaustic tiles; and, its prevailing pattern may be gleaned by reference to our Engraving; the colours are extremely rich and beautiful. The glazed doors, in the east and west sides, are very beautifully executed in their several details. The groining of the roof, springing from clustered columns at the angles of the octagon, is not more remarkable for the beauty of its design, than for its great depth; and the bosses, at the various intersections, are equally noticeable from being all of different designs; the larger ones displaying, with elaborate fullness, the armorial bearings of some of the English monarchs, and the smaller ones, crests, devices, &c. The lanthern in the centre is octagonal in plan; and where the groining meets, are bosses of demi-angels, holding shields. The windows at present are filled with plate-glass; though, at some future time, they will be filled with glass of the richest colour.

THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Our second Illustration from the New Palace at Westminster is a representation of the Chair of the Speaker of the House of Commons

MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C., SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, M.P. FOR ENNISKILLEN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.)

placed at the north end of the House, and elevated on a dais of three steps. In design and execution the Chair is a splendid example of wood-carving, the details being most elaborately finished. The whole is of oak. The arms are fitted with every convenience, including desks for writing; and the seat is covered with green morocco leather, to correspond with the seats in the House. Behind the Chair is a door communicating with a vestibule opening into the house-lobbies, the Speaker's retiring-rooms, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C. AT THE IRISH BAR, AND M.P. FOR ENNISKILLEN.

THE high reputation long since attained by Mr. Whiteside in his own country, as an advocate of the first order, where forensic genius has been of so frequent occurrence, would alone justify our anticipating in our readers a natural curiosity to know something of his career. He has, however, an additional claim on our attention, as a member of her Majesty's Government (Solicitor-General for Ireland), as a representative of the borough of Enniskillen, in the House of Commons, and as the author of a work on Italy, which has had a very great success.

The admiration felt towards Mr. Whiteside by his own countrymen might seem exaggerated, if it were not beyond dispute that, as a political and general advocate, he stands in the very first rank, by comparison, with living contemporaries. Among these we do not, of course, include Lord Brougham or Lord Lyndhurst; but, as the Irish bar is at present constituted, Mr. Whiteside may be almost said to be without a rival there. The Protestants are proud of him, because he is a stanch upholder of their pretensions, as well as a member of the Government; while the Catholics have not forgotten that he, although an Orangeman, was the eloquent defender of Daniel O'Connell during the memorable State Trials, as well as of Meagher and Smith O'Brien at Clonmel.

Mr. Whiteside—as we gather from an eloquent notice in the *Dublin University Magazine*, a few years back—was born in the year 1805, at the Glebe House of Delgany, in the county of Wicklow. His father was the Rev. William Whiteside, pastor of the parish; a man, like his son, of considerable literary attainments. He died while Mr. Whiteside was still young, leaving the subject of this memoir, and another son, under the legal guardianship of the Rev. James Whitelaw, the Rector of St. Catherine's, and himself the author of a "History of the City of Dublin. Mr. Whiteside's brother is, or was, the Vicar of Scarborough. The early education of the two brothers was superintended by their mother.

In due time Mr. Whiteside went to Dublin University, where he was not distinguished for any extraordinary application, but gained some prizes in the classics. His university career concluded, he came, in the year 1828, to London, in order to prepare himself for the bar. He is stated to have spent three years here in close and constant study. On his return, in 1830, he was called to the bar. It was not, however, until the year 1831 that he began to practice. Whilst in London, he was a pupil of Thomas Chitty, and subsequently of Swanston. He also attended the Law Class of the London University, where he distinguished himself, and obtained prizes. Whilst a pupil of Chitty, he occupied himself (as many of his young countrymen do under similar circumstances) in writing for periodicals. Some sketches of his which appeared in two publications—the *National Magazine* and the *Literary Gazette*—are spoken of in terms of praise. He also wrote in other Irish periodicals. When attending the Law Class at the London University, he also became a member of the Debating Society there, where his oratorical powers first developed themselves. He is said to have so far distinguished himself as to have been selected to deliver an opening address. From the same authority we learn that among his associates at this time were Mr. Napier (whose sister Mr. Whiteside espoused); Mr Forster, of the *Examiner*; and Mr. Robert Tighe.

We have mentioned that he was called to the bar in 1830, but that he did not practice till 1831. Promotion at the Irish bar is not usually more rapid than with ourselves; but, as in England, a man of superior ability is almost certain to attract attention. This was the case with Mr. Whiteside, on whom his friends and contemporaries had looked as a rising man long before he attained distinction. The fortunate opportunity came, we are told by the authority already referred to, through the instrumentality of an old friend, the present Sir James Emerson Tennent, on whose behalf he was engaged as counsel on circuit. The ability of his speech attracted attention; and business, as is usual, when once the impulse has been given, came pouring in. Among the cases mentioned, as having drawn forth his powers, are one at Monaghan, where he defended a man named Gray, and another at Armagh; also, a defence of the *Comet*, Dublin newspaper. His friends also speak of a memorable instance of an objection made by him in a bigamy case, which raised the question whether marriages between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, solemnised by ministers of the Presbyterian form, could be sustained in law. The point thus raised led to an appeal to the House of Lords, when the objection of Mr. Whiteside was confirmed, and Lord Lyndhurst paid him the compliment of saying that nothing could be added to his argument.

Mr. Whiteside was now steadily rising in his profession; and he had made himself a general favourite with its members. In 1842, the present Lord Chancellor of England, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, recognised Mr. Whiteside's talents by giving him the silk gown.

The culminating point of Mr. Whiteside's professional career was now approaching. Political events in Ireland had long since assumed a serious aspect. O'Connell, combining the art of a lawyer with the daring of a demagogue, had worked up the population to a pitch of excitement so dangerous that he alone seemed to be able to restrain them from open defiance of the law. The monster meetings, although perhaps exaggerated in regard to their numbers, took a formidable shape when it was felt that so many hundreds of thousands of ignorant persons were under the control of one man; and, in the success of this new scheme for intimidating the English Government and Parliament, the agitator had allowed himself to be transported so far beyond the bounds of his usual wariness as to have furnished the law officers of the Crown with the materials for a prosecution. Perhaps the highest

MR. CHARLES GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tribute that could have been paid to the forensic reputation of Mr. Whiteside was his having immediately received a retainer to defend the great Roman Catholic agitator, although himself notoriously a stanch Protestant. His speech on the occasion of the State trials was one of the most masterly efforts of forensic eloquence of which our present history affords an example. It was not to be supposed that it could command a verdict; nor is it our purpose to follow out its public results. Its immediate effect on Mr. Whiteside's position was what might have been expected. His professional business, already enormous, was much increased; but the excitement and tension of the faculties occasioned by too close and unremitting an application to his professional duties affected his health, and his physician ordered him to Italy. There he resided during two years, and it was there that he collected the materials for his work on that country, which, although at first somewhat decried by those whose interest it touched, was subsequently so successful, that it has now, we believe, reached its fifth edition.

A remarkable proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Whiteside was held in Ireland, was afforded in the facility with which, on his return from Italy, he was enabled to resume his position and recover the business which had been suspended during his forced absence. His next great case was the defence of William Smith O'Brien, and Meagher, when tried for high treason at Clonmel. His speech on this occasion was, also, a masterly effort; but, of course, the position of the prisoners rendered success impossible.

Mr. Whiteside continued to pursue his profession with success and great distinction, until, on its being rumoured that a Conservative Ministry was likely to be in power, all men naturally looked to him as one of the new law officers. When Lord Derby at length assumed the Premiership, Mr. Whiteside was immediately nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland, and an opening was found for him at Enniskillen by which to enter Parliament. He had a severe contest, however, with

THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR, FOR THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Collum, a gentleman of considerable local influence, and possessed of a sturdy obstinacy. At the last general election, Mr. Whiteside had again to sustain a contest with the same persevering opponent.

Great expectations were formed of Mr. Whiteside's performances in the House of Commons. It is seldom than an advocate of great reputation sustains his fame as a Parliamentary speaker. Mr. Whiteside, so far as he has gone, has done so with more than average success. His first speech was on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and he again spoke on the same subject in the course of the session. Speeches of his will be found in the Parliamentary records, on the Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, on the County Court Act Amendment Bill, on the Parliamentary Representation (Ireland) Bill, and on the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill—all during the two sessions, 1851 and 1852. Mr. Whiteside also delivered one or two smart and rattling speeches, in answer to two gentlemen who have made themselves conspicuous on the Liberal side—Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Bright. His speech on the Militia Bill was, perhaps, on the whole, the best he delivered. In it, he attacked Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in a way to attract attention. Mr. Whiteside's parliamentary oratory differs, like that of all advocates, from his forensic efforts, in being more subdued and less ornate. Mr. Whiteside is a fluent speaker, who will become more impressive as he advances in confidence and a knowledge of the House. He has already won his way, in his official capacity, and by no means below the reputation of Lord Derby for judgment and discrimination in his selection of the members of the Irish branch of his Administration. Mr. Whiteside will, no doubt, attain a still higher rank in his profession. As a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman, he is certainly one of the ornaments of the present House of Commons.

MR. CHARLES GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.

WHILE the sayings and doings of soldiers, statesmen, and political agitators, are familiar in men's mouths as household words, how little is known by the public at large of the magnates of the industrial community—of those men who have grown with the growth of England's prosperity; and, from the days of Watt downwards, have been among the most successful artificers of her greatness! Yet such men abound in the most successful artificers of her greatness! Yet such men abound in the most successful artificers of her greatness! Yet such men abound in

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

THE THREE COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA, &c.: THEIR PASTURES, COPPER-MINES, AND GOLD-FIELDS. By SAMUEL SIDNEY, Author of the "Australian Handbook," &c. With numerous Engravings. Ingram, Cooks, and Co., London. 1852.

At this moment, as it has been vividly said, the three kingdoms are going to the antipodes. To abate the exaggeration to the limits of fact, is, if possible, to render the case more worthy of attention, and more provocative of anxiety. Those who go are likely never to return; if they entertain some vague project of seeing once more their native land, in distant years, it will be but to visit its opulence sooner where they once dwelt in penury—perhaps in disgrace; to enjoy the contrast which memory will afford to vanity; to indulge a natural sentiment of pleasing rather than painful contemplation; and then, once more, the pious office having been discharged, to depart for ever from the country which had refused to support their youth, to that which crowns their age with abundance. They do not now leave us to come back to us in any capacity, but that of visitors. So far from it, those who go send for those who stay. And to this enormous emigration—unprecedented in the history of our race, far greater even in numbers than any which Goth or Vandal ever poured out of steppe or forest—the territories is Australia, which has completely eclipsed in its attractions the dubious, disorderly, and blood-stained rivalry of California. A new Anglo-Saxon or Celtic-Saxon empire is growing up at the antipodes; it is questionable whether the actual position and the real tendencies of this prodigious colonising activity do not more seriously concern England than if our entire population, instead of thus striding itself, were to be poured out into new regions, and to change collectively its exhausted ancient dwelling-place for a more propitious soil, a more extensive country, and a happier clime.

The work before us is divided into three principal sections: historical, descriptive, and practical. The first part gives an exceedingly interesting account of the discovery, early government, and progress, up to the present time, of this Britannia of the nations. The second part describes the natural history of Australia: its agriculture, trade, stock-farming, and mining pursuits, and its legislative, religious, and educational institutions. The third, and practical section, in which the subject of emigration is sensibly treated, will prove a useful lesson to most people, and one which cannot fail to be of great importance to those who contemplate emigration. We cannot be too solicitous to secure ample and accurate information on such a point. It concerns the destiny of millions. One very critical question is, simply and shortly Who ought, and who ought not to emigrate? Mr. Sidney furnishes the answer. Nothing can be more clear, more explicit, or more worthy of attention than his advice on the one hand, and his cautions on the other. And, really, when we consider the advantages to be gained, and the dangers to be avoided, by a careful study of such information, it does not appear to us sufficient to call this a pleasant and useful work, as it is; but we must pronounce it one of the highest and most practical value and importance.

Among incidental matters, we have a delightful account of Mrs. Chisholm's disinterested and noble exertions, together with some amusing and graphic notes of her own. Every one, who knew it not already, can see that she not only possesses an excellent heart, but that she is also a person of extraordinary fortitude, and a most enlightened understanding. She well deserves the title of protectress of the unfortunate and defender of the poor. We are tempted to make a short extract:—

> During the six years and eight months which she spent in Australia, Mrs. Chisholm, without wealth or rank, or any support except what her earnest philanthropy gradually acquired, provided for eleven thousand souls.
>
> Yet, since her sojourn in England, she has redeemed her pledge, and done much more. She has, with less than two thousand pounds, between 1850 and 1852, personally sent out more than one thousand emigrants of the best class, and has advised, corresponded with, or otherwise assisted twenty thousand.
>
> We have devoted thus much space to the colonising career of Caroline Chisholm, because with her exertions the colonisation of the interior commenced. Before her time emigrants were merely shovelled out on the shores, like so much live stock, to find their own way to market—to service, to marriage, to sin, or to death
>
> She first taught the Australian squatters that property has its duties as well as its rights. She tapped the springs of spontaneous, self-supporting emigration, and showed how closely the extension of national power was connected with social and domestic virtues.
>
> There is scarcely a line of her works or her evidence that may not be studied with advantage to those who are interested in colonisation, as a civilising, cultivating, Christianising instrument of practical power—because teeming with valuable facts and the sound conclusions of a sagacious mind.

The merit and interest of this publication are not limited to the author's share. It is "got up," according to the technical phrase, and equipped by the publishers in a manner that adds a facilitative value to that which might well dispense with any. It is beautifully illustrated, and speaks to the eye, no less than to the mind.

LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq. Vol. I. Mr. Stocqueler is already well and favourably known to the public as a writer on military subjects, and the masterly manner in which he has written this life of the great Duke will add much to the reputation he has already gained by the "Military Encyclopædia" and other works. He has brought to his task the pen of a skilful and ready writer, as well as great professional knowledge; and the result is a life of the greatest captain of the age distinguished alike by liveliness and lucidity of style, as well as by military accuracy and precision.

This volume brings down the Duke's life to the close of the war in 1814, thus embracing all his Indian and Peninsular campaigns. These are all described with fullness and accuracy, but not overburthened by unnecessarily minute details. Much of the material is drawn from original sources, and many of the anecdotes, &c., from personal communication with the late Duke. Mr. Stocqueler, however, does not confine himself to a mere history of the movements of an army and the doings of its chief; but he gives a faithful picture of contemporaneous events and personages, &c., and traces, in a calm and comprehensive manner, the various causes which produced the wars in which Wellington was engaged, and the various results to which the issue of these wars gave rise. Unlike many other biographers, Mr. Stocqueler is no blind admirer of the object of his worship, but gives his own opinion with a fearlessness that stamps the book with impartiality and independence.

The work forms one of the series known as "The Illustrated London Library," and is profusely illustrated by admirable engravings. The present volume contains, besides portraits of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, &c., portraits of all the French Marshals whom Wellington encountered and overthrew in Spain: Victor, Mortier, Massena, Jourdan, and Soult. All the chief battle-scenes are beautifully illustrated, the greater part of the illustrations being made from sketches taken during the war by British officers, and never before published. There is also a curious picture of Spanish ladies of the period, showing the style of dress then worn, which is copied from a Spanish book found among the booty captured at Vitoria. An excellent map of Spain and Portugal is introduced into the volume, and shows with great clearness and accuracy all the various movements during the Peninsular War. The chief engravings are printed on superior paper, apart from the text; and the work altogether has a handsome appearance.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1853.—(Kelly and Co.)—This bulky volume, of some 2000 pages, comes to us with the many emendations rendered necessary by the official changes consequent upon the death of the Duke of Wellington. Such attention, in past years, on the part of the proprietors, has earned for the "Directory" the distinction of being the most complete work of its class. Its classification for facility of reference, it would almost appear, can no further go. The book is huge, and beyond the size of a Handbook; but its bulk has been of more than half a century's growth; and, moreover, it has but increased in proportion to the vast commercial city whose living interests it so fully represents. We can only say, that, whatever testimony we have borne to the vigilance and industry of the proprietor of the "Post Office Directory" of previous years, applies to every department of the volume before us for 1853. We should add that an improvement has been made in the binding, by substituting strong leather for cloth, so as to render it equal to the wear and tear of hourly reference.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. We understand that presentation copies of this pupn ar work, to be graciously accepted by the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Spain, and the King of the Belgians.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A MUFF.—"A" gives the greater odds in the case mentioned.

ARTHUR T.—Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, West Strand, is a useful little work for a beginner. You might also procure Roberts's "Popular Introduction to Chess." These would serve to prepare you for more profound and difficult works, such as Jaenisch, and the Germans and Staglt is hard-book on the game.

G R L.—They have been marked for insertion and shall appear in due course

ZENAS, Boston, U.S.—There would be no King only actual in the position you suggest. Look again, and you will find you are four wide of the mark

C P de J St. Petersburgh.—We are apprehensive that our last communication addressed to Moscow has miscarried. Obliged by your offerings at your earliest convenience

A W S.—We do not understand the game of de man backgammon

ALPHA, STEVENS, and others.—The Rev H. Bolton's Problem No 446 will, doubtless, be demanded by the talented author, so that the obvious and commonplace solution in five moves may be prevented. The solution intended in its moves is one of remarkable beauty

M'G. Harney.—You will get either of the patterns of Chess-men named, well turned and of good durable material, of Dixon, the ivory turner, 72, Fenchurch street

TRIFLER.—If we are correctly informed, two matches have been arranged to be played between Messrs Harrwitz and Williams. In the first the openings are to be *ad libitum*, in the second, for the purpose of avoiding what are called close games each party will be obliged to begin with P to K 4th. It is much to be hoped that the gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed for the purpose of getting up these contests, will take measures to guard against their unfair protraction. A game should be played every alternate day; to begin at a fixed hour, and either party failing to be present to play at the appointed time should forfeit the set to his adversary, but to the club—for every such omission. It would also add greatly to the interest of the games, *if the time occupied by each player, on every move, were recorded with the move itself.*

R D S, SOPHIA.—Re-Sport.—They shall appear among our Chess Enigmas

ONE AT THE MEETING.—We agree with you that much of the success, and more of the comfort of the late festival at Hull was owing to the indefatigable attention of the Secretary, Mr S W Kirke, and it was certainly a remissness, though we make sure an intentional one, on the part of those concerned in the arrangements, that his valuable services were not rewarded by the customary compliment of a bumper to his health. The same remissness and, equally unjust, to the Treasurer Mr Barnett to whom in addition to his exertions in the cause of the Association, the company were indebted for the very handsome collation provided for them on the second day's assemblage

SOLANDER; Mr G. K. of Manchester; and others.—It is always customary in the Diagram of Chess position, to place the word "White" at the side of the Chess-board nearest the reader and "Black" on the opposite side. Whenever, therefore, these words are transposed, it must be considered a printer's error

A BURGESSES.—Yes we find a full account of the Hull Chess Meeting in the November number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. Our report was unavoidably abridged from want of space

F D, Bruges.—A copy of the last Number was duly forwarded. We shall be glad to receive the remainder of the games played with Herr M——, and to have some further particulars of your German tour

MAGNUS.—We are unacquainted with the address of the player mentioned, but you will probably learn something of his "whereabouts" at King's Chess Rooms, 69, New Oxford-street

DELTA.—Safely received, and acknowledged by letter

D W H.—See our notice below regarding Mr. Bolton's Problem. Your solution of No 457 is not correct

LEARNER.—Since writing the notice above respecting the contest between Messrs Harrwitz and Williams we hear that the first has commenced, and that Mr. Harrwitz is proclaimed the winner of the 1st game

SOLUTIONS OF "STELLA," by Albert, J M of Sherburn, Pike, Morsy, A M R, Sophia, J P of Newcastle, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 457, by A Z, Nimrod, Dorcas, Stella (late Jody), Argus, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by J M of Sherburn, J P of Bathead-green, Argus, Nimrod, Philo-Chess, are correct. All others are wrong

* * * Any correspondent having a copy of Salvio (1733), and of Ponziani (1768), to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the editor

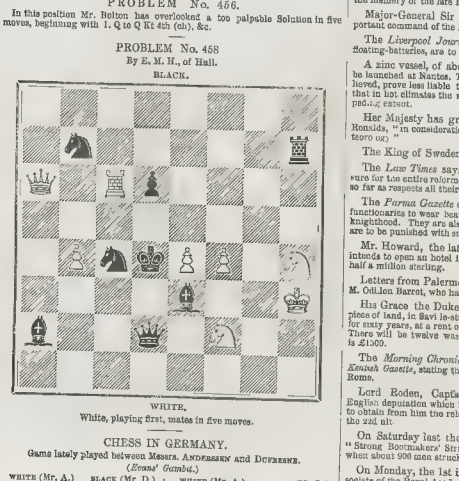
PROBLEM No. 456.

In this position Mr. Bolton has overlooked a too palpable Solution in five moves, beginning with 1. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 458

By E. M. H., of Hull.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

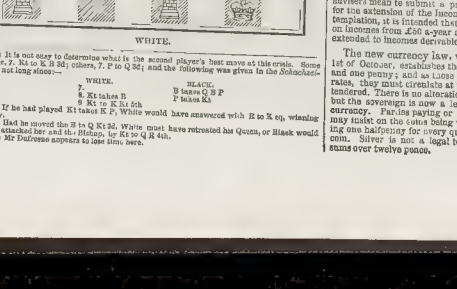
Game lately played between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and DUFRESNE.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. R to K sq	K Kt to K 2d (c)
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	11. B to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. Q takes Q Kt P	R to Q Kt sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	13. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	14. Q Kt to Q 3d	B to Q Kt 2d
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K B 4th (d)
7. Castles	P to Q 6th (a)	16. B takes Q P	Q to R R 4th
8. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d	17. Kt to B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d (b)	18. P takes P	K to K Kt sq

The following is a diagram of the position at this point: and we reserve the remainder of the game, that the student may discover what move White now made which decided the contest at once in his favour. The situation forms a really fine and instructive Problem:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

(a) It is not easy to determine what is the sound player's best move at this crisis. Some prefer, 7. Kt to K 3 3d; others, 7. P to Q 3d; and the following was given in the *Schachzeitung* not long since:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
7.	B takes Q B P
8. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
9. Kt to K 6th	

(b) If he had played Kt takes K P, White would have answered with R to K sq, winning easily.

(c) Had he moved the B to Q Kt 2d, White must have retreated his Queen, or Black would have attacked her and the Bishop, by Kt to Q K 4th.

(d) Mr Dufresne appears to lose time here.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Assemblée* says, it is in a position to confirm the news of the conversion to Romanism of the Princess Caroline Wasa; but it adds that this conversion is spontaneous, inspired solely by conscientious feelings, and wholly unconnected with political considerations.

The *United Service Gazette* states that it is in contemplation among the officers of the army to propose for the acceptance of Lord Raglan a splendid and suitable memorial of the grateful sense of his efficient services during the many years in which he was Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief.

Amongst the passengers to America by the *Canada*, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, was W. M. Thackeray, the author of "Pendennis" and "Vanity Fair."

The station-master at King's Norton, on the Midland Railway, to whose negligence was attributable the recent terrible collision at that place, was fined fifty shillings, on Saturday, for the neglect in which the accident originated.

It is very probable that the Duchess of Orleans, together with her family and suite, will shortly take up their abode for some time at Kitley, near Plymouth, the magnificent seat of E. B. P. Bastard, Esq., who is now residing at Lyneham.

A journal announces the death of Baron Jean von Gagern, who played an important part at the Congress of Vienna, and made himself remarkable for his determined opposition in claiming Alsace for Germany.

The Canadian House of Parliament have passed a resolution for an address to the Queen, asking her to take measures to secure a reciprocity of trade, and to repeal the laws conferring on American vessels advantages which Canadian vessels do not enjoy on American waters

On Saturday night last, another garotte robbery took place at Leeds. The victim was Mr. G. W. England, an extensive upholsterer and cabinet-maker in that town.

A child in the neighbourhood of the Hotwells, Bristol, has recently been poisoned by eating cockles. The death is ascribed to the presence in the cockles of a vegetable plant which is sometimes found in them.

A dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the Arènes Nationales, in Paris. A rope on which two rope-dancers were performing, at a height of 30 yards, suddenly broke, and they were both precipitated to the ground; one was killed on the spot, and the other was so dreadfully injured that he died an hour after.

A Judge of the Court of Appeal has recently been tried in French Guyana for house-breaking. The eminent functionary was condemned to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour

The *Vienna Gazette* states that the negotiations for a concordat with the Roman See are to commence forthwith. By desire of the Pope, they will be conducted at the Austrian capital.

The citizens of Norwich have determined upon erecting a statue to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington.

Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, C.B., will receive the important command of the Kent Military district.

The *Liverpool Journal* states that a couple of block ships, to serve as floating-batteries, are to be sent to the Mersey.

A zinc vessel, of about 100 tons, called the *Comte le Hon*, is about to be launched at Nantes. This metal is cheaper than iron or paint, and will, it is believed, prove less liable to deterioration in water; but sailors are of opinion that in hot climates the zinc would speedily be covered with shells to an impeding extent.

Her Majesty has granted a yearly pension of £75 to Mr. Francis Ronalds, "in consideration of his eminent discoveries in electricity and meteorology."

The King of Sweden is suffering, at this time, from rheumatic fever.

The *Law Times* says that the Government intend to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 21st contains a decree forbidding all civil functionaries to wear beards or moustaches, unless they belong to an order of knighthood. They are also forbidden to wear their hair too long. Transgressors are to be punished with suspension for a first offence, and dismissal, if repeated.

Mr. Howard, the late proprietor of the Irving House, in New York, intends to open an hotel in London, on the American system, at an expense of half a million sterling.

Letters from Palermo, of the 15th ult., announce the arrival there of M. Odilon Barrot, who has since left for Catania.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has granted the lease of a piece of land, in Bavi le-street, North Shields, to the corporation of Tynemouth for sixty years, at a rent of £10 a year, for the erection of baths and washhouses. There will be twelve washing-places, and the estimated cost of the erection is £1300.

The *Morning Chronicle* contradicts the paragraph, copied from the *Kentish Gazette*, stating that Lord Charles Thynne has seceded to the Church of Rome.

Lord Roden, Captain Trotter, and the other gentlemen of the English deputation which is to wait upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in order to obtain from him the release of M. Madiai and his wife, arriv. d at Florence on the 22d ult.

On Saturday last the dispute between the masters and men in the "Strong Boonmakers' Strike," which has existed since the 18th of October, when about 900 men struck, was amicably settled.

On Monday, the last inst., Frederick Goodall was duly elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, Trafalgar-square.

The *Voss Gazette*, under date of Vienna, 27th ult., says:—"The English are beginning to send coals to Vienna. They have established a *dépôt* at Dresden, from whence they are sent to Prague, and are there cheaper than Austrian coals."

At the South-Western Railway terminus, on Wednesday, a box was discovered containing the body of a child. It had been in the cloak-room between six and eight months.

The returns for the borough of Hull and Maldon are to be petitioned against. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* announces that no less than sixteen petitions are to be presented against the return of as many members of the brigade at the late general election.

At a meeting of the Dublin corporation, in the course of a discussion as to the attendances of the Corporation at the Duke's funeral., Mr. Reynolds, late M P. for Dublin, thought it not unbecoming to pass some strictures on the political career of the deceased statesman. Places for seventy-five members of the corporation are allotted in St. Paul's on the funeral day.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Rome on the 24th for Florence.

Dr. Lyon Playfair gave an introductory lecture on Wednesday, on the subject of industrial instruction on the Continent, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street.

A revolt has broken out in Syria and Mesopotamia.

Sir R. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, arrived at Corfu on the 18th ult, from Constantinople

The Treasury order, issued on the 3d of August, to prohibit the vending of chicory under the name of coffee, came into operation on Thursday.

The race from Canton, between the English and American ships, has been won by the former

The gentleman who went out in the Australian mail packet *Sydney*, and who refused to go further than the Isle of Ascension, on account of the bad accommodation he experienced on board the packet, has had his passage money returned to him.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa of the 28th ult. states, from Parma, that the police having discovered that pigeons have of late been used by political secret societies to carry on correspondence, large numbers of those birds have fallen victims to the rifles of the gendarmes.

The *Times* of Wednesday states:—A semi-official communication has reached Dublin, conveying the comforting assurance that her Majesty's ministers mean to submit a proposition, on the opening of the present session, for the extension of the Income tax to Ireland. According to the plan in contemplation, it is intended that the tax shall be levied at the rate of five per cent. on incomes from £50 a-year and upwards; the imposition, however, not to be extended to incomes derivable from profits in trades or manufactures.

The new currency law, which took effect in New Brunswick on the 1st of October, establishes the value of the English crown piece at six shillings and one penny; and as these coins are now, therefore, a legal tender at those rates, they must circulate at their increased value, and cannot be refused when tendered. There is no alteration in the va ue of the English sterling or sixpence, but the sovereign is now a legal tender at twenty-four shillings and four pence currency. Parties paying or receiving sovereigns in gold, in sums over £50, may insist on the coins being valued in weight instead of by tale, and on deducting one halfpenny for every quarter grain short weight, over two grains in each coin. Silver is not a legal tender in sums over fifty shillings, nor copper in sums over twelve pence.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

WATER FOR THE WATERWORKS.

In a secluded shrubbery, far away to the left, as we stand with our back to the Palace enclosure, is a picturesque scaffold, supported partly by living trees, and encompassed happily by the various foliage of an English plantation. The spot is perfectly quiet, and forms a curious contrast to the busy scene in the Park. Here, three or four men are quietly piercing the crusts of the earth in search of water for the fountains. In the upper part of the scaffolding, men are turning a windlass one or two turns, and then allowing it to retreat. Below, a man is working at a large bar which is fixed to the perpendicular bore; and as it falls when the windlass retreats, he turns the handle. This action makes the bore revolve slightly as it falls, and so gather the earth through which it cuts into the tube which is fixed to the end of it. This is the artesian process, and this process is going forward steadily. Sometimes the men find that they make no way with the tube; they then fix a screw to the end of the rod, and with this grind away, often through hard masses of solid rock. Occasionally, it is necessary to empty the tube—generally, about once in half-an-hour. This operation is tedious. The men above begin to work the windlass in earnest, and draw out of the earth a long iron rod, which reaches to the top of the scaffold. The man below now unscrews it, and fixes it in a groove at his side, near half a dozen other rods. Again the windlass revolves, and again another rod comes out of the earth, all wet, and soiled with blue clay; this is unscrewed as before; and so on, rods continue to be drawn (like gigantic worms out of the earth), till at last a long narrow tube comes to light. This has risen from a depth of two hundred and twenty feet! The tube is unscrewed from the rod, and emptied; and then once more it is lowered for further operations. In this way these men have bored to a depth, as we have already stated, of two hundred and twenty feet. To bore ten feet deep in a day is to do a good day's work; but when the bore is deep, it is not often that more than four feet are added to the depth of the well. "In another week," said the man, as he worked vigorously at the handle below—"in another week I expect we shall have water."

Through vegetable soil, through gravel, through clay, through stone, and through blue clay, this iron arm reaches, in search of water; heeding no obstacle, and patiently penetrating to any depth. When once a copious stream of water has been reached, a huge well, upon which crowds of workmen will work day and night, will be dug, and from it will flow the bright streams of water which, in the hands of science and art, are to flow here and there, from glorious sculpture, about the grounds of the People's Glass Palace. And for this end the work is urged forward. Two hundred and eighty feet is the depth now; and the men think they have reached a copious supply of water! A day or two more, and they have advanced a yard or two deeper, and found the stream that will supply the many fountains of the People's Palace. Of the Artesian Machinery we give an Illustration.

ARTESIAN BORING MACHINERY, FOR OBTAINING WATER FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have decided to allow sales of objects exhibited to be effected by exhibitors in the Palace, under certain restrictions. This will enhance greatly the value of space to exhibitors, and add to the attractions of the scheme.

Mr. Crawshay and Mr. Randall have each contributed gratuitously an aloe to the botanical collection of the company. It has been finally decided to exhibit the specimens of natural history without glass cases. Thus, amid the date trees, the hippopotamus and crocodile, the pelican and the ibis, will be seen grouped together, at the visitor's feet, with no artifical medium to disturb the effect of this natural disposition of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The building is now fast rising; the second rows of columns appearing sharply against the sky on the brow of the hill. The incessant hammering upon metal, which reminded us during the erection of the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park, of a gigantic coffin manufactory, may now be heard at Anerley.

The contractors who have undertaken the levelling of the terraces, for the Italian gardens, have their part of the works now crowded with workmen.

The rose-garden is now nearly levelled, and the stiff natural soil turned up promises well for the health of the varieties of the beautiful flower, that are to enrich the air hereabouts.

Towards the Norwood and Anerley-roads, workmen are now erecting a stout wooden enclosure, calculated, apparently, to resist the strongest curiosity.

The clay fires are now extinguished, leaving huge heaps of red clay ready to form the foundations of the various paths that are to lead to the several attractions of the palatial gardens.

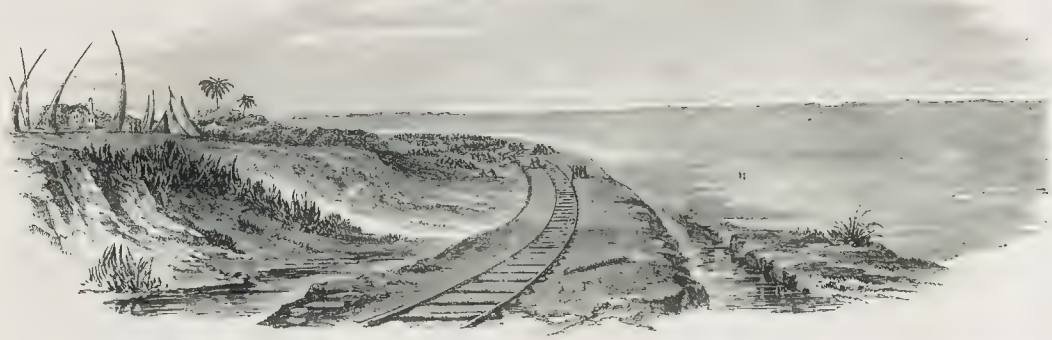
RAILWAY WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The works of this important undertaking have progressed rapidly since we last noticed them. The earthwork of that portion of the line which lies between Alexandria and the Nile, upwards of sixty miles, is nearly finished; but before any part of the permanent way is laid, the engineers are anxious to test the durability of the embankments by the winter rains.

Twenty-four thousand men are now employed on the works, a very large number being engaged on the embankment close to Alexandria. The proprietor of some stores having demanded an exorbitant sum for a small piece of ground, through which the railway was to pass, the Pacha has determined to alter somewhat the line of road, which will be effected at a less cost than the sum the Viceroy himself had offered for the ground.

The Station for the Alexandrian terminus is to be erected close to the Mahmoudieh Canal, where the corn boats discharge their cargoes into extensive stores. Here, too, are numerous hydraulic cotton-presses, quantities of railway iron, timber, &c.; and a great number of labourers, camels, horses, mules, and donkeys are constantly employed, rendering the locality a very busy scene. The railway skirts Lake Mareotis for many miles, following the direction of the canal for some distance: it will, however, be much shorter than the old route by the canal and Nile, the distance being but about 120 miles, whereas the line by canal and Nile exceeds 160 miles

The accompanying Sketch is taken about two miles out of Alexandria, and shows a portion of the temporary rails in the foreground. On the right is seen Lake Mareotis, with its distant islands, and on the left, the Mahmoudieh Canal. A very large number of men were at work when our Artist visited the line: they work in gangs, under military surveillance; and several parties of cavalry are posted along the works, to prevent desertion. The tents of the soldiers present a very picturesque effect—guns, pistols, sabres, and Turkish saddles being ornamental accessories to the simple tents; and the troopers and their horses form highly artistic groups.



RAILWAY WORKS, AND TEMPORARY RAILS, NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

GARRON TOWER, COUNTY OF ANTRIM, THE SEAT OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THE TOWER OF GARRON.

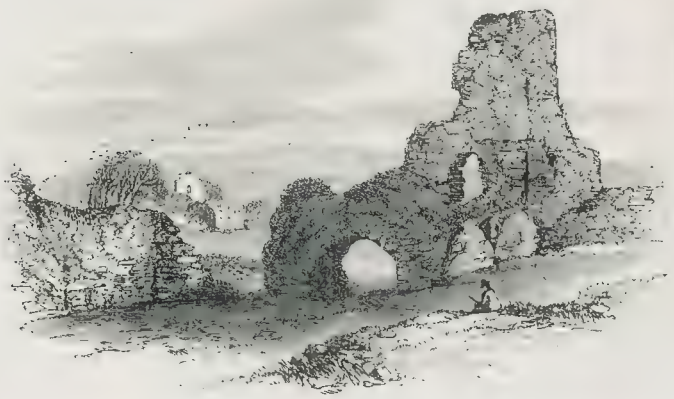
THIS magnificent mansion has been recently erected for the Marchioness of Londonderry as a summer residence, on her Ladyship's estate in the county of Antrim, to which property the Marchioness some years since succeeded in her own right as grand-daughter of the last Marquis of Antrim, her maternal ancestor. The Tower is situated on an elevated plateau at the summit of the cliff at Garron Point, which is known to tourists as one of the most majestic headlands on the Antrim coast, and the surrounding scenery is extremely wild and picturesque. The most remarkable objects on the circuitous northern road, which leads up to the Tower from the sea, are a large rock of limestone, called in Irish *Cleagh-a-Stockee*, in appearance somewhat like a man's head and neck, and looked upon by the country people with superstitious awe; and an enormous cut for the road, fully fifty feet deep, through the solid rock. The Tower is a castellated mansion, built after the style of the fifteenth century. The mansion forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a lofty octagonal tower on the east front, upon the verge of a precipice overhanging the sea, at a height of 270 feet. At the exiremity of the south wing, and at right angles with it, is the lofty arched entrance to the court-yard, through the warder's tower, fifty feet in height, with portcullis and machicolated battlements.

The principal entrance to the hall and staircase is through a lofty square embattled tower, leading through the armoury, which is filled with old armour and trophies, and is adorned with flags. On the first landing of the principal staircase is a large Gothic window, filled with stained glass, representing the Marchioness of Londonderry's illustrious paternal ancestor, Sir Harry Vane, who received the honour of knighthood on the battle-field at Poictiers. The grand baronial hall is of magnificent proportions, lately erected; and, with the principal drawing-room, commands a view of the sea and of the Scotch coast. The residue of the range to the south front is composed of the dining-hall and the Marchioness of Londonderry's private apartments, which look over the valley below, and the Irish coast. Along the verge of the precipice, overhanging the sea, is an embattled rampart, about 1200 feet in length, with embrasures and bastions, mounted with cannon, and stretching between the old English forts of Dunmall and Nappan, both of which are enclosed in the demesne. The background is filled by lofty mountains, forming a semicircular range from Dunmall to Nappan, leaving the Tower in the bosom of the amphitheatre below. The windows of the Tower command an extensive view of the Scottish islands and coasts, and of a portion of the Highlands, as well as of the headlands and bays of the coast of Antrim, as far as Island Magee on one side, and Tor Head on the other; while, on a clear night, no less than seven light-houses may be counted; and the projecting crags which stretch out here and there along the range, give the mountain, in the twilight, a striking resemblance to a regular fortification. A footway has been constructed at great expense from the lower road up to the tower on the face of the cliff, from which access is obtained to the inner court through the postern-gate in the battery. The stratification of the surrounding cliffs, which are composed of white limestone below, capped with dark basaltic rock, is characteristic of the peculiar formation of the Giant's Causeway, and of the northern coast of the county of Antrim, and exhibits some of the most interesting geological features to be found in any part of the world. On the face of the pure white limestone rock, at the point of its nearest connexion with Ireland, the Marchioness of Londonderry has had engraved some touching lines commemorative of Ireland's gratitude for England's sympathy during the unparalleled afflictions in 1846 and 1847.

ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATIONS AT PEVENSEY.

OF these explorations, which we noticed *in limine* last week, we have now to record some gratifying results. The town of Pevensey (Peofnesea), dwindled to a village of some 200 inhabitants, is situated upon a headland, about half a mile from the sea, in the level called the Marsh of Pevensey, about ten miles to the west of Hastings and five from Eastbourne. It is surrounded by rich pastures and meadows, and is united to the village of West Ham by the fine remains of the great Roman castrum—the ancient Anderida, which, filled with Britons and Romano-Britons, held out for a long time against the Saxon invaders. It was the last great stronghold of the Britons after the Roman legions had been withdrawn. The old chroniclers represent the place as utterly ruined, and its site not to be traced; and, therefore, some have doubted Pevensey to be Anderida; but it is well known that ancient writers, living some centuries after the events they wrote about, were not always literally correct in their statements, and the destruction of the inhabitants of a place, and its consequent desolation, was quite enough to qualify the exaggerated terms in which the overthrow of Anderida is spoken of. Antiquaries, from existing remains, and from earlier historical evidence, seem now, with one or two exceptions, to concur in identifying the Roman castrum with the station Anderida, placed by the itineraries next to the west of the Portus Lemanis.

MAJOR HENDERSON, OF WESTERTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



REMAINS OF PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

The remote situation of these remains has hitherto almost concealed them even from the few antiquaries who have studied our national antiquities, and it has been left to Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Mark Antony Lower to do justice to the extraordinary interest they possess, by instituting explorations, which have already given them publicity.

The castrum, which encloses some dozen acres, is by far the most perfect Roman building in this country. Nearly two-thirds of the great wall, 25 feet in height, and 9 in width, with huge solid towers, remains almost as perfect as ever, in defiance of time, of the ancient invaders, and of modern spoilers. On the side facing the sea, there is a bank of considerable elevation, looking over a second of about half the height. It was inferred that these natural advantages were considered by the Romans a sufficient substitute for stone walls, especially if, as it is supposed, the sea flowed up to this side of the fortress. The excavations have, however, shown that the outer bank is in fact nothing more than an overgrown wall, now buried many feet under the soil and herbage. On this side a small postern gate has been discovered, and one opposite to it in the north wall; the chief entrance is proved to have been the only one for carriages. The castrum includes a fine Norman castle, partly formed out of the Roman walls, the adaptation of which has been well developed by these researches.

We engrave a general View of the Ruins. It should be added that the above researches are carried on by subscriptions, unaided by the Society of Antiquaries, or any archæological association; although the investigation of this and other Roman stations will, it is reasonable to

suppose, enable our antiquaries to supply a lost chapter in the history of our country

We hear that Mr. Lower is preparing a detailed account of the discoveries made, for the next volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections;" and that Mr. Roach Smith will follow with a report uniform with his "Report on the Excavations of Lymne," noticed in our Journal of last week.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO MAJOR HENDERSON.

THE Bridge of Allan, situated at the southern base of the western termination of the Ochil Hills, has, for several years, held high rank among Scottish watering-places; for which distinction the public are principally indebted to the unfailing exertions of Major Henderson, who resides at Westerton, in the neighbourhood. In order to evince the sense entertained by the public of the Major's anxiety for the general welfare of the district in which he happily resides—his untiring energy towards the carrying out of every public object calculated to benefit the inhabitants of his vicinity—his unwearying efforts towards forwarding the physical and moral amenities of the village of Bridge of Allan—and his beneficent attention so constantly displayed towards the social comfort, the recreations, and the general conveniences of the numerous visitors who annually arrive at this rising watering-place, especially in the free admission of the public to his grounds—a large party of the inhabitants of the Bridge of Allan, at a public breakfast on the 30th ult., presented Major Henderson with a superb dinner service of silver plate. The presentation took place in the fine large hall of Philp's Royal Hotel. John Ross Mac Vicar, Esq., of the Union Bank, Stirling, occupied the chair; and Sir John Hay, Bart., and Ebenezer Burn, Esq., of Haugh, officiated as croupiers. After breakfast, during the playing of the "Queen's Anthem," the magnificent service of plate was placed on the table. Each article bears the arms of the Major, and the following inscription:—

To Major J. Henderson,
Of Westerton,
This Dinner Service is presented by One Hundred Friends,
In token of their estimation of his devotedness towards the public welfare,
And comfort of Visitors at Bridge of Allan.
October, 1852.

The plate was then presented by Mr. Mac Vicar, and Major Henderson returned thanks.

Dr Paterson, surgeon, next presented to the gallant Major, from the ladies of Bridge of Allan, a separate testimonial of their regard, viz. a Grand Pianoforte, value 100 guineas; for which elegant gift the Major returned thanks to the fair donors. Several toasts were then drunk, some complimentary verses were recited in honour of the Major, and towards noon the party broke up.

We here engraved a Portrait of the public-spirited Major, who is so well entitled to the title of "Superior of the village." He is represented in the costume of the Caledonian Curling Club; the Portrait being sketched from Mr. Lee's Royal Caledonian Club picture.

Major Henderson is second son of the late Mr. Alexander, of Powis, in the county of Stirling; and brother of Sir James Edward Alexander, the distinguished traveller. He has resided on his estate of Westerton for seven or eight years, since he left the army, with which he was latterly connected as Major in the Rifle Brigade. He is at present a Major in the Stirlingshire Militia, and Principal of the Ancient Fraternity of Chapmen of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan. The Major has greatly distinguished himself as improver of Bridge of Allan, the chief of Scottish Spas, which he has been the means of rearing, in a few years, from the condition of a little rustic village to be a "city of villas," visited annually by upwards of thirty thousand persons.

A very interesting account of this watering-place, and the Airthrey Spa, has recently appeared under the title of "A Week at Bridge Allan," &c., by Charles Roger, F.S.A., Scotland.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.

The comedy of "Richelieu in Love," after an eight years' abeyance, has received the Chamberlain's license, and was performed on Saturday, reduced to three acts. Mr. Webster has placed it superbly on the stage, and sustains himself the Cardinal hero. The character, as drawn by the present dramatist, has not the saliency and effect of Sir B. Lytton's portraiture; and becomes the dupe of a woman, *Anne of Austria*, Queen of France (Mrs. Stirling). This part is written with great care and knowledge of the sex; and, as acted, is the life and spirit of the piece. An Englishman, at a masqued ball, forces his attentions on her Majesty, not being aware that she is the Queen; while another makes the acquaintance of the *Princess Henrietta*, whose love he actually wins. *Richelieu* misleads the first-named gallant into the belief that the lady with whom he has been conversing was the *Countess le Dregon* (Mrs Selby); and he accordingly makes an assignation with the old dame, who acts as spy to *Louis XIII.* on his consort. This assignation the Queen and Princess contrive to be present, that they may compromise the character of the 500 watchful duenna. The whole party are interrupted by the wily Cardinal, who sends the Englishmen to the Bastile; and, presuming on her apparent guilt, makes love to the Queen. Great is the indignation of the latter; but she is clearly within the Cardinal's power, who has the King's entire confidence, and is especially empowered besides, to investigate the subject of her Majesty's imputed levity. The Queen is accordingly compelled to temporize in order to obtain the release of the two Englishmen. This done, she invites them, and also the Cardinal, to one and the same supper, where, by their surprise in discovering that she is the Queen, she proves her own innocence to the Cardinal. *Louis* is brought to the spot by *Le Dregon*, and is completely mystified by the presence of the Cardinal, who gives to the whole affair the appearance of a stroke of state policy to bring about a Royal marriage, the two Englishmen being none other than *Villiers Duke of Buckingham*, and *Prince Charles*, the affianced of the *Princess Henrietta*. The appointments of this drama were exceedingly rich. Mr. Webster having evidently spared no expense in its getting up. On the name of the writer being demanded, he declared his ignorance beyond the fact that it was by the author of "Whitefriars." The composition, though witty, is elaborate and artificial; and the style more in form than in substance. The acting of Mrs. Stirling is, however, we think, likely to prove attractive; though we cannot congratulate the management on the success of the other characters. The piece was loudly applauded

A new farce by Mr. M. Morton, entitled "A Capital Match," was produced with perfect success. The hero is Mr Keeley, who, as *Mr Sunnyside*, is engaged in procuring a husband for *Rosamond* (Miss Rose Bennett), the niece of *Mrs. Singleton* (Mrs. Leigh Murray); the latter not consenting to be married before the former. It turns out that *Rosamond* is, in fact, already married, and that *Mrs. Singleton* had fixed her affections on *Captain Tempest, R.N.* (Mr. Howe). Between them poor *Sunnyside* is made a sad scapegoat; but, as the difficulties appertain more to the dialogue than the action, it is not possible to describe them. That dialogue, however, is most humorous; and the house was kept in a constant roar. The piece entirely depended on Mr. Keeley, who performed with uncommon spirit.

ASTLEY'S.

A very magnificent spectacle, under the title of "The Bride of Golconda, or the Genius of the Ring," was produced on Wednesday. The drama, which is written by Mr Robert St. Clair Jones, has more than ordinary claims to attention. The moral is at least distinctly made out. The monarch *Amurath*, disregarding the admonition of his magic ring, transgresses the rule of right, by attempting the murder of *Selima*, his bride, and becomes transformed into a monster. In his new shape he is hunted by his own huntsman, and, being caught, is placed for exhibition in his own menagerie. The eyes of love, however, penetrate through this hideous disguise, and he is recognised by *Selima*. The benevolent genius, accordingly, restores him to his proper form; and ultimately he gains a victory over the traitor *Hassan*, and is re-united to his faithful bride. The scenes in this drama are numerous and grand; the groupings of men, horses, and elephants, are brilliant and picturesque. Indeed, on the whole, it may be pronounced one of the most gorgeous of Mr. Batty's hippo-dramatic spectacles, and draws largely, we should think, on the resources of the theatre.

SURREY.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has found a place on this stage, as on others, and is here acted with a power and effect which is likely to make the subject highly popular on the Surrey side of the water. The principal characters are very efficiently performed *George Harris* by Mr. Creswick, and his wife by Miss Clara Wynne. When we mention that Mr. Mead was *Legree*, and Miss Lebatt *Topsy*, the playgoer will conceive that the representation must have been at least satisfactory. Exception must, however, be taken to the performances of Mr. Elmore and Mr. J. Davis, as *Haley* and the *Kentucky Drover*. Both were coarse and noisy. Nevertheless, on the whole the piece achieved extraordinary success The house was crowded.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The commencement of the London Musical Season may be always dated from the opening of Exeter Hall, for the gigantic performances of the now world-famed Sacred Harmonic Society. This interesting event took place last night under very favourable circumstances. In the first place, the Institution, for such it is, began its twenty-first campaign; secondly, the decorations of the splendid hall were first viewed by the general public; and, thirdly, divers alterations and improvements had been made in the organ, and in the construction of the orchestra. Exeter Hall was built in 1829, mainly through the instrumentality of Henry Pownall, Esq., the chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates. Amateur Festivals took place in 1834 and 1836; and it was in the latter year the Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first concert in the new edifice. In 1840, the society erected the organ. In 1850, various changes were effected in the interior of the hall, under the able direction of Mr. S. W. Daukes; the flat plaster ceiling was removed, a wood one being substituted many feet higher than the old ceiling; the organ was thrown back for a considerable space, and the unsightly square pillars supporting the great gallery were removed. There was but one opinion as to the gain in hearing and seeing, and ventilation, by these alterations. There only remained the decoration, and the removal of some defects in the lighting, and of an ugly funnel-shaped groin at the east end of the building, and to improve the mode of egress and ingress. With the exception of the last-mentioned drawback, the Exeter Hall proprietory has achieved everything that could be desired, but the approaches must sooner or later occupy its serious attention, as one grand entrance does not suffice for such a vast building

We subjoin the official report of the new decorations of the ceiling:—

The boarding which hitherto formed the ceiling has been canvassed and papered over its entire surface, and painted in all, forming the ground-work of the new design. This is composed of bands of fret-work, in vermilion, crowning the ceiling and each other diagonally, and uniting with horizontal ones on the ends and sides. The fret is outlined round with gold lines, and at each intersection an ornamental boss has been painted. The panels formed by the fret work are again subdivided, having in their centres white ornaments on a blue ground, surrounded by a white band; the spaces between this band and the fret are filled in with different shades of cream colour, separated from each other by dark broad lines. Between the lower fret and the cornice are horizontal panels of white, ornamented on a blue ground, and edged with white. These panels are enclosed by dark bands of colour (with a lighter shade between), running the whole length and breadth of the ceiling, and terminating at each corner with a flowing ornament in vermilion and blue. The ventilators have been made an ornamental feature. They consist of an inner and outer circle, connected by bars radiating from the centre; the panels thus formed are filled in perforated zinc, of pattern design, and gilt. The enrichments to the large cornice, with its trusses, the door and window dressings, are picked out in vermilion and blue, and the spaces between the trusses contain a white ornament, of a musical character, on a red ground. The general tint of the walls is a deep fawn colour, some shades darker than the ceiling. The caps to the pilasters are dead white, the pilasters themselves Sienna marble, the plain bases white and the dados red granite. The raised panels, with ornaments at their angles, are drawn under string courses to the windows and between the pilasters. The entire painting and decorating has been executed by Mr. H. H. Piper, of Eastcheap, from the designs, and under the superintendance of, the surveyor to the Hall, Mr. A. W. Maberly, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi, assisted by Mr. Gailing, jun. In the ceiling, as altered in 1850, a funnel-shaped groin was introduced at the east end of the building, in alter sufficient height for the organ, which was placed unusually high, from the circumstance of the platform extending over some starlights abutting upon a neighbouring church. This difficulty has now been overcome; the platform and the organ have been much lowered, and the organ brought forward, admitting the removal of the groin spoken of, and likewise securing more depth and height for the pipes of the organ to speak; and thus, for the first time, giving the builder an opportunity for properly developing the powers of the instrument. These alterations are the suggestions of Mr Costa, the Conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and it is expected great additional improvement will result therefrom. One great point gained will be from the organ being placed more nearly on a level with the chorus: they will thereby receive more support, and be less likely to fall in pitch during occasional portions of the performance.

In our next week's notice we shall report as to the performance of Mr. Brownsmith yesterday morning, and as to the execution of Mendelssohn's "Christus" and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" together with the selection from "Samson," performed in honour of the late Duke of Wellington.

WINDSOR AND ETON AMATEUR CHORAL SOCIETY.—The report at the annual meeting gives a very gratifying account of the progress of the so sixty, of which Prince Albert is the patron. Her Majesty has given a donation of £10, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Hon. and Rev. Lord Wrothesley Russell is the vice-patron, and the Rev. S. F. Marshall is the president. Dr. G. J. Elvey is the musical director.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Signor Schira, the composer, has gone to Turin, to produce a new opera.——Master Rendle, the young violinist, who had the honour of playing before her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, has given a concert in Exeter, with success. Miss Rendle, his sister, made her *début*, as a vocalist, on the occasion.——Miss Wheatley, the pianiste, had a concert at Willis's Rooms last Tuesday night, assisted by Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Mr. F. Bodda, Mr. G. Case (concertina), and Mr. Wheatley (conductor).——The proposition of the Victoria Vocal and Instrumental Musical Society, to be founded by subscriptions of £5 each, has been issued; it is proposed that the concerts shall be sacred and secular, and the members only to be the performers. ——M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts will be commenced at Drury-lane Theatre next Monday; he has prepared some novelties for his month's campaign, after which he departs for a lengthened tour in the United States.——The Cecilian Society performed, on Thursday, Mr. Perry's oratorio "Jerusalem."——The London Sacred Harmonic Society sings its season on the 15th.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The performance of Berlioz's "Requiem" at the Church of St. Eustache, in Paris, was under the direction of the composer, who had an orchestra of 550 executants, vocal and instrumental, including therein the most celebrated singers and players in the French capital. The effect produced on the minds of the immense audience filling the church may be conceived when "Tuba mirum" quite electrified the assemblage. Meyerbeer was present. But one opinion has been expressed by the critics as regards the "Requiem:" it is Berlioz's masterpiece; in which the effects of instrumentation are beyond anything he has attempted in art.——The opening of the Italian Opera in Paris is fixed for the 15th inst., with Rossini's "Otello." Mdlle. Cruvelli will be the *prima donna*.——A new ballet, "Orfa," the music by Adolphe Adam, is in preparation for Cerito at the Grand Opera.——Ferdinand Hiller, the composer and pianist, has decided to return to Cologne, to resume his functions as director of the Conservatoire and of the concerts Lisart, a well-known manager in Italy, died recently at Florence.——Schwenke, a popular composer and accompanyist of Germany, died in Hamburg ——Madame Julienne, of the Royal Italian Opera of London, is now the star of the Barcelona Italian Opera-house; Lucchesi is the tenor.——The New York papers contain a project of a gigantic combination, to give the Italian Opera in the principal cities of the United States as in London. Sontag and Alboni are giving their respective concerts with success.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE ASSOCIATION.—A prospectus has just reached us setting forth the shareholders' privileges: a proprietor of 50 shares will be entitled to a personal *entrée* for all representations; one of 100 shares, to a reserved seat in the pit for all representations; one of 150 shares, to a pit box for two representations a week, the particular days being selected by the holder or in his preliminary notice; and a proprietor of 200 shares, to a pit stall for all representations. Mere proprietors may each season transfer their respective privileges of admission to members and a right of admission to a stall or reserved seat may be transferred nightly by voucher from the proprietor or his nominee; the transferee paying for each representation half the usual price of admission. These privileges are independent of the dividend receivable by the proprietor on his shares.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The preparations for the erection of the Crystal Palace at New York, which is intended to be opened on the 1st of May next, are in such a state of forwardness, that there is no doubt of the whole building being completed in sufficient time for the reception of everything sent for exhibition by the contributors from Europe and the United States of America.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraph Company have just opened sixteen new stations—four in the west of England, seven in the north, and five in the north-east of England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The ships composing the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Corry, are still in the Sound. The gallant Admiral has taken up his residence at Moreshead's Royal Hotel. It is, therefore, inferred that the departure of the fleet will not be so soon as anticipated.

In the event of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew accepting a command, either his nephew, Captain Halsted, of the *Dauntless*, or Captain Fitzgerald, it is said, will be his flag-captain.

The conversion of the *Hannibal*, 90, at Deptford, into a screw-ship, is being prosecuted with, and from the number of men employed on her it would appear that she is to be completed without the least delay. She is to be lengthened about 10 feet abaft. Some of the stern timbers have already been removed

This being the customary period for effecting the reliefs of regiments serving in the Mediterranean, arrangements have been made to send the service companies of the 31st and 97th, which proceed to Malta to replace the 76th, which proceed to Nova Scotia to replace the 97th, which is to return home. The 48th and 71st Regiments proceed to Corfu to replace the 49th and 92d, which proceed to Gibraltar to replace the 44th, which proceeds to Canada, so as to bring the 20th Regt home. The 2d battalion 1st Foot proceeds from Cork to the Ionian Islands to replace the 30th Regiment, which proceeds to Gibraltar to replace the 56th, which proceeds to the West Indies to replace the 34th, which proceeds to Nova Scotia to replace the 42d, to come home. The 86th Regiment proceeds to Mauritius to replace the 2d battalion 12th Foot, sent from thence to the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer *Great Britain* maintains her reputation nobly. On the 6th of September she was spoken off Ascension Island, having been out only sixteen days. At the same rate of speed, she might reach the Cape in about three weeks.

The screw steamer *Bengal*, built at Glasgow for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Saturday. The *Bengal* is the largest vessel ever built in Glasgow, being about ten feet longer than the *Great Britain*, although possessing neither the depth nor breadth of beam of that enormous steam-ship. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Bengal*:—Length on deck, 310 feet; length from fluvre-head to taffrail, 330 feet; length of beam, 39½; depth, 28 feet; tonnage, 3300 tons; engines, 470-horse power. The screw of the *Bengal* is to be 14 feet diameter. Her cabins are all to be erected on the main deck, to suit the Indian traffic; and we are informed that the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to run her in the Indian Seas.

The Australian mail steam-ship *Melbourne* put into Lisbon on the 24th ult., leaky and dismasted. Several of her passengers refused to proceed in this unseaworthy vessel. The *Melbourne* left Plymouth on the 16th ult. All went well till the night of the 19th, when, in rather a high sea and fresh breeze, the ship began to roll very much, and all the topmasts were suddenly lost, and then the jib boom was carried away, nothing but the lower masts and the three lower mast-yard yards. Every exertion was instantly made to clear the wreck by cutting away, the ship rolling heavily and "laying" very much on one side. About the middle of the day the ship was got clear, but unfortunately the whole mass of rigging became entangled with the screw propeller, and the engines, which up to that time had performed their work, suddenly stopped. The situation of the ship now became very critical, as the wind blew fast to the stern of the ship, at times beat against the rudder, and rendered it almost impossible to steer. Twelve hours elapsed before the screw could be raised and disentangled from the floating wreck of topmasts and rigging, when the engines were then again set in motion, and the voyage continued. On the following day a leak was discovered in the mail-room, and the mail bags were brought on deck thoroughly saturated with wet. At the instance of the mail-agent, and in consequence of the leak, a course was laid for Lisbon. After some stay in the Tagus, the mail-agent required the ship to proceed again to sea for Australia without being docked, as he was affirmed the leak was stopped. The commander, however, refused to do so, and a survey was held in the presence of Lloyd's agent, the result of which was that the ship would be docked, the Portuguese authorities having placed all the resources of their arsenal at the disposal of the captain of the *Melbourne*. The *Melbourne* appeared totally unfit for the voyage to Australia, and devoid of healthy accommodation for the 253 passengers and crew who were on board.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase and flat meetings next week embrace—Edgeware, on Monday; Liverpool, on the two following days; Cowbridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Northallerton—confined to the "hunters"—on Tuesday and Friday.

COURSING FIXTURES.—Monday—Bishopwearmouth, Birkby, and Honiton; Tuesday Malton, Newcastle, and Cardington; Wednesday—Speithorne; and Thursday—Whitchurch and Evesleigh.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very heavy, and a bad betting on the Newmarket Races prevented any regular business on future events; nothing, in fact, was done on the Epsom Handicap; and the only transactions on the Derby were 700 to 50 and 1200 to 100 against West Australian; and 3000 to 100 against Pharoid

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING THURSDAY.

THE FADDOCK STAKES.—Bishop, 1. Lady-in-Waiting, 2.
THE BADDINGTON STAKES.—Tooloki, 1. Bonnie Maid, 2.
THE EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Candlewick, 1. Dulcet, 2.
SELLING STAKES. Madame Landseni, 1. Bordeaux, 2.
BENTINCK PLATE.—Alegro, 1. Scarf, 2.

FRIDAY.

THE DURDANS STAKES.—May Day, 1. La Malheureuse, 2.
THE HURDLE RACE. Tomboy, 1. Harriott, 2.
THE SCRAMBLE STEEPLECHASE.—Nudley, 1. La Chonette, 2.
THE AUTUMN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Victress, 1. The Screw, 2.

SEAHLES, THE PEDESTRIAN.—On Monday morning last, James Searles, the pedestrian champion of England, completed his herculean task of walking 2000 miles in 2000 consecutive half-hours. Searles is a man of small stature, but of great physical and muscular strength. His last performance has considerably reduced him, he having weighed 11 stone 11lb. before he entered upon it, and, after its completion, he was reduced to 9 stone.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN SIDNEY.—Last week (at page 355) we noticed the beautiful *bordure* inclosing the vote of thanks was design and executed by Mrs. Dowbiggin, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The lady has, for several years past executed such works of the greatest merit for the Corporation of the City of London; amongst whom may be remembered addresses to the King of Prussia and Louis Napoleon; and recently, resolutions of thanks to the President of France and the municipality of Paris.

SALE OF COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—Among poultry fanciers, and those who take an interest in the improvement of poultry, there has of late arisen a Cochin-China mania. Among the sales of this rare variety is Mr. Sturgeon, of Grays, Essex, the sale of whose surplus early chickens, on Friday last, endeared in the Baker-street Bazaar a very large attendance of bidders. Among the highest prices were—1 cock and 1 hen, £12 10s.; 1 duck, £10 10s.; 1 pullet, £11; and several other pullets, varying from £5 to £7 10s. The lowest prices paid were 20s. and 30s., but of these there were few instances. The amount realised, above £600 for 160 fowls gives an average of rather more than £3 10s. for each fowl.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extraordinary increase in the note circulation of the United Kingdom, as shown in our last week's impression, is one of the greatest proofs that could be adduced of the rapid development of the trade and commerce of the country. It has been asserted that the increase is wholly to be attributed to the mineral discoveries in Australia and California; but we must bear in mind that money, to be profitably employed, must have a rapid circulation—the culminating point of general prosperity. Four and twenty millions of notes, be it observed, will now certainly do the work of twenty millions in the olden times, from the circumstance just alluded to. The question is, where is this prosperity to stop? Private appearances seem to indicate a considerable improvement in the present state of things, and we have no hesitation in saying that Australia has yet to open markets for our manufactures to an extent at present scarcely to be anticipated.

Since our last, the transactions in the National Securities have not been to any large; nevertheless prices have been on the advance. Monday was a close holiday in the Stock Exchange On Tuesday and Wednesday the Three per Cent. Consols were firm, at 100¾ ¾. The market on Thursday was steady. Bank Stock marked 223¾; the Three per Cent. Reduced were 99¾ ¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 100¾ ¾; New Three-and-a-Quarters, 99⅝ ⅞; and Annuities for Account, 100¾. Long Annuities were 6 7-16 ⅜; India Stock, 275. India Bonds, 85s. to 87s.; and Exchequer Bills, 75s. to 78s. premium. South Sea New Annuities were done at 100.

Notice has been given that all bills of exchange payable at Whitehall on the day fixed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, must be presented two days before the proceeding day

Another issue of Canada Six per Cent. Bonds, to the extent of £200,000, has been made. Another issue will take place, to the extent of £250,000, to the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway. The bonds—bearing under official engagement to assist these companies who have 50 per cent. of their capital paid up—will be negotiated by Messrs. Baring.

For several weeks past an enormous speculative business has been transacted in cotton, and which, at one time, threatened to take off the whole of the stock in this country. Notwithstanding the unusually low value of money, and the ease with which discounts are obtained, the demand has fallen off, and prices have given way.

The imports of bullion this week have been again extensive, 360,000 dollars having arrived from New York, and 1,646,399 dollars from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.: included in the latter amount are 20,000 dollars in repayment of money advanced by Messrs Baring, and 8676 dollars for the Mexican dividends.

It is asserted that a loan of £600 000 will be applied for here, on account of the "Financial Union Bank of Paris," that the capital of the "Great Paris Brewing Company" will be raised in the Stock Exchange, and that the interest on the French Funds will shortly be reduced. On the whole, Foreign Bonds have commanded more attention, at slightly enhanced rates. The Swedish Loan, however, has been heavy, at ⅛ dis.; and Turkish Scrip has sold at 3 to 3 ¼ pm. The latter security having been completely repudiated by the Sultan, those subscribers to the loan will receive back the money already advanced by them, with a bonus of 7½ per cent.; hence, the Scrip has continued to mark a premium.

The miscellaneous Share business has included dealings in the shares of the Bank of Australia, at 60¾ to 61, Bank of British North America, 57½ to 57⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 44¾ to 45; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3⅝ to 3¾; Union Bank of Australia, 52; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 87; Ditto, New, 43.

On Thursday, Brazilian Bonds were done at 101; Ditto, New, 101; Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 81¾ to 80¾; Chilian 3 per Cents, 78; Mexican 3 per Cents, 24¾; Russian 5 per Cents, 118¾; Ditto, 4½ per Cents, 105¾; Spanish 3 per Cents, 31½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 6¾; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 3⅝ per cent.; Turkish Loan, 3¾ to 3¾ prem.; Belgian 4½ per Cents, 95; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 64¾; and Dutch 4 per Cents, 96¾. Bargains have been concluded in Danish 5 per Cents at 103¾; Ecuador Bonds, 5; Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt Deferred, 62¾; Portuguese 4 per Cents, 38¾; and Sardinian 5 per Cents, 98.

There have been full average dealings in Railway shares. Foreign have continued to command unusually high prices, and were much higher, as a class, for the week's business. Caledonian, Eastern Counties, Great Northern, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, North Western, South Eastern, and South Western, have been considerably supported. Floating purchases of wheat were quite as dear. We had an active inquiry for all kinds of barley. The supply of white wheats, and really fine malting parcels were the item higher. No change took place in the value of malt. The show of oats was tolerably good. The trade was inactive at late currencies. Beans were 6d per qr. cheaper to sell. In the value of flour no change took place.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 3520 qrs.; barley, 1966; oats, 950; flour, 30 sacks. Irish: oats, 8893. Foreign: wheat, 20,790; barley, 3910; oats, 7026; flour 217 sacks, 10 770 barrels.

Liverpool.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; Scotch, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; Irish, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; barley, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; oats, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Scotch and Irish, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; beans, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; white peas, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; flour, 30s to 32s per barrel.

Wheat Market.—The demand for all sorts continues very inactive, and prices are almost nominal. Oats are 3s 6d for Scotch, and 3s 3d for Irish. Barley is 3s 3d. Shocking and Yorkshire, 31s to 32s per 496 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, 24s; per barrel; French, 37s to 38s per sack.

Tea Sale Market.—The demand for all goods continues very inactive, and prices are almost nominal. Oats are 3s 6d for Scotch, and 3s 3d for Irish.

Wheat.—English new, 30s to 34s per qr.; old, 36s to 40s. Maize, 24s to 25s. Oats, 16s to 18s. Oatmeal, 16s to 17s per load. Barley, 18s to 20s per qr. Beans, 24s to 26s per qr. Peas, 24s to 26s per qr. Flour, 30s to 32s per barrel.

Wheat.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d for household ditto, 5d to 6d; fine ditto, 7½d to 8d.

Imperial Gazette, Thursday.—Wheat, 34s 9d; barley, 19s 3d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 25s 6d; beans, 24s 6d; peas, 24s 6d.

Mark Lane Average.—Wheat, 36s 9d; barley, 22s 9d; oats, 17s 8d; rye, 28s 8d; beans 24s 6d; peas 24s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, is; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for common sorts has improved, and prices are from 2d to 3d per lb higher; but in most other kinds of tea the average business is doing at fully late rates. Up to the quarter day duty was paid on 35,500,000 lbs, against 34,700,000 lbs in 1851.

Sugar.—The market continues steady, and the sales of the week are considerable. Good refining qualities of white Bengal are sold at from 41s to 42s; fine to very fine, 43s to 43s; soft brown, 38s to 39s; middling yellow Manilla, 38s to 38s 6d; good to fine ditto, 39s to 40s; fine to fine ordinary Retined goods are steady, at from 45s to 45s 6d for low brown, and 46s to 48s for fine. The sales of sub-varieties to the 30th ult were 2 837 cwts, against 4 494 cwts in 1851.

Coffee.—8 vessel parcels of good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at from 37s to 37s 6d per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are dull of sale.

Rice.—This article is quite as dear as last week, and fine white Bengal is worth 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices. Foreign qualities move off slowly, but Dutch are firm, and quite as dear. Bacon has given way 2s per cwt. Lord steady. In other kinds of provisions very little doing. Hops are dull, and the demand continues inactive. In some instances buyers have been purchasing for first delivery at good prices.

Mark Lane.—Kent Goldings, 120s to 140s; Weald of Kent, 78s to 86s, Ditto, choice, 90s to 96s; Farnhams, 100s to 120s, Ditto, choice, 130s to 140s; Country ditto, 9s to 10s; Ditto, choice, 10s to 12s per cwt.

Coals (Friday.)—Gosforth, 7s; Belmont, 17s 6d; Johnson 16s 6d; Braddyll, 17s 9d; Hetton 16s 9d; Russell, 16s 6d; Whitworth 16s 3d; Hetton s.s.s., 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was very moderate as to number and extremely defective in quality, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. We were fairly supplied with sheep, but the best Scotches were reserved, as by that time the Christmas orders, which was comparatively small, moved off slowly, but we have no alteration to report in the quotations. The very few supplies of calves on sale were readily cleared off at from 4½d to 5½d per 8lbs, including their small offal.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton 3s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand ruled heavy, yet prices were not quotably lower.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton 3s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 0d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2

BANKRUPTS.

E. TIPPE, jun, Calcutta, and Hereford-buildings Fenchurch-street. C. OLLIVIER, New Bond-street, music-seller. R. WARNER, Nelson place, City-road, coach maker. B. WARD, Tottenham-court-road, straw-bonnet manufacturer. F. LOADER, Rockhampstead, Hertfordshire, tailor. J. RICKFORD, Brighton silversmith. R. ATMORE, Gaywood, Norfolk, miller. A. and E. NEWBOLD, Birmingham, drapers. J. G. MENON, Birmingham, stationer. C. W. CROSS, Burn ngham, surgeon. A. MITCHELL, Cardiff Glamorganshire, draper. J. MACLINTOCK, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer. J. REDFORD, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. R. RICHARDS, Wrexham, Denbighshire carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A SHERIFFF, Leith, merchant. J. BELL, Glasgow, boilermaker. J. CRICHTON, Dundee | Baker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 5.

1st Dragoons: Acting Assistant-Surgeon W J A Orr to be Assist-Surg, vice De Lisle.

10 h Hussars Dragoons: Capt B Harrison to be Major, vice Quentin; Lieut J W Thompson to be Capt, vice Harrison: G A H Case to be Lieut, vice Thompson

11th Foot. Assistant-Surgeon R F V De Lisle to be Surgeon, vice Logan. 17th: Acting Assistant-Surg G P Hill to be Assist-Surg, vice Cowan 29th: Major J R Wheeler to be Major, vice Sergeny. 31st. Lieut P Hopkins to be Quartermaster, vice Bankes. 38th: Quartermaster B Bedson to be Paymaster, vice Durnford 49 h: Lieut T G Gardiner to be Capt, vice Moorhead: Ensign W H H Mcmurray to be Lieutenant, vice Gardiner. 68th: Captain R J Thackwell to be Cap ain, vice Brabazon. 92d: Ensign A T Orr is to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 94th: Major A Robertson to be Major, vice Wheeler. 73d: Ensign G J Lucas to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson: Ensign F T Greatrex to be Ensign, vice Lucas. 74th: Ensign T W Lawson to be Lieutenant, vice Palmer: Ensign G P Sherlock to be Lieutenant, vice Ross Rice; G P Blake to be Ensign, vice Sherlock. 84th: Lieut O F Seagoe to be Captain, vice Tighe: Ensign A A Wynne to be Lieut. vice Seagoe. 85th: Quartermaster-Sergeant P Hayes to be Quartermaster, vice Colgate. 89th: Lieut T P Hulme to be Captain, vice Armstrong, Ensign H Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes. 90th: Lieut T Hawley to be Lieutenant, vice Gray: Ensign R N Cooper to be Lieutenant. 94 West India Regiment—Capt J D Brabazon to be Captain, vice Thackwell

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon T G Logan, M D, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice W Dobson: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class J Clark, M D, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice T Williams, M D; Assist-Surgeon T Cowan, M D, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Clark.

UNATTACHED.—Captain A Watson to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—NOV. 3.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieutenant Annesley to be First Lieutenant, vice J D Wright.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Lieutenant R W Duff, with temporary rank, to be Second Lieutenant with permanent rank.

BANKRUPTS.

N. COBB, cabinet maker, Gardener's Walk, Harrow-road, Paddington. W. WOOD, jun, Birmingham, baker. W. SCOTT, Charles street, Hatton-garden, dyer. J. BARNSLEY, Sheffield, manufacturer. W. HANNAN, Brighton, upholsterer. J. H. BROOKS, Wadebridge, Cornwall, merchant. J. PINNOCK, Aylesbury, Bucks, grocer. H. BISHOPP, Ashford, Kent, publican. T. FORSHAW, Fork, shoemaker per J BARRINGTON, Manchester, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

TODD and CO. Glasgow and Leith, commission merchants. D SLOAN, Thornhill, Kennowshire, cotton-spinner. GODALL and SANDERSON, Edinburgh, builders.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult, in Belgrave-avenue, Dublin, the Lady of James Douglas Wilson, Esq, D A C G, of a son. —On Sunday last, at Bellevue, Aldworth Vale, Lynton, the wife of Wm Drury Chidson, Esq, of a daughter.—On the 29th ult, at Ross, the wife of the Rev Charles G Bagwell, of a daughter.—On the 30th ult, at Ballinderry, Lough Neagh, the wife of the Rev William Burnett, of a daugh er.—On the 29th ult, at Ealing, Mids, the wife of Samuel Lever, Esq, of a daughter, Elizabeth.—On the 31st ult, at Canterbury, the wife of the Rev Francis Edward Tuke, of a son.—On the 31st ult, at 9, Mansfield-street, Mrs Charles Manners Lushington, of a daughter.

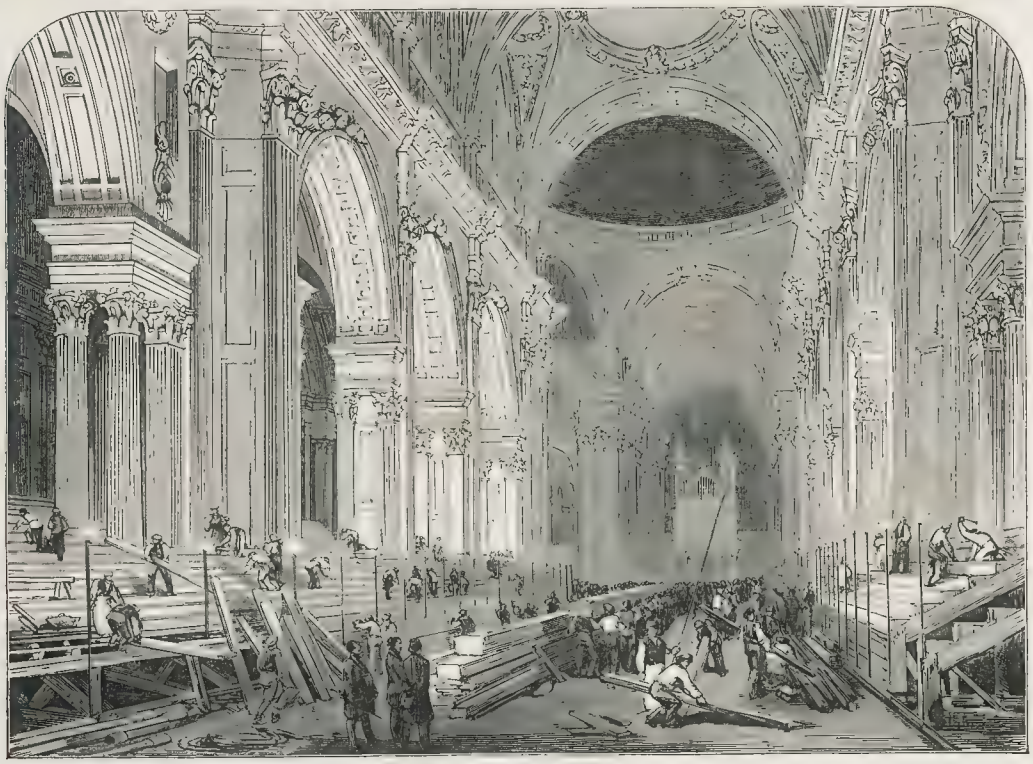
MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult, at Marsham Church, by the Rev Edward Wright, Captain the Hon P Oliphant Murray youngest son of the late, and brother to the present Lord Elibank, Dora Hall, Pendlebiire, to Harriet Phillips, youngest daughter of J. Phillips, Esq, Bele-bridge Villa, near Stratton, Cornwall.—On the 29th ult, at the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Thomas Davidson, Esq M D, of Paris, to Jeanette Augusta, youngest daughter of Colonel Aschenbrenner.—On the 28 h ult, at Frankfield, Surrey, the Bishop of North Leone to Anne Adams, fourth daughter of the Rev S Hoare, vicar of Frankfield.—On the 2d inst, at St Marylebone Church, Thomas Dunn, Esq, of York gate, Regent's Park, to Louisa, the younger daughter of the Rev John Lansing Turner, Chaplain of Addenbrooke's Hospital, and lecturer at St Giles's Cripplegate.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult, at Blackheath, aged 88 Mary Amelia, the beloved wife of John Phillips, F. Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street and only surviving daughter of the late John Bevan, of Hadlow.—On the 28th ult, at Sugarapple-farm, Cambridge, the Lady Godolphin, in her 63d year.—On the 30th ult, at Fast Hall, Lancashire, Mary, the wife of Wm Pearson, and daughter of the late Rev Thomas Bowstead, Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne.—On the 31st ult, at Hampstead, Mary, the wife of Thomas Hall, Esq

PREPARATIONS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE.



THE NAVE, BY GASLIGHT.

pear unseemly to form plans of future gratification, albeit they tend to the decoration and illumination of the Great Duke's great and stupendous mausoleum.

We have endeavoured to depict the *sights* which may be witnessed in St. Paul's when the lights and gas are kindled. But what can we say of the *sounds*, which can convey an idea of the tumultuous reverberations which are from morning to night kept up within the building? The hammer is incessantly at work in every corner of the edifice, except the choir, and the reiterated blows, more or less blending into one sound, form a ceaseless and deafening din, unlike any other sounds that people ever hear. As the floor of the interior is in no part taken up, the rafters have to be fastened to the lower beam of the principal by large iron bolts and ties. It is necessary that this should be done upon the spot, and hence the incessant music of the hammer and saw. Upwards of 700 loads of timber will be used, in and about St. Paul's; and a glance at the size and thickness of the balks, trusses, and rafters is enough to show that the galleries will be strong enough to support double the weight which they will contain on the day of the funeral.

SIDE AISLE, BY GASLIGHT.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 6, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852. [GRATIS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE General Election of 1852 began on the 6th of July, and was completed by the return of Mr. Dundas for Orkney, by the end of the month. In preparing the following account of its results, it was originally intended to discriminate as distinctly as possible between the members pledged to Protection and to Free Trade, on the supposition that this was the issue the constituencies had been called on to try. Subsequently, however, the Ministerial party disclaimed that issue: it became evident, too, as time advanced, that Protection, as a principle of policy, was almost universally given up, and had ceased to form a distinction between political parties in Parliament, though it still lingers in some of the public journals and in a portion of the community. A great number of members, who have declared their willingness to support Lord Derby's Government, have also declared that they are opposed to the re-imposition of any Protective duties on food. Almost every other principle of policy which has heretofore bound parties together—such as advocating or resisting Reform in the representation, the extension or restriction of religious liberty—has either merged in a great number of new views, which have not yet become rallying principles for great parties, or it is so generally acknowledged that it no longer kindles party zeal in its support. Perhaps no Parliament ever assembled at a time when so many and such very different objects occupied the attention of the electors and the elected. A large number of the rural population then thought only of getting back Protection; the town population, as the rule, were and are for Free Trade. The followers of Lord Derby and of Lord John Russell, though falling in pretty much with these two divisions, are not identical with them. The former embraces strong or rigid Conservatives, who would go back, in all directions if possible; Protectionists who would only restore a duty on corn; and Liberal Conservatives who would advance, and who gave up that duty, but seek compensation for supposed agricultural losses. The latter includes ultra Free-traders, anxious to carry out their great principle in all things; *quasi* Free-traders, who have a lingering love for Protection, applied to a limited number of objects; fearful Free-traders, who are rather forced to go with the stream, than convinced that it is running in a right direction; and anti Free-traders, who cannot get out of old habits, and continually try to restore and extend Protection in some shape or other. Besides these great divisions, Lord Derby's followers are very much divided on ecclesiastical matters. The unfortunate dissensions in the Church have led to a demand for a Convocation; a demand which is as vehemently resisted by some as it is made by others. Lord John Russell's followers, if we may any longer so designate the Opposition, are also divided on ecclesiastical matters, and include supporters of the Church, Dissenters, and persons opposed to the union between Church and State. They are divided, too, on constitutional questions, some being for a thorough and complete, or Radical Parliamentary reform; others for a moderate reform; others again for a very moderate improvement in the representation; and again others opposed to all further alterations in the representative system. Besides these various objects, some gentlemen are advocates of a Ten Hours Bill, others of Tenant Right, one or two support the Charter, a few desire to overthrow the Church establishment, and some to give, if possible, ascendancy to the Roman Catholics. There are in the House, Derby-Disraelites, Russellites, Palmerstonians, Peelites, and Hume's followers. To describe or designate all these shades of opinion, as professed by the different members—and without describing the whole, the description would have been very imperfect—would have been impracticable in a single paper. On these accounts, instead of classifying the members by their presumed political principles, it has been thought better simply to designate them in the list by the letters M., O., and D., to signify Ministerialists, Opposers of the Ministry, and those whose votes are Doubtful.

In making any calculations of the strength of the Ministerialists and the Opposition, it must be remembered that the former is on one point a united body, bound together by their long struggles in opposition to get place; and, in place, bound together by a determination to keep it. No great principle stands in their way. Their opponents may, to a certain extent, be bound together by a desire to turn them out; but the advocates of Tenant Right, of Roman Catholic Supremacy, of Dissenting Independence, of Radical Reform, of thorough Free Trade, are all men whose principles stand in the way of their forming a homogenous union; and they are not to be relied on to combine with the same tenacity to turn Lord Derby out as the Ministerialists are to hold together to preserve him and themselves in office. On this account we have been careful not to overrate the strength of the Opposition.

We have placed, accordingly, amongst the Ministerialists the greater number of those members who have been called Liberal Conservatives. As long as there is a doubt whether any other Government than the one in office can be formed, from the want of union amongst its opponents, a considerable number of members will support the existing Government. As the rule, they are opposed to popular innovation, and in favour of a strong Government to danger. Besides the difficulty of classification arising from the dissolution of parties, and from having a new Ministry, of which the principles are not defined, a great deal depends on opinion than advanced, since it was formed: its future measures are yet wholly unknown, and the degree of support it will receive is altogether uncertain. It is not likely that the votes of intelligent men will be pledged to a Ministry which shrouds itself in mystery.

Our designations are only offered, therefore, as a mere approximation to the strength of the Ins and the Outs. On questions affecting the existence of the Government at the beginning of the session they will probably be found tolerably correct. On all other questions they can give no information. They are no index to the votes of members on any question of principle, concerning either ecclesiastical or civil policy, nor are they an index to the opinions of the constituencies represented. We have, therefore, forborne to draw any deductions from them, as to the number of the people who support or oppose Lord Derby's Government.

By giving with each electoral division the number of votes and the number of its population, the number of persons each member represents may be seen at a glance, as well as how many of them are voters. With this information it is desirable to unite an account of the property in each division; but there is a want of correct statements, which apply uniformly, fairly, and equally to each and all. From a return of the "property assessed to the relief of the poor in each electoral division of England and Wales," obtained last session by Mr. Locke King, we have copied the value of the property in each of these divisions; but there is no corresponding information concerning Scotland and Ireland. For the latter there is a valuation of the counties, but it includes the represented boroughs, and this must be remembered in reading the table. The property rated in the counties of England and Wales is exclusive of the boroughs; in Ireland, the property rated in the counties includes, in most cases, that of the boroughs. For the counties and boroughs of Scotland, and for the boroughs of Ireland, the number of inhabited houses in each division is given as a substitute for an account of the property, though this is rather an index to the population than the property. For Scotland there appears to be no valuation of property in connexion with the Parliamentary divisions, except of houses rated to the poor in boroughs, which does not include the whole; and for Ireland, the valuation by baronies and unions gives no clue to the property of boroughs. With this explanation, the reader will understand the differences in our table, and the reasons for them.

It is necessary to say, that the distinctions between counties and boroughs, distributed under the heads of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, has been preserved, to enable the reader to see at a glance how the different populations are represented. In order, also, to help to make the character of the Parliament known, we have designated the new members by asterisks, affixing one to those gentlemen who have never before sat in the House of Commons, and two to those who have been in Parliament before, but were not in the last Parliament. Those members who have merely changed their places are designated by a dagger. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are in italics. These preliminary remarks will enable the reader to understand the following tables:—

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1852.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns: Population	Excluding represented Towns: Property assessed to the Poor, 1850
BEDFORD	..	..	..	4,513	112,785	£287,918
Hastings Russell	..	O	..			
Colonel Gilpin	..	M	..			
BERKS	..	..	..	5,129	124,895	626,618
*G H Vansittart	..	M	..	1741		
Robert Palmer	..	M	..	1705		
Lord Barrington	..	M	..	1636		
John Walter	..	..	..	156		
BUCKINGHAM	..	..	..	5,659	114,989	563,175
C Du Pré	..	M	..	2000		
Right Hon B Disraeli	..	M	..	1973		
C C Cavendish	..	O	..	1403		
Dr Lee	..	..	..	656		
CAMBRIDGE	..	..	..	6,989	157,590	744,429
Hon E T Yorke	..	M	..			
Lord Geo Manners	..	M	..			
*E Ball	..	M	..			
CHESHIRE, N	..	..	..	7,494	156,117	564,493
G C Legh	..	M	..			
Tatton Egerton	..	M	..			
CHESHIRE, S	..	..	..	8,117	178,849	802,855
Sir P Egerton	..	M	..			
J Tollemache	..	M	..			
CORNWALL, E	..	..	..	5,694	130,256	438,312
Agar Robartes	..	O	..	2699		
*N Kendall	..	M	..	1996		
Pole Carew	..	..	..	1979		
CORNWALL, W	..	..	..	4,849	165,531	359,565
E Pendarves	..	O	..			
Sir C Lemon	..	O	..			
CUMBERLAND, E	..	..	..	5,552	76,689	379,846
Hon C Howard	..	O	..	2375		
W Marshall	..	O	..	2355		
Thomas Saltcild	..	..	..	1964		
CUMBERLAND, W	..	..	..	4,144	66,292	266,059
Captain Lowther	..	M	..			
**Sam Irton	..	M	..			
DERBY, N	..	..	..	5,315	130,067	628,145
Hon G H Cavendish	..	O	..			
W Evans	..	O	..			
DERBY, S	..	..	..	7,099	125,406	522,770
C R Colville	..	M	..			
Wm Mundy	..	M	..			
DEVON, N	..	..	..	8,064	159,759	623,145
Sir T D Acland	..	D	..			
T W Buck	..	M	..			

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled	Registered Electors	Excluding represented Towns: Population	Excluding represented Towns: Property assessed to the Poor, 1850.
DEVON, S	..	..	..	9,569	217,864	£361,017
Sir J Y Buller	..	M	..			
Sir R Lopes	..	M	..			
DORSET	..	..	..	5,690	131,718	606,449
Right Hon G Banks	..	M	..			
H K Seymer	..	M	..			
John Floyer	..	M	..			
DURHAM, N	..	..	..	6,621	186,643	397,445
Lord Seaham	..	M	..			
R D Shafto	..	O	..			
DURHAM, S	..	..	..	5,616	118,907	335,863
Lord H Vane	..	O	..			
James Farrer	..	M	..			
ESSEX, N	..	..	..			
Sir J T Tyrrell	..	M	..	5,715	165,841	720,869
Major W Beresford	..	M	..	2412		
Thomas Lennard	..	..	..	2334		
Josh A Hardcastle	..	..	..	838		
ESSEX, S	..	..	..	8		
T W Brameton	..	M	..	5,819	173,995	883,854
*Sir W B Smith	..	M	..	2661		
Sir E N Buxton	..	..	..	2467		
GLOUCESTER, E	..	..	..	1803		
C W Codrington	..	M	..	7,986	99,754	734,281
Marquis of Worcester	..	M	..			
GLOUCESTER, W	..	..	..	8,635	137,514	959,230
*Nigel Kingscote	..	O	..	3529		
R B Hale	..	M	..	2946		
Hon Grantley Berkeley	..	..	..	2166		
HANTS, N	..	..	..	3,596	111,204	516,510
C S Lefevre	..	O	..			
Melville Portal	..	M	..			
HANTS, S	..	..	..	5,594	99,935	317,673
H C Compton	..	M	..			
*Lord W Cholmondeley	..	M	..			
HEREFORD	..	..	..	6,972	98,162	597,142
*James K King	..	M	..	3167		
T W Booker	..	M	..	3143		
*Hon C S B Hanbury	..	M	..	3080		
Cornewall Lewis	..	..	..	2836		
HERTFORD	..	..	..			
T P Halsey	..	M	..	5,268	153,608	700,280
Sir H Meux	..	M	..	2225		
**Sir Bulwer Lytton	..	M	..	2219		
Hon T Trevor	..	..	..	2190		
G W Fuller	..	..	..	2043		
Geo J Bonarquet	..	..	..	1820		
				1863		

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns: Population	Excluding represented Towns: Property assessed to the Poor, 1850.
HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	2,852	57,964	£284,389
Edward Fellowes	..	M	..			
Lord Mandeville	..	M	..			
KENT, E	..	..	..	7,119	151,666	799,088
*Sir E. Dering	..	D	..	3063		
W Deedes	..	M	..	2879		
Sir B Bridges	..	..	..	2856		
KENT, W	..	..	..	9,379	227,687	978,412
Sir E Filmer	..	M	..	3247		
*M Smith	..	M	..	3103		
T L Hodges	..	..	..	2692		
LANCASTER, N	..	..	..	12,279	316,805	1,082,140
J W Patten	..	M	..			
James Heywood	..	O	..			
LANCASTER, S	..	..	..	21,186	514,352	1,669,169
William Brown	..	O	..			
*John Cheetham	..	O	..			
LEICESTER, N	..	..	..	4,097	91,302	426,290
E B Farnham	..	M	..			
†Marquis of Granby	..	M	..			
LEICESTER S	..	..	..	5,181	78,416	426,590
Sir H Halford	..	M	..			
C W Packe	..	M	..			
LINCOLN, N	..	..	..	11,877	192,074	1,092,497
R A Christopher	..	M	..	5585		
*Banks Stanhope	..	M	..	5579		
*Sir M Cholmeley	..	..	..	4777		
LINCOLN, S	..	..	..	8,554	148,935	945,259
Lord Burghley	..	M	..			
Sir John Trollope	..	M	..			
MIDDLESEX	..	..	..	14,610	288,256	1,226,589
Lord Robert Grosvenor	..	O	..	6241		
R Bernal Osborne	..	O	..	4290		
Marquis of Blandford	..	..	..	4268		
MONMOUTH	..	..	..	4,978	120,963	420,962
Octavius Morgan	..	M	..			
Captain E Somerset	..	M	..			
NORFOLK, E	..	..	..	8,216	181,231	773,932
E Wodehouse	..	M	..			
N Burroughes	..	M	..			
NORFOLK, W	..	..	..	7,227	168,978	855,451
W Bagge	..	M	..	3421		
*G P Bentinck	..	M	..	3142		
A Hammond	..	..	..	1272		
NORTHAMPTON, N (a)	..	..	..	3,900	82,992	423 810
T P Maunsell	..	M	..			
Augustus Stafford	..	M	..			

(a) *Hon G W Fitzwilliam* was put up in opposition for Northamptonshire North; the poll was opened, but immediately closed.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns: Population	Excluding represented Towns: Property assessed to the Poor, 1850
NORTHAMPTON, S			..	4,568	88,129	£474,499
R H Vyse	..	M	1838			
*R Knightley	..	M	1838			
*John Haughton			164			
NORTHUMBERLAND, N			..	3,111	66,758	435,470
*Lord Lovaine	..	M	1414			
Lord Ossulston	..	M	1335			
Sir George Grey			1200			
NORTHUMBERLAND, S			..	5,369	94,659	460,487
*W B Beaumont	..	O	2306			
*H L Addell	..	M	2132			
G Ridley			2038			
NOTTINGHAM, N			..	3,996	86,825	184,584
Lord H Bentinck	..	M				
*Lord R Clinton	..	M				
NOTTINGHAM, S			..	3,801	69,087	363,207
*Viscount Newark	..	M				
W H Barrow	..	M				
OXFORD			..	5,198	125,882	585,082
J W Henley	..	M	2238			
*Colonel North	..	M	2218			
George Harcourt	..	D	1313			
Lord Norreys			681			
RUTLAND			..	1,876	22,983	128,678
Sir G Heathcote	..	D				
Hon G J Noel	..	M				
SALOP, N			..	4,685	108,481	555,222
W Ormsby Gore	..	M				
J W Dodd	..	M				
SALOP, S			..	3,571	67,605	444,230
R H Clive	..	M				
Viscount Newport	..	M				
SOMERSET, E			..	10,140	172,189	520,066
W Miles	..	M	4643			
*W F Knatchbull	..	M	4309			
C A Elton	..		2054			
SOMERSET, W			..	8,210	160,512	745,755
C A Moody	..	M				
W H P Gore Langton	..	M				
STAFFORD, N			..	9,546	138,921	701,336
C B Adderley	..	M				
Smith Child	..	M				
STAFFORD, S			..	10,116	202,597	599,643
General Anson	..	O				
Lord Lewisham	..	M				
SUFFOLK, E			..	6,343	152,483	675,194
Sir E S Gooch	..	M				
Sir Fitzroy Kelly	..	M				
SUFFOLK, W			..	4,379	130,391	530,123
H S Waddington	..	M				
Philip Bennet, jun	..	M				
SURREY, E			..	5,618	151,091	704,907
T Alcock	..	O	2508			
Hon P Locke King	..	O	2500			
E Antrobus	..		2064			
A Cleasby	..		1998			
SURREY, W			..	3,897	96,116	389,292
W John Evelyn	..	M	1646			
H Drummond	..	M	1610			
Colonel Challoner	..		1395			
SUSSEX, W			..	3,257	56,626	269,105
Earl of March	..	M				
R Prime	..	M				
SUSSEX, E			..	5,298	120,629	449,620
S G Fuller	..	M	2155			
C H Frewen	..	M	1974			
T G Dodkins			1637			
WARWICK N			..	7,002	105,661	487,705
C N Newdegate	..	M	2990			
R Spooner	..	M	2932			
Hon F K Craven			2028			
Sir Gray Skipwith			2021			
WARWICK, S			..	3,980	88,776	586,617
Lord Brooke	..	M				
Lord Guernsey	..	M				
WESTMORELAND			..	4,062	46,458	251,170
Colonel Lowther	..	M				
Alderman Thompson	..	M				
WIGHT, Isle of			..	1,665	42,277	154,720
*Col F Vernon Harcourt	..	M	676			
Edward Dawes	..		587			
WILTS, N			..	4,955	86,024	393,986
Walter Long	..	M				
J Sotheron	..	M				
WILTS, S			..	3,256	75,818	385,637
Rt Hon Sidney Herbert	..	O	1860			
*W Wyndham	..	O	1304			
R P Long	..		1074			
WORCESTER, E			..	5,515	112,845	374,038
Hon Capt Rushout	..	M				
J H Foley	..	O				
WORCESTER, W			..	4,156	61,110	363,665
General Lygon	..	M				
F W Knight	..	M				
YORK, N			..	11,319	176,639	921,084
E S Cayley	..	M				
Hon O Duncombe	..	M				
YORK, E			..	7,588	126,236	8620,67
Lord Hotham	..	M				
Hon Capt Duncombe	..	M				
YORK, W (b)			..	37,319	794,779	2,400,871
Richard Cobden	..	O				
E Beckett Denison	..	D				

Ministerialists	..	..	.. 113
Opposition	..	..	.. 26
Doubtful	..	..	.. 5
Total, English Counties	..	..	144

(b) This county has the greatest number of electors, and the most property. Rutland has the smallest number of electors, and the smallest amount of property.

WELSH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns: Population, &c.	Excluding represented Towns: Assessed to Poor.
ANGLESEA			..	2577	44,575	£ 108,180
Sir R W Buckley	..	O				
BRECKNOCK			..	2779	55,163	84,650
Sir Joseph Bailey	..	M				
CARDIGANSHIRE			..	2235	59,026	140,304
Colonel Powell	..	M				
CARMARTHENSHIRE			..	4791	91,398	307,447
D A Davies	..	M				
*D Jones	..	M				
CARNARVON			..	1913	65,660	142,606
Hon E G D Pennant		M				
DENBIGH			..	3801	75,869	243,672
Sir W W Wynn	..	M	2135			
**Middleton Biddulph	..	O	1611			
Hon W Bagot			1532			
FLINT			..	2012	49,342	195,813
Hon E M Lloyd Mostyn			1276			
Edward Peel			910			
GLAMORGAN			..	6424	103,222	373,129
C M R Talbot	..	O				
Sir George Tyler	..	M				
MERIONETH			..	1006	33,843	121,975
*W E Wynne	..	M				

WELSH COUNTIES.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns: Population, &c.	Excluding represented Towns: Assessed to Poor.
MONTGOMERY			..	2986	49,505	£124,267
Captain H W W Wynn		M				
PEMBROKE			..	3132	67,711	236,276
Lord Emlyn	..	M				
RADNOR			..	1802	18,304	83,895
Sir John Walsh	..	M				

Ministerialists	..	..	.. 10
Opposition	..	..	.. 5
Total, Welsh Counties	..	..	15

SCOTCH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population, excluding Represented Towns.	Inhabited Houses.
ABERDEEN			..	4022	165,485	24,587
Hon W Gordon		M				
ARGYLE			..	2156	76,612	14,186
Sir Archibald Campbell		M				
AYR			..	3823	143,257	19,286
*Col J Hunter Blair		M	1801			
Mr Cardwell			1200			
BANFF			..	813	46,474	9,233
James Duff	..	O	327			
M Grant			301			
BERWICK			..	1078	35,192	6,189
Hon F Scott	..	M				
BUTE			..	491	16,808	2,335
Hon J Stuart Wortley		O				
CAITHNESS			..	642	21,987	6,067
George Trail	..	O	147			
John G T Sinclair			106			
CLACKMANNAN			..	1658	41,495	6,207
J Johnston	..	O				
DUMBARTON			..	1314	39,658	4,479
Alex Smollett	..	M				
DUMFRIES			..	2620	58,058	10,546
Viscount Drumlanrig		M				
EDINBURGH			..	2017	57,625	9,605
Sir John Hope	..	M				
ELGIN and NAIRN			..	633	36,123	7,293
Cumming Bruce		M				
FIFE			..	3211	98,179	18,001
John Fergus	..	O				
FORFAR			..	3873	64,161	12,418
*Colonel Maule	..	O				
HADDINGTON			..	716	28,602	5,433
Hon F Charteris	..	O				
INVERNESS			..	908	33,707	15,332
E J Baillie		M				
KINCARDINE			..	951	32,664	6,465
General Arbuthnott		M				
KIRKCUDBRIGHT			..	1326	29,987	6,524
J Mackie	..	O				
LANARK			..	3471	165,485	22,169
W Lockhart		M				
LINLITHGOW			..	502	24,727	3,569
G Dundas		M				
PEEBLES			..	542	10,738	1,796
*Sir G S Montgomery		M				
PERTH			..	4936	107,804	19,182
*W Stirling		M				
RENFREW			..	2450	66,519	5,668
Colonel Mure		M				
ROSS			..	832	75,532	14,723
Sir James Matheson		O	388			
G W H Ross			218			
ROXBURGH			..	2033	48,027	6,852
Hon J Elliot	..	O				
SELKIRK			..	497	9,809	1,321
Elliot Lockhart	..	O				
SHETLAND and ORKNEY			..	461	59,082	10,877
**Frederick Dundas		O	227			
Right Hon John Inglis			194			
STIRLING			..	2431	61,444	8,743
W Forbes	..	M				
SUTHERLAND			..	207	25,194	4,834
*Marquis of Stafford		O				
WIGTON			..	1272	33,878	5,494
J Dalrymple		O				

Ministerialists	..	..	.. 16
Opposition	..	..	.. 14
Total, Scotch Counties	..	..	30

IRISH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.			No. of Voters.	Registered Electors.	Population, excluding represented Towns.	Valuation for Poor-rates, Boroughs included.*
ANTRIM			..	3,207	250,855	£474,353
*G Macartney		M				
*Captain Pakenham		M				
ARMAGH			..	4,341	196,240	241,912
Sir W Verner	..	M				
Hon J Caulfield	..	O				
CARLOW			..	2,090	68,157	221,222
*John Ball	..	O	895			
Colonel Bruen	..	M	893			
W B M'Clintock Bunbury			880			
John Keogh			877			
CAVAN			..	3,850	174,303	250,730
Hon T P Maxwell	..	M	2270			
Sir John Young		O	2051			
Hercules Ellis			752			
CLARE			..	2,581	212,720	318,807
Sir John F Fitzgerald		O	1152			
**Cornelius O'Brien		O	1141			
Colonel C M Vandeleur			1139			
CORK			..	13,192	551,152	1,256,244
E B Roche	..	O				
Vincent Scully	..	O				
DONEGAL			..	3,745	254,288	225,048
Thomas Conolly	..	M	1833			
Sir Edmund Hayes	..	M	1695			
P T C Johnston			1049			
DOWN			..	10,028	317,778	456,713
Lord A E Hill	..	M	3173			
**D S Kerr	..	M	2124			
W S Crawford			4892			
DUBLIN			..	4,864	147,506	558,794
J H Hamilton	..	M	1945			
T E Taylor	..	M	1939			
Augustus Cramen			1886			
John Lentaigne			1870			
FERMANAGH			..	3,497	115,978	170,688
Sir A B Brooke	..	M				
Mervyn Archdall	..	M				
GALWAY			..	3,491	298,129	453,284
Sir Thomas Burke	..	O				
*Captain Bellew	..	O				
KERRY			..	5,222	238,24 1	348,894
Henry Herbert		O				
*V A Brown	..	O				

* The returns of the valuation of the counties of Ireland are chiefly taken from the Parliamentary paper No. 553, Session 1852, which differs very much from previous returns.

IRISH COUNTIES.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			No. of Voters.	Registered Electors.	Population excluding represented Towns.	Valuation for Poor-rates, Boroughs included.
KILDARE			..	2,774	96,627	£290,550
W H Ford Cogan	..	O	2285			
*D O Connor Henchy		O	2229			
Sir E Kennedy			883			
KILKENNY			..	5,036	139,934	352,752
*Serjeant Shee	..	O	4117			
J Greene	..	O	3804			
Lord J W Butler			822			
Hon L G F Agar Ellis			610			
KING'S COUNTY			..	2,897	112,875	233,773
*P O'Brien	..	O	1976			
*Loftus H Bland	..	O	1839			
Captain T Bernard			1148			
LEITRIM			..	1,265	111,808	120,919
*H L Montgomery	..	M	617			
*J Brady	..	O	551			
Hon C S Clement			540			
LIMERICK			..	5,079	201,619	524,111
William Monsell	..	O				
William Goold	..	O				
LONDONDERRY			..	4,305	191,744	220,420
T Bateson	..	M	1662			
Captain Jones		M	1353			
Samuel M'Cardy Greer			1279			
LONGFORD			..	2,321	83,198	150,784
*F Greville	..	O				
R M Fox	..	O				
LOUTH			..	2,079	91,045	142,502
C Fortescue	..	O	1152			
*Tristram Kennedy		O	995			
John M'Clintock			554			
MAYO			..	1,395	274,716	299,551
G H Moore	..	O	1094			
George G O Higgins	..	O	1029			
James M'Alpine			606			
MEATH			..	4,218	139,706	529,750
*F Lucas	..	O	2004			
M E Corbally	..	O	1968			
Henry Grattan			965			
MONAGHAN			..	4,119	143,410	203,347
Charles Powell Leslie		M	1948			
*Sir George Forster	..	M	1910			
John Gray			1410			
QUEEN'S COUNTY			..	2,727	109,747	250,015
**S r C Coote	..	O				
*M Dunne	..	M				
ROSCOMMON			..	2,226	173,798	289,036
Frenan	..	O				
D Grace	..	O				
SLIGO			..	2,105	128,760	190,652
Sir G R Booth	..	M	943			
*R Swift	..	O	875			
W R O Gore			774			
J Taaffe			39			
TIPPERARY			..	6,760	323,829	785,381
P Scully	..	O	5154			
*James Sadleir	..	O	5083			
Robert R Otway			1235			
TYRONE			..	5,692	251,865	277,552
Right Hon H L Corry		M	3269			
Lord Claude Hamilton		M	3233			
Hugh B Higgins			979			
WATERFORD			..	3,248	135,836	296,083
N M Power	..	O	1404			
*Sir Thomas Esmonde		O	1261			
Hon R H Hutchinson			1223			
WESTMEATH			..	3,182	107,510	220,606
W H Magan	..	O	1647			
*W P Urquhart		O	1384			
Sir R G A Levinge			928			
WEXFORD			..	5,917	180,170	301,326
*Patrick M'Mahon	..	O	2239			
*John George		M	1655			
H H Grogan Morgan			1530			
Hon R S Carew			1338			
Edward W Nunn			1228			
WICKLOW			..	3,330	99,287	231,464
*Lord Milton	..	M				
*Fitzwilliam Hume	..	O				

Ministerialists	..	..	.. 24
Opposition	..	..	.. 40
Total, Irish Counties	..	..	64

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor
ABINGDON			..	312	5,954	£8,314
Lord Caulfield	..	O				
ANDOVER			..	241	5,954	16,853
Sir W Cubitt	..	M	140			
H B Coles	..	M	121			
— Carling			20			
ARUNDEL (c)			..	208	2,748	6,845
†Lord E Howard	..	O				
ASHBURTON			..	236	3,832	12,913
†George Moffatt	..	O				
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE			..	937	29,791	56,208
Charles Hindley	..	O				
AYLESBURY			..	1,417	26,794	80,717
*A Layard	..	O	553			
R Bethell	..	O	525			
Captain West			425			
Dr Bayford			447			
BANBURY			..	491	8,715	27,348
H W Tancred	..	O				
BARNSTAPLE			..	771	11,371	22,456
*Sir W Fraser	..	M	406			
E Bremridge	..	M	393			
Lord Errington			383			
BATH			..	3,278	54,240	255,985
Captain Scobell	..	O	1332			
*D Phinn	..	O	1290			
Whateley, Q C			1253			
BEDFORD			..	910	11,690	30,774
*S Whitbread	..	O	535			
H Stuart	..	M	514			
Chisholm Anstey			263			
BERWICK			..	761	15,094	37,471
M Forster	..	O	412			
*J Stapleton	..	O	336			
J C Brown			251			
R Hodgson			208			
BEVERLEY			..	1,405	10,051	39,521
*Hon F C Lawley	..	O	611			
*William Wells	..	O	588			
E J Glover			498			
BEWDLEY			..	290	7,318	17,657
**Sir T Winnington	..	O	159			
J Sandars			151			
BIRMINGHAM			..	7,936	232,841	631,523
G F Muntz	..	O				
W. Scholefield	..	O				
BLACKBURN			..	1,258	46,536	99,011
James Pilkington	..	O	846			
*W Eccles	..	O	580			
John Hornby			509			

(c) This borough has the smallest population and the smallest amount of property assessed to the poor.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor
BODMIN	..	..	..	367	6,337	£17,188
*Dr Michell	..	O ..	173			
*Charles Sawle	..	O ..	167			
W Henderson	..	..	149			
C Whitehurst	..	..	83			
H Corry	..	..	54			
BOLTON	..	..	..	1,671	61,171	146,545
*Thomas Barnes	..	O ..	745			
*Joseph Crook	..	O ..	727			
S Blair	..	..	717			
P Ainsworth	..	..	346			
BOSTON	..	..	..	987	17,518	46,626
*G H Heathcote	..	M ..	547			
B B Cabbell	..	M ..	490			
J A Hankey	..	..	487			
T Hankey	..	..	148			
W H Adams	..	..	18			
BRADFORD	..	..	..	2,683	103,778	186,866
J Milligan	..	O ..	1266			
*H Wickham	..	D ..	1159			
Colonel Thompson	..	..	1153			
BRIDGENORTH	..	..	..	717	7,810	26,213
*Henry Whitmore	..	M ..	443			
Sir R Pigott	..	M ..	360			
Hon H Cadogan	..	..	283			
BRIDGEWATER	..	..	..	688	10,317	15,519
Col. Tynte	..	O ..	271			
*Spencer Follet	..	M ..	244			
J C Mansell	..	..	177			
Lord Henley	..	..	149			
A W Kinglake	..	..	101			
BRIDPORT	..	..	..	524	7,566	16,263
T A Mitchell	..	O ..	366			
*J P Murrough	..	O ..	249			
J Rolt	..	..	191			
BRIGHTON	..	..	3675	69,673	302,411	
Sir G Pechell	..	O ..	1924			
Lord A Hervey	..	D ..	1431			
J S Trelawny	..	..	1173			
John Fleeks	..	..	119			
BRISTOL	..	..	..	13,548	137,328	433,648
Henry Berkeley	..	O ..	4681			
*Gore Langton	..	O ..	4531			
F A M'Geachy	..	..	3632			
BUCKINGHAM	..	..	..	349	8,069	28,740
Lord Chandos	..	M ..				
John Hall	..	M ..				
BURY	..	..	..	959	31,262	66,997
†Fred. Peel	..	O ..	472			
Lord Duncan	..	..	410			
BURY ST. EDMUND'S	..	..	..	741	13,900	44,647
Earl Jermyn	..	D ..	493			
†John Stuart (d)	..	M ..	329			
E Bunbury	..	..	319			
CALNE (e)	..	..	..	160	5,195	21,385
Earl of Shelburne	..	O ..				
CAMBRIDGE	..	..	..	1984	27,816	125,478
*K Macaulay	..	M ..	931			
*J H Astell	..	M ..	803			
Sheffa Adair	..	..	737			
F Mowatt	..	..	673			
CANTERBURY	..	..	..	1874	18,398	47,786
*Hon R Jonnstone	..	M ..	766			
*H P Gipps	..	M ..	758			
Sir W Somerville	..	..	570			
Colonel Romilly	..	..	533			
Hon G A Smythe	..	..	7			
CARLISLE	..	..	..	1134	26,310	48,011
†Sir James Graham	..	O ..	523			
*Joseph Fergusson	..	O ..	512			
W Hodgson	..	..	319			
CHATHAM	..	..	..	1371	28,424	42,525
*S F Smith	..	M ..	686			
Sir J Starling	..	..	482			
CHELTENHAM	..	..	..	2,400	35,051	211,214
*Craven Berkeley	..	O ..	899			
Sir W Jones	..	..	869			
CHESTER	..	..	..	2,524	27,766	60,730
Earl Grosvenor	..	O ..				
Hon W G Stanley	..	O ..				
CHICHESTER	..	..	..	757	8,662	27,679
J Abel Smith	..	O ..				
Lord H Lennox	..	M ..				
CHIPPENHAM	..	..	..	300	6,283	24,801
Joseph Neeld	..	M ..				
H G Boldero	..	M ..				
CHRISTCHURCH	..	..	..	313	7,475	20,672
*Captain Wescott	..	M ..				
CIRENCESTER	..	..	..	484	6,096	19,308
Joseph Mullings	..	M ..	235			
*A G J Ponsonby	..	O ..	218			
Lord Villiers	..	..	214			
CLITHEROE	..	..	..	448	11,479	27,986
M Wilson	..	O ..	221			
J T Aspinall	..	..	187			
COCKERMOUTH	..	..	..	355	7,276	21,300
*General Wyndham	..	M ..	190			
H Aglionby	..	O ..	154			
E Horsman	..	..	147			
COLCHESTER	..	..	..	1,238	19,443	48,425
*W W Hawkins	..	M ..	686			
Lord John Manners	..	M ..	620			
J A Hardcastle	..	..	472			
H T Prinsep	..	..	98			
COVENTRY	..	..	..	4,302	36,812	73,373
E Ellice	..	O ..				
C Geach	..	O ..				
CRICKLADE	..	..	..	1,647	25,728	199,998
John Neeld	..	M ..				
A L Goddard	..	M ..				
DARTMOUTH	..	..	..	302	4,508	11,303
*Sir Thomas Herbert	..	M ..	146			
W S Lindsay	..	..	135			
DERBY	..	..	..	2,448	40,909	135,223
M T Bass	..	O ..	1252			
*T B Horsfall	..	M ..	1026			
L Heywortb	..	..	1018			
DEVIZES	..	..	..	373	6,554	16,480
G H W Heneage	..	M ..				
**Capt Gladstone	..	M ..				
DEVONPORT	..	..	..	2,407	50,159	108,934
H Tufnell	..	O ..	1079			
*Sir G B rkeley	..	M ..	1056			
Sir J Romilly	..	..	1046			
Sir G H Maxwell	..	..	1032			
DORCHESTER	..	..	..	432	6,394	12,290
†R B Sheridan	..	O ..	235			
H Sturt	..	M ..	215			
Colonel Damer	..	..	186			
DOVER	..	..	..	2,054	22,244	61,887
**Lord Chelsea	..	M ..	1095			
E R Rice	..	O ..	803			
Sir G Clerk	..	..	791			
DROITWICH	..	..	..	367	7,096	43,704
Sir J Pakington	..	M ..				
DUDLEY	..	..	..	912	37,962	65,578
John Benbow	..	M ..	460			
—*Baldwin*	..	..	321			
DURHAM	..	..	..	1,157	13,188	24,630
T C Granger (f)	..	O ..	571			
*W Atherton	..	O ..	510			
Lord A Vane	..	..	306			

(d) Appointed Vice-Chancellor subsequent to the election, and vacate t his seat.
(e) This borough has the smallest number of voters.
(f) Died subsequent to the election.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population.	Property rated to the Poor.
EVESHAM	..	..	..	349	4,605	£15,761
Sir H Willoughby	..	M ..	189			
†Grenville Berkeley	..	M ..	170			
Serjeant Wilkins	..	..	87			
EXETER	..	..	..	2,501	40,388	145,885
Sir T Duckworth	..	M ..	1210			
E Divett	..	O ..	1191			
L Buck	..	..	1111			
EYE	..	..	..	356	7,581	30,570
*E Kerrison	..	M ..				
FINSBURY	..	..	..	20,025	323,772	1,054,009
*Alderman Challis	..	O ..	7504			
Thomas Duncombe	..	O ..	6678			
James Wyld	..	..	2010			
FROME	..	..	..	383	10,148	17,077
Hon Col Boyle	..	O ..				
GATESHEAD	..	..	..	711	25,568	40,279
W Hutt	..	O ..	270			
T Liddell	..	..	190			
R Walters	..	..	136			
GLOUCESTER	..	..	..	1,621	17,572	46,271
*W P Price	..	D ..	831			
Admiral Berkeley	..	O ..	786			
W T Hope	..	..	760			
GRANTHAM	..	..	..	774	10,873	29,082
G E Welby	..	M ..	468			
*Lord M Graham	..	M ..	375			
Hon F Tollemache	..	..	329			
GREENWICH	..	..	..	6,308	72,748	275,562
*Peter Rolt	..	M ..	2415			
*M Chambers	..	O ..	2360			
Admiral Stewart	..	..	2026			
David Salomons	..	..	1102			
GRIMSBY	..	..	..	861	12,263	32,039
*Earl of Annesley	..	M ..	347			
E Heneage	..	..	286			
GUILDFORD	..	..	..	643	6,740	15,777
Ross Mangles	..	O ..	370			
*James Bell	..	O ..	251			
T L Thurlow	..	..	244			
HALIFAX	..	..	..	1,200	33,582	62,720
Sir Charles Wood	..	O ..	596			
*F Crossley	..	O ..	573			
Captain Edwards	..	..	521			
E C Jones	..	..	37			
HARWICH	..	..	..	272	4,451	10,548
*M Peacock	..	M ..	135			
†D Waddington	..	M ..	134			
John Bagshaw	..	..	126			
Captain Harbarton	..	..	110			
HASTINGS	..	..	..	1,090	17,011	64,382
*P Robertson	..	D ..	501			
M Brisco	..	M ..	487			
J A Warre	..	..	477			
J Locke	..	..	386			
HELSTON	..	..	..	317	7,328	14,670
Sir R Vyvyan	..	M ..				
HEREFORD	..	..	..	1,013	12,113	46,782
Sir R Price	..	O ..	458			
*Colonel Clifford	..	O ..	452			
Captain Meyrick	..	..	292			
HERTFORD	..	..	..	685	6,605	20,497
Hon W Cowper	..	O ..	301			
*Thomas Chambers	..	O ..	285			
Lord Mahon	..	..	213			
C J Dimsdale	..	..	189			
HONITON	..	..	..	287	3,427	9,924
J Locke	..	O ..	166			
Sir J W Hogg	..	D ..	162			
R S Hurst	..	..	123			
HORSHAM	..	..	..	350	5,947	12,078
**W R S Fitzgerald	..	M ..				
HUDDERSFIELD	..	..	..	1,864	20,880	78,415
W R Stansfeld	..	O ..	625			
W Williams	..	..	580			
HULL	..	..	..	5,221	84,690	208,592
James Clay	..	O ..	2264			
*Lord Goderich	..	O ..	2242			
J B Moore	..	..	1815			
Hon C Butler	..	..	1626			
HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	390	6,291	20,781
Colonel Peel	..	M ..				
Thomas Baring	..	M ..				
HYTHE	..	..	..	356	13,164	37,025
E D Brockman	..	O ..	512			
S Motte	..	..	98			
IPSWICH	..	..	..	1,828	32,914	86,111
H E Adair	..	O ..	782			
J C Cobbold	..	M ..	809			
J B Holthouse	..	..	725			
S Bateson	..	..	725			
KENDAL	..	..	..	332	11,829	27,775
G C Glyn	..	O ..				
KIDDERMINSTER	..	..	..	495	18,462	43,264
*R Lowe	..	O ..	246			
J Best	..	..	155			
KNARESBOROUGH (g)	..	..	..	242	5,536	11,974
J F B Westhead	..	O ..	113			
*John D Dent	..	O ..	113			
*B T Woodd	..	M ..	113			
T Collins	..	..	107			
LAMBETH	..	..	..	18,131	251,345	763,568
*W A Wilkinson	..	O ..	4732			
W Williams	..	O ..	4022			
D'Eyncourt	..	..	3829			
LANCASTER	..	..	..	1,393	16 168	41,414
**S Gregson	..	O ..	699			
R B Armstrong	..	O ..	690			
T Greene	..	..	509			
John Ellis	..	..	432			
LAUNCESTON	..	..	..	361	6,005	19,982
*Hon Josceline Percy	..	M ..				
LEEDS	..	..	..	6,406	172,270	419,127
*Sir G Goodman	..	O ..	2344			
*M T Baines	..	O ..	2311			
R Hall	..	..	1132			
Alderman Sidney	..	..	1089			
LEICESTER	..	..	..	3,883	60,584	118,492
R Gardner	..	O ..	1673			
†Sir J Walmsley	..	O ..	1673			
Geoffrey Palmer	..	..	1114			
James Wilde	..	..	1116			
LEOMINSTER	..	..	..	551	5,214	23,883
G Arkwright	..	M ..	260			
*J G Phillimore	..	O ..	206			
J P Willoughby	..	..	190			
LEWES	..	..	..	713	9,533	42,980
Hon H Fitzroy	..	D ..				
*Hon M Brand	..	O ..				
LICHFIELD	..	..	..	836	6,573	27,707
Viscount Anson	..	O ..	302			
Lord Alfred Paget	..	O ..	230			
B Follett	..	..	224			
LINCOLN	..	..	..	1,363	17,536	55,427
Colonel Sibthorp	..	M ..	840			
**G F Heneage	..	M ..	661			
C Seeley	..	..	478			
LISKEARD	..	..	..	343	6,204	16,868
A B Crowder	..	O ..				
LIVERPOOL	..	..	..	17,423	376,068	1,464 196
*C Turner	..	M ..	6693			
†For** M'Kenzie	..	M ..	6367			
E Cardwell	..	..	5247			
J C Ewart	..	..	4919			

(g) A true return cannot be made of the Poor Rate, as the Overseers have refused to make a return, till the House of Commons has decided which of the two members is duly elected.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled	Registered Electors	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
LONDON	..	..	..	20,728	127,869	£904,377
J Masterman	..	M ..	6195			
Lord J Russell	..	O ..	5537			
Sir James Duke	..	O ..	5270			
Baron Rothschild	..	O ..	4748			
R W Crawford	..	..	3765			
LUDLOW	..	..	..	450	5,376	12,267
*R Clive	..	M ..	250			
†Lord W Powlett	..	M ..	214			
Colonel Salwey	..	..	167			
LYME REGIS	..	..	..	309	3,516	12,341
†W Pinney	..	O ..	145			
Admiral Hornby	..	..	126			
LYMINGTON	..	..	..	338	5,282	17,164
*Sir J B Carnac	..	M ..	201			
E J Hutchins	..	O ..	158			
W A Mackinnon	..	..	139			
LYNN	..	..	..	1,176	19,155	49,490
Lord Jocelyn	..	M ..	641			
Lord Stanley	..	M ..	559			
R Pashley	..	..	390			
MACCLESFIELD	..	..	..	1,068	39,048	42,865
J Brocklehurst	..	O ..	628			
*E Egerton	..	M ..	630			
J Williams	..	..	460			
MAIDSTONE	..	..	..	1,751	20,801	73,548
G Dodd	..	M ..	708			
*J Whatman	..	O ..	847			
Lee	..	..	578			
MALDON	..	..	..	345	5,888	15,586
*C Ducane	..	M ..	270			
*T J Miller	..	M ..	257			
T B Leonard	..	..	251			
Q Dick	..	..	230			
MALMESBURY	..	..	..	309	6,998	32,092
*T Luce	..	O ..	137			
A Lovel	..	..	128			
MALTON	..	..	..	539	7,661	24,284
J E Denison	..	O				
*Hon W Fitzwilliam	..	O				
MANCHESTER	..	..	..	13,921	316,213	1,220,449
Milner Gibson	..	O ..	5762			
John Bright	..	O ..	5496			
George Loch	..	..	4364			
Captain Denman	..	..	3969			
MARLBOROUGH	..	..	..	271	5,125	18,933
Lord Ernest Bruce	..	M				
H B Baring	..	M				
MARLOW	..	..	..	354	6,523	20,437
T P Williams	..	M ..	242			
Colonel Knox	..	M ..	198			
Jacob Bell	..	..	90			
MARYLEBONE	..	..	..	19,710	370,957	1,752,169
Lord Dudley Stuart	..	O				
Sir Benjamin Hall	..	O				
MIDHURST	..	..	..	279	7,021	21,089
Hon S H Walpole	..	M				
MONMOUTH DISTRICT	..	..	..	1,676	27,031	49,978
*Crawshay Bailey	..	M ..				
MORPETH	..	..	..	415	10,012	27,592
Hon E Howard	..	O ..				
NEWARK	..	..	..	867	11,330	23,220
*G E H Vernon	..	D ..	545			
H M Sutton	..	D ..	472			
M Turner	..	..	362			
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	..	..	..	5,269	87,784	189,542
*J B Blackett	..	O ..	24 8			
T E Headlam	..	O ..	2172			
W H Watson	..	..	1795			
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	..	..	..	1,090	10,569	22,267
W Jackson	..	O ..	692			
S Christy	..	M ..	585			
Thomas Ross	..	..	252			
NEWPORT	..	..	..	707	8,047	20,362
*W Eagar	..	O ..	310			
*W A Massey	..	O ..	306			
W C Plowden	..	..	266			
C W Martin	..	..	256			
NORTHALLERTON	..	..	..	281	4,995	21,308
W B Wrightson	..	O ..				
NORTHAMPTON	..	..	..	2,263	26,657	51,997
Verbon Smith	..	O ..	855			
E Curtis	..	O ..	825			
G Hunt	..	..	745			
J Lockhart	..	..	106			
NORWICH	..	..	..	5,290	68,195	131,366
S M Peto	..	O ..	2186			
*E Warner	..	O ..	2145			
Marquis of Douro	..	..	1692			
Colonel Dixon	..	..	1465			
NOTTINGHAM	..	..	..	5,260	57,407	144,498
†Edward Strutt	..	O ..	1960			
John Walter	..	D ..	1862			
C Sturgeon	..	..	512			
OLDHAM	..	..	..	1,890	72,357	149,381
*J M Cobbett	..	O ..	997			
John Duncuft (h)	..	M ..	868			
W J Fox	..	..	777			
OXFORD	..	..	..	2,818	27,973	88,465
Sir W P Wood	..	O ..				
Joseph Langston	..	O ..				
PENRYN and FALMOUTH	..	..	..	907	13,292	24,783
H Gwyn	..	M ..	464			
†J W Freshfield	..	M ..	435			
T G Baring	..	..	389			
PETERBOROUGH	..	..	..	518	8,672	27,682
Hon G Fitzwilliam	..	O ..	260			
*R Watson CO	..	O ..	222			
T Clifton	..	..	210			
PETERSFIELD	..	..	..	383	5,550	22 951
Sir W Hylton Jolliffe	..	M ..				
PLYMOUTH	..	..	..	2,482	52,221	127.044
*Charles Mare	..	M ..	1036			
*R P Collier	..	O ..	1004			
G T Braine	..	..	906			
B Escott	..	..	872			
PONTEFRACT	..	..	..	684	11,515	26,586
R M Milnes	..	D ..	438			
*S Oliveira	..	O ..	338			
W D Lewis	..	..	318			
POOLE	..	..	..	598	9,255	21,279
H D Seymour	..	O ..				
*Q W Franklyn	..	M ..				
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	..	3,382	72,096	166,535
S F F Baring	..	O ..				
*Lord Monck	..	M ..				
PRESTON	..	..	..	2,854	69,542	146,588
**Townley Parker	..	M ..	1335			
Sir G Strickland	..	O ..	1258			
C P Grenfell	..	..	1127			
Alderman J German	..	..	692			
READING	..	..	..	1,399	21,456	82,253
F Pigott	..	O ..	753			
*H S Keating	..	O ..	681			
Captain Dickson	..	..	518			
REIGATE	..	..	..	228	4,927	25,587
T S Cocks	..	M ..	106			
H M Parratt	..	..	76			
RETFORD (EAST)	..	..	..	2,710	46,054	222,766
Viscount Galway	..	M ..				
Hon W E Duncombe	..	M				
RICHMOND York	..	..	..	243	4,969	18,845
Henry Rich	..	O ..				
Marmaduke Wyvill	..	O ..				

(h) Died after the election.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
RIPON	..	..	..	353	6,080	£20,002
†W Beckett	..	D	..	266		
Hon E Lascelles	..	M	..	332		
A Newton	..		..	75		
ROCHDALE	..	..	..	1,160	29,196	84,055
*S Miall	..	O	..	629		
Capt Gamsey	..		..	375		
ROCHESTER	..	..	..	1,269	14,938	37,415
*Hon F Villiers	..	M	..	584		
*Sir T H Maddock	..	M	..	581		
Ralph Bernal	..		..	514		
T T Hodges	..		..	507		
RYE	..	..	..	562	8,541	38,109
*A Mackinnon	..	O	..	240		
W Pomfret	..		..	208		
SAINT IVES	..	..	..	578	9,872	21,785
*Captain Laffan	..	O	..	296		
H Paull	..		..	218		
P E Barnes	..		..	15		
SALFORD	..	..	..	..	2,959	85,108	282,237
Joseph Brotherton	..	O	..			
SALISBURY	..	..	..	..	680	11,657	31,022
W Chaplin	..	O	..	361		
C B Wall	..	O	..	331		
F W Slade	..		..	173		
D H Berti	..		..	131		
SANDWICH	..	..	..	..	960	12,710	29,526
Lord Charles Clinton		M	..				
*James M'Gregor	..	M	..				
SCARBOROUGH	..	..	..	..	895	12,915	40,065
Sir J Johnstone	..	O	..	423			
**Lord Lalgrave	..	O	..	388			
G F Young	..		..	213			
SHAFTESBURY	..	..	..	..	509	9,404	37,858
*Hon W Portman	..	O	..				
SHEFFIELD	..	..	..	..	5,322	135,310	284,739
J A Roebuck	..	O	..	2092			
*G Haddield	..	O	..	1853			
John Parker	..		..	1580			
Wm Overend	..		..	1190			
SHOREHAM	..	..	..	..	1,865	30,553	121,544
Sir C M Burrell	..	M	..				
Lord A Lennox	..	M	..				
SHREWSBURY	..	..	..	..	1,666	19,681	74,410
**G Tomline	..	M	..	1164			
E H Baldock	..	M	..	745			
A Robinson	..		..	440			
SOUTHAMPTON	..	..	..	2,419	35,305	125,060	
B M'G Wilcox	..	O	..	1062			
Sir Alex Cockburn	..	O	..	1017			
B Cochrane	..		..	797			
A Fanshawe	..		..	767			
SOUTH SHIELDS	..	..	..	..	925	28,974	51,594
*R Ingham	..	O	..	450			
*H Liddell	..		..	249			
SOUTHWARK	..	..	..	..	9,468	172,863	508,871
Sir W Molesworth	..	O	..	3941			
*Apsley Pellatt	..	O	..	3887			
G Scovell	..		..	2909			
STAFFORD	..	..	..	..	1,246	11,629	22,437
*T A Wise	..	O	..	801			
*A Otway	..	O	..	501			
M Bourne	..		..	458			
J C Evans	..		..	391			
E Hopkinson	..		..	10			
STAMFORD	..	..	..	..	566	8,933	20,531
Right Hon J C Herries		M	..				
†Sir Frederic Thesiger		M	..				
STOCKPORT	..	..	..	..	1,341	53,835	122,112
J Kershaw	..	O	..	725			
†J B Smith	..	O	..	622			
J Heald	..		..	549			
STOKE-ON-TRENT	..	..	..	..	1,778	34,027	145,387
J L Ricardo	..	O	..	921			
**Hon L Gower	..	O	..	843			
Alderman Copeland	..		..	789			
STROUD	..	..	..	..	1,328	36,535	102,251
G Poulett Scrope	..	O	..	555			
*Lord Marcton	..	O	..	528			
S Baker	..		..	488			
J Norton	..		..	316			
SUNDERLAND	..	..	..	..	1,973	67,394	95,534
*W D Seymour	..	O	..	814			
George Hudson	..	M	..	806			
H Fenwick	..		..	654			
TAMWORTH	..	..	..	..	382	8,655	34,661
Sir Robert Peel	..	M	..				
Captain Townshend	..	O	..				
TAUNTON	..	..	..	..	790	14,176	43,422
H L Labouchere	..	O	..	430			
*A Mills	..	M	..	361			
Sir T E Colebrooke	..		..	358			
TAVISTOCK	..	..	..	..	349	8,036	27,561
*G Byng	..	O	..	230			
S Carter	..	O	..	169			
R J Phillimore	..		..	164			
TEWKESBURY	..	..	..	..	376	5,878	16,916
Humphrey Brown	..	O	..	205			
John Martin	..	O	..	189			
R W Cox	..		..	147			
THETFORD	..	..	..	..	200	4,075	10,023
Earl of Euston	..	O	..				
Hon F Baring	..	M	..				
THIRSK	..	..	..	..	357	5,319	28,490
Sir W P Gallwey	..	M	..				
TIVERTON	..	..	..	..	461	11,144	52,614
Lord Palmerston	..	O	..				
John Heathcoat	..	O	..				
TOTNESS	..	..	..	..	371	4,419	12,126
Lord Seymour	..	O	..	263			
*T Mills	..	O	..	154			
Barry Baldwin	..		..	141			
TOWER HAMLETS (h)	..	..	..	..	23 534	339,111	1,374 052
Sir William Clay	..	O	..	7738			
*Charles S Butler	..	O	..	7718			
George Thompson	..		..	4568			
A Ayrton	..		..	2792			
W Newton	..		..	1095			
TRURO	..	..	..	..	607	10,733	18,356
*Hussey Vivian	..	O	..	267			
Ennis Vivian	..	M	..	263			
A Smith	..		..	255			
J Smith	..		..	229			
TYNEMOUTH	..	..	..	..	852	20,170	56,134
*Hugh Taylor	..	M	..	340			
R W Grey	..		..	328			
WAKEFIELD	..	..	..	..	850	22,057	57,184
G Sandars	..	M	..	359			
W H Leatham	..		..	326			
WALLINGFORD	..	..	..	..	428	8,052	32,910
*R Mullins	..	M	..	174			
A Morrison	..		..	168			
WALSALL	..	..	..	..	1,026	25,580	54 580
*C Forster	..	O	..				
WAREHAM	..	..	..	..	418	7,218	27,778
J S E Drax	..	M	..				
WARRINGTON	..	..	..	..	701	23,363	67,929
Gilbert Greenall	..	M	..				
WARWICK	..	..	..	..	723	10,973	38,724
†George W Repton	..	M	..	334			
*Edward Greaves	..	M	..	349			
John Mellor	..		..	326			

(h) The Tower Hamlets possesses the most voters of all the boroughs, and the largest population. The Parliamentary return No. 8, session 1851, gives the population at 375,735, which is an error.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
WELLS	..	..	..	325	4,736	£11,550
*Robert C Tudway	..	M	187			
W G Hayter	..	O	175			
Serjeant Kinglake	..		101			
WENLOCK	..	..	..	905	20,588	73,687
Rt Hon G C Forester		M	..			
Milnes Gaskell	..	M	..			
WESTBURY	..	..	..	314	7,029	22,130
James Wilson	..	O	145			
M Lopes	..		138			
WESTMINSTER (i)	..	..	..	14,883	241,611	1,767,761
*Sir J Shelley	..	O	4109			
Sir De Lacy Evans	..	O	3756			
Lord Maidstone	..		3373			
— Coningham	..		1716			
WEYMOUTH	..	..	..	679	9,458	27,087
*G Butt	..	M	386			
Colonel Freestun	..	O	356			
Alex Oswell	..		288			
WHITBY	..	..	..	454	10,989	27,136
R Stephenson	..	M	216			
Hon Edmund Phipps			109			
WHITEHAVEN	..	..	..	535	18,916	36,077
R C Hildyard	..	M	..			
WIGAN	..	..	..	718	31,941	62,328
R A Thickness	..	O	366			
Hon Col Lindsay	..	M	356			
F S Powell	..		324			
WILTON	..	..	..	219	5,807	43,265
*C H A'Court	..	O	125			
J G Green	..		26			
WINCHESTER	..	..	..	788	13,704	41,324
J B Carter	..	O	370			
Sir J B East	..	M	369			
W F Bulgett	..		288			
WINDSOR	..	..	..	712	9,596	27,770
† Lord C Wellesley	..	M	241			
C Grenfell	..	O	224			
S Ricardo	..		210			
Captain Bulkeley	..		107			
WOLVERHAMPTON	..	..	..	3,587	119,748	242,257
Hon C P Villiers	..	O	..			
J Thornely	..	O	..			
WOODSTOCK	..	..	..	347	7,983	27,554
Marquis of Blandford	..	M	..			
WORCESTER	..	..	..	2,290	27,528	79,675
O Ricardo	..	O	1164			
*W Laslett	..	O	1212			
J W Huddlestone	..		601			
WYCOMBE	..	..	..	346	7,179	17,929
Sir G Dashwood	..	O	262			
Martin T Smith	..	O	208			
W Simpson	..		116			
YARMOUTH	..	..	..	1,249	30,879	44,950
E Rumbold	..	M	547			
*Sir G Lamon	..	M	511			
T M'Cullagh	..		521			
Admiral Napier	..		486			
YORK	..	..	..	4,133	40,359	98,551
J G Smyth	..	M	1671			
W Milner	..	O	1841			
H Vincent	..		887			

Ministerialists	..	..	129
Opposition	..	..	181
Doubtful	..	..	10
Total, English Cities and Boroughs			—320

(i) Westminster contains more property assessed to the poor than any other city or borough, and Marylebone is next on the list.

WELSH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Population.	Property Assessed to the Poor, 1856.
BEAUMARIS	..	..	..	459	12,752	£15,830
Lord George Paget	..	O	..			
BRECKNOCK	..	..	..	336	6,070	13,872
*Charles R Morgan	..	M	153			
Colonel Watkins			122			
CARDIFF	..	..	..	968	20,424	41,944
*Walter Coffin	..	O	490			
Dr Nicholl	..		464			
CARDIGAN DISTRICT			..	849	11,760	25,656
Pryse L Hoveden	..	O	367			
J I Jones	..		350			
CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	849	19,234	37,405
David Morris	..	O	..			
CARNARVON	..	..	..	861	22,210	36,618
W B Hughes	..	O	396			
R Davies	..		276			
DENBIGH DISTRICT			..	853	16,614	41,032
F R West	..	O	362			
Foulkes	..		288			
FLINT	..	..	..	817	13,814	26,851
Sir J E Hanmer	..	M	386			
R P Warren	..		267			
HAVERFORDWEST	..	..	..	682	9,729	18,499
*John H Philipps	..	M	295			
J Evans	..		203			
MERTHYR	..	..	..	938	63,080	64,813
Sir J Guest	..	O	..			
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT			..	1003	17,887	25,566
D Pugh	..	M	435			
— Whalley			300			
PEMBROKE	..	..	..	951	16,700	33,834
Sir J Owen	..	O	..			
RADNOR	..	..	..	484	6,653	27,111
Sir T F Lewis	..	D	..			
SWANSEA	..	..	..	1094	45,123	72,767
John H Vivian	..	O	..			

Ministerialists	..	..	4
Opposition	..	..	9
Doubtful	..	..	1
Total, Welsh Cities and Boroughs			—14

SCOTCH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Popula-tion.	Inhabited Houses.
ABERDEEN	..	..	..	4,547	71,973	5,339
*George Thompson, jun		O	682			
Sir A L Hay	..		478			
AYR BURGHS	..	..	..	1,039	24,844	3,569
*E H J Crawfurd	..	O	338			
Arch Boyle	..		329			
DUMFRIES DISTRICT			..	831	22,752	3,151
W Ewart	..	O	..			
DUNDEE	..	..	..	3,190	78,931	5,040
G Duncan	..	O	..			
EDINBURGH	..	..	..	6,230	160 302	7,786
**T Babington Macaulay		O	1872			
Charles Cowan	..	O	1754			
D Maclaren	..		1359			
Hon T C Bruce	..		1066			
A Campbell	..		626			
ELGIN BURGHS	..	..	..	988	24,072	3,837
Geo S Duff	..	O	..			
FALKIRK	..	..	..	1,205	42,038	4,104
James Baird	..	O	579			
James Anderson	..		529			

SCOTCH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—(*Continued.*)

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.	Popula-tion.	Inhabited Houses.
GLASGOW	..	..	..	15,502	329,097	11,365
A Hastie	..	O	3209			
J M'Gregor	..	O	3140			
Peter Blackburn	..		1681			
Lord Melgund	..		354			
GREENOCK	..	..	..	1,164	36,689	1,714
*A Dunlop	..	O	471			
Sir J D Elphinstone			255			
HADDINGTON BURGHS	..	..	..	642	12,504	1,607
Sir H Davie	..	O	312			
Campbell Swinton	..		185			
INVERNESS DISTRICT	..	..	..	825	20,286	3,212
A Matheson	..	O	..			
KILMARNOCK	..	..	..	1,380	43,366	3,263
Hon E Bouverie	..	O	556			
J A Campbell	..		302			
KIRKALDY DISTRICT	..	..	..	786	22,808	2,425
Colonel Ferguson	..	O	..			
LEITH	..	..	..	2,027	41,508	3,555
James Moncrieff	..	O	643			
W Henderson	..		407			
MONTROSE	..	..	..	1,586	49,106	5,159
Joseph Hume	..	O	..			
PAISLEY	..	..	..	1,342	47,920	2,643
Archibald Hastie	..	O	406			
W T Haly	..		274			
PERTH	..	..	..	1,084	25,835	1,991
Hon A Kinnaird	..	O	..			
ST. ANDREW'S BURGHS			..	680	16,872	2,457
Edward Ellice, jun	..	O	..			
STIRLING DISTRICT	..	..	..	1,097	30,325	3,249
*Sir J Anderson	..	O	431			
John Miller	..		411			
WICK DISTRICT	..	..	..	699	16,799	2,441
*Samuel Laing	..	D	119			
James Loch	..		80			
WIGTON DISTRICT	..	..	..	400	9,988	1,495
Sir J M'Taggart	..	O	140			
James Cairn	..		139			

Ministerialists	..	..	0
Opposition	..	..	22
Doubtful	..	..	1
Total, Scotch Cities and Boroughs			—23

IRISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Members and Candidates.			Votes polled.	Registered Electors	Popula-tion.	Inhabited Houses.
ARMAGH	..	..	..	318	10,245	1,665
*Rose Moore	..	D	..			
ATHLONE	..	..	..	181	6,393	1,096
W Keogh	..	O	87			
R B Lawes	..		10			
BANDON	..	..	..	209	8,275	1,094
Lord Bernard	..	M	..			
BELFAST	..	..	..	2697	99,660	13,338
*R Davison	..	M	1259			
*H M'Calmont Cairns		M	1202			
R J Tennent	..		204			
CARLOW	..	..	..	237	10,409	1,619
John Sadlier	..	O	112			
R Browne	..		96			
CARRICKFERGUS	..	..	..	720	8,488	1,339
Hon S Cotton	..	M	311			
Colonel Erith	..		215			
CASHEL	..	..	..	111	5,588	1,521
Sir T O'Brien	..	O	60			
Charles M'Carel	..		19			
CLONMEL	..	..	..	879	13,505	2,257
Hon C Lawless	..	O	183			
T Barton	..		84			
COLERAINE	..	..	..	222	6,255	1,429
Lord Naas	..	M	..			
CORK	..	..	..	3039	86,485	15,261
Sergeant Murphy	..	O	1246			
**Wm Fagan	..	O	1220			
Colonel Chatterton			880			
Wm L Ferrier	..		104			
DOWNPATRICK	..	..	..	236	4,013	983
Hon S Hardinge	..	M	..			
DROGHEDA	..	..	..	501	16,876	2,973
*J M Cann	..	O	..			
DUBLIN	..	..	..	11,290	254,850	24,588
Edward Grogan	..	M	4531			
*J Vance	..	M	4429			
John Reynolds	..		3019			
DUNDALK	..	..	..	267	10,782	1,882
*George Sowyer	..	O	..			
DUNGANNON	..	..	..	158	3,834	775
Hon W S Knox	..	M	136			
W Holmes	..		22			
DUNGARVAN	..	..	..	314	8,625	1,534
*J F Maguire	..	O	127			
O'Flaherty	..		116			
ENNISKILLEN	..	..	..	172	5,686	665
J Whiteside	..	M	..			
ENNIS	..	..	..	143	9,816	1,383
*J M Fitzgerald	..	O	58			
O'Gorman Mahon	..		46			
GALWAY	..	..	..	1038	24,067	5,205
A O'Flaherty	..	O	746			
M J Blake	..	O	462			
Lord Dunkellin	..		284			
KILKENNY	..	..	..	664	20,383	3,683
M Sullivan	..	O	..			
KINSALE	..	..	..	139	5,711	1,067
T Heard	..	O	..			
LIMERICK	..	..	..	1144	52,368	6,610
*R Potter	..	O	516			
*W F Russell	..	O	461			
Serjeant O'Brien	..		453			
— M'Donnell	..		70			
LISBURN	..	..	..	188	7,524	1,252
Sir J E Tennent	..	M	..			
LONDONDERRY	..	..	..	724	191,744	2,908
Sir R Ferguson	..	O	..			
MALLOW	..	..	..	143	6,551	928
Sir D Norreys	..	O	99			
Captain Eustace	..		44			
NEWRY	..	..	..	171	7,543	1,403
*C G Duffy	..	O	82			
H Lombert	..		31			
NEWRY	..	..	..	517	11,572	2,92 2
*William Kirk	..	O	233			
E G Hallowell	..		204			
PORTARLINGTON	..	..	..	71	3,106	484
Colonel Dunne	..	M	..			
SLIGO	..	..	..	336	12 272	2,797
*C Towneley	..	O	147			
J P Somers	..		108			
TRALEE	..	..	..	228	11,363	1,588
Maurice O'Connell	..	O	..			
WATERFORD, CITY	..	..	..	1135	26 667	4,545
*T Meagher	..	O	463			
†R Keating	..	O	444			
W Christmas	..		355			
Sir H W Barron	..		303			
WEXFORD	..	..	..	348	11,252	2,440
J T Devereux	..	O	..			
YOUGHAL	..	..	..	261	9,339	1,466
†Isaac Butt	..	M	111			
Hon J W Fortescue	..		109			

Ministerialists	..	..	13
Opposition	..	..	25
Doubtful	..	..	1
Total, Irish Cities and Boroughs			—39

UNIVERSITIES.

Members and Candidates.			Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.
CAMBRIDGE	..	..	..	4063
Right Hon H Goulburn	O	..		
Loftus T Wigram	..	M	..	
DUBLIN	..	..	..	1780
J A Hamilton	..	M	..	
Joseph Napier	..	M	..	
OXFORD	..	..	..	3474
Sir Robert H Inglis	..	M	1369	
W E Gladstone	..	O	1108	
Bullock Marshall	..	..	758	

The Universities have no resident population; their voters are scattered over the land: they pay no parochial rates; they represent a class, but neither property nor population.

Ministerialists	..	..	4
Opposition	..	..	2
Total, Universities	..	..	6

SUMMARY OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

			Total Parliament.	Ministerialists.	Opposition	Doubtful.
English Counties	..	..	144	113	26	5
Welsh ,,	..	..	15	10	5	
Scotch ,,	..	..	30	16	14	
Irish ,,	..	..	64	24	40	
English Cities and Boroughs			320	126	183	11
Welsh ,,	..	..	14	6	8	
Scotch ,,	,,	..	23		22	1
Irish ,,	,,	..	39	13	25	1
Universities	..	..	6	4	2	
			655	312	325	18
St. Albans and Sudbury disfranchised	..	..	4			
Total	..	..	659			
Double return	..	..	1			
House of Commons	..	..	658			

To make our lists complete for reference, we add an

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS.

Acland, Sir Thos. D., Bart., D.C.L. (Devon, North)
A'Court, Charles H. W. (Wilton)
Adair, Hugh E. (Ipswich)
Adderley, Chas.B.(Staffordshire, N.)
Aglionby, Henry A. (Cockermouth)
Alcock, Thomas (Surrey, East)
Anderson, Sir James (Stirling Dist.)
Annesley, Earl (Great Grimsby)
Anson, Hon. Geo. (Staffordshire, S.)
Anson, Viscount (Lichfield)
Arbuthnot, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Hugh, C.B. (Kincardineshire)
Archdall, Mervyn E. (Fermanagh)
Arkwright, George (Leominster)
Armstrong, Robert B. (Lancaster)
Astell, John H. (Cambridge, Boro')
Atherton, William (Durham, City)
Bagge, William (Norfolk, West)
Bailey, Crawsh y (Monmouth Dist.)
Bailey, Sir J., Bart. (Brecknockesh.)
Baillie, Henry J. (Inverness shire)
Baines, Right Hon. Matth. (Leeds)
Baird, James (Falkirk District)
Baldock, Edward H. (Shrewsbury)
Ball, Edward (Cambridgeshire)
Ball, John (Carlow, County)
Banks, Right Hon. Geo. (Dorsetsh.)
Baring, Right Hon. Sir Francis T., Bart. (Portsmouth)
Baring, Henry B. (Marlborough)
Baring, Hon. Francis (Thetford)
Baring, Thomas (Huntingdon)
Barnes, Thomas (Bolton)
Barrington, Viscount (Berkshire)
Barrow, Wm. H. (Nottinghamsh. W.)
Bass, Michael T. (Derby)
Bateson, Thos. (Londonderry, Co.)
Beaumont, Wentworth B. (Northumberland, South)
Beckett William (Ripon)
Bell, James (Guildford)
Bellew, Thomas (Galway, County)
Benbow, John (Dudley)
Bennet, Philip, jun. (Suffolk, West)
Bentinck, G.W. P. (Norfolk, West)
Bentinck, Lord H.W. S. (Nottn., N.)
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W. (Essex, N.)
Berkeley, Chas. L. G. (Evesham)
Berkeley, Fran., R. F. H. (Bristol)
Berkeley, Hon. C. F. H. (Cheltenham)
Berkeley, M. F. F. H., C.B. (Gloucester, City)
Berkeley, Sir G. H. F., K.C.B. (Devonport)
Bernard, Viscount (Bandon)
Bethell, Richard (Aylesbury)
Biddulph, Rt. M. (Denbighshire)
Biggs, Wm. (Newport, I. of Wight)
Blackett, J. F. B. (Newcastle-on-Tyne)
Blair, James H. (Ayrshire)
Blake, M. J. (Galway, Borough)
Bland, James H. (King's County)
Blandford, Marquis of (Woodstock)
Boldero, Capt. H. G. (Chippenham)
Booker, Thos. W. (Herefordshire)
Booth, Sir R. G., Bart. (Bodmin)
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. (Kilmarnock)
Bowyer, George (Dundalk)
Boyle, Hon. Robert E. (Frome)
Boyle, John D. (Leitrim)
Brassey, T. W. (Essex South)
Brand, Hon. Henry (Lewes)
Bremridge, R. (Barnstaple)
Bright, John (Manchester)
Brisco, Musgrave (Hastings)
Brocklehurst, J., jun., (Macclesfield)
Brockman, Edward D. (Hythe)
Brooke, Lord (Warwickshire, S)
Brooke, Sir A. B., Bt. (Fermanagh)
Brotherton, Joseph (Salford)
Brown, Humphrey (Tewkesbury)
Brown, William (Lancashire, S)
Browne, Valentine A (Kerry)
Bruce, C. L. C (Elginsh re, &c.)
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord E. A. C. B. (Marlborough)
Bruen, Henry (Carlow, County)
Buck, Lewis W. (Devon, North)
Bulkeley, Sir Richard B. W., Bart. (Anglesea)
Buller, Sir John B. Y., Bart. (Devonshire, South)
Burghley, Lord (Lincolnshire, S.)
Burke, Sir T. J., Bart. (Co. Galway)
Burrell, Sir C. M., Bart. (Shoreham)
Burroughes, Henry N. (Norfolk, E.)
Butler, Charles S. (Tower Hamlets)
Butt, Isaac, LL.D. (Youghal)
Butt, George M. (Weymouth)
Byng, Hon. George H.C (Tavistock)
Cabbell, Benjamin B. (Boston)
Cairns, Hugh MC. (Belfast)
Campbell, Sir Archibald J., Bart. (Argyleshire)
Carnac, Sir J. R., Bart. (Lymington)
Carter, John B. (Winchester)
Carter, Samuel (Tavistock)
Caulfield, James C. B. (Abingdon)
Caulfield, James M. (Armagh Co.)
Cavendish, Hon Charles C (Bucks.)
Cavendish Hon. George H. (Derbyshire North)
Cayley Edward S. (Yorkshire, N. R.)
Challis, Thomas (Finsbury)
Chambers, Montagu (Greenwich)
Chambers, Thomas (Hertford)
Chandos, Marq. of (Buckingham, B.)
Chaplin, William J. (Salisbury)
Charteris, Hon. Francis W. (Hiddingtonshire)
Cheetham, John (Lancashire, So uth)
Chelsea, Viscount (Dover)
Child, Smith (Staffordshire, N rth)
Cholmondeley, Lord William H. H. (Hants, South)
Christopher, Right Hon. Robert A. F.R.S. (Lincolnshire, North)
Christy, S. (Newcastle-under-Lyne)
Clay, James (Hull)
Clay, Sir Wm., Bt. (Tower Hamlets)
Clifford, Henry M. (Hereford)
Clinton, Lord C. P. P (Sandwich)
Clinton, Lord Robt. R. P. (Notts., N.)
Clive, Hon. Robt. H. (Salop, South)
Clive, Robert (Ludlow)
Cobbett, John Morgan (Oldham)
Cobbold, John C. (Ipswich)
Cobden, Richard (Yorkshire, W. R.)
Cockburn, Sir Alexander J. E. (Southampton)
Cocks, Thos. S., jun. (Reigate)
Codrington, C.W. (Gloucestersh., E.)
Coffin, Walter (Cardiff District)
Cogan, Wm. H. F. (Kildare, Co.)
Coles, Henry Beaumont (Andover)
Collier, Robert P. (Plymouth)
Colvile, C. R. (Derbyshire, South)
Compton, H. C. (Hants South)
Conolly, Thomas (Donegal)
Cooke, Sir C. H., Bart. (Queen's Co)
Corbally, Matthew E. (Meath)
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L. (Tyrone)
Cotton, Hon. W. H. S (Carrickfergus)
Cowan, Charles (Edinburgh City)
Cowper, Hon. W. F. (Hertford)
Craufurd, E. H. J. (Ayr District)
Crook, Joseph (Bolton-le-Moors)
Crossley, Frank (Halifax)
Crowder, Richard B. (Ashburton)
Cubitt, William (Andover)
Currie, Raikes (Northampton)
Dalrymple, John (Wigtonshire)
Darlington, Sir G.H., Bt. (Wycombe)
Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bt. (Haddington District)
Davies, D. A. S. (Carmarthenshire)
Davies, Richard (Belfast)
Deedes, William (Kent, East)
Denison, E. B. (Yorkshire, W. R.)
Denison, John E (Malton)
Dent, John D. (Knaresborough)
Dering, Sir E. C., Bt. (Kent, East)
Devereux, J. T. (Wexford, Borough)
Disraeli, Rt Hon. Benj. (Bucks)
Divett, Edward (Exeter)
Dod, John W. (Salop, North)
Dodd, G., F.S.A. (Maidstone)
Drax, J. S. W. S. E. (Wareham)
Drumlanrig, Visct. (Dumfriesshire)
Drummond, H., F.R.S. (Surrey, W.)
Du Cane, Charles (Maldon)
Duckworth, Sir J. B., Bart (Exeter)
Duff, George S (Elgin District)
Duff, James (Banffshire)
Duffy, Charles G (New Ross)
Duke, Sir James, Bart. (London)
Duncan, George (Dundee)
Duncombe, Hon. A. (Yorksh E.R.)
Duncombe, Hon. O. (Yorksh., N. R.)
Dundas, Hon W (Fort Retford)
Dundas, Hon. Sir D., Bart. (Sandwich)
Dundas, Fred. (Orkney & Shetland)
Dundas, George (Linlithgowshire)
Dunlop, Alexander M. (Greenock)
Dunne, Francis P. (Portarlington)
Dunne, Manuel (Queen's County)
Du Pre, Caledon G. (Buckinghamsh.)
East, Sir James B., Bart., D.C.L. (Winchester)
Eccles, William (Blackburn)
Egerton, Edward C. (Macclesfield)
Egerton, Sir Philip de M. G., Bart. (Cheshire, South)
Egerton, Wm T. (Cheshire, North)
Ellice, Rt Hon. Edw. (Coventry)
Ellice, Edw., jun. (St. Andrew's, D)
Elliot, Hon. John E (Roxburghsh.)
Emlyn, Viscount (Pembrokeshire)
Esmond, John (Waterford, Co.)
Euston, Earl of (Thetford)
Evans, Sir de Lacy, K. C. B. (Westminster)
Evans, William (Derbyshire, North)
Evelyn, William J. (Surrey, West)
Ewart, William (Dumfries Dist.)
Fagan, William T. (Cork, City)
Farnham, Edw. B. (Leicestersh, N.)
Farrer, James (Durham, South)
Fellowes, Edw. (Huntingdonshire)
Fergus, John (Fifeshire)
Ferguson, Joseph (Carlisle)
Ferguson, Sir Robt. A., Bart. (Londonderry, City)
Ferguson, Robt. (Kirkaldy Dist.)
Filmer, Sir Edmd., Bart. (Kent, W.)
Fitzgerald John D. (Ennis)
Fitzgerald Sir Jno. F. K. C. B. (Clare)
Fitzgerald, Wm. R. S. V. (Horsham)
Fitzroy, Hon. Henry (Lewes)
Fitzwilliam, Hon. Charles W. W. (Malton)
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G. W. (Peterborough)
Flower, John (Dorsetshire)
Foley, J. H. H. (Worcestershire E.)
Follett, Brent S (Bridgewater)
Forbes, William (Stirlingshire)
Forester, Rt. Hon. G.C. W. (Wenlock)
Forster, Charles (Walsall)
Forster, M. (Berwick-on-Tweed)
Forster, Sir G., Bart. (Monaghan)
Fortescue, Chichester S. (South)
Fox, R. M. (Longford County)
Franklyn, George W (Poole)
Fraser, Sir W. A., Bt (Barnstaple)
Freestun, Wm L. (Weymouth)
French, F. R. (Common County)
Freshfield, J. W., F.R.S. (Penryn and Falmouth)
Frewen, Chas. H. (Sussex, East)
Fuller, A. E. (Sussex, East)
Gallwey, Sir W. P., Bart (Thirsk)
Galway, Viscount (East Retford)
Gardner, Richard (Leicester)
Gaskell, James M. (Wenlock)
Geach, Charles (Coventry)
George, John (Wexford, County)
Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. (Manchester)
Gilpin, Rd. T. (Bedfordshire)
Gipps, Henry P. (Canterbury)
Gladstone, John N. (Devizes)
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E. (Oxford, University)
Glyn, George C. (Kendal)
Goddard, Ambrose L. (Cricklade)
Goderich, Viscount (Hull)
Gooch, Sir E. S., Bt., (Suffolk, East)
Goodman, Sir George (Leeds)
Goold, Wyndham (Limerick, Co.)
Gordon, Hon. W. (Aberdeenshire)
Gore, William O. (Salop, North)
Goulburn, Rt Hon. H. (Cam. Uni.)
Gower, Hon. E. F. L. (Stoke-upon-Trent)
Grace, O. D. J. (Roscommon, Co.)
Graham, Lord M. W. (Grantham)
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. G., Bt. (Carlisle)
Granby, Marq of (Leicestershire, N)
Greaves, Edward (Warwick)
Greenall, Gilbert (Warrington)
Greene, J. (Kilkenny Co.)
Gregson, Samuel (Lancaster)
Grenfell, Charles W. (Windsor)
Greville, Fulke (Longford)
Grogan, Edward (Dublin, City)
Grosvenor, Earl (Chester)
Grosvenor, Right Hon. Lord Robert (Middlesex)
Guernsey, Lord (Warwickshire, S.)
Guest, Sir Josiah J., Bart. (Merthyr Tydvil)
Gwyn, Howel (Penryn & Falmouth)
Hadfield, George (Sheffield)
Hale, Robt. B. (Gloucestershire, W.)
Halford, Sir Henry, Bt., (Leicestershire, South)
Hall, Sir Benj., Bt. (Marylebone)
Hall, John (Buckingham, Borough)
Halsey, Thomas F. (Herts)
Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord Claude (Tyrone)
Hamilton, G. A. (Dublin, University)
Hamilton, James H. (Dublin, Co)
Hanbury, Hon. Charles S. B. (Herefordshire)
Hanmer, Sir John, Bart. (Flint Dis.)
Harcourt, Francis, (Isle of Wight)
Harcourt, Geo. G. V. (Oxfordshire)
Hardinge, Hon. C. S (Downpatrick)
Hastie, Alexander (Glasgow)
Hastie, Archibald (Paisley)
Hawkins, William W (Colchester)
Hayes, Sir Ed. S., Bart. (Donegal)
Hayter, Right Hon. Wm. G (Wells)
Headlam, Thomas E. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
Heard, John J. (Kinsale)
Heathcoat, John (Tiverton)
Heathcote, Gilbert H. (Boston)
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert J., Bart. (Rutlandshire)
Heneage, George F. (Lincoln)
Heneage, George H. W. (Devizes)
Henchy, David O'Connor (Kildare)
Henley, Right Hon. Joseph W. (Oxfordshire)
Herbert, Henry A (Kerry, County)
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney (Wilts. S.)
Herbert, Sir T., K.C.B. (Dartmouth)
Herries, Right Hon. J. C. (Stamford)
Hervey, Lord Alfred (Brighton)
Heywood, J., F.R.S. (Lancashire, N.)
Higgins, George Gore O. (Mayo)
Hilyard, Robert C. (Whitehaven)
Hill, Lord Arthur Edw. (Down, Co)
Hindley, Chas. (Ashton-under-Lyne)
Hogg, Sir Jas. W., Bart. (Hon. Edn)
Hodges, Sir Jno. Bailey, C.C. (Sturgh, Co)
Horsfall, Thomas (Derby)
Hotham, Lord (Yorksh., East Rid.)
Howard, Hon. Chas. W. G. (Cumberland, East)
Howard, Hon. Edw. G. G. (Morpeth)
Howard, Right Hon. Lord Edward G. F. A. (Arundel)
Hudson, George (Sunderland)
Hughes, Wm. B. (Carnarvon, Dist)
Hume, Joseph, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. (Montrose, District)
Hume, Wm. W. F. W. (Wicklow)
Hutchins, Edward J. (Lymington)
Hutt, William (Gateshead)
Ingham, Robert (South Shields)
Inglis, Sir Robert H., Bart., D.C.L. (Oxford, University)
Irton, Samuel (Cumberland, West)
Jackson, William (Newcastle-under-Lyne)
Jermyn, Right Hon. Earl (Bury St. Edmund's)
Jocelyn, Viscount (Lynn Regis)
Johnstone, Hon. Hen. B. (Canterbury)
Johnstone, Jas. (Clackmannan and Elgin)
Johnstone, Sir John V. B., Bart. (Scarborough)
Jolliffe, Sir William G. H., Bart. (Petersfield)
Jones, David (Carmarthen)
Jones, Theobald (Londonderry, Co.)
Keating, Henry S. (Reading)
Keating, Robert (Waterford, City)
Kelly, Sir Fitzroy (Suffolk, East)
Kendall, Nicholas (Cornwall, East)
Kennedy, Tristram (Louth)
Keogh, William (Athlone)
Kerr, David S. (Down)
Kerrison, Edward C. (Eye)
Kershaw, James (Stockport)
King, Hon. Peter J. L. (Surrey, E.)
King, James K. (Herefordshire)
Kingscote, Robt. N. F. (Gloucestershire, West)
Kinnaird, Hon. Arthur F. (Perth)
Kirk, William (Newry)
Knatchbull, Wm. F. (Somerset, E.)
Knight, Fred. W. (Worcestersh. W.)
Knightley, Rainald (Northamptonshire, South)
Knox, Brownlow W. (Marlow)
Knox, Hon. Wm. S. (Dungannon)
Labouchere, Rt. Hon H. (Taunton)
Lacon, Sir E. H. K. Bart. (Yarmouth)
Laffan, Robert (St. Ives)
Laing, James (Wick District)
Langstone, J. H., D.C.L. (Oxford C.)
Langton, Wm. H. G. (Bristol)
Langton, W. H. P. (Somersetsh. W.)
Lascelles, Hon. Edwin (Ripon)
Lashley, William (Worcester)
Lawless, Hon. Cecil J (Clonmel)
Lawley, Hon. Francis C. (Beverley)
Layard, Austen H., D.C.L (Aylesbury)
Lefevre, Rt Hon. C. J. (Hants., N.)
Legh, George C. (Cheshire, North)
Lemon, Sir C., Bt., (Cornwall, W.)
Lennox, Lord A. F. C. (Chichester)
Lennox, Lord H. G. G (Chichester)
Leslie, Charles F. (Monaghan)
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F., Bart. (Radnor Dist.)
Lewisham, Visct. (Staffordshire, S.)
Liddell, H. G. (Northumberland, S.)
Lindsay, Hon. James (Wigan)
Locke, Joseph, F.R.S. (Honiton)
Lockhart, Allen E. (Selkirkshire)
Lockhart, William (Lanarkshire)
Long, Walter (Wilts, North)
Lopes, Sir Ralph, Bart. (Devon, S.)
Lovaine, Lord (Northumberland, N.)
Loveden, Pryse (Cardigan District)
Lowe, Robert (Kidderminster)
Lowther, H. (Cumberland, West)
Lowther, Hon. H. C. (Westmorld.)
Lucas, Frederick (Meath)
Luce, Thomas (Malmesbury)
Lygon, Hon. H. B. (Worcestersh. W.)
Lyttelton, Sir E. G. E. L. B (Herts)
Macartney, George (Antrim)
Macaulay, Kenneth (Cambridge, B.)
Macaulay, Rt. Hon. T. B (Edinboro')
M'Cann, James (Drogheda)
Mc Gregor, James (Sandwich)
Mc Gregor, John (Glasgow)
Mackenzie, William D. (Liverpool)
Mackie, John (Lincolnshire)
Mackinnon, W. A., jun. (Rye)
Mc Mahon, Patrick (Wexford Co.)
Mc Taggart, Sir J., Bt. (Wigton D.)
Maddock, Sir Thos. H. (Rochester)
Magan, William H. (Westmeath)
Maguire, John F. (Dungarvon)
Mahins, Richard (Wallingford)
Mandeville, Visct. (Hunningdonsh.)
Mangles, Ross D. (Guildford)
Manners, Lord George J (Cambridgeshire)
Manners, Right Hon. Lord John J. R (Colchester)
March, Earl of (Sussex, West)
Mare, Charles J. (Plymouth)
Marshall, William (Cumberland, E.)
Martin, John (Tewkesbury)
Massey, Wm. N (Newport, I. Wight)
Masterman, John (London)
Mathison, Alexander (Inverness D.)
Matheson, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S. (Ross and Cromarty)
Maule, Hon. Lauderdale (Forfarsh.)
Maunsell Thos. P. (Northamptonshire, North)
Maxwell, Hon. James P. (Cavan)
Meagher, Thos (Waterford, City)
Meek, James (Hertfordsh.)
Miall, Edward (Rochdale)
Michell, William, M.D. (Bodmin)
Miles, William (Somerset, East)
Miller, Werner J. (Maidon)
Milligan, Robert (Bradford)
Mills, Arthur (Taunton)
Mills, Thomas (Totnes)
Milner, William M. E. (York)
Milnes, Richard M. (Pontefract)
Milton, Viscount (Wicklow, Co.)
Mitchell, Thomas A. (Bridport)
Moffat, George (Ashburton)
Molesworth, Sir William, Bart. (Southwark)
Monck, Viscount (Portsmouth)
Moncrieff, James (Leith District)
Monsell, William (Limerick, Co.)
Montgomery, Hugh Lyons (Leitrim)
Montgomery, Sir Graham G., Bart. (Peebles-shire)
Moody, Chas. A. (Somerset, West)
Moore, George H. (Mayo)
Moore, Ross S. (Armagh, City)
Moreton, Lord (Stroud)
Morgan, Chas. L. (Monmouthsh.)
Morgan, Chas. R. (Brecon, Boro')
Morris, David (Carmarthen Dist)
Mostyn, Hon Edw M. L. Pierce)
Mulgrave, Right Hon. Earl of (Scarborough)
Mullings, Joseph R. (Cirencester)
Mundy, Wm. (Derbyshire, South)
Muntz, George F. (Birmingham)
Mure, William (Renfrewshire)
Murphy, Francis S. (Cork, City)
Murrough, John P. (Bridport)
Naas, Right Hon. Lord (Coleraine)
Napier, Right Hon. Joseph (Dublin, University)
Neeld, John (Cricklade)
Neeld, Joseph, F.S.A., F.L.S., (Chippenham)
Newark, Viscount (Notts. South)
Newdegate, Charles N. (Warwickshire, North)
Newport Rt. Hon Visct. (Salop, S.)
Noel, Hon. Gerard J. (Rutlandshire)
Norreys, Sir Charles D. O. J., Bart. (Mallow)
North, John S., D.C.L. (Oxfordshire)
O'Brien, Cornelius (Clare)
O'Brien, Patrick (King's County)
O'Brien, Sir Timothy. Bart. (Cashel)
O'Connell, Maurice (Trales)
O'Flaherty, Anthony. (Galway, Bo.)
Oliveira, Ben., F.R.S., (Pontefract)
Osborne, Ralph B. (Middlesex)
Ossalston, Lord (Northumberland, North)
Otway, Arthur J. (Stafford)
Owen, Sir John, Bart. (Pembroke D.)
Packe, Chas. W. (Leicestershire S.)
Paget, Lord Alfred R. (Lichfield)
Paget, Lord George A. F. (Beaumaris District)
Pakenham, Edward W. (Antrim)
Palmerston, Right Hon. Sir John F., Bart. (Droitwich)
Palmer, Robert (Berks)
Palmerston, Right Hon. Viscount, G C B. (Tiverton)
Parker, Robert T. (Preston)
Patten, John W. (Lancashire, N.)
Peacocke, George M. W. (Harwich)
Pechell, Sir G. R., Bart (Brighton)
Peel, Frederick (Bury, Lancashire)
Peel, Jonathan (Huntingdon)
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. (Tamworth)
Pellatt, Apsley (Southwark)
Pendarves, Edward W. W. (Cornwall, West)
Pennant, Hon. Edward G. D. (Carnarvonshire)
Percy, Hon. J. W. (Launceston)
Peto, Samuel M (Norwich)
Phipps, John H (Haverfordwest)
Phillimore, John G. (Leominster)
Phinn, Thomas (Bath)
Pigot, Sir Robt, Bart. (Bridgnorth)
Pigott, Francis (Reading)
Pilkington, James (Blackburn)
Pinney, William (Lyme Regis)
Ponsonby, Hon A G. J. (Cirencester)
Portal, Melville (Hants, North)
Portman, Hon. W. H. B. (Shaftesbury)
Potter, Robert (Limerick, City)
Powell, W. E. (Cardiganshire)
Power, N. M. (Waterford, County)
Rawdon, Lieut. W. J. F (Ludlow)
Price, Sir R., Bart. (Hereford, City)
Price, W. P. (Gloucester, City)
Prime, Richard (Sussex, West)
Pugh, David (Montgomery Dist.)
Repton, George W. J. (Warwick)
Ricardo, J. L. (Stoke-upon-Trent)
Ricardo, Osman (Worcester)
Rice, Edward R. (Dover)
Rich, Henry (Richmond)
Robartes, T. J. A. (Cornwall, East)
Robertson, Patrick F. (Hastings)
Roche, Edmund B. (Cork, County)
Roebuck, John A (Sheffield)
Rolt, Peter (Greenwich)
Rothschild, Baron L. N. de (London)
Rumbold, Charles E. (Yarmouth)
Rushout, Geo. (Worcestershire E.)
Russell, F. C. H. (Bedfordshire)
Russell, F. W. (Limerick, City)
Russell, Hon. Lord J. (London)
Sadleir, James (Tipperary)
Sadleir, John (Carlow, Borough)
Sandars, George (Wakefield)
Sawle, Charles, B. G. (Bodmin)
Scholefield, William (Birmingham)
Scobell, George T. (Bath)
Scott, Hon. F. (Berwickshire)
Scrope, G. P., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., (Stroud)
Scully, Francis (Tipperary)
Scully, Vincent (Cork, County)
Seaham, Viscount (Durham, North)
Seymer, H. K., D.C.L. (Dorsetshire)
Seymour, Henry D. (Poole)
Seymour, W. D. (Sunderland)
Seymour, Rt. Hon. Lord (Totnes)
Shafto, R. D. (Durham, North)
Shee, William (Kilkenny County)
Shelburne, Earl of (Calne)
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bt. (Westminster)
Sheridan, Rd. B. (Dorchester)
Sibthorp, Chas. D. W. (Lincoln)
Smith, Sir W. B., Bart. (Essex, S.)
Smith, John A. (Chichester)
Smith, John B. (Stockport)
Smith, Martin T. (Wycombe)
Smith, Right Hon. Robert V. (Northampton)
Smith, Sir Jno. M. F., K. H. (Chatham)
Smith, William M. (Kent, West)
Smollett, Alex. (Dumbartonshire)
Smyth, John G. (York, City)
Somerset, Edw. A. (Monmouthsh.)
Sotheron, Thos. H. S (Wiltsh. N.)
Spooner, Richard (Warwicksh., N.)
Stanhope, Arthur P. (Sutherlandsh.)
Stafford, Augustus S. O'B. (Northamptonshire, North)
Stanhope, Jas. B. (Lincolnshire, N.)
Stanley, Lord (Lynn Regis)
Stanley, Hon. Wm. O. (Chester)
Stansfield, Wm. R. C. (Huddersfield)
Stapleton, Jno. (Berwick-on-Tweed)
Stephenson, Robt., F.R.S. (Whitby)
Stirling, William (Perthshire)
Strickland, Sir Geo., Bart. (Preston)
Strutt, Rt. Hon. Edw (Nottingham)
Stuart, Lord Dudley C. (Marylebone)
Stuart, Henry (Bedford)
Stuart, John (Bury St. Edmund's)
Sturt, Henry G (Dorchester)
Sullivan, Michael (Kenny, City)
Sutton, John H. M. (Newark)
Swift, Richard (Sligo, Co.)
Talbot, Ch. R. M. (Glamorganshire)
Tancred, Henry W. (Rippon)
Taylor, Hugh (Tynemouth)
Taylor, Thomas E. (Dublin, Co.)
Tennent, Sir Jas. E., LL D (Lisburn)
Thesiger, Sir Fred., D.C.L (Stamfd.)
Thicknesse, Ra ph A. (Wigan)
Thompson, George, jun (Aberdeen)
Thompson, Wm (Westmoreland)
Thornley, Thos. (Wolverhampton)
Tollemache, John (Cheshire, South)
Tomline, George (Shrewsbury)
Towneley, Charles (Sligo, Bo.)
Townshend, John (Tamworth)
Traill, George (Caithnessshire)
Trollope, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart. (Lincolnshire South)
Tuffnell, Robert (Devonport)
Turner, Charles (Liverpool)
Tyler, Sir Geo., R.H (Glamorganshi.)
Tynte, Chas. J. K., F.R.S. (Bridgew.)
Tyrell, Sir John T. (Essex North)
Urquhart, Wm P (Westmeath)
Vance, John (Dublin, City)
Vane, Lord Harry (Durham, South)
Vansittart, George H. (Reading)
Verner, Sir W., Bart. (Armagh, Co.)
Vernon, Granville E. H. (Newark)
Villiers, Hon. C. P. (Wolverhmptn.)
Villiers, Hon. F. J. R. (Dorchester)
Vivian, John E. (Truro)
Vivian, Henry H. (Truro)
Vivian, J. H., F.R.S., F.G.S. (Swansea)
Vyse, R. H. R. H. (Northamptonshire, South)
Vyvyan, Sir R. R., Bart. (Helstone)
Waddington, David (Leeds)
Waddington, H. S. (Suffolk, West)
Walcott, John E. (Christchurch)
Wall, Charles B. (Salisbury)
Walmsley, Sir Joshua (Leicester)
Walpole, Rt. Hon. S. H. (Midhurst)
Walsh, Sir J. B., Bt. (Radnorshire)
Walter, John (Nottingham)
Warner, Edward (Hereford)
Welby, Glynne E. (Grantham)
Wellesley, Lord Charles (Windsor)
Wells, William (Beverley)
West, F. R. (Denbigh District)
Westhead, J. P. (Knaresboro')
Whatman, J., F.R.S., F.A.S. (Maidstone)
Whitbread, Samuel (Bedford)
Whitmore, Henry (Bridgnorth)
Wickham, Henry W. (Bradford)
Whiteside, James (Enniskillen)
Wigram, L. T. (Cambridge Univ.)
Wilkinson, Wm. A. (Lambeth)
Willcox, B. McG. (Southampton)
Williams, T. P. (Great Marlow)
Williams, William (Lambeth)
Willoughby, Sir H. P. (Evesham)
Wilson, James (Westbury)
Wilson, M., jun. (Clitheroe)
Winnington, Sir Edw. (Bewdley)
Wise, John A. (Stafford)
Wodehouse, Edmund (Norfolk, E.)
Wood, Right Hon Sir Charles, Bart. (Halifax)
Wood, Sir William P., F.R.S. (Oxford, City)
Woodd, Basil T. (Knaresborough)
Worcester, Marquis of (Gloucestershire, East)
Wortley, Right Hon. James A. S. (Buteshire)
Wrightson, Wm. B. (Northallerton)
Wyndham, Henry (Cockermouth)
Wyndham, William (Wilts., South)
Wynn, Herbert W. W. (Montgomeryshire)
Wynn, Sir Watkin W., Bart. (Denbighshire)
Wynne, William E (Merionethshire)
Wyrill, M., jun. (Richmond)
Yorke, Hon. E. T. (Cambridgeshire)
Young, Sir John, Bart. (Cavan, Co.)

[Three members who have died since the election—Messrs. Duncuft, Grainger, and Watson,—are not included in the list.]

GENERAL REMARKS.

The number of constituencies is 374, and there were 213 contests, viz., 25 in English counties, 2 in Welsh, 4 in Scotch, and 20 in Irish; 131 in English cities and boroughs, 7 in Welsh, 13 in Scotch, 19 in Irish, and 1 in the Universities. The few contests in the counties indicate that the bulk of the landed aristocracy was ranged on one side, and that the question of principle or place in dispute did not deeply interest the rival sections of that body. In Middlesex and Surrey (East), where two of the severest contests occurred, the Ministerialists were defeated more by the exertions of the bulk of the electors, than by the influence of the great landowners.

The contests were not, on the whole, numerous, nor did the electors take a deep interest in them. Taking throughout the largest number of voters for the opposing candidates as representing the total number of voters who polled, it will be seen, that in Bucks, out of a constituency of 5669, only 2656 voted; in Cornwall (East), out of 5694 4784, in Sussex (South), out of 8819, 4644; and in Surrey (East), out of 6118, 4472 voted. In the small boroughs, other than political motives gave activity to elections, and in them, generally, the bulk of the voters went to the poll. In the large boroughs, the number of voters who polled was comparatively a small part of the constituency, as the following examples will show:—Finsbury polled 6814 constituency, 20,288; Greenwich polled 4431—constituency, 6208; Lambeth polled 8881—constituency, 18,131. Liverpool polled 11,7 constituency, 17 111. London polled 2000—constituency, 2,000. Manchester polled 11,175—constituency, 13 221. Glasgow, polled 5548—constituency, 15,330. It says very little for the public spirit of Liverpool, that two Ministerialists were elected for that borough, while more than 5000 voters were unpolled. Manchester is remarkable for the comparatively large proportion of voters who took part in the election. In Ireland there was more excitement than in England, and larger proportionate bodies of the constituencies went to the poll. In Scotland the contests were too few to require many remarks. Ayr was unexpectedly contested at the last moment, and a

good, though unsuccessful, fight was made in favour of Mr. Cardwell, who had just before been defeated in Liverpool; and at Wick a contest unexpectedly terminated in defeating the gentleman who had long sat for the united boroughs on the interest of the Duke of Sutherland. On the whole, the contests were not spirited nor severe, and the comparatively small number of electors who took part in them is a significant fact, both as indicating the character of the present elections, and as bearing on the proposition for the extension of the suffrage. Of the persons who have votes a great number will not trouble themselves to give them.

The changes were numerous: 139 members of the old Parliament retired, or were rejected, and 24 members changed their seats. Of the new members introduced, 183 now sit in Parliament for the first time; the remainder have sat in Parliament before, and are marked with two asterisks in the list above. The following is a complete list of the members of the last Parliament who have not seats in this:—

Abby, Sir T N (Lyme Regis)	Hope, A B (Maidstone)
Adair, R S A (Cambridge bo')	Horsley, J (Bickburn)
Alexander, N (Antrim co)	Horsman, E (Cockermouth)
Anderson, A (Orkney and Shetland)	Houldsworth, T (Notts, N)
Anstey, T C (Youghal)	Howard, Hon J R (Malmesbury)
Armstrong, Sir A (King's co)	Howard, P H (Carlisle)
Arundel, Earl of (Lambeth)	Howard, Sir H (Wicklow)
Baillie, H J W (Dorsetshire)	Humphery, J (Southwark)
Bagshaw, J (Sheffield)	Horrison, Sir E (Dye)
Baldwin, C S (Totnes)	Kildare, Marquis of (Kildare)
Barron, Sir H W (Wexford)	Knightley, Sir C (Northamptonshire, S)
Bell, Jacob (Sr. A bans	Lacy, H C (Bodmin)
Bell, Matthew (Northumberland, S)	Lawley, Hon C R (Pontefract)
Bellew, R M (Louth co)	Lennard, T B (Maldon)
Benett, John (Wilts, S)	Lewis, G C (Herefordshire)
Berkeley, Hon Grantley (Gloucester, W)	Littleton, Hon E R (Walsall)
Bernal, Ralph (Rochester)	Loch, J (Wick Burghs)
Best, John (Aldermaster)	Lushington, C (Westminster)
Birch, Sir Thos (Lewes, S)	Mackinnon, W A (Lymington)
Blackstone, W S (Wallingford)	Macnaghten, Sir E (Antrim co)
Blair, Stephen (Bolton)	Macnamara, W N (Clare co)
Blakemore, R (Wells)	M'Clintock, W (Dundalk)
Brewitt, R J (Monmouth)	Mahon, r, V (Tipperary co)
Bowles, Rear Adm (Launceston)	Mahon, Lord (Hertford)
Boyd, Dr John (Colera n)	Mahon, Viscount (Kinsale)
Bridges, Sir Brook (Kent, E)	Manners, Lord C S (Leicestershire, N)
Broadwood, H (Bridgewater)	Marshall, James G (Leeds)
Bunbury, E H (Bury St Edmunds)	Martin, C W (Westmeath)
Bunbury, Captain W M (Carlow co)	Matheson, Col T (Ashburton)
Butler, Pierce S (Kilkenny co)	Melgund, Viscount (Greenock)
Buxton, Sir E N (Essex, S)	Miles, P W S (Bristo.)
Campbell, Sir W F (Cambridge)	Morgan, H K G (Wexford co)
Cardwell, E l d (Liverpool)	Muwa t, Francis (Penryn)
Carew, W H P (Cornwall, E)	Nicol, Right Hon J (Cardiff borough)
Castlereagh, V unt (Down)	Norreys, Lord (Oxfordshire)
Cavendish, W G (Peterborough)	Nugent, Sir Percy (Westmeath)
Chatterton, Col (Cork)	O'Brien, Sir Lucius (Clare)
Chichester, Lord J L (Belfast)	O'Brien, J (Limerick)
Childers, J W (Malton)	O'Connell, Morgan J (Kerry)
Cholmeley, Sir M (Lincolnshire, N)	O'Connor, Fer.us (Nottingham)
Clements, Hon C (Leitrim)	Ogle Sarpie, C H (Northumberland)
Clerk, Right Hon Sir Geo (Dover)	Ord, William (Newcastle-on-Tyne)
Clive, H B (Ludlow)	Oswald, A (Ayr county)
Cochrane, A R W D H (Bridport)	Pagett, Lord Charles (Sandwich)
Coke, Hon E K (Norfo k, W)	Palmer, Roundell (Plymouth)
Colebrook, Sir T E (Taunton)	Parker, J (Sudbe d)
Cole, Thomas (Kin.sborough)	Perfect, R (Lewes)
Collins, Will am (Warwick)	Phillips, Sir G R (Poole)
Copeland, Alderman (Stoke-upon-Trent)	Pigott, W H C (Newport, I. of Wight)
Craig, Sir W G (Edinburgh)	Powell, Rice A (Carnarvon)
Crawford, S arman (Rochdale)	Power, F E W (Herefordshire)
Currie, H (Middlesex)	Pusey, P (Berkshire)
Curteis, H M (Rye)	Rawdon, (Sir Edward)
Damer, Right Hon Col (Dorchester)	Renton, J C (Berwick)
Dawes, Hon Col (Wigan)	Reynolds, J (Dublin)
Dawson, Hon T J (Monaghan co)	Richards, R (Merionthshire)
D'Eyncourt, Right Hon C T (Lambeth)	Romilly, Sir J (Devonport)
Duke, Quintin (Aylesbury)	Romilly, Col (Canterbury)
Douglas, Sir Gnas E (Warwick)	Russell, Lord C S (Tavistock)
Douro, Marquis of (Norwich)	Salomons, D (Greenwich)
Drummond, H H (Perthshire)	Sawley, Col H (Lndlow)
Duncan, Visc unt (Bath)	Sindars, J (Portsmouth)
Dundas, Sir David (Sutherlandshire)	Somers, J P (Sligo)
Ebrington, Viscount (Plymouth)	Somerton, Lord (Wilton)
Edwards, H (Hflax)	Somerville, Sir W (Drogheda)
Elliot, J (Lescester)	Stanley, A dorman (Staffordshire)
Enfield, Viscount (Chatham)	Stanley, Hon A P S (Canterbury)
Estcourt, Colone. (Devizes)	Spearman, H J (Durham)
Evans, J (Haverfordwest)	St George C (Galway county)
Fagan, J (Wexford co)	Stewart, J F (Ennis)
Fitzpatrick, Right Hon J (Queen's co)	Stanley, E (Cumberland, West)
Fordyce, Captain A (Aberdeen)	Stanton, W H (Strond)
Fortescue, Hon J W (Barnstaple)	Staunton, Sir G (Portsmouth)
Fox, S W L (Beverley)	Stewart, Adm H (Greenwich)
Fox, W J (Oldham)	Stuart, Lord P J (Ayr District)
Gore, W R O (New Ross)	Talbot, J H (New Ross)
Grattan, H (Meath co)	Tennent, R J (Belfast)
Greene, T (Lancaster)	Thompson, Colonel (Brad ord)
Greville-Nugent, (Longford)	Thompson, G (Carlisle)
Grey, Sir G (Northumberland, N)	Totten ham, Hon T J (Grantham)
Grey, R W (Tynemouth)	Townley, R G (Cumbridgeshire)
Hall, Col C (Beverley)	Towneley, J (Beverley)
Hallyburton, Lord J (Forfarshire)	Trevor, Hon T (Hertfordshire)
Hardcastle, J A (Colchester)	Urquhart, D (Stirling)
Harris, Hon Capt (Christchurch)	Verney, Sir H (Bedford)
Harris, R (Leicester)	Vesey, Hon T (Queen's county)
Hatchell, Right Hon J (Windsor)	Villiers, Hon F W C (Weymouth)
Heald, J (Stockport)	Villiers, Lord (Worcester)
Heneage, E (Great Grimsby)	Wakley, T (Finsbury)
Henry, A (Lancashire, S)	Walker, R (Bury)
Heyworth, L (Derby)	Watkins, Col J L Y (Brecon)
Hildyard, T B T (Notts, S)	Wawn, J T (South Shields)
Hill, Lord M (Evesham)	Westenra, Col J C (King's county)
Hobhouse, T B (Lincoln)	Whitmore, T C (Bridgnorth)
Hodges, T L (Rochester)	Williams, J (Macclesfield)
Hodges, T L (Kent, West)	Williamson, Sir H (Sunderland)
Hodgson, W N (Carlisle)	Wyld, James, H (Truro)
Hogan, J (Tipperary)	Wyld, J (Bodmin)
Hope, H T (Gloucester)	Young, G F (Scarborough)

Amongst the new members are some notabilities, but the great majority of them have yet their reputation to make. Taking those worth mentioning, alphabetically, Mr. Ball (Cambridgeshire), is a farmer and a Dissenter—an unusual representative of a county; Mr. Alderman Challis (Finsbury), the Lord Mayor for 1853, otherwise a man advanced in life; Mr. M. Chambers (Greenwich), a distinguished barrister; Mr C Duffy (New Ross), the founder and editor of the Nation, an influential democratic paper, published in Dublin; Captain Laffan, Inspector of Railways; Mr. Layard (Aylesbury), celebrated for his excavations at Nineveh; Mr. Lucas (Meath county), editor of the *Tablet*, a distinguished Papal writer; Mr. Miall (Rochdale), the editor of the *Nonconformist*; Dr Mitchell, M.D. (Bodmin), a clever writer, but few gentlemen of his profession ever enter the House of Commons; Mr. Oliveira (Pontefract), connected with Portugal, and active in getting the wine duties modified; Mr. Pellatt (Southwark), a conspicuous Dissenter; Mr. Rolt (Greenwich), a great economist; Sir J. V. Shelley (Westminster), a practical farmer and writer on agriculture; Mr. S. Whitbread (Bedford), a grandson of a celebrated Whig politician. There is, no doubt, much new talent in Parliament, but we must wait for time to develop it.

Amongst the members formerly in Parliament, and now restored to it, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer Lytton (county of Hertford) and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay (Edinburgh) are amongst the most conspicuous, and the only ones whom we deem it necessary to mention. The former is the celebrated novelist, who is known to most readers. In former Parliaments he sat as a Whig, and distinguished himself by his writings and speeches in favour of the Melbourne Ministry; he now returns to Parliament a Protectionist and a Conservative. The latter is the eminent historian, poet, and essayist. He was a member of the Whig Ministry, but left it after being defeated at Edinburgh, in 1847. His powerful eloquence makes him a most important addition to the House

Of the members not re-elected, many were unimportant; but amongst them, deserving of mention, are the following:—C. O. Anstey (Youghal), who made himself remarkable by his industry, who was chairman of the Wine Duties Committee, and considered a rising man; Mr. Bernal (Rochester), for many years Chairman of Committees, and much respected; Sir E. Buxton (Essex, S.), the worthy representative of the Anti-Slavery party; Mr Cardwell, (Liverpool), a conspicuous member of the Peel party, formerly Secretary to the Treasury, and one of the late Sir Robert Peel's literary executors; Sir George Clerk (Dover), another conspicuous member of the same party, who, for many years was the chief representative of the Tory party in Scotland, and the conduit of its patronage for that country; Mr. Baillie Cochrane (Southampton), an author, who took up the Greek question on the Tory side; Mr. Sharman Crawford (Rochdale), the advocate of Tenant-right, who was defeated in attempting to get returned for Down; the Marquis of Douro (Norwich), the present Duke of Wellington; Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt (Lambeth), an old Liberal-Whig, and the representative of the borough from the beginning of its Parliamentary existence; Lord Duncan (Bath), distinguished by his exertions for the repeal of the Window-Tax; Lord Ebrington (Plymouth), an industrious, painstaking, and independent Whig nobleman; Mr. W. J. Fox (Oldham), the well known public writer and eloquent preacher; Mr. H. Grattan (Meath), the son of the great Advocate of the Roman Catholic claims; Mr Green (Lancaster), the Chairman of Committees under the Tory *régime*; Sir George Grey (Northumberland, N.), Secretary of State for the Home Department in the late Administration; Mr. Hodges (West Kent), who for many years represented that part of the country on the Liberal interest, and ... w retires from public life; Mr. Horsman (Cockermouth), a useful and ... ve Church reformer; Mr. G. C. Lewis (Herefordshire), Secretary to the Treasury in the late Administration, and a political writer of some celebrity; Lord Mahon of Hertford, (R.), an historian, Under-Secretary of State in Sir R. Peel's Administration, and one of the literary executors both of Sir R. Peel and of the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Morgan J O'Connell (Kerry), one of the relatives of the late Daniel O'Connell leaving only one of the family in the House; Mr. J. Parker (Sheffield), Secretary of the Treasury in the late Administration; Mr. Reynolds (Dublin), the late conspicuous member of that city; Sir J. Romilly (Devonport), the Master of the Rolls, removing from Parliament the only Judge who had a seat therein; Mr. Salomons (Greenwich), worthy of note as a member of the Jewish persuasion; Sir William Somerville (Drogheda), Secretary for Ireland in the late Administration; Sir G. Staunton (Portsmouth), a Chinese scholar, and as authority concerning that country; Colonel Thompson (Bradford), an eloquent and consistent advocate of Free Trade—a pithy speaker, and a valuable, if sometimes eccentric representative; Mr. Wakley (Finsbury), formerly a very popular leader, and always favourably listened to in Parliament; Mr. G. F. Young (Scarborough), a well-known and active Protectionist.

The parties which lost by the election were the Whigs, losing eleven seats at least, of whom Sir G. Grey, Sir John Romilly, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr Parker, and Mr. Somerville, were distinguished men; and the Peelites, of whom Mr. Cardwell, Lord Mahon, and Sir George Clerk were the most conspicuous In Ireland the losses of the Whigs were oh efly occasioned by the Roman Catholic priests taking a decided part against them; and, by their influence, Mr. Grattan, who has, with most of the Whigs, the greatest hereditary claims on their gratitude, was ejected from Meath, and Sir W. Somerville from Drogheda.

The parties which gained by the election were the Ministerialists and the Roman Catholic and Democratic party in Ireland. The latter gained eight seats. The Ministerialists gained, and the Reformers gained, but how many votes is at present not known. All extreme opinions seem to have gained, as if men had become less compromising

The Dissenting interest is reputed to be very strong, numbering 36 representatives; united with the Catholics in hostility to the Established Church, though not agreeing on other points, they will form a compact body of nearly 90 members. No opinion seems to have gained a greater acce ssion of strength than that ho-lilty represented by these united gentlemen. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bell belong to the Soc ety of Friends.

The most remarkable contrast of opinion is that between the counties and the towns. The great majority of the members of the former are Ministerialists, Conservatives, or Protectionists. The great majority of the latter, particularly all the representatives of large constituencies, except that of Liverpool, belong to the Opposition, and advocate political improvement. Including, amongst the anti-Protectionists, those who have taken the opposition course to the policy, it now embraces the bulk of the representatives, and it includes the most intelligent and most advancing part of the population

As to the professions of the persons composing the House of Commons, 67 are lawyers and 21 are authors; 127 are connected with the law or have have been educated as lawyers, though only comparatively few actually practise either as attorneys or barristers; 92 persons are connected with trade or manufactures, 20 connected with banks, 22 are leading railway directors, 5 are mine owners, 7 are iron-masters, 9 profess to live in a great measure by their labours; and the remainder may be classed as political adventurers, country gentlemen, and younger members of the aristocracy, who enter Parliament to sustain their family interest, or find an agreeable and useful occupation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The total population of the Empire by the last census—which, as already published, is known to be incorrect, and chiefly in omissions—was as follows:—

England and Wales	17,922,760	
Scotland	2,870,784	
Islands on the British Seas ..	142,946	
Ireland	6,515,796	
Total		27,452,262

The number of registered electors is 1,167,466, thus distributed;—

Counties, England	470,791	
Wales	30,438	
Scotland	53,750	
Ireland	139,422	
Total, Counties		694,221
Boroughs, England	383,341	
Wales	41,749	
Scotland	47,854	
Ireland	28,301	
Total, Boroughs		473,245
Total		1,167,466

It appears, therefore, that throughout the empire there is one elector to every 23½ inhabitants; or, excluding Ireland, 1 to every 21. In the divisions, the proportions are different: in the English counties, 1 to every 21; in the Welsh counties, 1 to every 19; in the Scotch counties, 1 to every 23; in the English boroughs, 1 to every 18; in the Welsh boroughs, 1 to every 24, and in the Scotch boroughs, 1 to every 23 Next to Ireland, Scotland has fewest voters in proportion to the people, and Wales has the most.

Excluding the females, represented by their fathers, husbands, or brothers; deducting the children, and adopting the ascertained proportion of males to the whole population under the former census (the returns of ages under the late census not yet being complete), it appears that there are at present about 5,300,000 males of full age in the empire. The number of registered electors in proportion to them is 1 in 5 4-10. If we include double votes, we may infer that there is 1 elector to about 4½ males, or only 1 out of every 5½ is really represented.

The proportion of members to population is—Counties: English, 1 to 67,850; Welsh, 1 to 47,908; Scotch, 1 to 88,421. Boroughs: English, 1 to 22,106; Welsh, 1 to 20 504; Scotch, 1 to 49,395. Leaving out Ireland, the proportion of members to the population of the rest of the empire is 1 to 37,863; and including Ireland, the proportion to the whole empire is 1 to 41,720. The Welsh borough population has the most representatives; the English county population the fewest, even fewer than the population of Ireland, which, on the whole, has 1 representative to 62,055 people.

It must be noticed, too, as to the distribution of members, that the cities and boroughs of England, excluding the completely anomalous Universities, elect 319 members, and they contain a population of 7,140,241. The remainder of the population, 20,310,021, elect 339 members: a minority of the people governing the majority of Parliament.

In all these points we fail to discover any semblance of a system. There is no reason why the borough population should have more members than the county population; or why the borough population of Wales, in particular, should have a greater share of the representation than the county population of Scotland. No reference to property or intelligence can justify the distinction and the preference.

Examined in detail, the Parliamentary representation of the people is discovered to be full of anomalies. The proportion of electors to population, like other parts of the system, follows no rule, either in counties or boroughs. In Hertford the registered electors are as 1 to the population as 1 to 29; in West Kent, 1 to 24; in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 to 21; in Warwick, 1 to 15; in East Cumberland, 1 to 14; and in Rutland, as 1 to 12. In Scotland, a few of the proportions are 1 to 128 in Sutland and Orkney; 1 to 122 in Sutherland; 1 to 101 in Inverness; 1 to 41 in Aberdeen; 1 to 33 in Berwick; and 1 to 19 in Selkirk. Amongst the boroughs the disproportions are greater: in Dover the registered electors are to the population as 1 to 10; in Ludlow, as 1 to 12; and in Arundel, as 1 to 13; while in Leeds they are as 1 to 27; Halifax, 1 to 28; Gateshead, 1 to 26; Oldham, 1 to 38; Bradford, 1 to 38; and Dudley, 1 to 41. In Scotland and Wales the discrepancies on this point amongst the boroughs are of the same importance, and not worth detail.

With reference to the distribution of members amongst the counties, we find the following:—

	Population, exclusive of registered owners.	Voters.	Property.	Members.
Rutland	22,983	1,876	128,678	2
Westmoreland	46,458	4 062	221,170	2
Sussex (West) ..	86 526	3,537	293,105	2
Huntingdon	57,594	2,852	294,5 9	2
Worcester (West) ..	61,1 8	4 135	353 565	2
Cumberland (West) ..	66 284	4 144	256 009	2
Northumberland (North) ..	66,758	2 111	485,470	2
Salop (South)	67,608	3 571	444 930	2
Nottingham (South) ..	69 037	3,801	352,307	2
Totals	514 733	30 8o9	2 855 452	18

These nine counties, having a population of 514,733, with 30,647 voters, and rated to the poor at £2,855,452, send 18 members to Parliament; while the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a larger population (794,779), more electors (37,319), and rated to the poor at almost as large a sum (£2,400 871), sends only 2 members. In this case the contrast is not between a town and county population, but between the population, voters, and wealth of certain counties, in all of which it may be supposed that the landed aristocracy have an equal interest; and the result is, that the gentlemen of Yorkshire being nearly equal in point of property with the gentlemen of nine other counties, possess only one-ninth of the power in the legislature which the others possess. Similar discrepancies run through the whole county constituencies, though they are not equally glaring. In such cases, unless the landowners possess property in different counties, they are, like the humblest class of the excluded population, though not to an equal degree, unfairly deprived of their due share of legislative power. Deducting the inhabitants of the represented towns, the counties of England contain 9,770,498 people—average, one member to every 67,850 persons. Seven counties, or divisions of counties—York (West Riding), Lancaster (South), Lancaster (North), Middlesex, Kent (West) Devon (South), Stafford (South), contain 2,557,310 persons—average, one member to every 182,665. Seven other counties, or divisions of counties—Northumberland (North), Cumberland (West), Worcester (West), Huntingdon, Sussex (West), Westmoreland, and Rutland—contain only a population of 378 031, or one member to 27,006. Thus these latter seven counties have, in proportion to their population, nearly seven times as large a share of the representation as the former seven counties. The intermediate counties are all more or less above the average. Durham (North), with a population of 136,843 is the nearest to the mean.

No one of the counties of Wales, in point of population, comes up to the average of the English counties Exclusive of represented towns, the Welsh county population is 473,628; they return 15 members or 1 to every 47,998 persons. Glamorgan, with the largest population, 103,222, sends 2 members; and so does Denbigh, with a population of 75,869, and assessed to the poor at the sum of £243,672; while Pembroke, with a population of 67,711, or only 8158 less, and rated to the poor at the sum of £236,276, or only £7396 less, sends only 1. At the same time, Radnor, with a population of 18,905, and assessed at £83,896, also sends 1. Pembroke is the worst treated of the Welsh counties; and Radnor, in proportion to its population and wealth, has the largest share of the county representation.

Scotland with a county population, exclusive of represented towns, of 1,742,695, returning 30 members, has 1 to every 58,421. Amongst the counties, however, the representation is very unequally divided. Lanark has a population of 165,485, or nearly three times more than the average; and Selkirk has a population of 9809, or only one-sixth of the average: it has, in proportion to its population, seventeen times as much representation as Lanark. Comparing Selkirk with Radnor and Selkirk, each returning one member; or comparing Selkirk and Peebles, having together a population of 20,547, or less than Rutland, with the West Riding of Yorkshire, we see there are discrepancies in the county representation as great between different parts of the empire as in the same parts, and almost as great amongst the counties as amongst the boroughs. Such discrepancies offend the mind, which feels astonished at the two small Scotch counties having as large a share of political power as the West Riding of Yorkshire

Of the Irish county representation we think it needless to say more than a word. The great discrepancies in the property returns inform us that great changes are going on in that country, and what we might now say would be no index to what may be, or what will be.

Coming to the English boroughs, we must take them only in a wholesale way. The Parliamentary paper No. 441, of the last session, supplied on the motion of Mr. Hume, contains a list of boroughs arranged according to their population. The first eight of these, which contain the most population, are the Tower Hamlets, Liverpool, Marylebone, Finsbury, Manchester, Lambeth, Westminster, Birmingham, Southwark, Leeds, Bristol, Sheffield, London, Wolverhampton, Greenwich, and Bradford (Yorkshire). The population of all the registered boroughs of England is 7,140,241; and these eighteen boroughs contain 3 726,856 persons, or more than the half of that population The total registered electors are 385,341; and these sixteen boroughs contain, of the whole, 204,413, or more than half, and they are assessed to the sum of £13 313,770. They elect, however, only 34 members out of the 319 returned by the cities and boroughs; containing more than half the population, and more than half the voters, they have less than one-ninth of the borough representation. At the other end of the scale, where the boroughs of smallest population are placed, some of them having only one member, as marked below, we must take 21 boroughs to have an equal number of members, 34. Thus Knaresborough, Andover, Ludlow, Thirsk (1), Lymington, Leominster, Calne (1), Marlborough, Northallerton (1), Richmond (York), Reigate (1), Wells, Evesham, Dartmouth (1), Harwich, Totness, Thetford, Lyme Regis (1), Ashburton (1), Honiton (2), the smallest borough with two members; and Arundel (1)—in all, 21—return 34 members, like the others, and they contain a population of 97,260; their registered electors are 6221, and the amount of property at which they are assessed to the poor-rate is £324,383. To make the contrast clear, read it thus:—

	Members.	Population.	Regist. Electors.	Property
First Series ..	34 ..	3,726 856 ..	204 413 ..	£13,313 770
Second Series ..	34 ..	97,260 ..	6,221 ..	324 383

This is a contrast between borough populations, having no conflicting interests. One series has only a 73d part of the whole borough population, and only a 62d part of the electors registered in the boroughs; while the other has more than the 26th part of the borough population, and more than half of the electors, and has more than forty times as much property as the other; and yet both have exactly the same amount of legislative power. Why should the second series of boroughs not be practically distinguished by their intelligence—have, in comparison to property, population, and electors, forty times as much power as the first in Parliament? If they were all situated in one province, or part of the empire, such a glaring injustice would not be tolerated for a day. Let us compare the Tower Hamlets with Honiton. They stand thus:—

	Members.	Population.	Registered Electors	Property
Tower Hamlets ..	2 ..	539 141 ..	23 534 ..	£1,374 052
Honiton	2 ..	3,427 ..	287 ..	9 924

Both have the same legislative power; yet one has 157 times as much population, 82 times as many electors, and has property rated to the poor 132 times greater than the other.

In the representation of Ireland, something worse even may be found than the borough of Honiton. Portarlington has only 71 electors; it returns one member, and has, in proportion to its electors, twice as large a share of the representation even as Honiton. For anomalies, Ireland still bears off the palm.

Between these extreme cases there are almost every conceivable variety of disproportions between representatives, population, electors, and property; which would be a waste of space to go over in detail.

In England there are 268 towns, and in Scotland 71, each of which contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants, which have no other share in the representation than as they may have county qualifications. Amongst the former, Birkenhead in Cheshire, and it contains a population of 24,175; and Alston, in Cumberland, 2005 inhabitants, the smallest. Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, with 8564 people, is the largest unrepresented town in Scotland; and Ferryport-on-Craig, Fife, with 2051, the smallest. In Wales there are no unrepresented towns with more than 2000 inhabitants Around the metropolis there are four suburban parishes unrepresented, with population as follows:—Chelsea, 56,536; Kensington, 46,053; Hammersmith, 17,760; Fulham, 13,886: all in Middlesex.

On coming to the end of these brief notices of our system of representation, we are astonished that so anomalous a contrivance is found quite compatible, as is known to every man, with national prosperity and national greatness. The majority are excluded from the representation. The majority of the electors are outvoted by a minority, and Parliament represents only a minority of those who are entrusted with the franchise. Parliament is elected by only a portion of the electors. body, which is itself a very unequally distributed fragment of the whole.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN — MONDAY, NOV 8 will be performed the New and Original Play in 3 Acts, by WILLIAM MARSTON, Esq., entit ed ANNE BLAKE, The Covent Garden Brothers and Bombastes Furioso Tuesday, 9 Anne Blake, Deaf as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso Wednesday, 10 Anne Blake, Deaf as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso Thursday, 11 Anne Blake, Deaf as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso Friday, 12 Anne Blake, Deaf as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso. Saturday, 13, Anne Blake, Deaf as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING next, November 8th, at EXETER; on Tuesday, 9th, at Taunton; on Wednesday, 10th, at Clifton; on Friday, the 12th, at Cheltenham, 15th, at Gloucester; and 16th and 18th, at Oxford.

WILL BE CLOSED NEXT WEEK, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester square. The Views of SALISBURY and the LAKE and Tower of LUCERNE. The Views of NIMROUD, ancient NINEVEH, with the recent discoveries of H. A. LAYARD, Esq., and the surrounding interesting scenery, in New Open — Admission as each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Saloon a half price. Open from ten till dusk.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—In consequence of the numerous applications from parties wishing to prepare specimens of manufactures expressly for the Exhibition, requesting an early decision as to their applications for space, the Commissioners hereby give Notice, that it will proceed immediately to consider all such applications, and to allot such space as may appear to them most conducive to the general interests of the Exhibition. Forms of application for space, and any information required, may be had at the London Office of the Exhibition Society of Arts, Adelphi, Strand.—By order of the General Committee,

C. P. KENEY, Secretary.

Office, No. 1, Upper Marlton-street, Dublin.

VICTORIA VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL SOCIETY, Provisionally Registered, under the 7th & 8th Victoria, c. 110. To consist of 1200 Subscribers at £3 each, to be paid in calls of £1 each at regulated Rules. The Committee to be appointed at the annual meetings of the Subscribers. The Concerts to be Second Half Hour. The Day and Hour to be at the discretion of the Society, and interest at the rate of £5 per cent per annum or such sum as may hereafter be agreed to by the Society, to be paid upon the sum or sums of the profits, the sum to above the amount required for interest and expenses of the Society, to be handed annually to performers, the apportionment to be under the direction of the Committee who will award according to merit and assiduity. The whole of the performances, vocal and instrumental, to consist of the members—some others selected to be named at the meetings, to be handed round for each night's performance. Applications for Shares, and further information, to be made to Miss ARMSTRONG, Esq., 138 Sloane-street, Chelsea.

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Address, 24, Gardner's-terrace, Upper Kennington-lane, Surrey, Brighton.

AMERICAN COFFEE MILLS, upon a New and Improved Principle, will be found cheaper, more useful, and less liable to get out or order than all others. For sale, with a general assortment of Brushes, Turnery, Feather Dusters, &c, by TODD, at his Foreign and British Warehouse, No 19, St Martin's-court, Leicester-square.

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HARVEYS, WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS, 130, OXFORD-STREET, and 284, HIGH HOLBORN. Gold Geneva Watches, £3 10s; Silver ditto, £1 5s, English Lever, their own make, 11 guineas; Silver ditto, 4 guineas. Watches manufactured with every modern improvement. Chronometers, Chains, and Jewellery.

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DESSERT PATTERN.				QUEEN'S PATTERN.			
	oz	d	s	d	oz	s	d
12 Table Spoons	30	14	7	10	12 Table Spoons	30	17	6	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6	9	6
12 Table Forks	20	15	0	7	6	12 Table Forks	20	15	0	9	6
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6	9	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	4	3	9	2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	6	4	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	4	3	9	1 Soup Ladle	10	7	6	4	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	7	0	3	6	4 Sauce ditto	10	7	6	4	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt inside)		2	0	0	8	4 Salt Spoons (as strong gilt)		3	0	1	0
1 Fish Slice		3	0	1	0	1 Fish Slice		3	0	1	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	10	3	9	12 Tea Spoons	14	9	3	3	12
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	0	0	6	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	0	0	6

A pamphlet is gratuitously by W ad Engravings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application at the Manufactory, 22, City-road, London. The Retail Establishment, 14, Cornhill, is the only manufactory of Messrs. SAVORY and SONS.

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FIDDLE PATTERN.				ENCHORED KING'S PATTERN			
	oz	s	d		oz	s	d
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12 Do. spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Do. spoons	30	17	6	15	0
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2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	4	3	9	2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	6	4	0
Soup Ladle	10	7	4	3	9	1 Soup Ladle	10	7	6	4	0
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4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls		1	0	0	4	4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls		2	0	0	8
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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WELLINGTON'S WORK: HAS IT BEEN NEUTRALISED BY THE REVIVAL OF BONAPARTISM?

An accidental coincidence will present to the eye of History the death of the illustrious conquèror of Napoleon as contemporaneous with the elevation to the Imperial throne of his nephew and successor. In this restoration of Napoleonism, some English publicists perceive a reversal of the great work which made the Duke of Wellington so famous; while, on the other side of the Channel, there are not wanting those who appeal to French vanity, and call the event a "retribution." On the other hand, so much of authority as there may be in a public declaration of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, is arrayed on the side of a different solution of the difficulty: for he has said, in his recent Message to the Senate, that, in proposing to make him Emperor, "the people nobly avenges its reverses (of 1814-1815), without making victims—without threatening any independence—and without troubling the peace of the world." The subject is one on which there are opinions the most opposite. By one class of thinkers, the new French Emperor is regarded as a crafty and perfidious man, who meditates a resumption of the old ambitious designs of his uncle; while another—but a less numerous class—place reliance on his reiterated assertions, and look upon him as the Napoleon of Peace. Upon the career of the late Duke of Wellington, the question has a direct bearing; inasmuch as it has gravely been held to involve a disturbance of that great European settlement which was mainly his work, and which was ratified by the Treaty of Vienna.

The great military exploits of the Duke of Wellington would not lose their lustre, if the result of an investigation were to establish that the restoration of the Napoleon family to the throne of France, is virtually an abrogation of the treaty of Vienna. Still would he continue to be the admired of soldiers for the profound genius of his Peninsular tactics; still would the student of contemporary history find cause to respect the high moral purpose that sustained him throughout the struggle, and the consciousness of rectitude that steeled him against foreign enmity and domestic detraction. But mankind, however little their practice may accord with true ethics, will persist in judging from results, rather than from motives; and the universality of the Duke of Wellington's reputation might suffer, were the opinion to take root that all his victories, all his stern and steadfast strivings against the hollow but desolating tyranny of the elder Bonaparte, had been in vain, for that another of the race had come after, and scattered to the winds the laboured fabric of European restoration. We do not say that this would be a just decision, but that it would be one easily adopted by the mass of mankind; and it is, therefore, of some importance to ascertain on what grounds it could ever be arrived at.

The settlement of European affairs, at the Congress of Vienna, administered to the French nation, to use the Duke of Wellington's own words, "a great moral lesson." For some years prior to the close of the last century they had spread the terror of their arms over Europe -the fanatics of revolutionary propagandism. For many years after the commencement of the present, that military crusade had been converted into an instrument of the inordinate ambition of one man. The "great moral lesson" was offered, at least in so far as England was concerned, not to the revolutionary propagandists, who had long since spent their force and abandoned their fanaticism, but to the nation which rendered itself the accomplice of the rapacity of a military chieftain, and paid itself in plunder and false glory. The punishment inflicted on that nation consisted, not in the restoration of the Royal line it had rejected at the Great Revolution, but in the restitution, to their legitimate owners, of those kingdoms, provinces, and minor trophies of conquest, by which the French had been bribed, through their national vanity, to aid in a system of universal spoliation and tyranny. To restrain France within her natural boundaries, and to provide guarantees against future outbreaks of the spirit of rapacious conquest, was the avowed aim of the Sovereigns and delegate of Sovereigns, who met at the celebrated Congress of Vienna. We do not say that some of them were not actuated by motives of a lower order: that in the breast of one Monarch, revenge—and in that of another, a hatred of freedom, did not inspire a wish for still more stringent and reactionary measures. If

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—SITTING OF THE SENATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

history did not attest the existence of such feelings and motives, the subsequent conduct of those Sovereigns, and their successors, would prove that they hated the Revolution even more than they hated France; and 'that, if they had dared, they would have suppressed the last guarantees of constitutional liberty. It was the noble example and influence of England that averted an evil which would have been the fruitful parent of still greater evils. England had earned the right to mediate, to moderate—in some respects even to dictate; and England, at that epoch, was animated by the just, magnanimous, and politic spirit of Wellington. It was Wellington who respected the genius of Bonaparte, and was not revengeful towards him, but only sternly opposed to his system; it was Wellington who restrained the reactionary and retaliatory spirit of the triumphant Kings—triumphant mainly through his exploits and large-minded sagacity: for Wellington better knew than they their real mission. He knew that the first Revolution, however disgraced by crime and folly, had been in some sort a necessary consequence of a tyranny whose insolence had culminated as its forces had decayed; that the original Propagandist wars were the impulse of a fanaticism for which there lay some excuse in the intensity of its faith; that the duty of the Allied Monarchs, the congregated judges, was not so much to punish as to restrain, and to find guarantees against future aggression. Wellington's view of his great work was all along sustained by resolves drawn from the the highest political morality. Neither he nor his nation had any revenge to gratify; they had conquered their great antagonist, and thereby desired to complete eho work by paralysing the system that had made him dangerous.

And has this effort hitherto succeeded? Have the French people, during the thirty-seven years of peace from international wars given to Europe by Wellington—have they sought, at any period, to resume their iniquitous career of aggressive conquest? We do not speak of extra-European wars. England herself has waged war in many parts of the world since then; and Russia has sustained a protracted and not wholly unsuccessful contest, of which the object has been to extend her Asiatic territory. Of the old Napoleonic spirit of barefaced aggression—of the seizure and invasion of friendly or neutral states, on pretexts insultingly flimsy; of the insolent dictation to continental Powers, which, as much as even the wars of Napoleon, aroused the instincts of mankind against him—of these, the ancient vices of the French, has there been a fresh eruption? France has passed through two violent popular revolutions since the Peace of 1815. Did the Government of Louis Philippe inaugurate the new dynasty by aggressive wars? Did the Provisional Government of 1848—a more dangerous authority, because of more purely democratic origin—proclaim a new crusade of Republicanism in Europe? No; to the eternal honour of Lamartine be it recorded, that the earliest use he made of his Dictatorship, and of his official authority as Foreign Minister of France, was to issue a manifesto to all the nations of the Continent, in which, on behalf of the French people, he repudiated that insane lust of military aggression—those mad maxims of national vanity, which were instantly ascribed to them by the guides and exponents of public opinion, and by none more so than those of this country. That declaration—that solemn engagement entered into in the very heat of triumphant revolution by Lamartine—has never yet been treated by a French Ruler, Minister, or Diplomatist, as of less than binding force. That manifesto expressly recognised the treaty of Vienna, and the European settlement, of which it was the attestation and the guarantee. It also expressly bound France to adhere to the new international law of Europe—that no one State has a right to interfere in the purely domestic concerns of another State.

Then what is there in this coincidence of the death of Wellington with the re-crowning of Bonapartism? A dramatic unity: no more! Wellington's work remains undisturbed; and the territorial arrangement of Europe rests on the basis of the settlement of 1815. We deal only with known facts, not with the secret resolves of this or that ambicious or unprincipled ruler. Admit that those resolves exist, and the history of thirty-seven years, the foreign policy of the elder and younger Bourbons, of the Republic, and of the two Dictatorships, supply us with this grand moral,—that the aggressor, who first draws the sword for European conquest, will be suicidally in the wrong, condemned by all known law, human and divine.

So far as to the territorial question. Thirty-seven years of peace have borne testimony to the wisdom of Wellington at the crisis of 1815, in so far as he influenced the deliberations and conclusions of the Congress. His prowess had secured an European restoration; his politic magnanimity had contributed to give it stability. The same exalted morality that nerved him for the struggle and sustained him in the strife, tempered his natural exultation in the moment of victory, and inspired him with an heroic prudence. His work remains unassailed, at least from the side whence he expected the assault. The treaty of Vienna has been infringed, it is true, but not by France; and it does not come within the scope of our inquiry to discuss the excuses offered by Russia and Austria for the part they have taken in abrogating some of the minor provisions of that great compact. As a territorial settlement, it still remains in full force.

So that, even taking the present aspect of things at its worst, supposing the improbable contingency of a reversal of the settlement of 1815; assuming, with our alarmists, that there was something more than a mere rhetorical flourish in the boast of Louis Bonaparte to the Assembly that among other things he represented "a defeat," and that the leashed legions of France are once more to be let loose upon Europe; admit the still more improbable contingency of success to that iniquitous crusade: yield even all these suggestions to that calculating fear which ever broods upon the past and ignores the present—and we still have left to us one part of the great work of Wellington that is indestructible. Treaties might be torn and scattered to the winds; thrones might be shattered, as they were before; the whole social system of Europe might again upheave, its eruptions spreading havoc and ruin around; kingdoms might be parcelled and boundaries effaced; Kings might be driven into exile, the sufferings of Royalty insulted, the rights of the people trampled on: all these crimes might once more be re-enacted, on a scene that has witnessed them, and always from the same nation, too frequently already; and yet, even in the very depths of their depression, and in the desolation alike of their rights and of their hopes, there would still remain to mankind the consolation, that if wrong can reproduce wrong, so can right restore right; that the great work wrought, not so much by Wellington the man as by Wellington the embodied British character, would certainly be accomplished again, and that there is never room for despair so long as the principles of honour and justice retain their vitality in the constitution of man. In this spirit, then, we may say, that even were all the material form of Wellington's work to be destroyed, still Wellington would not have lived in vain; for he provided liberty with a history, and patriotism with a creed, and gave Europe thirty-seven years or the most fruitful and beneficent Peace yet recorded in the annals of mankind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 10th.

"L'Empire c'est la Paix!" *peut être*, we shall see; but certainly it is not *la tranquillité*. What movement; what excitement; what "Maygames, wakes, Whitsunales; what dancings and concerts; what puppet-shows, hobby-horses, tabors, bagpipes, balls, barley-breaks," are preparing for this sad Empire, it passes our dazzled wits to imagine or describe.

All on the surface is smiling—nay, laughing aloud; all bears a holiday aspect; the streets swarm with *flâneurs* of both sexes, all ages, and various nations. The shop windows glitter with rich stuffs, with jewels, embroideries, with porcelain; with nicknacks, such as Paris glories in inventing; with fineries of women's gear; and, as is now the fashion, with fineries of men's. The shop of the tailor Dusautoy, on the Boulevards, rivals the most brilliant *Magasin de Nouveautés* ever frequented by the ladies of Paris or any other place: such embroideries, such braiding, such gold and silver, and splendours of all descriptions for senators, for soldiers, for sailors, for *civilians* of both orders and *officiers* of that: in short, for everybody who thinks he would look well in a uniform, and therefore sets to work to find out he has a right to wear one—a process which invariably terminates successfully. His mother's half brother had a great wish to serve in Algeria, at the most fiery epoch of the war. His grandfather, if he had had the money, would have helped to freight a vessel to aid the escape of Napoleon from St. Helena. Perhaps even he himself had cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" at the entry of the President into Paris; not on the Boulevards, where nobody did cry, *bien entendu*; no, that would have been a want of modesty it would have rendered him too conspicuous; but in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they did cry, he nearly screamed himself hoarse. Who, then, can say he has not a right to appear in a uniform *quelconque*?

Louis Napoleon intends visiting in state several of the principal theatres; and they, of course, are preparing for the occasion. The Italian Opera is to perform a *cantata*, written by M. Méry, and composed by M. Fontana, a favourite pupil of Donizetti. The Opéra Comique has a similar intention, and the Opéra National follows in the wake. The Odéon is to declaim an ode; and the four *théâtres de vaudeville* have, it is said, the intention of uniting their forces to offer a representation, in which each troupe plays a piece from its *repertoire*.

The representation of "Moïse" at the Grand Opera, on Friday night, was a sort of epoch in the musical world. The *chef d'œuvre* of Rossini, which for so many years has only been given mutilated, piecemeal, cut up into *specimens*—was there given intact, and the success was such as the occasion merited.

In preparation for some of the public *fêtes* of the ensuing winter, the Hôtel de Ville is about to open two new *salons*, which are to be decorated by the pencils of MM. Ingres and Eugène Delacroix. The former is to paint on the walls and ceiling of one of these apartments the apotheosis of the Emperor; the works of the latter are not, we believe, confined only to the other *salon*, but are to appear in various parts of the building.

A tragedy has been written by M. Latour-Saint-Ybars, which is to appear at the Théâtre Français, and in which Mdlle. Rachel has accepted the first part. The work is highly spoken of for the strength of the composition, and the beauty of the language.

A work, which promises to have a brilliant success, and a widely-extended circulation, has just appeared, from the pen of M. Edmond Texier. The subject is in itself one of a class calculated to command both a local and a general interest: but this is only the first element of success; behind remain those of style, research, accuracy, and variety; and all these the book possesses in an eminent degree. It is entitled "Tableau de Paris," which it represents in every possible phase, as seen every day by the observant eye, every night by those most deeply initiated into its darkest mysteries. No aspect is left out, no class undescribed, no scene passed over in silence. From the blazing bazires, the glowing atmosphere, the frantic mirth, the wild, phrenzied life of the *bal de l'Opera*, to the gloom, the chilly damp, the creeping silence, the consciousness of Death's presence, of the Morgue; from the boudoir of the *petite maîtresse* to the naked garret of the starving *ouvrière*, from the *Marquise* to the *grisette*, from the Senator to the *gamin*, all are touched with vivid and *finesse*, and an appreciation of their peculiarities, that render the work one of an interest for an originality rarely met with. The pencil of the artist adds its attractions to the book, and most of the scenes described are delineated with considerable skill and vigour

M. de Lamartine has just published the seventh volume of the "Histoire de la Restauration," and the eighth and last is now in the press. The *Assemblée Nationale* publishes from the work a series of extracts, full of interest.

The death of the Duc de Leuchtenberg has produced a certain sensation here; and already has a suggestion been raised respecting his widow, as a *parti* for the future Emperor. "The funeral baked meats' are not even allowed to become cold to "furnish forth the marriage tables."

An anecdote from the court of the Emperor Soulouque:—The Emperor Soulouque, like other Emperors, has his imperial guard to attend his imperial person, which said troop is furnished from the *élite* of his subjects. A French traveller recently visiting his regions, was struck with admiration and interest the manœuvres of this chosen band, observed that each officer bore on his head-dress a glittering badge, which, no doubt, thought our voyager, was some order of distinction. Desiring to study the decoration more closely, he contrived to get near one of the individuals thus favoured, and on a brazen plate read this interesting inscription: "Martin, Marchand de Sardines *à la* Rochelle." A certain number of boxes of cured sprats had found their way, doubtless, in some French vessel, to the dominions of the Emperor, who hadthas employed the labels.

As may be supposed, a most bitter feeling exists on the part of Jerome Bonaparte and his family at their not being placed in the *Senatus Consulte* as the heirs presumptive to the Empire—a position which they were given to understand they were to occupy. The question was long and warmly discussed at the meeting of the Senate, and the point decided by one single vote forming the majority. It is, of course, owing to this that Jerome has resigned the Presidency of the Senate.

The point respecting the necessity of each of the members of the Bonaparte family obtaining the consent of the Emperor to his marriage, is another cause of extreme dissatisfaction. In fact, a general dissatisfaction is to be naturalized on the part of the *branche cadette*.

A strong degree of excitement reigns among the French Protestants on the subject of the late persecutions in Tuscany, and some most admirable discourses have been delivered from the pulpits of various churches of the *Eglise Réformée*, all as remarkable for moderation and Christian forbearance, as for earnestness and force. In the former particularly, they present a striking contrast to some of the Roman Catholic organs. The *Univers Religieux*, for example, strongly approves the brutuess of the Grand Duke, trusts the Protestant deputation sent to him will be treated as it merits; that is to say, with harshness and contempt; and, in short, goes with a tissue of arrogance, intolerance, and bumo ogotry, we could hardly have anticipated as appearing in the public press, in the nineteenth century.

Abd-el-Kader has returned to Amboise, there to remain in perfect liberty until the *fêtes* celebrating the proclamation of the Empire, at which he is to be present.

The proceedings in the French Senate have had reference exclusively to the approaching re-establishment of the Empire. The Senatus Consultum, which, with the exception of one note, has been unanimously agreed to, confers upon Louis Napoleon the right of adoption, and moreover gives him the power of settling, by an organic decree, the order in which the different branches of the Bonaparte family are to be placed with a view to succession. The proposition to be presented to the sanction of the people is to be in the following form:—

> The people desires the re-establishment of the Imp rial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with right of succession in the line of direct, legit mate or adoptive descendants; and gives to him the right of regulating the [illegible] succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as is provided by [illegible] Senatus-consult of the 7th day of November, 1852.

This *plebiscite* is to be accepted or rejected on the 21st of November.

BELGIUM.

Some excitement has been created in Belgium by the introduction by the Government of a Bill for the punishment of press offences towards foreign Governments. On Tuesday afternoon it was laid before the Chamber of Representatives. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, M. Faider, the new Minister of Justice, ascended the space of pulpit appropriated to speakers, and announced that he was authorised by his Majesty to present a bill for the punishing of outrages on foreign Sovereigns or heads of Governments. The bill, or project of law, provided that any one found guilty of outraging, by means of the press, images, engravings, &c., the persons of foreign Sovereigns, or the heads of Government, should be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding a term of two years, and by a fine not exceeding 5000 francs (£200.) It was furthermore provided that the plea of having merely reproduced anterior publications, &c., cannot be admitted in justification, or in extenuation of the offence; that the prosecutions are to take place at the formal demand of the diplomatic agents of the foreign Governments complaining of any attack or outrage; that the trials are to be regulated according to existing laws—that is to say, in other words, that press offences will still be tried by jury; and that the press law of 1816 is abolished. In the preamble to the bill (*exposé des motifs*) it is set forth that the law of 1816 was virtually declared defunct by recent verdicts of juries; and that a law punishing outrages on foreign sovereigns is an international necessity, a law based on national right and one admitted by even the greatest nations of antiquity as well as of modern time. It was stated that the Belgian Government could not and did not undertake to prosecute *ex officio*, and consequently that the complaint must emanate from the Government considering itself outraged; the prosecution to begin within three months of the alleged offence.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steam-ship, the *Baltic*, which arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday, we have an interesting account of the funeral of Daniel Webster, whose remains were conveyed to their last resting place, at Marshfield, on Friday, the 29th ult., in the presence of a vast assemblage, who appeared to take a deep and melancholy interest in the ceremonies. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Alden, the parish minister, having read an appropriate passage from Scripture, delivered a feeling address, in the course of which he referred to several circumstances which occurred in the death-bed scene of the late statesman, in proof that he whose death they were lamenting had been a sublime illustration of the indwelling and abiding power of Christian faith. "One who knew him," continued the clergyman, "well remarked, 'His whole life has been that of preparation.' Those who knew him best could the most truly appreciate the lessons, both from his living example, in teaching the sustaining power of the Gospel." Before the interment took place, the body was removed to the lawn in front of the mansion, and placed on a bier beneath one of the large poplar trees; and from nine to half-past one o'clock the assembled thousands took a last look. The countenance was serene and natural-like. Two garlands of oak-leaves and acorns, and two bouquets of flowers, were placed on the coffin. Many shed tears and grieved for the loss as of a departed father or dear friend. The funeral procession continued no carriages, nor were there any ladies in its train; but to such a length did it extend that scarcely two-thirds had left the house when the coffin reached the tomb. The burial took place exactly at half-past two o'clock, when an eloquent prayer was offered by the same clergyman. The funeral was attended by at least 10,000 persons, among whom were General Franklin Pierce, Governor Marcy of New York; the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the Hon. Edward Everett, the Hon. Charles Ashman, Governor Boutwell, Chancellor Jones, of New York, Judge Sprague, and many other distinguished men; but the only member of the Cabinet present was Mr. Secretary Conrad. The whole of the proceedings are described as having been appropriate, solemn, and affecting. Mr. Webster was buried on his own grounds, by the side of his children. At New York a general feeling of mourning was perceptible; the ships of all nations lying along the course of the north and east rivers displayed their flags at half-mast, and minute guns were fired throughout the day. At a special meeting of the special committees of the Common Council, November the 16th was appointed for the obsequies in the city. Mr. Webster's death had in some degree caused a cessation of political meetings, but all parties were working energetically in favour of their candidates.

PIEDMONT.

The Piedmontese Ministry has been at last formed, in the following manner: Count Cavour, President of the Council, Finance, General Affairs; Count de Boncompagni, Foreign Affairs; M. Rozza di San Martino, Interior; M. Buoncompagni, Justice and *ad interim* Public Instruction; General La Marmora, War and Marine; M. Paleocapa, Public Works.

THE CAPE.

A sailing vessel just arrived supplies us with intelligence from the seat of war to the 11th September, at which date nothing particular had occurred, a slight skirmish or two having taken place to the disadvantage of the enemy. The Fingoe scrub hordes of the rebels continued their marauding practices, though not always with success. An attack upon the Waterkloof was contemplated by the Governor-General. Colonel Mackinnon was about to leave for England; Captain Maclean was to supply the vacancy, who would be succeeded by Major Bissett.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—On Monday afternoon a meeting of the rectors, vicars, and incumbents of the City and Archdeaconry of London was held in the large hall of Zion College, to consider the measures which ought to be adopted in order to give effect to any attempt to revive the active powers of Convocation. The Rev. R. Ruddock, President of the College, took the chair, and, having introduced the subject of the meeting, a warm discussion immediately arose on the question whether the clergymen, members of the College, and favourable to the revival of Convocation, had not been invited to attend. The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, at great length, moved a resolution, "That a report having been publicly circulated that a majority of the clergy of the Church of England and Ireland are desirous that the Convocation now assembled should proceed to business, the President and Fellows of Zion College beg to be permitted to state that they do not participate in that feeling, nor believe that any present or immediate [illegible] existed." The motion was met by an amendment, that the words [illegible] and *die*, which, however, was withdrawn on the intervention of Dr. M'Caul's resolution having been agreed to, the proceedings terminated. On Wednesday a meeting of members of the Church of England took place in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of adopting an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the late solar confession, and on the threatened revival of Convocation." The Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, especially by clergymen. Among the speakers were Sir H. Verney, the Earl of Cavan, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell.

A meeting in convocation took place on Friday. The *Globe* says that a very warm, if not an angry, discussion took place, and that it required all the influence of the Primate to keep order.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council held their first session for the academical year, 1852-3, on saturday last. Thanks were voted to the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras, for his sermon preached in the parish church in aid of the funds of the hospital on the 31st of October, when the collection amounted to upwards of £100. And Mr. Dale was appointed a governor of the hospital. The following prizes were awarded:—The Fellowships. medals to Mr. Thomas Hillier (river), and to Mr. Joseph S. Gamgee, Surgery, to Mr. William Roberts. The Arnott scholarship in Medicine and Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, to Mr. Henry Power (£50). And Thomas Shadwell Clark, Esq., M.A., has been appointed Professor of English Language and Literature.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—The Conservative section of the students have determined to nominate his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland as Sir Archibald Alison's successor in the Lord Rectorship of the University at the ensuing election. His Lordship had a similar honour conferred upon him in 1850, being then elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The Session for 1852-3 has commenced with the following classes open on Wednesday, viz.:—[illegible] of them [illegible] numerous, a considerable proportion being first year's students. The number of matriculated students enrolled up to Wednesday, including [illegible] 204; in the literary faculty, 370; and in the faculty of law, 19: total, 585.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. George Augustus Sandbury, to the rectory of Westbury; the Rev. F. Kent, to the incumbency of the New Church, Raven-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight; the Rev. T. H. Hopkins, to Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk; the Rev. Evan Evans, to Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, the Rev. T. Underwood, B.D., to the incumbency of Chapel Chorlton, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

The Rev. Edward Good, late curate of St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, has lately received a testimonial of affection and esteem from several members of his congregation at that place, on his removal to West Boldon, near Sunderland, Durham.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE mortal remains of the illustrious Duke were removed on Wednesday from Walmer to Chelsea. During Tuesday and on Wednesday the residents of Walmer and the surrounding district were permitted to pass through the small room in which the Duke expired, and in which the preparations had been completed for the removal of the body to the metropolis. In this room the body of the Duke was enclosed in an outer coffin, covered with crimson velvet. Near the head was placed the ducal coronet, and the pall was so disposed as to permit the public to see the whole of the preparations. The coffin, covered with black cloth, was placed on a low support; and a slight railing, round which candelabra, with immense wax-lights and plumes of feathers, were fixed, prevented the too close approach of the visitors. The room was hung with black cloth, and the light shut out from its single window. The visitors entered by the gateway looking towards the north, and passing through the last living resting-place of the great Duke, found their way out at the southern entrance facing the beach. The number that visited the chamber on Tuesday was about 3000, but more than twice that number must have passed through it on Wednesday. The whole of the visitors were in mourning, and were of very respectable appearance.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO LONDON.

The body was removed from Walmer Castle at seven o'clock in the evening, and placed on the hearse by Mr. Holland's men. A great crowd surrounded the gate and followed the *cortège* to the station; the majority being of the better class, and all in mourning. In the mourning coaches that followed the hearse were his grace the present Duke of Wellington, Lord Arthur Hay (a godson of the Duke's), Captain Watts (Captain of Walmer Castle), and other mourners (including Mr. Kendal, the late Duke's valet), besides the official persons connected with the Lord Chamberlain's department. Minute guns were fired from the departure of the procession from the castle to its arrival at and departure from the Deal station. The firing commenced at Walmer, and was taken up by Deal and the other castles on the coast. On the arrival at the Deal station, which was guarded by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Beckwith, the present Duke of Wellington and mourners were received on the platform by Mr. M'Gregor, M.P., the chairman; Mr. Renshaw, the deputy-chairman; and other officers of the South-Eastern Railway. The Mayors of Deal and Sandwich were also in attendance, with the other municipal officers of their respective boroughs. His Grace and mourners were conducted to a private room, while the necessary preparations for the departure of the train were in progress. The train started from Deal at ten minutes past nine, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Termius at half-past twelve o'clock, where the whole of the committee of directors of the railway were in attendance. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Captain the Honourable Arthur Gore, was formed on the arrival of the train. The hearse was immediately removed from the railway train, a *cortège* was formed, and proceeded at a rapid pace to Chelsea. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, crowds had formed at various points between the Elephant and Castle and the Bricklayers' Arms. Several persons of distinction were waiting on the platform. At every station on the road, although the train stopped only at Ashford and Tunbridge, the officials lined the platform, with lamps in their hands. The station at Deal was guarded by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade with arms reversed; and another detachment of the same corps, under command of Captain Macdonald, preceded the funeral *cortège* to the station. At Chelsea the Lord Chamberlain and his staff, and a guard of honour—composed of the Grenadier Guards, and consisting of 150 rank and file, with the regimental colour, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay—received the body with every demonstration of respect and ceremonial.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The first public recognition of national regret for the loss of the great Duke of Wellington, was made on Thursday afternoon, in a very graceful manner, by the Queen and the Prince Consort, who, upon the return of her Majesty from opening the Session of Parliament, proceeded to Chelsea College, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, to evince their regard for the memory of the lamented deceased, and, at the same time, to satisfy themselves that every mark of respect in the power of the nation to bestow, had been properly awarded by the authorities. When the Queen entered the old hall, the grandeur of the scene presented is said to have impressed the Royal mind with a feeling of deep satisfaction, which her Majesty did not fail to express in terms of a peculiarly gratifying character, both to the originator of the design, Mr. Cockerell, and to the parties entrusted with carrying out the details. Around the hero's coffin and on either side are arrayed the symbols of greatness which he did so much to establish. The rich armorial bearings and bannerols are there to indicate his own connection with the ancient aristocracy of the country; the walls of the adjoining chapel display the tattered flags captured in many a hard-fought battle directed by his own unfailing skill; and the warlike spirit of his career is shown by the presence of troops of military, with arms reversed, lining the chamber on either side. The eight Field-Marshal's *batons*, and the long list of twenty-seven Orders of Merit bestowed upon the deceased at various periods, sufficiently attest the extent of his fame. Altogether, the arrangements may be described as completely satisfactory—worthy at once of the exalted deceased, and of the nation and monarchy whom he has served so well.

In carrying out the artistic effect of the ceremonial, advantage has been taken of the fine architectural arrangement of the building. The public will obtain access to the hall from the north front of the College by a temporary entrance of some sixty feet in length, hung with black, and lighted by no other means than the reflection obtained from the vestibule at the farther end, itself only dimly illuminated. Immediately in front of this entrance there is placed, upon the north wall of the vestibule, a large trophy, containing upwards of thirty banners, captured in various battles, and previously suspended in the hall, tastefully arranged, and surmounted by the Royal standard of England, draped in mourning. In the centre of this trophy are the Royal Arms of England, on a silver ground, encircled with a laurel wreath. To the left is seen the chapel, hung with black cloth, and only sufficiently illuminated to discover eagles and other trophies of the last great war, in the capture of most of which the illustrious deceased was concerned. To the right is the great hall, at the further end of which are deposited upon a splendid bier, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, the remains of the lamented Duke. This fine chamber, 118 feet long by 36 feet broad, and 49 feet high, is lighted by 6, chandeliers of colossal size, beautifully carved and silvered. Each of the chandeliers bears a wax candle, seven feet high, the whole affording a moderated light, gradually increasing from the entrance, and terminating the perspective in a bright illumination upon the chief object of interest, the catafalque a most imposing and beautiful design. The walls of the hall are hung with black drapery, gracefully interspersed with pendent folds, at six feet distance—each bay bearing an escutcheon of the Wellington family, surrounded with elegant wreaths of laurel in green and silver. The ceiling is tent-wise, divided by diagonal white bands, which have a very pretty perspective effect. The dazzling brilliancy of the catafalque upon which the remains of the late Duke rest can hardly be described in plain prose. It is, perhaps, one of the most gorgeous conceptions ever originated by an artistical mind. Cloth of gold and silver, with heraldic emblazonments of the richest description, and a perfect profusion of ornament, combine to produce an effect of the most brilliant character. The canopy itself, and the black forms of cuirasses by which it is surrounded, are suspended in a manner entirely new to this country, falling from the roof, and leaving the space between the floor unencumbered. Ten columns, emblematical of the mournful occasion, are placed upon the dais supporting the canopy, which are composed of spears, covered with velvet, and surmounted by plumes of feathers, wreaths of laurel, interspersed with the escutcheon of the deceased, encircling the columns, which encase an arrangement of gaslights producing a perfect blaze of light upon the canopy. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased—covered with a simple black pall —reposes upon a velvet bier, four feet high by nine and a half long, at the end of which are suspended the various orders of the deceased, at the head of which is the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The bier is surrounded by an elegant balustrade, adorned with armorial escutcheons, from which project ten pedestals, eight of which carry upon black velvet cushions the Marshal's *bâtons* and orders of the eight countries which had conferred upon the Duke those unprecedented marks of confidence and honour. The remaining two pedestals bear the Duke's own standard and guidon. The whole of the pedestals are supported by lions richly gilt, having in their right and left paws, respectively, the shield and banner of the several nations. The bier, as well as the balustrade, reposes upon cloth of gold. At the back of the catafalque is her Majesty's escutcheon, surrounded by the Wellington bannerols, also upon a cloth of gold.

The hall was lined on both sides by soldiers of the Grenadier Guards —the Duke's own regiment—resting on their arms reversed; and upon the platform the Yeomen of the Guard kept watch and ward over their deceased patron.

Four officers of the Grenadier Guards sat as mourners on this occasion. Their names were—Colonel Thornton, commanding the regiment; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, Major Brownrigg, and Captain E Ison. Mr. Norman Macdonald, Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, stood at the head of the coffin, and two other gentlemen connected with this department were in attendance.

While her Majesty was present, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge arrived, the youthful members of the Belgian Royal family also joined their illustrious relatives at the hall.

After the Royal family had retired, the pensioners in the hospital were considerately allowed to walk through the hall and survey the honours paid to their illustrious leader.

To-day (Saturday), and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the public will be admitted, without tickets, from nine till four o'clock.

It is stated to be the Queen's intention to view the funeral procession from Somerset House; and that the large room of the Society, which commands the Strand, is being fitted up for her Majesty's reception.

The Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday contains the following particulars of the arrangements for the funeral:—

Notice is hereby given, that the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, will be solemnised on Thursday next, the 18th instant, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Notice is also given, that the tickets of admission to the Cathedral for those Persons who have signified their intention of being present at the solemnity, will be ready for delivery, at this office, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M., on the production of written orders from the persons respectively entitled thereto.

The tickets for all Privy Councillors under the degree of peerage, the Vice-Chancellors, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Justices of both Benches, the Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and her Majesty's Law Officers, who have signified their intention of being present at the said solemnity, will also be ready for delivery on Saturday next, the 13th inst., between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M., on the production of written orders from the persons respectively entitled thereto.

All members of the Order of the Bath, having places in the Cathedral, will appear in uniform, and wearing the decoration of the order.

Ladies admitted to seats in the Cathedral will appear in mourning; and gentlemen will also appear in mourning, with white cravats.

The mourners and relations will not appear in uniform

All other persons taking part in the procession (with the exception of those wearing uniforms) will appear in mourning, without weepers, but with mourning swords.

On the morning of the funeral, no person (except the troops and police forces), will be admitted into St. James's Park but those producing the Earl Marshal's card of admission into the procession, or such of his officers, assisting in the ceremonial, as shall produce pass tickets for that purpose.

All carriages and mourning-coaches numbered 1 to 41 will enter the Park by Buckingham-gate, or Storey's-gate, not later than eight o'clock A.M., and proceed through the gate in the railing near Storey's-gate, towards the Horse Guards, and be formed in the open space and road, in numerical order, according to the number on the card, with which every coachman will be furnished.

All carriages and mourning coaches, numbered 42 to 67, will enter by the Horse Guards, not later than eight o'clock A.M., and form in the road towards the Admiralty, and form in the numerical order indicated by the card

The carriages which precede and those which follow the funeral car will form in separate lines.

The Peeresses and all other persons having tickets for the centre area of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be admitted at the respective side doors of the great western entrance of St. Paul's, setting down on either side of the Cathedral in St. Paul's Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the following places, viz.:—Nave, north side, upper, centre, and lower galleries of the north transept, east and west sides of the north transept, and north aisle of the choir, will enter by the north door of the Cathedral, setting down on the north side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the following places, viz.:—Nave, south side; upper, centre, and lower galleries of the south transept: east and west aisles of the south transept: and south aisle of the choir, will enter by the south door of the Cathedral, setting down on the south side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the gallery over the western entrance, north side, will enter by the north door of the Cathedral, setting down on the north side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the gallery over the western entrance, south side, will enter by the south door of the Cathedral, setting down on the south side of the Churchyard.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

Earl Marshal's Office, 1, Parliament-street, Nov. 11, 1852.

All persons are strictly enjoined to pay attention to the police regulations in respect to the route prescribed for the carriages.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(737)
No. 19.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending the 7th November, 1852.		£	s.	d.	Corresponding Week. 1851.	£	s.	d.	Corresponding Week. 1850.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, and Mails	Ordinary ..	24,034	3	1	22,559	12	9		22,183	14	7	
	Ext. Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..		3.9	0	0	
		24,034	3	1	22,599	12	9		22,542	14	7	
Merchandise Cattle ..	Ordinary	21,291	11	4	17,978	19	5		17,559	1	0	
	Ext. Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
		1,985	5	3	1,729	0	5		1,418	15	2	
Total ..		47,310	19	8	42,307	5	7		41,520	10	9	
Aggregate's		1850 ..			..	£915,972	18	4				
		1851 ..			..	£1,126,001	10	5				
		1852 ..			..	£976,650	19	8				

CHAS. E. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTE.—The Returns as published are exclusive of the Traffic of the Huddersfield Canal, Shrewsbury Lines, North Union, Preston and Wyre, South Junction, Manchester and Buxton, and Sankeybridge Railways, and of the proportion of Traffic deducted under agreement with the North Staffordshire Company.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—We understand that now the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway is opened with both the broad and narrow-gauge rails on the same ground, the Messrs. England are prepared to renew their former challenge, given during the Exhibition, to run their light express engine, the "Little England," against the large engine, the "Lord of the Isles," belonging to the Great Western Company, fifty miles for 1000 guineas, or the winner to take both engines. They propose that each shall take a load in proportion to its weight, or empty carriage only.

INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS.—In consequence of the election of Captain Laffan as M.P. for St. Ives, Captain Galton has been appointed to succeed him as Government Inspector of Railways.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom published weekly, from the 1st of January to the 30th of October inclusive, amounted to £14,785,637; corresponding period of 1851, to £12,607,331; corresponding period of 1850 to £10,854,587; and in 1849, to £9,382,268. The receipts for the above period averaged in 1852 £19½ per mile; in 1851, £1959 per mile; in 1850, £1791 per mile; and in 1849 they averaged £1664 per mile. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £141,421 for the week ending the 30th October, and for the corresponding week of last year, being the third week the Great Exhibition was closed, to £121,757.

RAILWAYS IN PRUSSIA.—According to a recent return of railway traffic in Prussia in 1851, it appears that the number of persons conveyed by the Prussian railroads in that year was 9,901,681; of this immense number only one person was killed, having jumped from a train in motion; only four were wounded. By accidents on the line to persons not passengers four were killed and three injured; they were all crossing the rails, contrary to the regulations, in front of advancing trains. The accidents to *employés* and labourers on the lines and at the stations were more numerous. Once this head there are 18 killed and 20 injured. In most of these cases the accidents could be traced to their own carelessness. There was one suicide by lying down on the rails before an engine, and another attempt of the same kind that did not prove fatal. Excluding the case of suicide, there were last year 23 fatal accidents in the 1851 of the Prussian lines, and 27 injured. The Prussian calculation states that in England there were five accidents to every million passengers, while in Prussia there was only one accident to every two millions.

HER MAJESTY AND THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.—At the annual meeting of the Town-council, held on Tuesday, a vote was expressive of the deep sense of gratitude felt by the corporation to her Majesty and Prince Albert for the spontaneous and munificent present of their portraits, wherewith to decorate the Town-hall, was passed by acclamation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Monday Alderman Challis, the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was sworn into office in the Guildhall with the usual formalities.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—In the great disappointment of the eight years, who look forward to the 9th of November [illegible] the [illegible] exercises, no procession took place on Tuesday, in consequence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. At one o'clock [illegible] Mayor Challis (attended by the sword and mace-bearers), ex-Lord Mayor Hunter, the Recorder, the Remembrancer, and City Solicitor, in their official robes, took in his private carriage, accompanied by a few of the aldermen, left the Guildhall, headed by a few of the police, and proceeded through Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet-street, Strand, and Charing-cross, to Westminster Hall, where they arrived at two o'clock, and where the usual [illegible] took place. When the various forms were gone through, the civic authorities returned to Guildhall, where they arrived shortly after three o'clock.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, [illegible] were rung from the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other churches, and flags hoisted in honour of the day. A great number of persons congregated on the Parade behind the Horse Guards, in the expectation of witnessing a review of the household troops, but they were disappointed, as no review took place. On Somerset House, and other Government offices, flags were also hoisted.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION FUND.—Next Sunday morning, a sermon will (D.V.) be preached at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and member of the committee, for the benefit of the Highland Emigration Fund.

THE CAB MONOPOLY.—On Tuesday, a numerously-attended meeting of cab-drivers and proprietors was held at the Crown Tavern, Great Ormond-street, relative to the monopoly in the cab trade at the railway stations. Mr. Williams said that as cab-fares had been removed [illegible] to the public, and the existing monopoly benefitting the public, it was quite the contrary. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Commissioners of Police.

THE METROPOLIS BURIALS ACT.—Meetings have been held this week, in Kensington Palace, and in St. Mary's, Newington, for the purpose of introducing the Metropolis Burials Act into those parishes.

THE PROPOSED PARK AT FINSBURY.—PUBLIC MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at the Mechanics' Institution, Goswell-street, to consider what measures shall be adopted to urge upon the Government the necessity of securing the ground already surveyed for the proposed Royal Park for Finsbury. The meeting was numerously attended.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—Lord Derby has permitted the removal of this column to Sydenham, on condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it if the Crystal Palace Company, on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit.

MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH.—At the first *conversazione* for the season of the Society of the Friends of Italy, which took place at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday—F. A. Taylor, Esq., in the chair—Mazzini, in proposing the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, said his heart was too full to speak upon that occasion. They had already heard that nine persons were shot the same day at Ancona. He had just received intelligence that twenty-seven others were shot the day after. In fact, they were murdering the people *en masse* at Mantua and Verona. In the presence of such facts it was impossible to speak—they should act. He sought the support of English people. They were a people rather apathetic, who, *Hamlet*-like, thought well, but did not act. Upon the unanimous demand of the audience, M. Kossuth came forward. When the applause had somewhat subsided, he said: "Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply, very deeply sensible of your kindness, and the value of that interest which you have manifested for the cause of Italy and Hungary. I thank you for this manifestation, the more because, in connecting it with the resolutions adopted during the evening, I feel entitled to take it not only as an acknowledgment, but as an approval of the brotherly and fraternal alliance which now connects Italy with Hungary. (Hear, hear.) My best answer, then, to you, is, as I take the hand there he grasped the hand of Mazzini, who rose and stood by his side) of my friend, my brother; and as I stand here before God and you, my hand in hand with him, so, depend upon it, the world will see the people of Italy and the people of Hungary, but only standing up, but marching side by side, until those fair parts of the world are restored to the immortal and imprescriptible rights of every nation, and until they once more enjoy their inalienable right to administer their own concerns, and to set up or pull down, to alter or change, their mode and form of Government. Obedient to your call, I have risen: but not for the purpose of making a speech. There is a time when it is necessary to be silent. Such a time is the present. You in England are happy—you can hope to obtain all that you call require by the word. With us it is different—words avail us not—we can carry nothing by them. We have, therefore resolved to be silent. I have but one single speech in store, and it shall be spoken in due time. It is—Up, boys! follow me! (Loud cheers.)

About three hundred German refugees met on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, to commemorate the so-called martyrdom of Robert Blum, who was executed after the taking of Vienna.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The accounts relating to trade and navigation for the month and nine months ending the 10th of October, have been issued on Tuesday. The value of domestic produce and manufactures exported during the month has exceeded that returned in the same period of 1851 by £1,033,298. The imports for the month, as compared with the same period in 1851, have fallen off in the case of cotton wool, flour, live cattle, sheep, provisions, sugar, and wine; and show an increase in fruits, oats, pepper, rice, seeds, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wheat; as also in the principal articles used for manufacturing purposes.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the society was held at the office, Bloomsbury-place. R. H. Inglis in the chair—when the Archbishop of Canterbury was elected president. Lord Denman vice-president, and other officers appointed for the ensuing year. The report of the society shows that, during the past year, £14,203 were disbursed amongst distressed clergymen or their families.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered last Saturday were 1101. Fatal cases arising from scarlatina declined from 104 in the preceding week to 82 in the last. Eight children died of small-pox, 5 of measles, 36 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 5 of influenza, 18 persons of diarrhœa, 1 of purpura, 47 of typhus. No death from cholera was registered. In the last two weeks the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) fell from 262 to 234. The births were—boys, 830; girls, 814.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—From the Royal Observatory, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.334 in. The mean weekly temperature, which was 54.9 deg., exceeds the average of the same week in 37 years by 2.7 deg. It has not been so high since the week that ended the 25th of September, and since the beginning of October it has not been higher than 49.9 deg. In the last two weeks it has suddenly risen from 45.6 deg. to 54.9 deg. The mean daily temperature was 54.6 deg. on Sunday, or 7.9 deg. above the average. It rose on Monday to 57.2 deg.; declined till Thursday, when it was 50.3 deg.; and rose again on Friday to nearly the same height as on Monday and Tuesday when it was about 10 deg. above the average. It was higher than the average throughout the week. The wind blew generally from the south

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The good service pension placed at the disposal of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland by the promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir John Franklin, Kt., K.C.H., has been bestowed on Capt. James Ryder Burton, R.H., 1826.

INCREASE TO THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN IRELAND.—The four companies stationed in the Dublin district, under the command of Colonel Dyneley, are to be increased forthwith to forty non-commissioned officers and 400 gunners and drivers. The companies stationed in the Belfast district (head-quarters Charlemont Fort), Ballincollig (Cork Fort), Limerick and Kilkenny districts, are to be increased to nine non-commissioned officers and 100 gunners and drivers.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "BIRKENHEAD."—The United Service Birkenhead Subscription Committee held their monthly meeting at the Navy Club, Portsmouth, on Monday, for the purpose of distributing the bounty of the subscribers to the widows and others. The committee, since the subscription fund opened in April, have issued upwards of £1000 to the distressed relatives of naval and military persons who were saved from the wreck of the *Birkenhead*. They have collected the names of and received 138 persons connected with both services, of whom upwards of 100 are relatives of [illegible] who [illegible] to the committee for [illegible]. The committee have [illegible] down [illegible] to the [illegible] to each respectable person of both [illegible].

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—[illegible] received at Lloyd's on Saturday of a most [illegible] The agent at Queen's-town (Cork) communicates [illegible] the 16th of [illegible] while in the Gulf of Mexico, they fell in with the wreck of the American [illegible] *Mount Vernon*, and succeeded in taking off [illegible] creatures, who [illegible] days had been exposed to the most terrible amount of suffering. [illegible] almost starved to death, having been clinging to the sides of [illegible] entire days, without the least provisions or water. They learned from the [illegible] follows that the remainder of the crew, with some passengers in all twelve, had perished. The six survivors were put on board the *Superior*, which was bound for America, and which would convey them to their native country. Information has also been communicated of the washing up at Arklow, of a large quantity of wreck, which had led to a belief that a ship of upwards of 1,000 tons had been lost on the coast during the late gales, and that all on board of her were lost.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, the Lord Mayor was sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Court had adjourned two hours previously, as all but one of the Barons were engaged in the Exchequer Chamber; but a few minutes before the above-named time the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Baron Martin, took their seats upon the bench. The Barons were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes, and the Chief Baron wore his gold chain of office.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P.) was accompanied by Mr. Alderman Hunter (the late Lord Mayor), the Recorder, Mr. Alderman Salomons, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain of London, the City Solicitor, the Under-Sheriffs, the Sword-bearer, and other City officers. There were also several of the Court of the Lord Mayor's Company in attendance.

The Recorder, in presenting the Lord Mayor, said that the citizens of London had recently exercised their undoubted right of selecting one of their body to fill the high and important office of Chief Magistrate of the city of London for the ensuing year, and he had now to inform their Lordships that their choice had fallen upon the gentleman who was at that moment standing upon his right hand, Mr. Alderman Challis. He was proud further to inform their Lordships that that choice had received the gracious approbation of her Majesty; and the Lord Mayor now, through him, claimed of their Lordships for his fellow-citizens the continuance and preservation of all those ancient rights, privileges, and immunities which they had hitherto enjoyed. If the Lord Mayor had not come to that Court, upon the present occasion, attended by all that pomp and pageantry by which his Lordship's predecessors had severally been accompanied, it had not been from any desire on the part of the Lord Mayor to abridge in the slightest degree the just splendour of the high office to which he had been elevated. It had, on the contrary, been from a feeling, which he was assured their Lordships would be the first to recognise, of deference to the honourable sentiment which forbade any festive demonstration at a period when the nation was waiting to pay the last just and solemn tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest hero of the age. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Challis, presented himself to their Lordships with very many claims for the high office to which he had been elevated. Born in the city of London, where his father had carried on a successful business, Mr. Alderman Challis himself had succeeded to it, and carried it on to a most flourishing extent. But it was not merely to his activity and untiring energy in the conduct of his business that Mr. Challis's success in life, and advance in the opinion of the citizens of London, was attributable; it was his general and universal benevolence, and personal connexions in connexion with the various charitable institutions of the city of London, which had gained for him the high respect and estimation of his fellow-citizens. Accordingly, on the death of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Challis was selected to supply the vacant office of alderman of the ward of Cripplegate. Having attained that office, Mr. Alderman Challis devoted himself so ably and so energetically to the performance of his magisterial duties, that he very rapidly and very greatly increased in the confidence and estimation of his fellow-citizens. In due course of time (in 1846), Mr. Alderman Challis was chosen by the unanimous voice of the livery to be one of the Sheriffs for London—an office the duties of which he performed most faithfully, most honourably, and most satisfactorily—while at the last general election he had been elected, after a severe contest, as one of the representatives of the borough of Finsbury in Parliament, by the largest majority that had ever sent a member to that assembly. Subsequently to that event, Mr. Alderman Challis had been unanimously elected to the high and important station in which he then had the honour to appear before their Lordships. The hon. and learned gentleman then, in eulogistic terms, called the attention of the Barons to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hunter) had performed the heavy duties of the mayoralty of 1852, and went on to say that upon the election of that hon. gentleman there were those who prognosticated a period of disquietude; but he was happy to say that all the then portending darkened clouds had passed away, and that his term of magisterial preeminence had been one of tranquillity. In addition to that fact, he might state that throughout his year of office such had been the conduct and demeanour of Mr. Alderman Hunter, that he retired from his arduous duties with the general feeling of gratitude, respect, and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS CHALLIS, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

The Lord Chief Baron congratulated the Lord Mayor upon the honourable position which he had attained, and expressed his conviction that, after the statement which had been made by the learned Recorder, he would most ably acquit himself of the onerous duties which his office would necessarily cast upon him. Notwithstanding the lamentable cause of the absence of the usual pageantry with which his Lordship's predecessors had been accustomed to come before the Barons, the Lord Mayor was quite right in making his appearance at that court, because he came there to claim for the citizens of London the ancient privileges, rights, and liberties which they had enjoyed for a long series of years. The learned Chief Baron then referred, in eloquent terms, to the recent loss which the nation had sustained by the death of the greatest hero of the age. His Lordship fully approved of the feeling which had induced the citizens of London to dispense with the pageant which had hitherto formed so distinguished a feature in that day's proceedings. His Lordship then complimented the late Lord Mayor upon the way in which he had performed the duties of the office, and was convinced that he would now retire into comparatively private life, bearing the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

The Recorder said, it had been usual upon former occasions for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to invite their Lordsh a banquet at Guildhall; but for the very same reason which had induced the city of London t stain from their accustomed pageant, the Mayor and Sheriffs had for the present aban that festivity; but they hoped that they should the honour of entertaining their Lordships on a appropriate occasion.

The civic functionaries then retired.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the we teresting event of the opening of the direct teleg route between London and Paris. We now en the instrument-room of "the European and marine Printing Telegraph Company," in Co The operation of the communication we have al fully detailed. The laying down of the wi the underground telegraph between Dover and metropolis, being completed, and a junction h been effected with the submarine cable, a direct course was at once opened between the London Paris stations. This new line of telegraph follow route of the old Dover coach-road, passing throug several towns of Dartford, Gravesend, Rochi Sittingbourne, and Canterbury, and has been down by Messrs. Frend and Hamill, of Bedford-r

Before the completion of this line all contin messages from London were conveyed by mea the South-Eastern Railway Company's telegrap Dover; where a break occurred, owing to the ab of direct telegraphic communication between station and the office of the Submarine Company.

We may, however, repeat, that in the Illustra the French machine is shown at work, in direct c munication with Paris. The appearance of the ins ment is attractive: instead of [illegible] double needles, now so famil ar to most of in the ordinary "speaking" part of the ele telegraph, there is a small black arm, workin[illegible] from the centre of a white dial, so as to dese[illegible] of 45 and 90 degrees, with a fixed vertical pa sung through the centre, performing, in fact, a t on which any one walking past the Admiralty ni have seen in full play when the semaphore on the was at work. The motion of the handle which grov the electric current, and the motion of the arm necessarily rotatory also; and the little arm mo roved very quickly, indicating the letters by various angles it forms with the centre line.

INSTRUMENT-ROOM OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AT CORNHILL.

THE NEW PATENT LAW.

The passing of the recent Patent Law Amendment was celebrated on Tuesday week by a public dinner Dee's Hotel; which was attended by about one hund present Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.; William Scholefield, Esq., M. Thomas Webster, Esq., barrister-at-law; W. M. Hindmarsh, Esq., b rister-at-law; J. R. Grace, Esq., barrister-at-law; Mr. Alderman Lucy, Alderman Phillips, Mr Alderman Baldwin; Messrs. W. J. Beale, F. H. Collis, R. Backwell, Prosser, H. Edmunds, F. Wilds, J. Lowe, T. C. Salt, Carlis Remond, A. Slate, Stevens, Oliver, W. C. Aitken, &c. Mr. Scholefield occup the vice-chair.

After the removal of the cloth, the chairman proposed the healths of "T Queen," and of "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," which we received with the customary honours.

The vice-chairman proposed the next toast, "The Emancipation of I ventors," adding, that, when such a consummation was attained, an impet would be given to arts and sciences of which it was impossible to imagine beneficial consequences.

The toast, which was drunk with three times three, was responded to the chairman, and by Mr. Prosser. The chairman, in the course of address, observed, with reference to the difficulties which attended t patenting of inventions, that he had to expend £10,000, in defen of his own right before a single thing was settled. It was a mi take to assert that patent laws were an injustice. It was a notorio fact that all the inventions which had improved our manufactures, and h extended their use to society at large, had been brought forward under di ficulties, and that they required the intervention of parties who monopolised t greater portion of the profits. It was known that, after Watt became associate with Dr. Roebuck, he made such slow progress in carrying out his improvement that he was induced to return for a time to his old vocations. Had he not m

NEWSPAPER

DINNER AT DEE'S HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE PASSING OF THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

nlton, where would Watt have been? and did they believe that, if there had patent laws, Boulton would have supported Watt in his invention? s a misconception to say that if a patent was granted to a man, it was a ly, and an abuse of power. A monopoly was a grant to persons to do uld be done by the rest of society. When you gave for a certain time ht of any improvement to the man who brought it forward, the public by paying in a pecuniary way for the benefit of a man's exertions. He ove that the commercial marine had benefited to the extent of £200,000 r at least by his invention, and if he had not contemplated a patent he not have undergone the days and weeks and months of labour which essary to its completion. The case was the same with other inventors. terations in the granting of patents under the present law were im- and were calculated to give great advantages to inventors. A man xpend £28 in obtaining a patent for three years, during which time he s any alterations or improvements, if he only kept up the principle, and g his pretensions to be valid, as would have no difficulty in obtaining such e as he might require for a moderate proportion of the profits of his in- Under the old law a man had to pay down a large sum upon speculation, aturally enough secured a large reversion before he lost his money. No man ow be subjected to the vexations which he was compelled to encounter at law. The chairman, in conclusion, assured the company that he ive his best assistance to any attempts which might be made to still fur- prove the existing law.

Mr. Prosser reviewed at some length the past and present condition of our patent laws, which, he said, differed from those of any other nation in this respect. Here the patentee has had one, two, four, six, fifteen, or eighteen months to speculate with his invention after he had a patent for it. Some patents had never been specified at all; and it was not known why they had been granted. The laws of every other country beside England required that an inventor should give a complete specification, and say, "I want a patent for this," but Englishmen were supposed to be so stubborn that a long time was required to get their inventions out of them, and an injurious laxity was the consequence. It had been the practice of all civilised nations to consider an inventor entitled to some sort of reward, and all such nations had granted patents. America up to the present time had granted 15,000 patents to inventors. The number of patents granted in France was 14,000; and in England, 15,000. For twenty years the patents taken out in this country had only averaged 500 per annum; but the number obtained under the Patent Law Amendment Act up to four o'clock that afternoon, in one month, was 606. Nothing could prove more forcibly than this fact, the nature of the burthens before imposed on inventors, who, from the time of Queen Anne, had paid in the shape of fees no less than four millions and a half of pounds sterling. In return for this, they had not one single document to consult, or "place to put their heads in;" not one official with whom they could correspond, or an index of the names or the dates of inventions, or the persons by whom they were made. Mr. Prosser specified the contrary conduct of other nations in these respects; and concluded by observing, that, although the Patent Law Amendment Act was incomplete, yet, under it, inventors bade fair to take that rank in the scale of society to which they were entitled.

The chairman then proposed "the health of Lord Brougham," to whom they owed to some extent the carrying of the New Patent Law. The toast was responded to by Mr. Grace, who referred to the services rendered by his Lordship, not only in reference to the patent laws, but as a general law reformer.

The toast of "Further Amendment of the Patent Law" was next given by the chairman, and responded to by

Mr. Hindmarch, who, in referring to the opposition offered by parties in the House of Commons to the passing of the New Patent Law Amendment Act, said, it appeared to him a most extraordinary thing that, after the patent laws had passed from us into every country in Europe, and from thence into America, as it would most likely do into Asia—that, notwithstanding all these things, it should be said that "patents are a bad thing; let us get rid of them." Something, he maintained ought to be done to get rid of these foolish ideas; the country required that it should be done. The new law was very imperfect; and if there were no other cause, the manner in which the law was passed was certain to produce the anomalies which it contained. The question of the further extension of the law depended on inventors themselves. It was requisite that every inventor should retain a right in his invention, and that that right should be obtainable at as cheap a rate as practically might be; and that nothing should be charged to the inventor in the shape of taxes in any other shape than what was sufficient to cover the expense

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST DURING THE LATE GALE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ce ing the p osition which was asked. Mr Webster also responded, urging upon inventors the propriety of being thankful for the New Patent Law, and suggested that they should not be too anxious to find fault with it; for, if they did, and went before Parliament for further alterations, they might lose what they had obtained. He considered the alteration as a great boon to the poor inventor; for, on the payment of £5, under the present system, he could obtain protection for six months, and in that time might obtain the assistance of a man of capital to enable him to carry on his invention.

"The Healths of the Duke of Argyle and Lord Campbell," as prominent supporters of the Patent Law Amendment in the House of Lords, was given from the chair; and responded to by Mr. Aitken and Mr. Slate.

The chairman then gave 'The Town and Trade of Birmingham," which was acknowledged by Mr. Sturges, who impressed upon inventors the importance of combining together for the formation of an association to watch over and protect their interests.

"Iron Trade," also given from the chair, was spoken to by by Mr. Blackwell, who gave some interesting statistics as to the progress of the trade during the last century.

"The Healths of the County Members," acknowledged by Mr. Spooner; "the Borough Members," by Messrs Muntz and Scholefield; and "The Press," terminated the proceedings.

STORM OFF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST.

We find the scene of devastation, which our Artist has here so vividly depicted, thus described in the *Newcastle Journal*:—

During Thursday night (last week) the wind blew hard from the east, with rain, the sea on the coast being tremendously high. The *Ornsby Hall*, Gurry, of and from London for Seaham, drove on the Herd Sand on Thursday morning, before daylight. At three P.M. on Thursday, the excitement was great for the safety of several vessels which were then seen running for the bar. A three-masted steamer approached; but, as if despairing of being able to enter, attempted to run into the offing; succeeded, however, her head was again put north, and after a desperate encounter with the sea on the bar, part of the crew having in the meantime taken to the rigging, she reached the harbour, and proved to be the *Swanwick*, from Hamburg. Near about the same time, a collier brig, supposed for London, put in for shelter, got far to leeward, and in vain attempted to reach the bar; the sea at the time was sweeping right across the vessel; part of the men could be seen on the bowsprit and other parts of the rigging; and at length she struck on the outer edge of the Herd. The crew now manned the boat, and away they pulled. Owing to the perilous situation of the men in the brig, who were every moment in danger of being swept overboard, the life-boat was watched by the spectators with extreme interest as it reached the vessel. In ten minutes the shipwrecked men were rescued, and were soon after landed in safety. The vessel was the *Liverly*, of Clay When the life-boat reached the shore, a gentleman, struck with the gallantry of the crew, presented the coxswain, Mr. Smith, with a sovereign for them.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH.

On Tuesday intelligence reached town by electric telegraph that an earthquake had been felt in Liverpool and its neighbourhood that morning. The weather for the last few days had been wet and sultry, the atmosphere over out of doors being unusually warm. On Tuesday morning (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) about half-past four o'clock persons in all parts of the town, but more especially in the outskirts and at Birkenhead, felt a rocking or hearing of the earth. In some cases persons were awoke from a sound sleep, and jumped on the floor, expecting an attack from some nocturnal marauder. In other cases children screamed and hid their faces under the bedclothes; while in a few instances persons in bed simply felt a kind of rocking motion, like that of a cradle-bed. The thermometer, which varied from 50° to 61° Fahrenheit, was unusually high for the season of the year, and during the night the barometer rose nearly a quarter of the circle, although heavy rain had fallen. The greatest force of the earthquake was felt along the line of the river, and particularly at Bootle, a village at the north end of the docks. At Birkenhead, also, and in the villages on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, a considerable vibration of the earth was noticed. The *Times* correspondent, who resides at Aigburth, was awakened by a peculiar trembling sensation. All his joints appeared to be loosened, and for a moment it seemed as if he had been robbed with a violent fit of ague. The person who usually obtains the *Times* despatches from the Transatlantic steamers was awakened about half-past four o'clock by a rumbling noise, and, thinking it was the gun of some of the American steamers, he arose, dressed himself, and went down to the pier. At Seacombe, on the Cheshire side of the river, a gentleman was so much shaken while asleep that, on awakening, he imagined for the instant that some one was capsized under his bed. In many houses, on both sides of the river, cupboard doors were banged open, and other noises caused.

At Manchester, Congleton, Bangor, Holyhead, and Carnarvon, the shock was most distinctly experienced, and in all at the same time. A gentleman at Sale (six miles from Manchester), who has resided nine years at St. Domingo, and is not unacquainted with such phenomena, was awoke by it, and recognised the sensation immediately. It was something like the vibration felt in a badly-built house when a heavily-laden carriage rattles past. The crockery rattled, and the sensation lasted about half a minute. At speak of the motion as a lateral vibratory one, and some assert that it was accompanied by a loud, hoarse, rumbling noise, not unlike distant thunder.

The shock was severely felt at Chester, and along the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. At Shrewsbury it caused great alarm: it shook the houses in the town and suburbs, making the windows rattle, and, in many instances, causing people to leap from their beds. In Mardol, several large cheeses were rolled off the shelves in the shop of Mr. Williams, a cheesemonger. A dairyman, residing near the race-course, having occasion to visit his cattle, was proceeding across the yard with a lantern in his hand, when he felt the ground rock once or twice to such a degree that he could hardly keep his feet; but in the county gaol, which seemed to be in the immediate line along which the shock passed with most severity, the scene was for a short time truly alarming, the prisoners not knowing to what to attribute the sensation which they felt, aroused in great alarm. The turnkeys, on the other hand, attributed the noise in the first instance, and the rattling of doors and windows, followed by the shouts, to a combined attempt of the prisoners to escape. A portion of wall adjoining Marshall's Thread Factory, near the Castle Forest-gate, fell, and another portion of wall at the goods station of the rail way terminus sunk considerably. The bells also of the Abbey Church were momentarily sook n. At Wellington, also, and Oswestry, and other places adjoining, the earthquake was distinctly felt.

It is singular that, though the shock was perceived on both sides of the Irish Channel, nothing of it was ex erienced on board ship. On the Irish coast it was quite as intense as on the English. At Kingstown, Bray, Kilruddery, Dalkey, Glengarry, Howth, Clontarf, Glasnevin, and other places in the vicinity of Dublin, the vibration was felt. At Howth, a scientific gentleman dreamt that the end of the world had come, and, on awaking, found himself lying on the floor, having jerked out of his bed. The writer of a letter, resident at Wicklow, says:—"The house rocked in a most fearful manner, the bed pitched like a ship at sea, the clock stopped on the mantel-piece, jugs and basins danced a fearful jig." Commencing from the shore of Dublin and Wicklow, and taking nearly a circular direction, the shock appears to have been sensibly felt as far as Gloucester. Two and shock of a somewhat similar description, which was experienced with various degrees of intensity in Lancashire, throughout the greater part of the county, and the adjacent districts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the Isle of Man, took place a few minutes before one o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 17, 1843. That appears to have been milder than this, which, besides creating considerable alarm, fortunately seems to have done no damage.

According to all accounts the venerable Palace of Holyrood is fast becoming ready.

A telegraphic despatch says that the ex-Emperor of Austria has been seized with apoplexy.

In the month ended the 10th ult., the quantity of tea entered for home consumption was 5,496,224 lb., against 5,311,655 lb. in the like month of 1851.

The accounts received from the Baltic report the continuance of severe frost and the increase of ice, which threatens to entirely block up the navigation for the season.

A Swiss journal states that the monks of St. Bernard have resolved, in the event of the tunnel of Mennove being constructed, to build a convent and hospital at the entrance to it, and to abandon the existing convent.

The Zoological Society of Amsterdam has just decided on contracting a loan of 1,200,000 florins (about 327,000l.), to be employed in the purchase of the estate and erection of new buildings rendered necessary by the increasing prosperity of the society.

The legislature of Maine has passed an act making telegraph companies liable for errors in despatches, either in transmission or transcript, to the amount paid for transmission to the place of destination in or out of the State.

It appears that recruiting is not what it used to be in Tipperary—one of the grand nurseries for Irish soldiers. A local paper says the 89th Regiment want only 6 men to make up its complement, and they cannot be had at Clonmel in two weeks' canvass of "the roberts" and other attractions.

In the course of some of the improvements now being carried out in the Tower, the workmen have brought to light the cell and staircase of the Beauchamp Tower.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 14.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.
MONDAY, 15.—St. Machutus. Westminster-bridge finished, 1750.
TUESDAY, 16.—Rubens born, 1577.
WEDNESDAY, 17. St. Hugh. Lotteries abolished, 1826.
THURSDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
FRIDAY, 19.—Charles I. born, 1600. Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1765.
SATURDAY, 20 St. Edmund, King and Martyr.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
2 35	3 0	4 14	4 39	5 23	5 45	6 31	6 58	7 39	8 7	8 47	9 21	9 57	10 40

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DEPUTATION FROM WALMER BY TORCHLIGHT.
ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

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WELLINGTON AND GEORGE IV. ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.
HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE HERO AND HIS HORSE ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO."
A FINE ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU, by Harvey.
A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON, from whence the Duke derived his title, &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

HER Majesty's Speech, on opening the Session of Parliament, approaches more to the character of a President's Message, as far as length is concerned, than any similar document of our time and country. In that respect, however, it would be ungracious to find fault with it; for if it depart from the ordinary vagueness, the departure is an improvement. Upon one point all parties and subdivisions of parties will be agreed. Before one sacred topic the war of political passions will be stilled; and, amid the deepest sympathy, and a rare but not remarkable unanimity, all other questions will yield precedence to that of the national sorrow. Appropriately, her Majesty's Ministers have devoted the opening paragraph of the Royal Speech to the topic of our late bereavement. The whole nation participates in the grief of her Majesty at the loss of one of the pillars of her throne, of the patriarchal counsellor, and the venerable friend and guide. Her Majesty does not calculate in vain upon the sympathy of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, and may well rely with confidence on their desire to join her in taking such steps as may mark their sense of "the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington."

The first great duty of Parliament is to give formal expression to the nation's grief, and to render its homage to the memory of the illustrious dead. The opening paragraph touches a chord that will vibrate in the nation's heart. But, unfortunately, the discordant thoughts provoked by the anomalous state of the Ministry, in reference to questions which more seriously affect the interests of the living, cannot be lost sight of. Their day will speedily come. Upon the most important of them, the Speech is that of a Ministry dubious, if not divided; and there is an ambiguity in the passage which refers to the topic most dwelt on by the nation, that looks very like a compromise at the eleventh hour. Her Majesty is made to congratulate her Parliament on the generally-improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes; but the strong eulogy of the cause of that prosperity, pronounced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in propounding his first "Budget," is, to all appearance, purposely qualified in the passage immediately following. "If," her Majesty is made to say, "the Parliament shall think that "recent Legislation," in countervailing, "with other causes," to this happy result, "has, at the same time, inflicted injury on certain important interests," then they are recommended to consider how the agriculture of the country may be made "to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom had decided that it should be subjected." This is something more in the way of concession than is probably pleasing to a re-actionary portion of the Ministerial party, while it will, no doubt, be considered as falling short of the admissions expected by the Opposition.

The other topics of the Speech are of considerable interest, and warrant, for the most part, the prominence given to them. The congratulations as to the operation of the Militia Bill; the paragraph as to the American Fisheries question, and the mission to the Argentine Republic; the suggested advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science; the paragraphs as to Ireland, the Church, the Universities, Transportation, and Legal Reform—all show a praiseworthy desire on the part of her Majesty's Ministers to devote their energies to the great questions of the day. Nevertheless, we fear that will not reconcile the mass of the public to the ambiguity of the Speech on the question which, more than all others, absorbs the attention of the great bulk of far-seeing politicians, and all the trading and industrious classes.

On the other hand, the public will not be insensible to the evident desire of her Majesty's Government to preserve a peaceful tone with respect to subjects of a foreign bearing, while evincing a desire to promote inquiry, if not reform, in some important institutions at home. It is satisfactory to know that the tenour of our negotiations with the United States is such as to lead to a hope of the extension of our commercial intercourse; and that, in an important part of South America, an opening has been made for our commerce and manufactures to that fertile and populous continent. In like manner, it would be ungenerous and ungracious not to acknowledge the disposition of the Government to devote State attention to the advancement of the fine arts; or to combine liberal government, with administrative severity, in Ireland; or to promote church reform, university reform, law reform; and attempt a permanent change in our system of transportation. All these suggestions, or promises, disclose in the framers of the Speech a consciousness of their duties as administrators of the affairs of this great nation.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Earl of Yerulam, Sir Edward Bowater, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, Major-General Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, left Windsor Castle, at five minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and travelled to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal suite proceeded from the Paddington terminus in three of the Royal carriages, escorted by a party of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at fourteen minutes before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince were received at the Palace by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Newport, Viscount Mandeville, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, and the Master of the Household.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday afternoon. At the Court, the Turkish Minister, Monsieur Musurus, had an audience, to present Nubar Bey, who has been sent over by the Pachs of Egypt with the present of some horses for her Majesty. The horses were presented to the Queen in the garden of the Palace.

Count Schiafino, accompanied by Colonel Facio, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, had also an audience of the Queen. The Colonel has brought some ponies, as a present to her Majesty, from the President of Mexico.

The ponies were presented to the Queen in the garden of the Palace.

The Earl of Westmeriand had an audience of her Majesty on his arrival in England. His Lordship was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at four o'clock. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, the President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Hon. John, Marquis of Winchester, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hampshire, the noble Marquis took the customary oaths.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William, Lord Bateman, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, his Lordship took the customary oaths.

The Queen's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, was arranged and agreed upon.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen went in State on Thursday to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The procession was formed at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and the Prince were conducted to the State carriage by the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Newport.

A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was on duty in front of the Palace, and received her Majesty with the usual honours.

The Queen quitted Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Her Majesty returned to the Palace at six minutes past three o'clock, and was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain.

Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty at the House of Lords.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

An important feature in this system of telegraph (illustrated at page 386) is, that the limit to which a message can be transmitted, without the break of intermediate stations, is considerably increased. This is material, as the perfect success of this first line on the new plan is expected to lead to its extensive adoption, not only throughout England, but on the Continent, and to India. This increased capability for communicating to great distances arises from the superior conducting property of the metal used, which is pure copper, instead of iron; and from the plan adopted to prevent the escape of the electricity in its passage along the wires, that of covering them with the best insulator known—gutta percha; which, though so applicable for underground telegraph-wires, would not answer for those exposed to the heat of the sun.

This system has also an advantage over the old one, from the circumstance of the wires retaining uniformity of condition, as respects their conducting power, so that the amount of battery required is always the same for any given distance, irrespective of weather. This was strikingly evinced on the day of opening the line, when a single battery was sufficient to convey messages through the line and the adjacent ones; but the French lines, being influenced by the dampness of the weather on that day, required such an increased amount of battery power, as to cause both delay and inconvenience, on their connexion with the submarine line for the purpose of enabling communications to pass direct between London and Paris. Underground lines are also free from risk by lightning.

The length of each wire before laying down is half a mile; and, after each joint, careful experiments are made through the whole line, in addition to the proof the wires are submitted to before leaving the manufactory; so that every care is taken to insure a very perfect work.

The originators of the underground telegraph were the Messrs. Bratt, who took out patents for the plan, and for the submarine telegraph, some years since. The present one was laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Cheshire, Messrs. Friend and Hamill being the contractors.

In our Journal of last week, the engineers were erroneously stated to be Messrs. Crampton and Wollaston.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.—The following returns have reached us:—At Manchester, Mr. Robert Barnes was elected a second time; at Salford, Mr. Frank Ashton, ditto; at Leeds, Mr. John Pope Shaw, ditto; at Birmingham, the choice fell upon Mr. Henry Hawkes, solicitor; at Liverpool, upon Mr. Samuel Holme; at Portsmouth, upon Mr. George Cornelius Bignall; at Oxford, Mr. John Crews Dudgey, solicitor; at Cambridge, Mr. H. Harris; at Nottingham, Mr. Gallen.

THOMAS HOOD'S MONUMENT.—The *Athenæum* of Saturday says:—"An anecdote has been communicated to us on sufficient authority, which may furnish a hint of some kind to those who have the management of the Hood monument, or which, at any rate, it is well that they should know. Hood made a sketch for his own monument, which is still in existence. It consists of a square tablet, on which a figure of himself is reclining. A plain bounding surrounds it, and the simple legend is—"He sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

THE "MELBOURNE" STEAMER.—The underwriters of Lloyd's interested in this unfortunate vessel, have signed a protest against her proceeding on her voyage from Lisbon to Australia, unless she first undergoes a thorough repair in the dry dock at Lisbon.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open shortly after twelve o'clock; from which time up to within a few minutes of the arrival of her Majesty, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was almost a continuous arrival of Peers, Peeresses, and persons entitled to be present.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack shortly after one o'clock. Several Peers took the oaths.

Shortly after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House, preceded by the officers of the household and the great officers of State in the usual order. The Earl of Derby bore the Sword of state (in place of the late lamented Duke); the Marquis of Winchester bore the Crown; and the Earl of Lonsdale, the Cap of Maintenance.

Her Majesty having taken her seat on the Throne, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, left the House to summon the Commons.

After a short interval, the Commons having arrived,

Her Majesty read the Royal Speech, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my Throne, and of my people, ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

"I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the act of last session, to join the ranks of the Militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

"Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North-American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to despatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and, while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

"The Special Mission, which in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast continent of South America.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave-trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to wh ch I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recogn sed the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian possessions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

"The advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science will be readily recognised by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation, I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and, while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all, of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions; I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the capitular institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time

"The system of Secondary Punishments has usefully occupied the labours of success.ve Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Diemen's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

"The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts; and bills will be submitted to you for effecting farther improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that, by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people."

After the Speech, her Majesty left the House and returned to Buckingham Palace, in the same order in which she arrived.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The attendances of Peers on the Ministerial side was exceedingly numerous, and the Opposition side also mustered strongly.

The attendance of strangers in the galleries and below the bar was numerous, and the gallery appropriated to Peeresses was filled.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR having read the Speech,

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved the Address, and in his speech took occasion to condemn the conduct of a portion of the press of this country in attempting to dictate to the people of France the kind of Government they ought to adopt. The Address, was, as usual, but an echo of the Royal Speech.

The Marquis of BATH seconded the Address.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE reviewed the military career of the late Duke, claiming for him the gratitude of the House and the nation; and then, adverting to the paragraph in the Queen's speech relating to the commercial policy of the country, he expressed a wish that the Government had been less obscure in its declaration upon the subject, and that the wording of the paragraph had been more intelligible.

Lord BROUGHAM passed a warm eulogium on the late Duke; and, having dwelt at some length upon the position of the country, said he agreed in the necessity of preparing for national defence.

The Earl of DERBY gave a most eloquent sketch of the career of the late Duke of Wellington, and expressed his gratification that nothing was likely to interfere with the unanimity of the adoption of the Address. He saw nothing in our relations with foreign countries which threatened to interrupt the continuance of peace. At the same time, he was of opinion that the best security for a nation against foreign aggression rested on its own internal resources. He congratulated their Lordships on the satisfactory progress which had been made in the organisation of the militia force. He admitted that, within the last three or four years, there had been a very satisfactory improvement in the condition of the working classes. He had examined into the best means of testing the prosperity of the working classes, and found them in the increased use of articles of general consumption, and with increased deposits in the savings-banks. He had no hesitation in saying that this prosperity had been produced by the operation of Free-Trade legislation, which had not been attended by those neutralising accompaniments which he and his party had anticipated. He was aware that other causes had also contributed their share towards the prosperity, such as emigration, the abundance of money, &c.; but, nevertheless, it was mainly to be attributed to the cause he had named. The noble Earl, in conclusion, said that the Government would bow frankly and freely to the expressed opinion of the country, and would as honestly endeavour to carry out the recent commercial policy as if they had been themselves the authors of it.

After a few observations from Lord WODEHOUSE, the Address was agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at one o'clock.

A large number of members took the oaths and their seats.

Shortly after two, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the table, commanded the immediate attendance of the Commons to the other house, to hear her Majesty's Speech read.

The Speaker then left the house, followed by a large number of members.

On their return, the House immediately adjourned until a quarter to four.

The Speaker did not resume the chair till half-past four o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir J. FITZGERALD gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move for a copy of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest in the Six-mile-bridge affair. Mr. Serjeant SHEE gave notice that, on Thursday fortnight, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the custom of Tenant-right in Ulster, and securing compensation to improving tenants: and also for limiting the power of evictions in certain cases.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a report of the treaty with the Republic of Peru.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER then read the Queen's Speech (for which see Lords report on the same day), after which

The Address was moved by Lord LOVAINE, and seconded by Mr. EGERTON, in brief but conciliatory speeches.

Mr. C. VILLIERS, though agreeing in many of the paragraphs contained in the Queen's Speech, complained that the one which related to the commercial policy of the country was vague and deceptive. Although he would not move any amendment to the Address, he gave notice that, on the earliest convenient day, probably the 22d inst., he would bring forward a resolution which would have the effect of settling finally the question of Free Trade.

Mr. HUME, after a long pause, rose and expressed his approval of the notice given by the hon. member for Wolverhampton. He called upon the Government to avow that it had changed its opinions in regard to the commercial policy of the country.

Mr. WALPOLE denied that the paragraph in question was either ambiguous or evasive. The Government were fully prepared with their measures to lay before Parliament, and they would take the earliest opportunity, after the obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington had terminated, of submitting them to the consideration of the House. The Speech from the Throne was, in his opinion, sufficient to indicate that it was not the intention of the Government to attempt to reverse the recent legislation which had led to such improvements in the condition of the working classes.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated a long discussion under the peculiar circumstances in which Parliament had met. He, however, concurred in the course proposed to be taken by the hon. member for Wolverhampton, because he thought it was requisite that the commercial policy of the country should be immediately settled and determined.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he thought that if the paragraph had been so very evasive, as was alleged, an amendment would have been moved. It was true that their unrestricted competition, however generally beneficial, had caused injury to a certain class, and it became the duty of the Government to mitigate the injury it had occasioned. It was not the intention of the Government to propose anything which could give rise to artificial prices; but, as commercial changes had been effected without having made any corresponding financial changes to meet them, it was the intention of the Government to propose a financial policy more in harmony with its commercial. He would take the earliest day to lay that policy before Parliament, and ask its verdict upon it. He would be able, probably, to make this statement on the 26th instant.

Mr. GLADSTONE thanked the hon. member for Wolverhampton for having drawn forth the important statements of two most important members of the Government. He hoped that the hon. member would persevere in pressing forward the motion of which he had given notice.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Adderley took part,

Mr CORDEN also expressed a hope that the hon. member for Wolverhampton would persevere with his motion, and would not suffer it to be mixed up with any financial or other question.

Lord PALMERSTON, having alluded to the loss sustained by the nation in the death of the late Duke of Wellington, said he considered it absolutely necessary that there should be a declaration made—not by Ministers only, but by Parliament itself—that Free Trade was a policy from which it would suffer no departure.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

30, Dover-street, Nov. 8, 1852.

SIR,—In your paper of last Saturday, you describe me as a new member, whereas I sat in the last Parliament, though for two months only; and, in your alphabetical list I am called the member for Carmarthen (which is represented by Mr. D. Morris) instead of the member for the county.—Your very obedient,

D. JONES.

THE VACANT SEATS.—Rumour says Mr. W. J. Fox will be M.P. for Oldham after all. The late member for the county of Oxford, Lord Norreys, is the candidate for Abingdon. The Scotch Lord-Advocate—the rejected of Orkney and Shetland—it is said, will be returned for Lisburn.—*The Daily News* says, in reference to the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Brown, the member for Carlow county, it is not very probable that any Liberal will be found to contest the seat.

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE LYING IN STATE.—Friday being the day set apart for the admission of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the nobility, members of Parliament, officers of the army and navy, and the principal members of the aristocracy and gentry, to view the lying in state, as early as nine o'clock carriages began to arrive at the covered entrance at Chelsea Hospital, and between ten and eleven formed a continuous line along the Queen's-road and Grosvenor-row, Sloane-street, and Asylum-row. Amongst the early arrivals were the principal members of the Government, foreign Ambassadors, and members of both Houses of Parliament, who, on alighting, passed through the vestibule into the chamber where lay the body of the departed hero, surrounded by the mournful paraphernalia on occasions of lying in state. The several parties having passed through the room, departed at the exit door in Queen's-road. The throng increased hourly. At five the pressure was immense. The route from the Hospital to Belgrave-square was filled with the carriages of visitors waiting to be set down; and, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the pedestrians assembled in an equally surprising manner.

THE FUNERAL CAR.—A preliminary experiment was made on Friday, the authorities having thought it desirable to test its capabilities by directing it to be drawn the whole line of route, bearing, in addition, at least such equivalent weight as would be placed thereon on the day of the funeral. The experiment was perfectly successful.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

LAW REFORM.

In reply to questions from Lord Lyndhurst, the LORD CHANCELLOR was understood to say, it was his intention to introduce a measure for the purpose of reducing the expenses of Commissions in Lunacy under the Court of Chancery, also one to carry out the recommendations of the Criminal Law Commissioners. He would take the earliest opportunity possible to state the nature of these measures, as well as of others relating to Law Reform which he also proposed to introduce.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his satisfaction at the announcement.

THE ADDRESS.

The Duke of MONTROSE (the Lord Steward) announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return an answer to the Address agreed to by their Lordships last night, to the following effect: "I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and it shall be my constant desire to promote measures calculated to advance the permanent happiness and prosperity of my people."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.

The Duke of MONTROSE also presented a special message from her Majesty, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, to the following effect:—"Her Majesty, desirous of marking in the most solemn manner her sense of the pre-eminent services of the late Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and of affording to her subjects an opportunity of testifying their admiration of his memory, and their sorrow for the loss which they have sustained by his death—has directed that measures should be taken for the public interment, at the earliest possible period, of his Grace's mortal remains in the cathedral church of St. Paul. The Queen is persuaded, that, in taking this step, her Majesty has only anticipated the general wish of Parliament and the country, and that you will afford to her Majesty your cordial aid and concurrence in giving to the mournful ceremony a degree of solemnity and importance worthy of the country and of the occasion. Her Majesty is confident that you will readily concur in any suitable provision which may be made by the liberality of the House of Commons, for the due discharge of a debt of public gratitude, and a tribute of national sorrow."

The Earl of DERBY gave notice of his intention to move that her Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration on Monday next, and to move that a committee be appointed to inquire into the most proper means to carry into effect the wishes of her Majesty.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met a little before four o'clock.

Petitions, complaining of the returns for the boroughs of Great Yarmouth, Bridgenorth, and Tavistock, were severally presented.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that the report and the evidence taken by the Commission of Inquiry into outrages said to have been committed in Bethlehem Hospital, would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it should be returned by the Governors of the Hospital, to whom it had been submitted for their observations.

BETTING-HOUSES.

In reply to another question from the same hon. member, Mr. WALPOLE said, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to put a stop to the betting-house nuisance in the metropolis.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.

A message from her Majesty stated that she had given directions for the interment of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral; and her Majesty relied upon her faithful Commons to provide means to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the funeral obsequies with befitting solemnity.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that, on Monday next, he would move that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would make his statement relative to the commercial and financial policy of the Government on Friday, the 26th inst.; but, in the event of any unlikely hostile attempt being made against the Government, he would reserve to himself the right of altering the present arrangement.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the motion for bringing up the report upon the Address,

Mr. FAGAN took the opportunity of expressing his dissatisfaction at the paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to Ireland, implying that outrage and turbulence prevailed there, which he denied to be the case.

Mr NAPIER said the paragraph applied to the past and not to the present state of Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE complained that the paragraph relating to Ireland was not true in fact. He wished to know if it was meant to insult Ireland, on the one hand; or, on the other, to bring in new measures of coercion?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that the Government had no intention of introducing any new measures of coercion. On the contrary, they were in hopes that before long they might relieve Ireland from a measure of coercion which had been last session renewed for one year. They proposed to pursue towards Ireland a liberal, generous, and high-minded policy; and they would, in a short time, introduce a measure to settle the relations of landlord and tenant in that country, giving to the latter compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The report upon the Address was then agreed to.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

In reply to an observation from Lord J. Russell, Secretary Sir J. Pakington said that, by the last advices, the Kaffir war appeared to be dying out.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move the suspension of the standing orders, with a view of carrying a bill through all its stages on the same day, the object of the bill being to provide that all bills of exchange and promissory notes falling due upon the day appointed for the late Duke's funeral, shall be treated as if it was the Lord's day.

Adjourned until Monday.

On Thursday, on the nomination of the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Francis Howell, of Ashy, Esq.; Richard Fowler, of Castle, Esq.; Thomas Graham Graham, of Kenquite, Esq., were appointed to serve the office of Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

On Thursday a most destructive flood took place at Birmingham.

A most disastrous fire broke out in Romford, Essex, on Thursday night.

On Friday there was an unusually high tide in the Thames.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

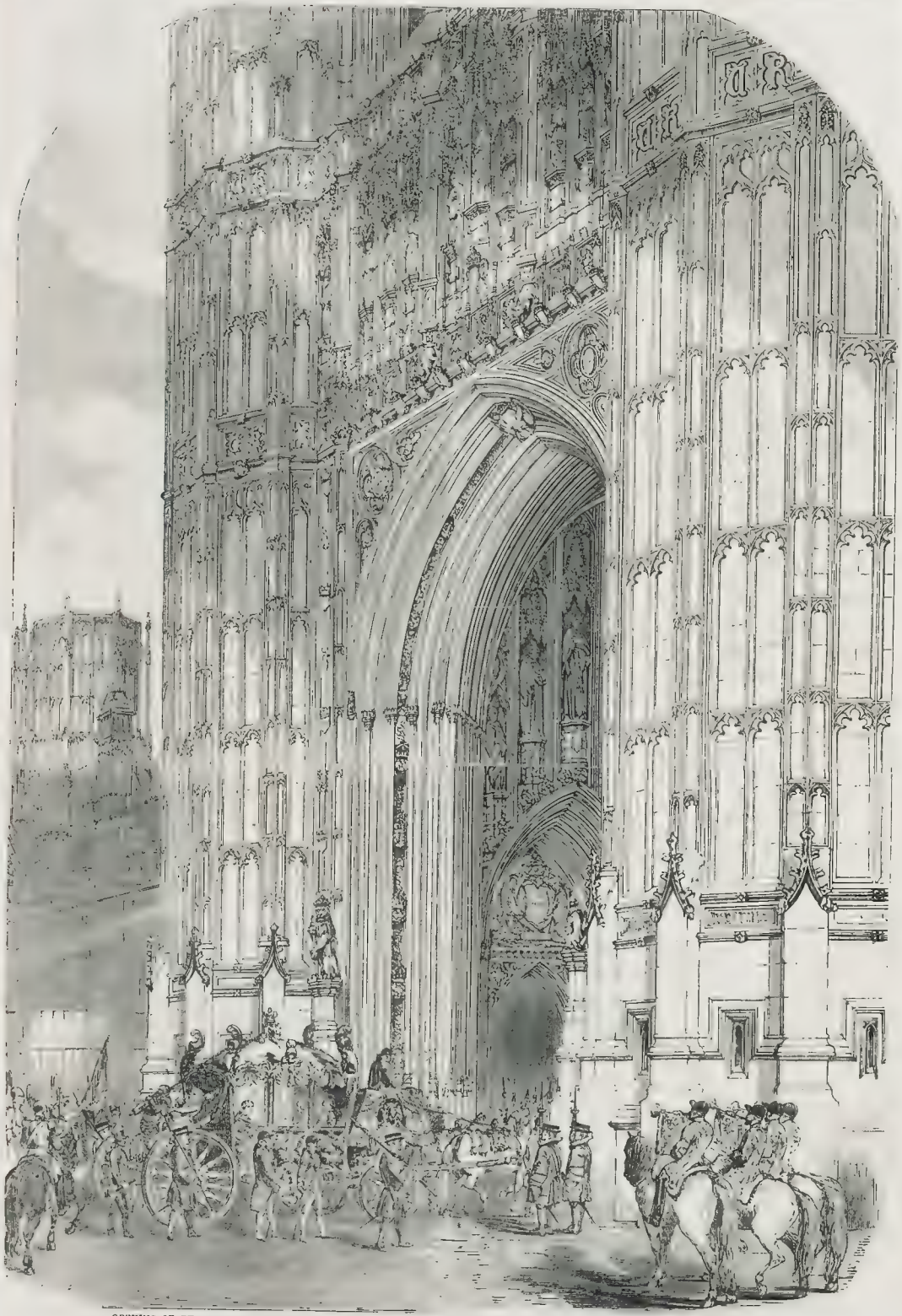
THE OVERLAND MAIL.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

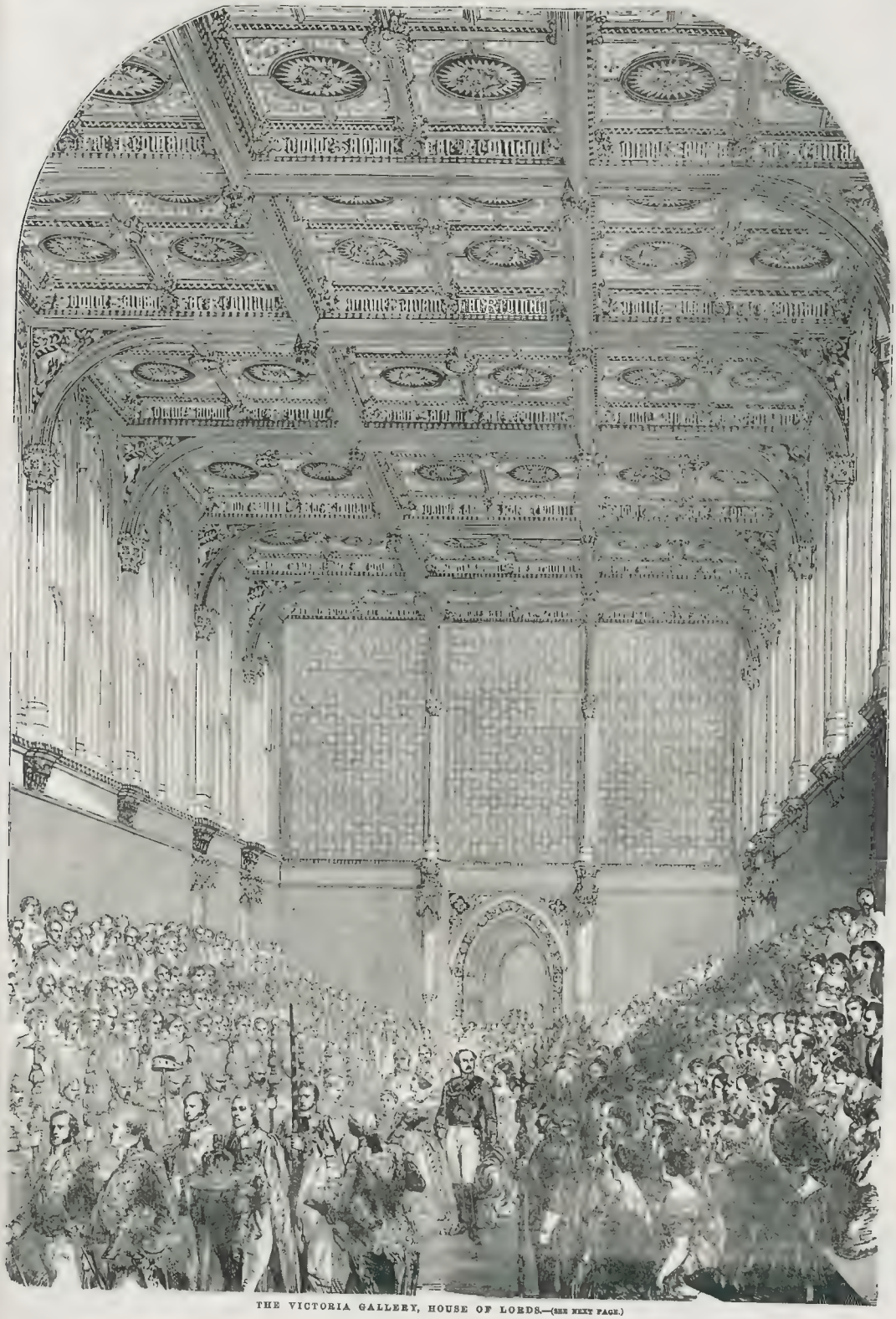
TRIESTE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Adria* arrived this day from the river Rangoon, with dates to the 26th of September. The first division for Prome, consisting of her Majesty's 18th R.I., her Majesty's 80th, and 35th Madras Infantry, with eight guns, and some Sappers and Miners, had just left, and was accompanied by the General, Admiral, Commodore Sir J. Cheape, and almost all the chiefs of departments. The second brigade was to follow within three or four weeks. It was expected, on its arrival at Prome, that Pegu would be surrendered and annexed, and the campaign over.

The China insurrection against the Emperor is gaining strength.



OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE VICTORIA TOWER, HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE PAGE 402.)



THE VICTORIA GALLERY, HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Upon the preceding pages we have illustrated the splendid ceremonial of the Opening of Parliament by her Majesty, on Thursday, in a pair of large Engravings by Mr. J. L. Williams, showing also the last completed portions of this magnificent edifice.

THE VICTORIA TOWER.

This imposing portion of the New Palace is placed at the south-west angle of the pile of buildings. In plan it is square, with octagonal turrets at the angles; and from Old Palace-yard there are two great archways, one on the west and the other on the south side. The archways are marvellously fine; their immense size, their deep mouldings, and their profuse enrichments of Tudor roses and crowns in the hollow of the arches, and also the roses and leaves (forming the background, as it were, to the other decorations in the sieles), make up a superb *coup-d'œil*. The apex of the arch is formed by a group of three angels, crowned, holding the Royal shield crowned; quatrefoils fill the spandrils over the archway, and in them are angels holding shields, surrounded by the garter, containing, respectively, the Royal Arms, and those of Edward the Confessor. The whole surface of the turrets is panelled with trefoil-headed arches, and small quatrefoil divisions, containing the Royal monogram; and, between the great arches and the turrets, the walls of the Tower are enriched with small panels, with badges of the arms of the three kingdoms. Lions, holding scrolls, are seated on pedestals on each side of the doorways. Above the archways is a series of panels filled with quatrefoils, containing roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, and portcullises; and above these panels are niches, with tracerial pinnacles of great beauty. The central niche, which has a richer canopy than the rest, contains a statue of her Majesty: and the other niches are filled with statues on pedestals. Above these niches is another series of square panels, filled with roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, and portcullises; and higher yet there are, on each face of the Tower, three windows, divided from each other by piers of immense solidity, deeply moulded. Each window is traceried in the head, and also in the transoms: and higher up the Tower is again a series of elaborately-enriched paneled and other windows; and above this the Tower will rise still higher, to an immense altitude. The outside diameter of the Victoria Tower is about 70 feet.

THE VICTORIA GALLERY.

This magnificent gallery is the longest, and will be, when finished, the most superb of all the apartments in the new Palace: it is gradually approaching completion. It measures in length about 110 feet; in width, 45 feet; and in height, 45 feet. It is lighted by windows on each side, elevated at some height above the ground; and the wall under the windows, beneath a broad space intended for a sculptured frieze, is at present plain, but will be filled with large paintings in fresco. Between the windows, and resting on a bracket (on which is sculptured the Royal monogram, crowned) are columns with elaborately decorated capitals to carry the tie-beams, which are boldly moulded. The ceiling is divided into eighteen compartments; each compartment being sub-divided into four by lesser ribs, and at the intersect on of the lesser ribs, are *pateræ* of extreme richness of carving; those down the centre of the ceiling containing the sun in splendour; those on the western side, the Lion of England; and on the eastern, the Spread Eagle of Saxe-Coburg. At the intersection of the lesser ribs are circles, each filled with a Tudor rose, surrounded by a rayonated glory, very richly sculptured. The spandrils round the circles are filled with lions, in circles: three being gold on a red field, and one red on a gold field; and each having the floral symbols of England, Scotland, and Ireland. These are painted. The bosses on the ceiling are wonderfully fine and varied in character, and at the intersections of the main ribs are pendants fashioned as Royal crowns. The spandrils on the main ribs have in them, on the eastern side of the gallery, lions; and on the western, unicorns; with roses, shamrocks, and thistles, boldly sculptured and p.erced through. There are entrances at both ends of the gallery, one communicating with the House of Lords, the other with her Majesty's robing-room. These entrances are in deeply recessed and highly elaborated doorways, with niches for statues on either hand; and there is another doorway, at the southern end of the west side of the apartments, similarly adorned, and also having niches. The door leads to the entrance known as the Norman porch, at the top of the grand staircase. The large spaces on the walls, at the ends of the gallery, between the pillars supporting the longitudinal ties of the roof, will be filled with frescoes; at present they are only decorated with hangings, powdered with portcullises, roses, and crosses.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Donoughmore, who was selected by her Majesty's Ministers to move the Address in the House of Lords, is not altogether new to political life. He has on more than one occasion exhibited ability as a speaker, and good sense as a party man.

According to the peerage books, Richard John Hely Hutchinson is the fourth Earl of Donoughmore. He was born in the year 1823, and married a daughter of Walter Steele, Esq. The father and grandfather of the noble Earl were not unknown to contemporary history. His father was the second son of the celebrated Hely Hutchinson. After sitting for some years as a member of the Irish House of Commons, he (holding a commission in the army) raised a regiment at his own expense, with which, in 1793, he served against the Irish rebels. He subsequently served in the unfortunate campaigns with the Duke of York, in Holland; and, from thence, went to Egypt, where, on the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, he succeeded to the chief command, and brought the expedition to a successful close. In 1801 he was made an Irish Peer, and was further rewarded with a pension of £2000 per annum, and the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was then engaged in diplomatic missions to Russia; and, having been made an English peer, he plunged into politics. Although he attached himself to the Whig party, he was selected in 1815 by the then Ministry, to negotiate (at St. Omer's), with the present Lord Bronghan, the terms on which Queen Caroline would absent herself from England. His elder brother, then Lord Donoughmore, was one of the peers who upheld the cause of the Queen in 1820. He was a man of upright and independent character, and a speaker of no ordinary eminence.

The family have been mainly resident in Ireland. A great portion of the present Earl's youth was spent there. He served some time in China as Lieutenant in the 98th Regiment. When of age he entered Parliament, where he took an interest in Irish questions. The noble Earl spoke in the House of Lords in a debate originated by the Marquis of Clanricarde with respect to the present application of public funds for educational purposes in Ireland. From this, and all his subsequent speeches, it is evident that Lord Donoughmore is not indifferent to those social questions which agitate his native country.

The noble Earl stands high among the Freemasons; being Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, and Patron and Passed Master of Donoughmore Lodge, Clonmel. He is Lieut.-Colonel of the Tipperary Militia. His Lordship resides at Knock-olty, near Clonmel.

THE MARQUIS OF BATH,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Of the Marquis of Bath we have but little to say, except what appertains to his family honours. This young nobleman is only just of age, and has therefore had no time or opportunity to distinguish himself in public life His Lordship, John Alexander Thynne, is the fourth holder of the title, which was granted in 1789. He was born in 1831, and succeeded to the marquisate in 1837. He has therefore such worldly advantages as accrue from a protracted minority to a man of property. The noble Marquis is patron of ten livings. We believe that, like his father and grandfather, he graduated at Cambridge University. Report speaks well of this young nobleman's abilities, and of the practical political knowledge he has acquired at home and abroad.

LORD LOVAINE, M.P. FOR NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Lovaine is the eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, the heir presumptive of the Duke of Northumberland. His mother was Louisa Harcourt Wortley, third daughter of the late Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, and sister of the present Lord Wharncliffe. The noble Lord was born in the year 1810. He was educated at Eton; and proceeded in due time to Cambridge University, where he was of St. John's College. He entered the army in 1827, in which (in the 76th and Grenadier Regiment of Guards,) he served ten years. In the year 1839 he took his degree as Master of Arts; and in 1842 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the same University. In the year 1842 he was made Captain in the Northumberland Militia, and in 1845 he married Louisa, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, Surrey. He is a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant for Northumberland, and also a magistrate for Surrey.

In 1831 Lord Lovaine was in Parliament as member for Berwick. In 1841 the noble Lord was a candidate for the city of Exeter, in opposition to Mr. Divett, the Liberal member; Sir William Follett being the other Conservative candidate. In the course of this election, it was alleged against the Conservative party, that they had unfairly sought to thrust Lord Lovaine upon the constituency. Sir William Follett, for himself and his supporters, repudiated this charge. Lord Lovaine was not permitted by his more clamorous opponents to give any explanation, but the result showed that the battle had been well fought: Lord Lovaine polled 1119 votes, while Sir W. Follett numbered 1302, and Mr. Divett 1192.

At the general election for 1847, and on the retirement of Mr. Cresswell, Lord Lovaine was invited to become a candidate for North Northumberland, his opponents being Sir George Grey and Lord Ossulston. He had now afforded him a more ample opportunity of explaining his political creed, which was of a decidedly Protectionist character. In this contest his Lordship was again unsuccessful to obtain a seat in Parliament; although, the race was even closer than during the struggle for the representation of Exeter, in 1841.

At the last general election Lord Lovaine attained the object of his ambition, and succeeded in ousting Sir George Grey from the representation of North Northumberland. His Lordship's speech at the nomination of candidates on Tuesday, April 27, and whatever courage he possessed was fully brought out by the dashing address of the right hon. Baronet who had preceded him. In the course of his remarks, on the hustings, he said he thought he had a right to ask the right hon. Baronet what were to be the open questions of the Administration which was to succeed Lord Derby's? The abolition of the Monarchy?—the destruction of the House of Lords?—the abolition of the union of Church and State?—for all these questions had been discussed by the new associates of the Whigs in their assemblies. It was reported that the right hon. Baronet had said he was not ashamed of joining them, but he (Lord Lovaine) must be excused for not believing this. He could not believe that the man who stood so boldly and so nobly in the gap, when the institutions of this country were threatened by open violence without, and, if report said true, by treachery and cowardice within, during the last two years, would unite, without some feeling of shame, with those who had openly declared that capital owes no allegiance to the Crown or country; and had actually weighed the lives and properties of their fellow-countrymen, and the rents of English woods, against the money to be paid for their protection. After this somewhat vague denunciation of his political opponents, Lord Lovaine began the assertion of his modified views on the subject of Protection. "Free Trade," he said, "was a good thing when nations reciprocally interchanged commodities on a fair system of duties levied for the purposes of revenue, and he believed that corn formed no exception to the general rule; but he had already stated, that to attempt to impose such a change without the general consent of the nation, would be unadvisable and dangerous; and as there was no sign of such a consent, he would be no party to such a measure. But the Free Trade of the right hon. Baronet taxed one article and not another, and allowed the foreigner to derive an undue advantage from the industry of the Englishman. With regard to the franchise, he was not opposed to its extension, provided that sufficient safeguards were taken to protect the rights of property—to prevent the beggar being placed above the owner of property, the fool above the wise man, and the faggot-voter above the the independent farmer. Lord John Russell promised a reform bill, in which the influence of property should be respected; and how did he keep his word? Why as the Whigs always did. He proposed to give franchise to beggars in the streets of London, and place them on a level with the richest merchants, the wisest philosophers, and the most industrious tradesmen in the greatest city in the world. The noble Lord stated his objection to the ballot, and to the admission of Jews to Parliament, and, after an attack upon Lord John Russell for his Durham letter, concluded by an assertion of the necessity of a supervision of nunneries in the country, a safeguard adopted in Catholic countries, and, therefore, peculiarly desirable in this.

From all this it would seem that Lord Lovaine is not wanting in what is called moral courage; while on the other hand, he exhibits an amiable readiness to square his views with those of the chiefs of his party, descending gracefully from "Protection" to "reciprocity," from "reciprocity to the "something looming," with a facility that might almost be envied by Mr. Disraeli himself. In fact, the noble Lord is evidently quite a model county member; and his merits are attested by his having been selected to move the Address by a Ministry disposed to harmonise its policy with the wishes of the public at large. Lord Lovaine is a speaker of more than average merit.

MR. E. C. EGERTON, M.P. FOR MACCLESFIELD,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton is the fourth son of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere House, Yorkshire. Mr. Egerton was born at Tatton Park in 1816. He was educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1840. He obtained a fellowship at All Souls College, and graduated as B.C.L. in 1841. He married, in 1845, the Lady Mary Frances, second daughter of the second Earl Manvers.

Mr. Egerton is not wholly new to election contests. In July, 1850, on the elevation of Sir John Jervis, the late Attorney-General, and long-tried M.P. for Chester, to the bench as Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Egerton stood for the borough. Chester has from time immemorial been the electoral battle-ground of three great neighbouring families. Of these families, that of Grosvenor, unfortunately possesses the most influence, in consequence, according to the unimpeachable Dod, of the vicinity of their principal residence, and large property in the neighbourhood. This electoral influence is not confined to the city, but spreads over both divisions of the county; so that it is very unusual not to see, in the House of Commons list, the name of a Grosvenor, a Stanley, and an Egerton, as holders of one or all of the seats in county and city. Turning to the year 1840, at random, we find a Stanley and an Egerton representing the Northern Division; and Egerton the Second and a Grosvenor (in the person of the noble member for Middlesex), Lord Robert Grosvenor, the city. In the list of the present Parliament, we have again a Grosvenor sitting for the city, and an Egerton for each division of the county.

On the occasion to which we refer, in July, 1850, Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton, the subject of this memoir, contested with Mr. E. O. Stanley, the vacant seat; Mr. Stanley representing Whig, and Mr. Egerton, Tory interests. The Whigs being at the time in power, Mr. Stanley carried the day, polling 986 votes to his adversary's 617.

Still aided by family and local influence, Mr. Egerton, at the last election, turned his attention to Macclesfield, which in the last Parliament had been represented by Mr. John Brocklehurst and Mr. John Williams. He succeeded in turning out Mr. Williams, and now represents the borough on Conservative principles. He professes, however, the more Liberal tendencies attributed to a portion of the party. He is opposed to the re-imposition of a duty on corn; but, with Mr. Disraeli, proposes to re-adjust the burthens of taxation. He gives a general support and confidence to Lord Derby; and is favourable to a moderate extension of the suffrage.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The annual series of amusing evening entertainments, given by M. Jullien, at Drury-lane Theatre, commenced last Monday night, with the customary events of the opening performance; namely, a house filled in every crevice, with an excited and noisy audience, evidently highly gratified to gaze again at the brilliantly-lighted crystal-curtain and at the white calico hangings, with their characteristic emblems, and to be enabled to wander through the well-suppled refreshment and reading-rooms as well as their crowded state would admit. M. Jullien announces in his programme, that "his success in England has procured him proposals of the most flattering description from the musical amateurs of the New World, and of a nature so advantageous that he has not been able to resist entering into engagements to visit the United States." He adds with *naïveté* that he hopes his trip "may not only be productive of pecuniary gain to himself, but may furnish him with materials for novelty in his return to this country." There cannot be the slightest doubt of M. Jullien's successful career in America. If he has been able to maintain a position in London for so many years, with an advanced state of musical knowledge, what reason can there be to doubt his complete triumph in less civilised regions? But it must be conceded that M. Jullien will be able truthfully to present himself in the United States as a symbol of art-progress here. His popularity has arisen from a combination of fortuitous circumstances, with which the cause of elevated music has had the least to do. M. Jullien has had the tact to follow in the wake of Strauss, Musard, and Labitzky, in the improvement of dance, music: he scores a quadrille with piquancy and point; he presents us with exhilarating polkas, he inspires us with whirling waltzes of graceful themes, and he thoroughly understands the mode of developing the attributes of the most accomplished soloists. Above all, M. Jullien's concert schemes have always been lively, if sinning sometimes on the side of boisterousness and exaggeration. Serious matters have never satisfied much importance to the introduction of isolated movements from the symphonies of the great masters. No doubt, the hearing of these classic gleanings has lubricated the ear of the masses to the sound and quality of instruments; but the names of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, inserted in such a manner, must be looked upon more as a "sop to the critical Cerberus" than as indicative of any high and genuine purpose on the part of the Gallic speculator, who was acute enough to know the advantage of concentration. It may be, however, asked if, now that fourteen seasons have elapsed since Jullien entered the field, his miscellaneous audience is a bit nearer the appreciation of an entire work? This question may be unhesitatingly answered in the negative. Despite of "Mendelssohn and Beethoven nights," the hearers consider the symphonies and concertos as a bore, and as simply a foil to the dance selections. M. Jullien's speciality has been acquired and maintained by his picturesque orchestration of dance music, by his eccentricities, and by the generally attractive features of the house arrangements. These antecedents will insure him a welcome across the Atlantic, though with him as he will his very clever leading conductors of the orchestra.

For this farewell season M. Jullien has engaged the brothers Mollenhauer, who display very remarkable precision in passage-playing on the violin; Mr. Wulle, a Belgian clarionet performer of no ordinary ability; and M. Arban, the celebrated cornet-à-piston. Amongst the old favourites are Koenig, Baumann, Lazarus, Barret, Jarrett, Cioffi, Collinet, Maycock, Prospere, Vogel, Reinmuat, De Folly, Howell, Chipp, Howland, &c. The vocalists selected for the season are Miss Anna Zerr, whose brief but recent engagement affords the greatest pleasure to the audience, especially in her *cheval de bataille*, the air of the "Queen of Night," from "Il Flauto Magico," in which her extensive compass is so strikingly developed; a new polka, "Les Echos de Mont Blanc," which M. Jullien the composer, has dedicated to Albert Smith, calls into play the talents of Koenig and Arban very advantageously. Koenig, in the "Prima Donna" *solos* of Jullien, also provokes much enthusiasm; in fact, the cornet-à-piston is unquestionably the most popular instrument at the concerts. Instead of the military bands of former years, the services of a chorus of more than a hundred voices, have been put in requisition; in the National Anthem, and in the selections from Meyerbeer's Huguenots this aid is more grateful to the ear, than the brazen crashes of the open-air players.

M. Jullien's season will be brief, and when he has departed, it will be no easy task for his successors to provide such gay and brilliant concerts; but it would be certainly more agreeable if those speculators, who may follow him, would abstain from dance entertainment from the classic programme.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—It is intended to perform an appropriate selection of music at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, as a tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. Mendelssohn's "Christus" will be performed for the second time, when the choruses are better prepared for its due execution; on the other hand, Spohr's "Last Judgment" was so magnificently rendered that its repetition will be desirable on an early occasion.

London Sacred Harmonic Society.—Handel's "Messiah" will be performed next Monday, at the opening concert, under Mr. Surman's occasion.

Oratorio at the Hackney-road Wesleyan Chapel.—Haydn's "Messiah" was performed on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Trust Fund, under the conductorship of Herr Anschuez. Mr. J. Hoskins presided with ability at the organ. The chief vocalists were the Misses Stabbach and Lascelles, Messrs. G. Tedder and Lawler. The band and chorus numbered about 150 performers; and the oratorio was steadily rendered.

Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution.—Under the direction of Sig. Fossi, an evening concert took place on Wednesday. The vocalists were Miss Eyles, Signora Greco, Sig. Campanella, Sig. Puglieri, Mr. Wrighton; and the instrumentalists, Senor Frost (flute), Mdlle. Coulon and Sig. Pagi (pianoforte), Herr Von Heddeghem (violin), and Mr. Case (concertina).

Brighton Musical Union.—The first concert took place at the Royal Pavilion on Thursday evening. The executants were Mome, Oury (pianoforte), Messrs. Oury and Hill (violins), Mr. W. Cramer (viola), and MM. De Munck and Porgule (violoncellos).

M. Eduard de Paris Concert.—A numerous and fashionable audience assembled at the Brighton Pavilion, for the annual concert of this pianist, under the patronage of Lady Jane Peel. M. Santon, the violinist, and Regondi the concertinaist, assisted M. de Paris in the instrumental solos. The vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Miss E. Philips, and Mr. Bodda. Madame Fiorentini was in beautiful voice, and sang "Prayschutz" (Oberon), "Ah'le Halle" in German and Spanish songs in which she was enthusiastically encored.

English Opera at Brighton.—Miss J. Bleaden, Miss Julia Harland, Mr. E. L. Hime, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Sims Reeves, have been singing in English operas with great success, at Brighton.

Bath Harmonic Society.—Under the direction of Mr. Bianchi Taylor, with Mr. George Field, as pianist, the first concert took place on Tuesday, at the Assembly Rooms.

The Organ at Exeter Hall.—Important additions have been made by Mr. Walker, the builder, under the direction of Mr. Brownsmith, the organist of the Sacred Harmonic Society. There are now 1122 pipes in the great organ, 840 choir, 403 swell, and 314 pedal, making a total of 2679 pipes, with eight coupling stops in addition. The compass of the great and choir organs is from F F F to G in alt, 56 keys; the swell from C C to G, 56 keys; the pedals contain 2½ octaves, 29 notes. The pneumatic system has been more extensively applied, and three sets of keys may now be played simultaneously, without any extra exertion on the part of the performer. A great increase of power has been attained by the addition of a powerful ophicleide-stop, which will come into play in massive choral points. The coupling movements have been so constructed that the instrument may be used as a C C organ.

Parisian Musical News.—The Paris letters and journals of the week are barren of interesting intelligence as to matters musical. The revival of Rossini's four act opera "Moïse," known at the Royal Italian Opera in London under the title of "Zora," has been very successful. Madame Laborde, Mdlle. Poinsot, Mdlle. Dorz. MM. Duprez, Gueymard, Lucien, Obin, Gueymard, and Morelli sustained the principal parts, and Mdlles. Taglioni and Bagdanoff were in the corps de ballet. Gueymard and Morelli were encored in the duo, between *Amenophis* and *Pharaon*, in which Tamberlik and Tamburini created such a sensation. M. Clapasson's new opera, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," the libretto by Scribe and Germain Delavigne, produced on the 4th at the Opéra Comique, has been well received. Mdme. Viardot has returned to

Paris, she has not accepted the offer tendered to her for next season, either at Her Majesty's Theatre or at the Royal Italian Opera, and, in all probability, will go to Germany or Spain, for which countries she has brilliant offers of engagement. Sig. Corsi's company for the forthcoming season at the Paris Italian Opera consists of Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Vera, Signor Beltramelli, as sopranos; Madame Borghi-Mamo, Mdlle. Nantier Didée and Mdlle. Dumpierl as contraltos; Bettini, Calzolari, Negrini, and Ghiostri as tenors; and Marini, Balletti, Arnaud, Arnoldi, Valli, Susini, and Altini as basses. Sig. Castagneri will conduct the orchestra.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.

A new and original comic drama, in two acts, first produced at Sadler's Wells, has been performed at this theatre with much success. It is by Mr. John Daly, and entitled "Married Daughters and Young Husbands;" and merits notice from a certain freshness of subject and handling which it exhibits. The dialogue is remarkably racy and natural; and the different items of the story are wonderfully well dovetailed together. The story consists of the manœuvres of *Mrs. Gorey* (Mrs. F. Matthews) to get her chickens (her daughters) well matched with husbands, and of the early revils of their married lives. Two of these, at the opening of the play, have been disposed of—one to *Mr. Pong* (Mr. Suter), a grocer, and the other, to *Mr. Dicky Spooner* (Mr. Hooby), a foppish kind of gentleman, who loses his money by betting on the race-course. The piece commences with preparations for the marriage ceremony of *Miss Anna* (Miss J. Oliver), with *Alfred Vavil* (Mr. H. Butler), a gentleman-like merchants' clerk, whose income is supposed to be greater than it is, and who has been extravagant in his presents to his intended bride, believing her to have a portion and expectations from a rich uncle. The marriage takes place, but the young man is unhappy, having accepted a bill for £150, which becomes due on the Saturday announced for his wife's "at home." The character was performed with much gentlemanly ease and grace, and, slight as it was, was made really interesting. Out of this difficulty the new-married couple, however, are delivered by an eccentric uncle, *Mr. Godbury* (Mr. Frank Matthews), who, after bumbling the pride both of *Mr. Vavil* and *Mr. Spooner*, by sending them for a pot of porter and pipes from the neighbouring public-house, proves a real friend to both *Mr. Pong*, the grocer, is a humorous individual, who, not ashamed of his trade, enters the drawing-room in his shop costume; and, finding that *Mr. Spooner* has borrowed from his wife some forty pounds, with which he had expected to pay his rent, strips off his coat to box with his brother-in-law on the spot. All these, with *Mrs. Pong* herself (Miss Julia St. George), are veritable life-like portraits, drawn with apparent facility, and without exaggeration. Excellently acted as the drama now is, and addressed to a refined audience, justice will be rendered to the evident talent of the author, with whom the public will be glad to meet again.

ADELPHI.

A piece from the Haymarket, entitled "A Wife for a Day," has been imported into this establishment, for the purpose of giving a new character to Mr. Selsbee, in the part of the Yankee brother, who pretends to be the husband of his sister-in-law, and suffers all manner of perils and untoward accidents from a chivalrous feeling of fraternal affection—such fee ing being accompanied with rude manners, and even vulgarity. Out of the contrast, a rich fund of pathos and humour is provided, on which Mr. Selsbee draws abundantly to the delight of the audience. The farce was preceded by the excellent melodrama of "The Flowers of the Forest," the character of *Starlight Bess* being admirably impersonated by Mrs. Keeley.

CITY OF LONDON.

This theatre, on Wednesday evening, distinguished itself by the production of a new and original five-act play; a circumstance note-worthy in itself, as marking the extension of the legitimate drama into a channel where it is desirable it should be found, as an agent in the proper education, not only of the people, but of the populace; and still more deserving of attention, from the fact that the actual drama produced on the East-of-London boards is a piece of handiwork, not simply creditable to the worker, but meritorious in a high degree, as an example of elaborate and successful dramatic art. Designed for a hard-working audience, we recognise in this no merely *amateur* essay at dramatic composition, but a thoroughly business-like aptitude—an intimate acquaintance with the stage, and a talent for dramatic dialogue, both gay and grave; together with a distinctive portraiture of various character, rich both in power and promise. The title of the piece is "Civilisation;" and its subject the adventures of a *Huron* in Paris at the end of the seventeenth century. The author is Mr. John Wilkins, a name obscure at present, but de erving of future distinction. The savage is brought in an English vessel to St. Malo, where he succeeds in interesting the prior, the *Père Gabriel* (Mr. W. Searle), and shows himself exceedingly curious to understand what "civilisation" is. He receives different parties he receives different definitions, and resolves on ascertaining the truth by experience. He submits to the ceremony of baptism, and is named *Hercule*. In the second act, we find that he has discarded his Indian costume, and appears in the garb of a Frenchman. At this juncture, the English crew in whose company he reached the coast, are discovered to have commenced an attack. It is necessary that the town should be defended; but neither *M. Francis*, the high-bailiff (Mr. A. Saville), nor *Tobie*, his son (Mr. Corano), prove to be sufficiently courageous to lead on the peasantry. *Hercule* (Mr. James Anderson) becomes their leader; and the enemy is repul-ed from the shores of France. *Hercule* naturally expects gratitude for his services—such gratitude from "a civilised" man as the savage would willingly render. But he is deceived; he has not yet learned "civilisation." Envy is fertile in p ots against him. The bailiff w ites to the Prime Minister that he is an English spy, and that the attack and defence of the coast was part of a preconcerted plan for ulterior purposes; and *M. Lacelles* (Mr. N. T. Hicks), a secret agent of the Ministry, thwarts him in his love for *Hortense* (Miss Marian Lucy), one of the prior's wards. He discovers that *Hortense*, by assuming as sponsor at his baptism, has disqualified herself, under the ecclesiastical law, from becoming the wife of *Hercule*. To get rid of this difficulty the Pope must be appealed t, and, probably, through the King. *Hercule* determines to proceed to Paris or Versailles, and see the King, claiming the boon as some recompense for his military service. But here he finds unexpected difficulties. The Prime Minister, *M. De Louvois* (Mr. Worrell), has been prejudiced against him by the bailiff's letter; and, in his attempt to encounter the King personally, he falls into altercation with the courtiers, who wish him as a match for whom they please, and is finally shut down and incarcerated in the Bastile. Here he is visited by *Hortense*; and soon afterwards released by order of the King, who has become interested in his story. *Lacelles* meanwhile procures a *lettre de cachet*, meaning to fill up the blank with *Hercule's* name, and thus procure his perm anent imprisonment. The Premier, too, determines on his ruin, because, in an interview with him, *Hercule* had rejected with scorn the offer of the situation of Equerry, as a reward for his services and wrongs, demanded a Captaincy instead. The King is, however, amused with what off nds his cour iers, grants *Hercule's* suit, and commands them to pay especial respect to his person and wishes. *Lacelles*, proceeding in his malignant project, ultimately commits himself, and is outwitted by one *Victor le Bel* (Mr. W. Travers), who procures a dispensation from the Pope, which the former seeks to possess for the purpose of destroying, and pretends to sell it to him, in order to lull his vigilance, but in reality only parts with a copy. The result is that *Hercule* is enabled to defeat all *Lacelles's* designs, and to consign his rival to the Bastile by means of the very blank letter intended for himself. And thus *Hercule* gets a better notion of the complex nature of "civilisation" than that with which he had commenced his career. The act-ng throughout of the play was very respectable; and Mr. Anderson deserves great praise for the spirit and vigour which he displayed in the part of the hero. One defect the play has, it is too didactic; but Mr. Anderson, fortunately, was no orator in his elocution than usual; and the crowded audience listened with intense respect to the lessons of moral and political wisdom with which the character is perhaps overcharged. But we are loth even to cast this censure on so honest and sterling a pie ce of gd writing; and are g adied in being able to conclude with the assurance that this effort of the author was unquestionably successful. Though it might have been anticipated that such a theme was somewhat above such an audience, we are compelled to add that every point in it was apparently well appreciated. Such a production and such a rec-p-tion show the wisdom of the legislature act, universalising the liberty of the stage and permitting the highest specimens of the dr.ma to be produced by any management sufficiently enlightened for the purpose. Mr. Nelson Lee deserves to be encouraged in this attempt, and it is to be hoped that he will find it to his interest to repeat the experiment.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESSICUS.—In the diagram No 43 of the last *Chess Player's Chronicle* the White Kt at Black K's 3rd square, should be a *Black* Kt—so a second diagram in our present Number shows the same problem in a correct form. We are interested to see how many of our English amateurs will hit upon the correct *mode* of approach for White at his 10th move.

J. B. Sheffield.—We return you our best thanks for the trouble you have taken. The Problem is ingenious, but the solution is not much to the purpose.

J. F. B.—Received.

KAPPA throughout.—A very pretty little game, for which we shall find a place shortly.

W. B. Leaming.—His Diagram has been returned, as it required some slight amendment.

PERSEUS.—The Game in Mr. Sutton's fine Problem (No. 456) has been carefully corrected, and it shall be reprinted ere long.

RICHARD.—The SIMILAR KAPPA, and 3 more. No correspondent has yet hit upon the true *modus operandi* for White in the game between Anders n and Dufresne, which we put home in our last. The possibility of the game was hinted to withhold for a short time, that we may put the sagacity of our readers to the proof.

W.—The Book of the Tournament Games is published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. The price is. The same work is out of print.

A Z, Birmingham.—Your copy shall have a reprieve of all the Chess-clubs in the kingdom; together with the names of the secretaries, and the places and hours of meeting, should he be a ble one that might long ago to have been acted upon. No one thing would tend so much to promote the prosperity of a provincial club, as its being thus honourably recorded in all Chess-players. If the secretaries will do their part, by sending us such particulars as are required, we shall not fail to do ours, by giving the publicity to them.

ORIENT.—Mr. Cochrane is the best player in India. No native player of the present day would have a chance against him in a set encounter. Your subscription towards the sets for the Chess Problem Tourney should be sent to the editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

P. D. Bruges.—A second number has been despatched.

B. B.—Sent from Your last explained copy, dated October 24th, reached us this week, but we have requested to wait for the article you mention by Signor Centurini, of Genoa.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 455, by Messrs. Jacobson, J. M. of Stockport, Perlin, Solitaire, Argus, P. L. J. H. of Hastings, R. to Astford, Mentelpha, G. F., Arthur T. P. C. M. O. C., Lyrak, Rev. T. U. H., Rev. H. L. D. D. Oakall, B. H. S., Rushmeade, Bodger, A Boy of Great Yarmouth, are correct. All others are wrong.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

The following is the score in this contest up to the time we write, viz.:—

Harrwitz ..	..	.. 3	Drawn 1
Williams ..	..	.. 0	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 457.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her Kt 8th (ch)	Kt takes Q (best)	3. B to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 5th
2. R takes K B P	B takes Kt (best)	4. B to a B 3d.—Mate.	

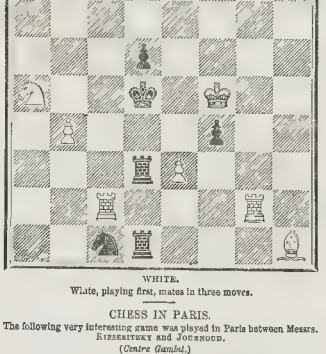
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 458.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B (ch)	B takes R	4. Q to K 4th (ch)	R takes Q
2. Q to Q R sq (ch)	Q to Q 6th	5. Kt to K B 5th.—Mate.	
3. Q to Q R 7th (ch)	Kt to Q B 4th		

PROBLEM No. 459.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following very interesting game was played in Paris between Messrs. RIESSEITZKY and JOURNOUD.

(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th	22. K to R sq	B to K B 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. B to K B 5d	B to Q 5th (d)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q B 4th	24. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 7th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. R to Q 3d	B to K Kt 8th (e)
5. B to Q Kt 3d (a)	Kt to Q B 3d	26. Q takes B (f)	R takes B (ch)
6. Castles	Q Kt to Q Kt sq	27. K to R sq	B to K 6th
7. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q Kt 3d	28. R to Q sq	B to Q 5th
8. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 3d	29. R takes Q P (g)	Kt to K 6th
9. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	30. Q to K R 3d	B takes Q Kt P
10. P to Q 5	Kt takes B	31. Kt takes Q B P	Kt takes Kt
11. P takes Kt	Kt to K B 3d	32. Q takes Q P (h)	Kt to K 6th
12. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes Q P (b)	33. P to Q R 3rd	Kt takes Q R (i)
13. Kt takes K	P takes Kt	34. P takes Q	Kt to K B 7th (ch)
14. Q to K 2d (ch)	Q B to Q 3d	35. K to Kt sq	Kt takes Q
15. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2d	36. P takes B	Kt takes K B P
16. P to Q Kt 4th	Castle	37. R to Q 7th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch) (k)
17. Kt to Q 2d	Kt to Q h 5th	38. K to R sq	B to Q Kt 3d
18. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q 4th (c)	39. R to Q Kt 7th	Kt to Q 4th
19. K to K sq	P to Q B 5th	40. K to his 2d	B takes Q R P
20. P to K B 4th	P to Q 6th	41. R takes B	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
21. Q to K B 3d	B to K 3 4th	42. K to Q 3d	Kt takes R
	And White gave up the game.		

(a) The youngest player will perceive that he would have cost his adversary K his game if he had taken the Pawn.

(b) If he had taken the Q Kt Pawn with his Knight, the following would probably have been the common way of continuing:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
12.	Kt takes P	14. Q Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq (best.)
13. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q B sq (best)	15. Kt takes B and wins	

(c) Black's object in this move is to obtain a dangerous attack, and well certainly give the adventurous player trouble, as he has a right to do.

(d) The opponent, at first view, to remove White a little, but his position is one of extreme peril nevertheless.

(e) Well played.

(f) It would have been better perhaps to have played the Queen to K Kt 3d, instead of taking the Bishop, at this moment.

(g) It was impossible to avoid the loss of a Rook for the Kt or Bishop, if Black chose to take it.

(h) He should have taken the Q Pawn with the K Rook, and he would then have stood a fair chance of drawing the game, we believe.

(i) M. Journoud omitted to take this rash move, but when he attacked the Q on

(k) This last or penultimate Black game is certainly played by M. Kieseritzky.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Smart little affair played at the Hull Chess Meeting, between Messrs. LOWENTHAL and LUCENTE.

(*Petroff's Defence to the Kt's Opening*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K B 3d	Kt takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	13. R takes Kt	Q B to K 8th
3. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	14. Q to K Kt 3d (d)	Cast es
4. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	15. B takes B	Q takes B
5. B takes Q Kt	Q P takes B	16. P to K B 3d	B to Q 3d
6. Cas tles (c)	Q to Q 3d	17. Q to K B 2d	Q to K 2d
7. P to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	18. Q takes Q R P (e)	Q to K R 5th (ch)
8. P to K R 3d	P to K Kt 4th (b)	19. K to Kt sq	R takes K Kt P (ch)
9. Kt to K R 2d	Kt to K sq		
10. Q B to K 3d (c)	P to K Kt 5th	20. K takes R	R mates
11. P takes P	Kt takes K P		

(a) If he had taken the K's Pawn, White would have taken his K B Pawn, checking, in return.

(b) Not advantageous, as it will be found, as minute the assault he has now commenced with unbounded spirit and vivacity.

(c) He should have preferred playing Kt to Q R 4th.

(d) Very hazardous but "one of the merry dangers," Mr Horwitz "plunks the flowery," for he manages to extricate himself from jeopardy in a miraculous manner occasionally.

(e) With a quiet characteristic of this brilliant but incautious player He rushes reckless into difficulties, escapes from them with marvellous ingenuity; and lets when his game is tolerably secure again, he throws it away by some hallucinations which would discredit a tyro!

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Sunday night, on the Liverpool and Crosby line, a Mr. Hanner and his niece lost their lives, by being thrown between the train and the platform, by a sudden movement of the former.

A "chair" of Homœopathic Medicine is about, it is said, to be established in the University of Berlin.

The betrothal of the Princess Anna, daughter of Prince Karl of Prussia, with the Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, took place last week, at the Palace of Charlottenburg.

Cannon, the sweep, is to be transported for life.

Mr. Roney, secretary to the "Great Dublin Industrial Exhibition for 1853," has arrived at Berlin, and is actively engaged in promoting the views and interests of the committee.

The *Liverpool Albion* says:—"Out of fifteen vessels from Liverpool recorded in the Underwriters'-rooms, this week, as wrecked or putting into port with damage, only three are British."

Measures are about being taken to prevent encroachments upon Peckham-common.

Fifty-eight persons have renounced Popery in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, since the 16th of September last.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Rome state that the sentence on Mr. Murray has been commuted to hard labour for life.

A fund is being raised for placing a memorial window to the poet Wordsworth in the church now rebuilding at Cockermouth, his birth-place

The pay of the Melbourne postmen has lately been raised from 6s. to 10s. a day.

Captain Wode, 13th Light Infantry, is appointed Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands.

Capel Hanbury Williams, Esq., is appointed stipendiary magistrate at Port Natal.

During the passage to Liverpool last week of the *Princess Royal* steam ship, when off the *Crosby* lightship, a respectably attired man threw himself overboard; and, though the boats were quickly lowered and his body was recovered, life was extinct.

The *Dublin Express* states that "the New Ross petition will be pushed forward with vigour; and, as it proceeds on sure grounds, it seems certain that Mr. Duffy will be compelled to vacate his position."

Mr. Penny, late commander of the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, has been honoured by the Duke of Northumberland with an interview, and has received a gratifying acknowledgment of his own services and of those under his command from the present Board of Admiralty.

Workmen are at present employed in restoring the statues and marble vases in the gardens of the Tuileries.

On Saturday night last a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Paton and Charles, the extensive soap-boilers, Wapping, which destroyed property to the amount of several thousand pounds.

Mr. Baylis, inventor of the fire-escape, committed suicide last week.

At the Small Debts Court, Inverness, last week, a man named Chisholm was awarded one farthing in a breach of promise case.

Four deaths have occurred in one family, in Camberwell, from eating dahlia roots.

On Saturday last, a man from the "diggings" was robbed of £460.

A Sailors' Home will shortly be established in Cork.

Last week, Mr. R. Bourne, the founder of the Primitive Methodists, died at an advanced age, in Staffordshire.

Mr. Brydges, the assistant-secretary, will succeed, it is understood, Mr. Harding, as secretary to the London and South-Western Railway.

Sir John Tyrrell has resigned the Colonelship of the West Essex Militia, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Maynard.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, arrived at Southampton by the *Franklin* steam-ship from America, on Monday last.

The Law Amendment Society held its first meeting for the session on Monday night.

A bullion agent and an emigration agent were committed at Liverpool on Monday, for defrauding Robert Gardner, of Nuneaton, who was on his way to New York, of between £200 and £100.

An Irish contemporary enumerates, amongst the eminent men to whom Ireland has given birth, that of *Saturan Tate!*

A Parliamentary blue-book, obtained by Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., on the "Affairs of New Zealand," has just been published.

The Duchess de Montpensier was safely delivered of a Princess on the 8th inst.

On Saturday night last a destructive fire broke out in the sheds of the York and North-Midland Company, Hull. Damage was done to the amount of £22,000.

At a meeting on Saturday, at Manchester, it was determined to extend the time for the League Essays till March 1st.

Last week three men were killed by the fall of an embankment at Sheffield, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

Mr. Howe, an undergraduate at Oxford, was drowned in the Isis last week.

The Government have officially notified to the Corporation of Portsmouth that they will not sanction the construction of commercial docks upon Government property in that town.

Caligmani says the iron works in the north of France are now fully occupied.

First-rate steamers are to be put on the line between Glasgow and Liverpool next spring.

It is rumoured that the Cambridge University Commission recommends the establishment of four new Professorships, whose salaries are to be paid out of a fund created by the abstraction of £30 per cent. from the incomes of the fellow ships.

Mr. Sparks, jun., of Liverpool, the gentleman whose legs were shattered by a railway carriage at the Huyton station of the London and North-Western Railway recently, died last week.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from South Australia, says the persons who reap least benefit from the diggings are the diggers.

The emigration to Australia from the United States is on the increase.

A fugitive slave case occurred at St. Francisco, without occasioning the slightest excitement.

Great excitement has been suddenly produced at Quebec, in consequence of severa. deaths having occurred from cholera.

The number of students who have inscribed themselves at the University of Padua for the next scholastic year exceeds 2000.

Lord John Russell is to take the chair at the *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, which is to take place on the 2d of December.

A farmer named M'Ardle, residing near Castleblaney, has been arrested for the murder of Mr. Bateson, and committed to Monaghan gaol, on a warrant sent down from Dublin Castle.

During last month the number of emigrant vessels which sailed from the port of Liverpool was 42, containing 17,243 souls. In October, 1851, the vessels were 53, with 20,104 souls.

Mr. John Pemberton, of Birkenhead, a law-student, and his wife, have been committed to take their trials at the next Cheshire sessions for cruelty to their servant girl, named Elizabeth Maddon.

A meeting of the friends of the establishment of tribunals of commerce in this country was held on Wednesday in London.

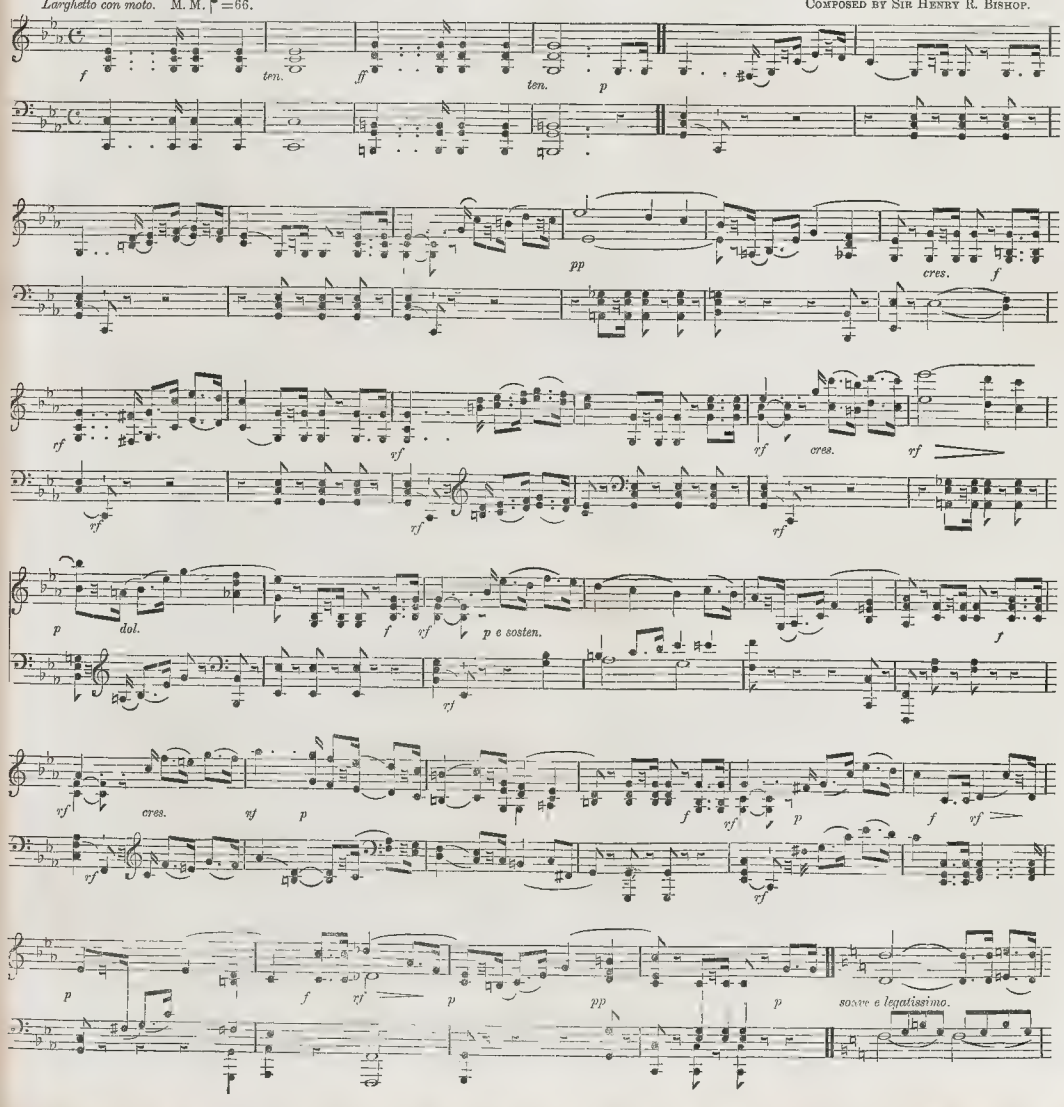
The *Italia e Popolo*, the Mazzinist organ of Turin, was seized, by order of the public prosecutor, on the 4th.

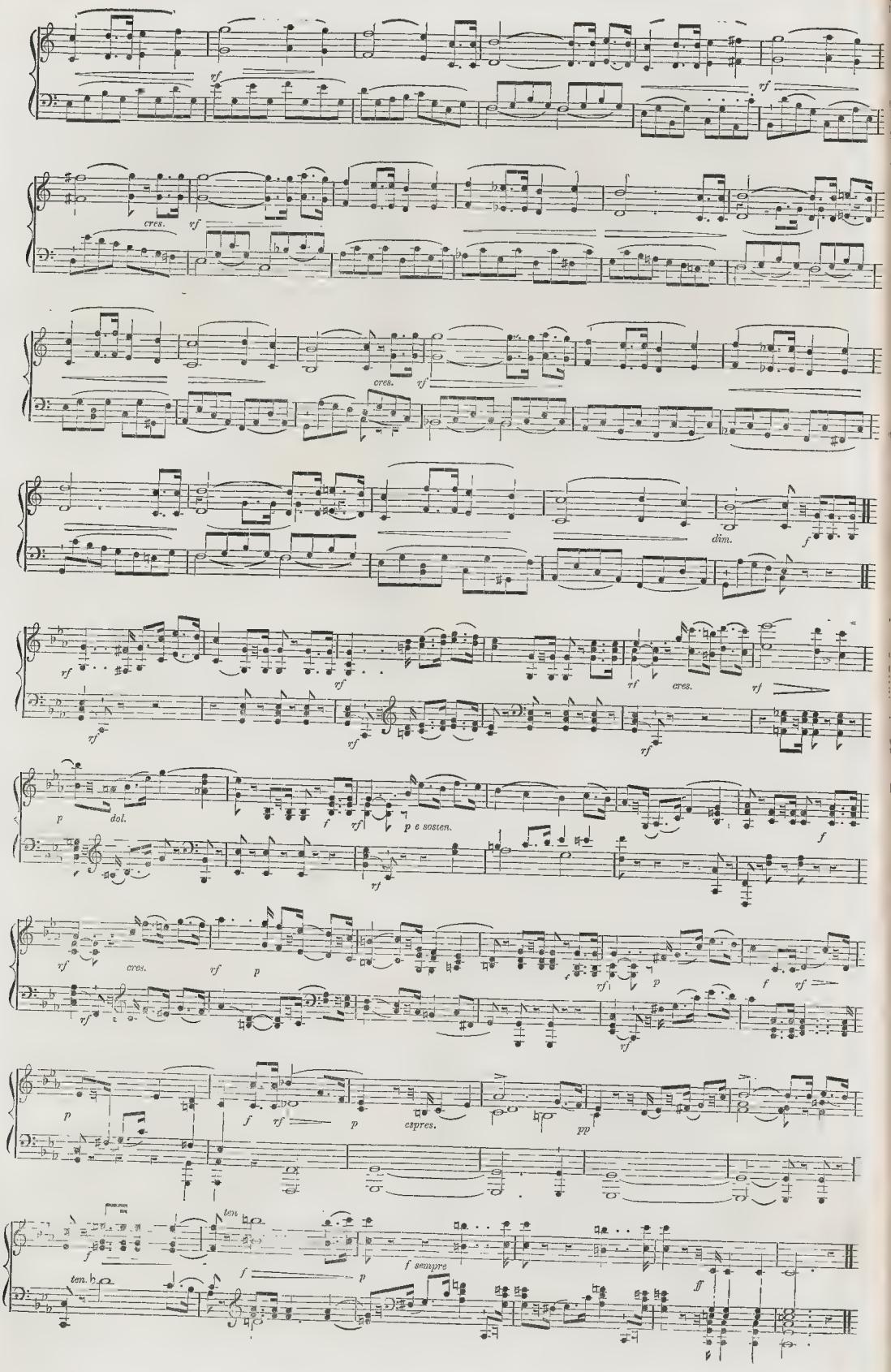
Colonel Sheil, her Majesty's representative at the Court of Teheran, has just left his post, and is *en route* for England, suffering, it is said, from extreme ill-health.

WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL MARCH.

Larghetto con moto. M. M. 𝅗𝅥=66.

COMPOSED BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.

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LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Disraeli, of No. 4, Vice-street, Regent-street, has been appointed to the Treasurership of the County Courts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire, circuits 17, 18, and 19. The salary is stated to be £400 a year with £150 a year for a clerk.

SCOTCH LAW CHANGES.—It is now definitively settled that Mr. J. Marshall, Dean of Faculty, will succeed to the vacancy on the bench caused by the resignation of Lord Medwyn.

LUMLEY V. GYE.—In the Exchequer Court, on Friday (yesterday), Mr. Gray applied, under the new statute, for a rule to show cause why the defendant should not be at liberty to traverse certain matters contained in the declaration. The action in which the damages were laid at £30,000, was brought by Mr Lumley, the late director of her Majesty's theatre, against Mr. Gye, the manager of the Covent-garden Opera House, for having prevented Jenny Lind from singing at that theatre in breach of her engagement, in accordance with a contract entered into with Mr. Lumley. The declaration set out that the defendant counselled and advised her not to fulfil the engagement, and succeeded in enticing her from it and causing damages which she might be made liable to by reason of breaking the contract. The Court requested that the affidavits should be amended, and that the matter should be brought before a Judge at chambers.

"GEMS" AT JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, Robert Garden, army saddler and accoutrement maker; Edward Kemp, a young gentleman, who stated that he was "living with his friends," and was said to be the son of a General; and John Williams a naval officer, were placed at the bar before Mr Henry, charged with creating a disturbance and assaulting the police at Jullien's Promenade Concert, at Drury lane Theatre, on Monday night. Inspector Jarkin, of the A division, described the character of those unseemly disturbances at Drury-lane. A number of young gentlemen made it a rule to go in a party, apparently for no other purpose than to get up a row. They usually commenced by raising a cry of 'A ring, a ring!" upon which they formed themselves into a circle, enclosing a large body of respectable and peaceably-disposed persons. A piece of money in paper was thrown down, and then the "ring" made a rush towards the centre. The people who were encircled naturally pressed outward, and thereby set up an equal crush in the opposite direction; while the police, who did their best to capture the ringleaders, were knocked about on all sides. Mr. Henry fined Williams and Garden £5 each, and sentenced Kemp to fourteen days' imprisonment.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Warwick and Leamington November meeting comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday next; and, with the sale, and steeple-racing, is likely to show plenty of sport. There is nothing else of the kind on paper until the following week. The coming fixtures are as follow:—Tuesday, Malleny; Wednesday, Spelthorne and Sunderne; and Thursday, Chatsworth.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was barely sufficient to admit of a quotation. The following were the nominal prices:

	SEFTON HANDICAP.	
4 to 1 agst Doubt (t)	5 to 1 agst Retail	6 to 1 agst Warwick
	6 to 1 agst Little Fawn	
	CHESTER CUP.—30 to 1 agst Nancy	
	DERBY.	
13 to 1 agst West Australian	20 to 1 agst Cossa (t)	50 to 1 agst The Mayor of
100 to 8 agst Pearce	100 to 1 — Pearce	Hull

TUESDAY.—Very few members present, and only two bets laid; viz:—20 to 1 each, in fifties, against Umbriel and Elmsthorpe.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

SCURRY STAKES.—Jupiter, 1. Henrietta, 2.
SELLING STAKES.—Noodle, 1. True Girl, 2.
AUTUMN STEEPLECHASE Carrig, 1.
AINTREE STAKES. Truth, 1. Fleet, 2.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Zeta, 1. Lord Faucenberg, 2.
NORTH RIDING HANDICAP.—Jack Connolly, 1. Bit of Blue, 2.
AMATEUR STAKES.—Quiz, 1. Black-eyed Susan, 2.

FRIDAY.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Agnes Wickfield, 1. Barbatia, 2.
FAREWELL STAKES. The Gip, 1. Ada, 2.
NORTHALLERTON HANDICAP.—Child of the Mist, 1. Alp, 2.

NEWCASTLE BOAT-RACE.—Candlish won by four boats' lengths.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The actual amount of money business doing in the Consol Market this week has been comparatively small. Although slight fluctuations have taken place in the quotations, the value of each description of stock has been fairly supported. Several operations having been entered into for a fall, the supply of stock now in the hands of the jobbers is larger than for some time past. This circumstance is chiefly attributable to the re-establishment of the Empire in France. However, on the whole, the position of the national stocks is very satisfactory, and we also but take cause at present to anticipate any material decline in their value. Money for all commercial purposes continues very abundant, and the quantity of paper afloat is at great beyond recollected precedent. In Lombard-street great competition still continues for first-class acceptances, which are freely taken at 2 per cent. per annum.

The unrivalled prosperity of the trade of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom, during the month ending on the 10th ult., are very favourable. As compared with the corresponding month of 1851, they show an increase in our export trade of £1,093,238. The aggregate values of our shipments, during the first nine months of the year, has been £54,391,438, against £53,304 978 in the same period in 1851. Compared with the corresponding period in 1850, the increase is £4,104,587.

The movement in the Bullion trade still continues active. This week about 360 000 do lars have arrived from New York, and nearly £200,000 in gold from Australia. About £50,000 in silver has come in hand from France, owing, it is presumed, to the comparatively high value of that article here. Against the above we have to place several rather heavy parcels of gold and silver forwarded to different continental ports.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the ruling value of the Three per Cent Consols was 100⅛ ⅜; of the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅝ ⅞; and of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜ ⅝. Exchequer Bills, 1000 have been purchased about £50,000 Consols, but the transaction has not had much effect. On Thursday the market was far from active, as follows:—Bank Stock, 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅛ ⅜; Three per Cent Consols, 100⅛ ⅜; Long Annuities, 19⅝; India Bonds, under £1000, 57s.; and Exchequer Bills, 73s. a 75s., premium.

On the whole, the Foreign Houses has been tolerably firm, and prices have ruled steady. Swedish Loan has marked 1 discount; but Turkish Scrip has ruled firmer, at from 3 to 3½ prm. The improvement in the value of the latter is attributed to a notice issued by the contractors, Messrs. Dewaux and Co., to the effect that in a short time it is their intention to call a special meeting of the parties immediately interested in the Loan. Many of the holders entertain great doubts whether the indemnification of 7½ per Cent. will be realised. At all events, it is clear that the whole of the original amount will be raised. The quantity of Spanish Stock operated on by the Rimi is of £1,000 000, out of £4,000 000. In future the bonds will have to be transmitted to Madrid for conversion, the period allowed for that purpose here having expired.

A considerable loss has taken place in the value of gold, in Paris, where English sovereigns are worth 25f. 20 cents to 25 cents. This is an extraordinary feature, when we bear in mind that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France is two or three millions sterling in London.

On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents, were done at 100⅛; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Grenada Deferred, 10⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Five per Cents, Converted, 40; Portuguese Four per Cents, 28; Russian Five per Cents, 118 ⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 98½. Spanish Three per Cents, 20½; Ditto, New Deferred, 25½; Turkish Six per Cent Loan, 2 to 2 prm.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅞. Bargains have taken place in Buenos Ayres, at 81½; Peruvian Six per Cents, 104 and 103½; the Deferred, 62⅜; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104⅝ to 105½; and, Spanish, 41.

Amongst the miscellaneous Share business, transactions have taken place in the Bank of Australasia Shares at 64⅜; Bank of British North America, 59; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 23; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 6⅝; Ditto, New, 17⅛; Union Bank of London, 18⅜ to 18; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 3 to 3⅛; Crystal Palace, 5; General Steam Navigation, 28⅜ to 29⅜; Mediterranean Land Exchange, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87 to 87½; Ditto, New, 46; Royal Mail Steam, 79¼.

Dock Shares have continued firm. Commercial Stock has been done at 103; East and West India, 157½ to 158; London, 130 to 128½; St. Katharine, 84½; South-Western, 55 to 56.

Although long since anticipated, a considerable fall has taken place in the value of French Shares. Such seem to be the panic, that the holders generally refused to take speculative business from parties unless they give additional security. Here the market has become very excited, with every prospect of lower terms, as it is evident that many of the estate *Rails will be compelled to* suspend operations. English Shares have been tolerably steady. Transactions have taken place in the Boston and Midland Counties Railway and Dock Company's scrip, at 10s. to 20s. premium. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston 65; Bristol and Exeter, 104½; Caledonian, 8⅞; Cork and Bandon, 17; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, B and C, 6¼; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25; Great Northern Stock, 83½; Ditto, Half A Stock, 48; Ditto, Half B Stock, 119; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 80⅜; Great Western, 94½; Irish South-Eastern, 6⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 11⅛; Leeds Northern, 17½; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 124⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 16; London and South-Western, 85¾; Londonderry and Coleraine, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; Midland, 79⅜; Ditto, 1 ... C ... Newcastle and Berwick, 74½; Newry and Enniskillen, 3½; North British, 6⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48½; Scottish Central, 79; Scottish Midland, 61; South Devon, 22; South-Eastern, 78½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4½; West London, 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 7⅛; Ditto, Extension, 2⅜; Ditto, Purchase, 7⅛; York and North Midland, 57⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 110; Clydesdale Junction, 95½; East Lincolnshire, 18½; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 39½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 3½; Seven per Cent., 3⅝; Eastern Counties, No 2, 4 prm.; Great Northern, 113. Great Western, 4 to 4½ per cent, 110; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 8½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 7½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 149; Ditto, Four and a-Half per Cent, 9½; North British, ... Newcastle and Berwick, 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Scarborough and Cleeker, 17½. Western and Brazil, 5½; Ditto, Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 57½.

DEFERRED DIVIDENDS.—East Indian, 22½; Grand Junction, 42; Great Junction of France, 7½; Great Western of Canada, 11; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Half-way, 4¾; Manchester and London, 8½; Northern of France, 34; Northern of France, Irrefragable, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 28½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 9½; Quebec and Richmond, 3⅜; Rouen and Havre, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; Upper Canada, 8⅜; Vigo, 8 prem.; Western of France, 17½.

A moderate business has been done in Mining shares. On Thursday Agua Fria were 2½; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ⅝; Australian, 4½; Aus ralian Freehold, ⅛; British Iron, 7½; Brazilian Imperial, 5½ to 5⅝; Ditto del Rey, 20½; Cobre Copper, 43⅜; Colonial Gold, 1⅞; English and Austra ian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; Liberty, 2½; Mariquita, 1½; New Granada, 1; Nouveau Monde, 1⅝; Port Phillip, 1½; Scott, 3½; Scottish Australian, 1½.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—We have had a very inactive market for Consols to-day. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. The Three per Cents Reduced, are 100⅛ ⅜; Ditto, Consols Account, 100⅛ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 103½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅞. Bank Stock, 213½; India Bonds, 58s; and Exchequer Bills, 73s prem. Turkish Loan, 1½ to 2 prm.; Spanish Scrip, 1 dis.; Ditto, Passive, 4½. Ready. In Railway shares are dull, and all French lines continue to decline, with a heavy market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise have been only 2 930 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent, and in very middling condition. To-day the supplies of both sorts of wheat were moderately large; the show of samples was limited. For all kinds we had only a moderate inquiry; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. For foreign wheat very few transactions took place. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 537 quarters but the show of samples of this description, and parcels changed hands for country consumption; but the demand was by no means active at late rates. Floating cargoes were held at very full currencies. The show of both English and foreign barley being small, the trade ruled steadily, and late rates were well supported. The value of malt no change took place. The quantity on offer was limited. There was a slight improvement in the oat trade, owing to the falling off in the supply. In prices no change was noticed. Beans, peas, and flour sold at very previous quotations.

The Seed Market—Linseed is in good request, at fully last week's prices. Cakes are 5s. 6d. per money. In all other articles very little business is doing:

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 48s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s; hempseed, 32s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 9s to 9s 6d. Tares, 9s 0d per bushel. Canary, per quarter-seed, 54s to 62s per last of 10n quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £8 15s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £9 5s per ton. Rape cakes, £5 15s to £6 0s per ton. Coriander, 9d to 10d per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 34,749 cwts. against 35,629 cwts in 1851.

Sugar.—Wes. India is in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at from 39s to 40s per cwt; good, 36s to 38s 6d; ordinary, 32s to 35s. Demerara, 33s to 42s 6d, fine yellow Mauritius 38s 6d to 39s 6d; low to good, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; grey, 32s to 37s; good to fine ditto, 38s 6d to 40s; fine grey yellow, 41s to 42s 6d, and to good, 38s 6d to 40s, fine grey white Madras, 40s to 40s; low yellow, 37s to 42s; grey ditto, 36s to 38s; good to fine Bengal, 36s to 37s. Up to Saturday last 10n barbadoes was delivered, amounted to 5,470 387 cwts, against 4 853,542 cwts in 1851.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon continues steady, at from 46s 6d to 47s per cwt, all other kinds of coffee are quite as dear as last week, with a moderate demand.

Rice.—This article is steady, and late rates are fully well supported.

Fruit.—The clearances are very extensive, and some importers refuse to sell at present rates.

Provisions.—All descriptions of butter are very dull, and lower to purchase. Forest is selling at from 74s to 76s per cwt; fresh, 78s to 80s per cwt. Bacon has given way 2s to 3s per cwt. Hams are dull, at 64s to 68s per cwt. Lard is steady, at 54s to 56s per cwt. Lean pork is in fair demand, and 50s to 60s per kegs.

Tea.—This article is dull, and late rates are in favour of the buyer.

Tobacco.—This article is steady, and late rates are well supported.

Oils.—Linseed oil has met a ready sale, at rather more money. Palm oil is steady, at 41s to 42s per cwt. Rape oil is dull, at £34 10s per last of 10n quarters. Linseed oil, £31 10s per last. Cocoa-nut oil, £37 10s per ton. Olive oil, £45 per tun. Spermaceti oil, £90 per ton. Fish oils are dull, at £30 per last of 10n quarters.

Spirits.—Rum sells more readily, and late week's quotations are maintained. Proof Leewards, is held at 1s 1d. Brandy is dull, at 12s 6d to 13s 6d per gallon. Hollands is in good request, and the turn dearer. British-made spirits are in fair demand, at 2s 4d to 2s 5d per gallon.

Hay, and Straw.—Sunday hay, £2 12s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £3 15s to £4 15s; meadow straw, £1 4s to £1 15s per load. Trade dull.

Coals (Friday).—Stockton, 9s 6d; Eden Main, 17s 3d; Belmont, 17s 3d; Hawwell, 18s 6d.; Clowning Tees, 15s 6d.; Pensax, 14s 3d; their by-products.

Wool (Friday).—The sales by auction in London have reached £214,824 2s 3d, or somewhat under previous estimates, the demand for all new hops is active, and in some instances prices have an upward tendency.

Hops.—Mid and East Kent Goldings, 120s to 160s; Weald of Kent, 78s to 88s; ditto, choice, 90s to 98s; Mid. 74s to 80s; ditto, choice, 84s to 88s; Sussex, 70s to 78s; Farnham, 105s to 126s, ditto, choice, 130s to 140s; Country, 62s to 100s; ditto, choice, 110s to 120s per cwt.

Provisions.—Monday.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of beasts on sale to-day was very moderate, and in middling condition, the beef trade was in a depressed state owing to the unfavourable side of the weather for slaughtering, and but few sellers to be found in the market. Trade, and Monday's prices were tolerably supported. The numbers of sheep were on the increase, yet as breeze ruled heavy at barely late currency. We were rather encumbered with calves, in which the trade was dull, at barely late rates. The pork trade ruled quiet at our quotations. Most cows were selling at from £14 to £18 10s each, according to their small calf.

For 8 stone to sink the offal:—Friday's Beasts to-day's Beasts Sheep Calves Pigs

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

3s 4d to 3s 10d, prime small oxen 3s 6d to 4s 0d 3s 6d to 4s 0d 3s 8d to 4s 2d 4s 0d to 4s 4d 4s 0d to 4s 4d

Inferior sheep 2s 6d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers 3s 8d to 4s 10d; suckling calves, 12s to 18s; and quarter old ditto, 20s to 26s each. Total supplies Beasts, 7200; sheep, 11,000; calves, 220; pigs, 270. Foreign:—Beasts, 20; sheep, 1400; calves, 98.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). The general demand was in a very depressed state, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase:—

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

Inferior beef,

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-
Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.
MONDAY, NOV. 15, will be performed The New and Original
Acts, by WESTLAND MARSTON
[illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—
Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY. Last Six Nights
of the present Spectacle. Production on MONDAY 22nd NOVEMBER,
a Grand Historic Spectacle, entitled [illegible]
graphically described in Mrs. Hemans'
[illegible] work, and which are so peculiarly adapted
to the resources of this theatre. On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15 and
during the week, the entire Company will combine, at seven o'clock,
in the gorgeous Spectacle of Enchantment entitled the BRIDE of
GLENDOUR; or, the Genius of the Ring. To be followed by a series
of Equus feats and Gymnastic performances in the Circle. To conclude
with a popular Farce. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box
Office open daily, from Eleven till Four.—Sole Manager, Mr. W.
BATTY.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Lessee, Mr.
J. MITCHELL.—HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE, &c.: "TRAVELS
IN AUSTRALIA. The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully
informed that Mr Henry Smith will produce his comedy now
VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, which has been for
many months in preparation at the above theatre) on MONDAY
EVENING, NOV 15 and continue it during the week. The Songs
written expressly by Mrs. or Capper, Jeffrey, Graves, and Smith. The
Pictures—containing every object of interest on the voyage, and
throughout Australia under his direction of R. Rondin. Acting
Manager, Mr. Nash. Stalls, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half past Seven, commence at Eight precisely.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for
CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give
the above Entertainment on MONDAY, 15th November, at WILLIS'S
ROOMS, Tuesday, 16th, Wednesday, 17th and 18th, at Oxford;
and 23rd, at Reading.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SO-
CIETY, EXETER HALL. President: H. R. H. PRINCE
ALBERT, Lord Mayor of London. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W.
H. Gavin, Cheapside. Mr. Surman is founder and twenty years conductor
of the Exeter Hall Concerts.—FIRST NIGHT of the Fifth
Season, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, at 8 o'clock precisely, to be preceded
by an appropriate selection of Sacred Music, as a tribute of
respect to the memory of the late illustrious Duke of Wellington.
Principal Vocalists, Miss Birch, Miss A Stewart, Miss M. Williams, Miss
Clara Novello, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Herr Reichardt.
Conductor, Mr. Surman. Tickets, 10s 6d each; Family Tickets, to admit
four persons, 2l 2s; Stalls, 7s; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past Seven,
to commence at Eight precisely. The Conductor will attend at the Offices of the Society, 6, Exeter Hall, from Ten to Four o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER
HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY next, the 17th and 18th NOVEMBER, will be performed,
Spohr's Dead March in "Saul," and Handel's [illegible] his body is
buried in peace." Solos and Chorus from St. Cecilia's Mass, and
from Haydn's Creation. Miscellaneous Selection. Principal Vocalists,
Miss Clara Novello, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr.
Lawler. Leader, Mr. Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Tickets, 10s 6d
each; Family Tickets, to admit four persons, 2l 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight precisely.

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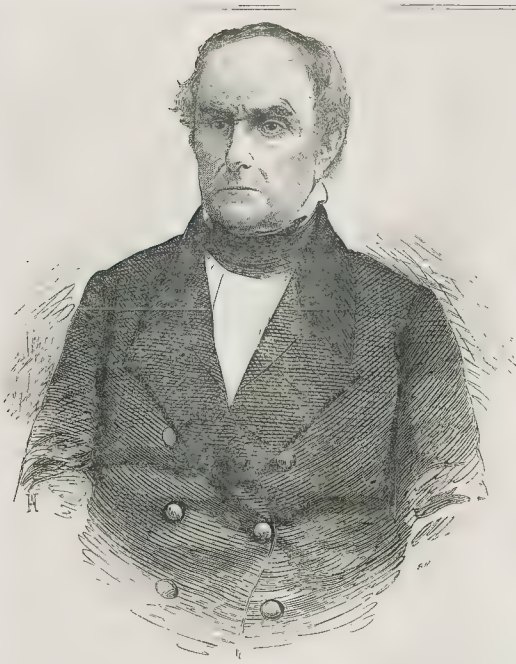
to commence at Eight precisely. The Conductor will attend at the
Offices of the Society, 6, Exeter Hall, from Ten to Four o'clock.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand Moving Diorama
of HINDOSTAN, NOW OPEN DAILY at the ADELAIDE
GALLERY, Lowther Arcade, Strand. Open from Ten o'clock in the
morning to Five o'clock. Admission, 1s. Children under ten years of
age, half-price. Schools and Families, on Wednesdays and Saturdays,
at Half-past One o'clock, by Tickets, which may be had at the Gallery.
Lectures by Professor Archer, F.R.S.E. Every Evening at Eight
o'clock the same evening. ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-
street, Portman-square. The Gallery has been remodelled and
re-opened.

PATENT ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
—The NEW EXHIBITION an ORIGINAL and
MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S
DREAM; the Poetry by Shakespeare; the Music by Horn, Stevens,
Henry Weist, Bishop, and Dr Crotch; every Evening except Saturday,
at Half-past Nine. Last two Nights of the Grand Spectacle, entitled
the Peripatetic of Aerial Navigation. It has raised by a beautiful Model of
[illegible]
[illegible]

LAST OPPORTUNITY OF VIEWING
the BATTLE of WARRELO; which will be OPENED for a FEW
EVENINGS, from the Historical Picture, in his large EDITORIA
Leicester-square, from its village taken on the most memorable day after
the British occupation of Paris; the Chateau d'Hougoumont
at Paris; and frequently visited and answered of by the late lamented
Duke of Wellington. The EVENING EXHIBITION (NOVEMBER)
[illegible]
Admission anterly to conclude Admission, at each, close, at 5s 6d to
the three rooms. Schools, Half-price. Open from 9 to half-past Six.

THE LIFE of WELLINGTON.—The Great
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY LAWRENCE, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(*Continued from page* 406.)

General Harrison to the Presidency occurred, and Mr. Webster was placed at the head of the Cabinet, as Secretary of State. His administration of the department during the two years he remained in it was signalised by the most distinguished success. The United States was at that time involved in a long-standing controversy with Great Britain, on the subject of the north-eastern boundary of Maine. To this had been added the difficult questions arising out of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. Still more recently, the affair of M'Leod, in New York, had threatened an immediate rupture between the two Governments. Through the wise policy and management of Mr. Webster, the treaty of Washington was brought about on the 9th August, 1842. By this treaty the boundary dispute, which had lasted fifty years, was adjusted. An amicable and efficient arrangement was made for joint action in the suppression of the slave-trade, and an agreement entered into for a mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. The other subjects of discussion, at that period, between Great Britain and the United States, with the exception of the Oregon boundary, were happily disposed of in the correspondence accompanying the treaty.

Mr. Webster retired from office when Mr. Polk became President. He returned to the Senate. He remained a member of that body during the whole of the administration of Mr. Polk, and till the death (in 1850) of General Taylor. Though unconnected with the Executive Government, he rendered the most material service in the settlement of the Oregon dispute. Mr. Webster opposed the Mexican war on principle; and in the full persuasion (which events have confirmed) that acquisitions of territory would disturb the balance of the Union, and endanger its stability. He, however, concurred in granting the supplies which were required for the efficient conduct of the war. His second son, Major Edward Webster, with the entire approbation of his father, accepted a commission in the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and sank under the exposure of the service in Mexico. He was a young man of great promise.

On the death of General Taylor, the chair of state was assumed by President Fillmore, who immediately called Mr. Webster to the office of secretary. His administration was marked with characteristic ability and success; and his subsequent conduct and policy to the hour of his death fully bore out his reputation.

The melancholy loss to America of this eminent statesman took place on the 24th ult. He died of disease of the stomach. He met his end with fortitude, preserving his faculties and his mind clear and unclouded to the last. His demise has plunged the whole United States in grief and mourning. His character, his conduct, and his fame, now matters of history, will remain among the brightest remembrances of his country. In private life, Daniel Webster was generally and greatly beloved. There, too, he was continually useful. He paid much attention to agriculture. His residence, when not engaged in the public business, at Washington, was either at Marshfield, in Massachusetts, or at the place of his birth, in New Hampshire. He possessed large and valuable farms in both places, stored with the choicest breeds of cattle, and cultivated by the most improved methods of husbandry. The works of Mr. Webster have been lately published in six volumes 8vo, with a biographical memoir by Mr. Edward Everett.

An American writer, in 1850, thus characterises Mr. Webster:—

He is called the expounder of the constitution. He will be known hereafter as its chief defender. He has been to it during the second period of the Republic what Washington was to its liberty in the first. Vast as were the powers he displayed usually, those who heard his reply to Hayne, in which he surpassed the models of antiquity, felt that there were hidden fountains of elemental fire still unstirred. The majesty of his person, the unfathomable depth and varied intonation of his voice, his manner always just as excited as needful, the soundness of his mind, and the amazing resources of his learning and imagination have stamped him the colossal intellect of America.

THE LATE MR. VINCENT G. DOWLING.—FROM A BUST BY BUTLER.
(SEE PAGE 406.)

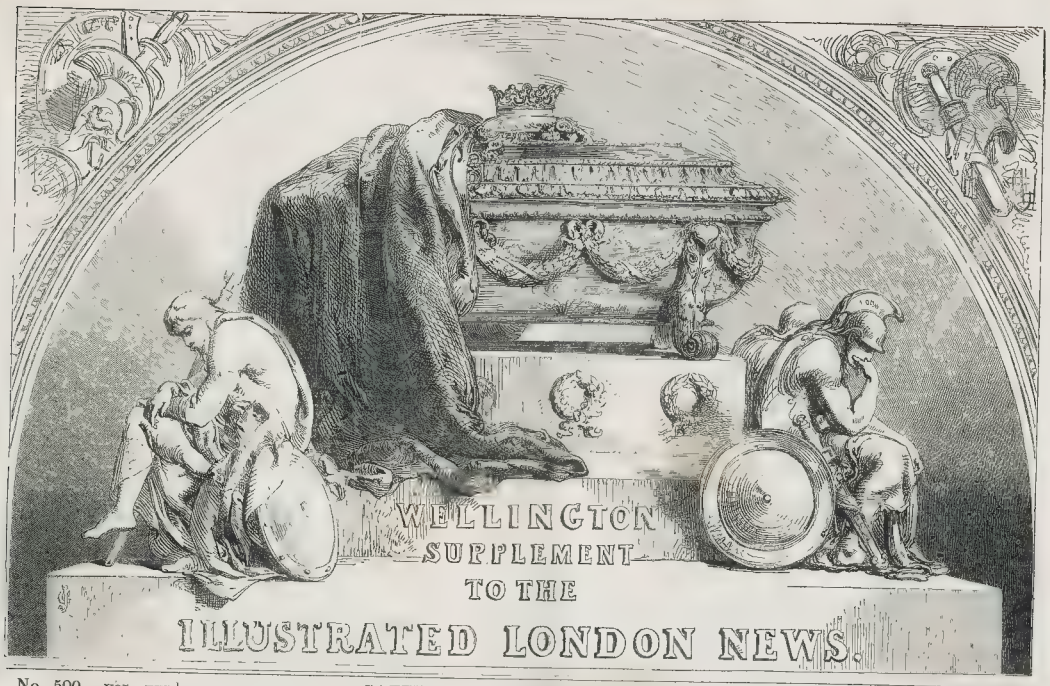
ABD-EL-KADER AT VERSAILLES.

On Wednesday (last week) the fineness of the weather, and the desire to see Abd-el-Kader, attracted an immense crowd to Versailles. The ex-Emir left Paris at noon with the Minister of War, and on his arrival mounted a fine Arabian horse, which had been placed at his disposal by the Prince President. He went to the plain of Satory, where the review was to take place, with the Minister of War, and Generals Magnan, Korte, and Partounneax. The two Arabs who accompanied him to Paris rode by his side. Several foreign officers in uniform, two of them English, were on horseback on the ground. The regiments reviewed were the 1st and 2d Carabineers, the 6th and 7th Cuirassiers, the 7th, 8th, and 10th Artillery, the 1st and 7th Lancers, and the 12th Dragoons. The ground was kept by the 63d regiment of the line. The Prince President was not present. The review was passed by the Minister of War; and, after the manœuvres, at which the Emir frequently expressed his admiration, the troops filed off before him. After the review, Abd-el-Kader visited the Palace, and at half-past five left Versailles for Paris, to dine with the Minister of War.

Abd-el-Kader is the Paris lion of the day. With a facility which does honour to the Oriental character, he seems to be equally at home, equally at his ease, in a church, at the opera, receiving visitors, or being received by others; dropping his eyelids in respectful worship before the admiring gaze of beauty, or when that same eye lightens up with the fire that is not all dead within him at the neigh of the chargers or the flash of an autumn sun on a horseman's corslet. That the Arab warrior should not quit Paris without beholding a sight long so unfamiliar to him, but to which his heart yet warms—a military display—is what might have been expected.

VISIT OF ABD-EL-KADER TO VERSAILLES.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 13, 1852.



No. 590.- VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE

MIDNIGHT WATCH AT WALMER CASTLE.

NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

I.

Most sad! most beautiful! the calm, clear stars
Shine on us, through the soundless deeps of Time:
The moaning sea strikes chafing on the bars
Of the restraining land; its voice sublime
Making sonorous music evermore—
A wail, a chant, a requiem, on the shore.

II.

Around the lonely room, where sleeps in death
Britain's great hero—friend of human kind—
There are no sounds but Ocean's;—save a breath,
Fitful and low, of the expiring wind;
And at short intervals the measured beat,
Solemn and slow, of the night-watchers' feet.

III.

These sounds but mark the silence, as pale lights
In deep, wide darkness, show it darker still.
All silently, from out the heavenly heights,
The stars look down on human joy or ill;
All beauteously the Night pursues her way;
And breathes her prayerful thoughts to coming Day.

IV.

How sad, but oh, how beautiful the scene!
'Tis Death that lends the music to the sea;
'Tis that High Presence, solemn and serene,
Which robes all Nature with such sympathy;
That gives the stars of heaven a voice to tell
Things felt, but never known—ineffable.

V.

We gaze and sigh, but here we cannot weep;
'Tis Reverence and Religion, and meek Faith,
That fill us with emotion, pure and deep,
And waft our heavenward thoughts to Life from Death—
To Life Eternal: tears we may not shed,
We are alone with Nature and the dead.

VI.

The tears shall fall to-morrow, but not here.
Mid pomp and show, and blazonry and pride—
And slow funereal march, and gorgeous bier,
The sorrow shall have vent for him who died—
So great, so simple, and so calmly grand—
So like the staff and father of the land.

VII.

But, ah! not here:—we can but breathe a prayer,
Awed by the spiritual beauty spread around.
The foremost man of all our time lies *there*;
The tree has fallen, and sanctifies the ground.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, tears may flow;
But Hope is with the stars, and chides our woe.

The Midnight Watch at Walmer Castle.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS AN ORATOR.

THE deferential respect with which the Duke of Wellington was invariably listened to in the House of Lords, and the excitement (followed by conviction or acquiescence) that usually attended his speeches, attested to his possession of no ordinary powers and influence as a speaker. Yet, if the meaning conventionally attached to the word "orator" were applied to it in his case, he assuredly would not have been ranked among that higher class of debaters whom it is generally used to describe.

For, what is an "orator?" The mind naturally reverts for examples to the great men of antiquity—to Demosthenes, Cicero; or to those men in our own more immediate era who have maintained the *prestige* of British senatorial eloquence—to Grattan, Curran, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, and Brougham. Men of this stamp have in all ages existed, who have cultivated the graces and developed the strength of oratory, until it has been raised to the dignity of an art, whose cultivation successfully will ensure fame and honours to the student—fortunate if nature shall have aided him at the outset with those physical advantages which certainly conduce to eminence, although distinction has been successfully attained without them. These great artists in oratory have deeply studied the human character on its impressionable side; have carefully noted all the avenues to the soul through the ear, the eye, and the sympath.ai the heart. Like the great tragic or comic actor, they have learned to seem most earnest and impassioned, when in truth their eloquent outbursts are more compounded of calculation than inspired or impulsive. Like great artists in painting or in sculpture, they have transmitted, from age to age, models of their own conceptions in the art they have studied, which have served as laws to their successors laws, of which the soundness is attested by their almost invariable application, and the necessity which all young beginners feel of rendering them a voluntary, and, therefore, an impressive obedience. The speeches of such men, with the prepared exordium and peroration; with the skilful, almost scientific, arrangement of the facts; the artistic and artful introduction of reflections and appeals to the feelings; the relief afforded to dry argument by poetical or humorous illustration; and in their totality for their symmetry, and the proportion borne by the parts to each other, and to the whole: such speeches may be profitably made a subject of study even by those who do not propose to devote themselves to oratory as an art; and they afford the same combination of pleasure and instruction that arises from the contemplation of a fine picture, a beautiful statue, or a noble pile of architecture.

The Duke of Wellington, it is clear, could never be called an orator in this acceptation of the term; for he never devoted an hour to the study of the graces of public speaking, and, although he certainly did develop its strength, he did so unconsciously, without design, and solely in obedience to the native impulses of his own character. We must, therefore, seek other causes of the influence—the almost unparalleled influence—which he exercised during so many years over the House of Peers, and, through that House, on the House of Commons, and the public at large. Men who have performed great military and civil services, others of who, even as orators, have reigned supreme, while still in the rank of Commoners, have, on being raised to the Upper Hou e of Parliament, failed to command a tithe of the respect paid to the Duke of Wesiington in his capacity of public speaker on political affairs; so that we must not be led into attributing his eminence solely to his past services, and the great reputation he held by reason of them.

Yet that reputation was at the root of his influence as a speaker. Conceive the position of a man, who on first taking his seat in the House of Peers, had all his patents of nobility read, one after the other, from that of simple Baron up to that of Duke! Such an accumulation of honours was the outward and visible sign, the living voucher, of his great achievements—a kind of testimony calculated to produce an impression on minds imbued more fully than those of commoners with the vast importance of titular distinctions. Nor, in our estimate of the success of the Duke's influence as a speaker, must we despise this sunken concrete at its base; for assuredly, throughout the rest of his political life, the memory of that grand and brilliant scene pressed on the minds even of his opponents, not as a formal display, but as a symbol of more solid, true, and lasting sources of greatness. As we go forward, we shall find that a great portion of the Duke's influence as an orator was moral; that if his speeches were rough hewn from the block of his sagacity and experience, his auditors forgot their roughness and unpolished aspect in their deep sense of the value of the quarry.

But we must go a little farther back, ere we begin to talk of peerages and speeches in the House of Peers. The eye strains itself with gazing through a vista of nearly sixty years, crowded with great deeds and great events, in order to obtain a dim glimpse of the young subaltern officer, who sat in the old Irish House of Commons before the union, as member for the borough of Trim. A hard, silent, undistinguished, uncommunicative personage was that spare young man with the unexpressive physiognomy, who spoke but seldom, and was thought to be little more than an incarnate Tory vote. "His address," says Sir Jonah Barington, "was unpolished; he spoke occasionally, and never with success; and he evinced no promise of that unparalleled celebrity which he attained afterwards." What was going on in his mind, no one can do more than guess; but we may suppose that he was a close observer, because we find that in so short time after he proved himself thoroughly conversant with the state of his country; and that, although a little too Tory for the Catholics of those days, he was on many points much more liberal than those who subsequently became his official superiors. Fortunately, a slight record has been preserved of his demeanour at this period, which is interesting from its exactly tallying with our late knowledge—some necessary allowance being made for increased age, maturity, and authority. A gentleman, now deceased who had constant opportunities of observing the young "Arthur *Wesley*" in the House of Commons, spoke of him, to the writer, as having at that time, when he addressed the House, given utterance, in the same plain, honest, unpolished way, to his opinions—disdaining all oratorical art, yet impressing his words with a natural emphasis derived from conviction—that some thirty years after rendered him one of the most unique and original speakers in the House of Lords. Now this reminiscence is interesting, as helping to show that the organisation of this remarkable man's mind was complete from the first—that he had little or no crudity or youthful heat to get rid of ere entering on his duties; so that his contemporaries found in his nobly useful natural qualities an unmixed gain.

In many men who have become great in after life, we have to deplore youth spent in perpetrating and retrieving mental follies; so that impaired intellectual powers have to a certain extent detracted from the value of experience and knowledge. But such as the Duke of Wellington was at last he was at first—sound, observant, unexcitable—always keeping himself, by regular drill and exercise, fit for action at a moment's notice; so that he brought on the larger scene of his career a full masculine vigour.

As a member of the House of Commons, after the Union, and as Sir Arthur Wellesley, the Duke very seldom spoke, and then only on subjects connected with his duties as Secretary for Ireland; but, in the little that he did say, there was the pregnancy, the fullness of information, the clearness of vision, and the decision of judgment, that are to be found in his later speeches. It is remarkable that at all periods of his career (and the remark applies to his despatches as well as to his speeches), his opinions were expressed with a positiveness and self-reliance not often found in subordinates. In whatever position he might be placed, whether as a home administrator, an Indian civil governor, or a diplomatist, he thoroughly comprehended all that related to his sphere of action, and pronounced upon what was going forward with the confidence of absolute and intimate knowledge. This evidence of a mind matured in its organisation even in youth, is to be found, also, in his speeches, during the period we refer to, when, as Sir Arthur Wellesley, and ere he went to the Peninsula, he had occasion to address the House of Commons on subjects connected with the duties of his post as Irish Secretary. It is remarkable, that although his contemporaries were still very far from supposing the kind of man they had among them, they had become mysteriously impressed with a sense of his sterling value and trustworthiness—a feeling which existed in the House of Commons at the time to which we refer to an extent far exceeding any actual claims the young soldier-statesman yet had on their confidence or admiration.

Still, between these, his early Parliamentary essays, and his subsequent influence, almost amounting to a dictatorship, over public opinion, there was a long interval. As a mere civilian, with his past Indian reputation, he would always have commanded a respectable position; but there was nothing in his Parliamentary efforts to have procured for him fame. We must look, therefore, to extrinsic and external causes for the extraordinary ascendancy he afterwards obtained—not only from his reputation as a soldier, not from his position as a minister, but on his merits as a sound, clear, and well-informed speaker on great political topics, and from his singular moral influence.

It is impossible, however, to separate the Parliamentary speaking of the Duke from this moral influence, because they reacted on each other. For many years after he entered the House of Lords, neither himself nor those around him were aware of the vast amount of practical sagacity he could bring to bear on a given question. When about to fight the Waterloo campaign, what he most desired was his Peninsular veterans, most of whom had been sent to the American war; but he could not recover them. Not so with his experience of men and measures gained on the same scene. Those veterans were always at command; always fit for service, with their past honours thick upon them. Wisely, he abstained from much speaking; partly, perhaps, from a modesty of nature accompanying true greatness, and which renders it always doubtful of its own capacity; partly because the state of affairs did not call for his direct interference as a man of prompt and decisive measures, whether in council or in action. When he did speak, his friends mistook his abruptness, his terseness, his positiveness, for the mere habits of the soldier transferred to the senate; and, beyond the prestige they derived from the support of a man towards whom the nation felt so grateful, they did not attach much importance to his opinions. They did not know or reflect that these peculiarities were a part of the nature of the man, a consequence of his plain, deep, logical morality, and of his singularly clear perception and vigorous understanding. They forgot, or they had never had the opportunity of observing, that he had always exhibited the same general characteristics as a speaker, even while yet a young man, reconnoitring the ground of political action, observing the conditions of success in the world, and graduating in the difficult science of politics. Nor had they yet the opportunity of knowing that in his Despatches there were still more striking and impressive indications of this Spartan mind. That the Duke of Wellington felt very deeply the painful condition in which this country was placed during several years after the peace, there can be no doubt; but he was not struck much by the violence of the mob; but there is good reason, also, to believe that he was aware of the causes of those outrages—knew that they were not, as some twenty years before, the expression of speculative opinions of a revolutionary tendency, but the irrepressible complaints of the industrious masses, groaning under the effects of a sudden change of system. We can thus understand how, while, as a soldier, and a lover of subordination, he would not shrink from the responsibility of repressive measures; on the other hand, he would abstain from that more active support which indicates an earnest co-operation. Yet there were occasions, even at this period, when the Duke of Wellington's speeches sufficiently showed that it was not from inability or apathy, that he did not take a more active part in political affairs. His most lucid, practical, and energetic speech on the Currency question; his humane, sensible, and statesman-like speeches on the Catholic question, wherein he decried the purely religious views of the subject, and adhered to the great principle that its difficulties were political: these were, in their way, masterly examples of that dignified and logical eloquence which results from a calm spirit and a clear mind, and a vision undisturbed by prejudice.

When, at last, circumstances forced the Duke of Wellington into greater prominence as a debater, the contrast he presented to those around him did not escape attention. A Spartan defending himself and his country against Athenian orators, could not have developed a more strongly marked idiosyncrasy, or a more signal difference of nature, thought, principles, and language. On his own side of the question, there were few men of oratorial power; but, in the Whig ranks, there were Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdown, and others, who sustained the school of formal oratory, and excelled in that art of speaking, which the Duke never had practised, and never could. Mistaken at first "for a plain blunt soldier, and no more," it was not supposed that he could sustain himself against the antagonists arrayed against him, in those displays of dialectics wherein our legislators delight to recreate themselves. The result belied these expectations. The Duke, like another great conqueror of old, settled the affair by cutting the knot; like the best of our diplomatists of the old school, he carried the day against the most refined art and intrigue, by simply saying his say, and meaning what he said. He was honest and terse, that he left no room for argument. He discomfited his antagonists by a charge that left no room for logical or oratorial tactics—as Napoleon, in his younger days, used to scatter the generals of the old school, and confound all their elaborate manœuvres.

His parliamentary resembled his military tactics. The same spirit pervaded both. His mind was subjected to the same organisation and discipline that had rendered his Peninsular army so invincible. Everything, there, was in its proper place. The prevailing principle was the necessity for discipline, subordination. He never, as a public man, thought or did anything that was irregular, premature, or unaffiliated to the necessity of the time. His political code was as simple as his military regulations A few fixed conclusions served him with principles of action. His experiences were all stored, arranged, put into cantoonments, as it were, and ready at an hour's notice. If he spoke on a subject, it was a moral necessity with him only to say what was indispensable, and only to bring forward views or facts that were argument-proof. For him to be contradicted on a question of fact was so rare an occurrence, that it might almost have been predicted as impossible. Yet this was not because he transcended other statesmen in a love of truth, but because his habits of mind forbad his accepting any class of facts but those which were absolutely fit for service. The beautiful arrangement and subordination of his political materials was a subject of admiration with even his opponents. He used them with the precision and science of modern gunnery, his great object being never to waste a shot, but always to hit his mark. For a long time decried as a mere Tory dogmatist, he confounded his detractors by the intimate and extensive knowledge he displayed on subjects the most foreign to his former pursuits. This was eminently shown in his speeches on the Currency question, which were full of facts and data, ably collated, and all bearing directly on the subject. He spoke with a kind of rude natural logic, which, if it did not quite serve to convince logicians, at all events produced its effect on antagonists in the House of Lords. A short speech of the Duke in 1823, on the proposal for a Poor-law in Ireland, furnishes us with an instance of the readiness with which he could turn the flank of an adversary's argument. He was famous in the House, and latterly with the public, for this sledge-hammer style of "coming down" upon an opponent, and cutting to pieces all the finesse of a "case." He had an eagle eye for a fallacy, and would expose it ruthlessly; yet the chances were that the whole argument on which he rested proceeded upon the omission of some general and philosophic view of the subject in debate, which, if attended to, would have enrolled his smaller reasoning, and neutralised its force. The following passage from the speech just referred to illustrates to a certain extent these remarks —

> I am thoroughly convinced (he observed) that no part of his Majesty's dominions is impoverished by a less degree the constant and particular attention of his Majesty's servants as Ireland does. A noble Earl has stated that in Ireland there are 8 000,000 of people, the situation of 6,000 000 of whom demands inquiry. He has told your Lordships likewise that all the wealth of Ireland is not sufficient to give employment to those people. Now, certainly, I cannot but think this is an exaggerated statement on the part of the noble Earl. It cannot be supposed that there are 6,000,000 of the Irish population who require employment—I cannot admit that the whole of those people are unemployed. It is not true that they suffer this distress at all times. It is not true that they suffer the same degree of distress in all years; but it is unquestionably true that they do suffer great distress at various periods, owing to the casualties of the season, and to the particular species of food on which they subsist. Such is the plain fact. The noble Earl has stated that the people are able to procure that sort of food on which they chiefly live, at the rate of three farthings a stone Now, really, if those people do not suffer distress except that which is occasioned by the intervention of the seasons; if these 6,000,000 of people can get provisions at the price mentioned by the noble Earl, it does appear to me that the case hardly calls for inquiry, except at a time when their food has failed, in consequence of an unpropitious season. But, then, the noble Earl has asserted that the distress arises from want of work, and that it would take more than all the wealth of Ireland to procure employment for the people. "Let us, then," said the noble Earl, "relieve the sick, the lame, the aged, and the impotent" The noble Earl has said that one of the great evils of Ireland is want of capital; but I must beg leave to tell the noble Earl that want of capital alone will not prevent the existence of a numerous body of poor; and, to prove the fact, let the noble Earl look to the situation of England. There is no want of capital in this country; the noble Earl has told you that there are invested here £9,000,000 of capital belonging to Ireland alone; and yet, with all this capital, the support of the poor required last year amounted to no less than £7,000,000 of rates."

"His Majesty's servants!" "His Majesty's dominions!" In the use of these old phrases—now almost expunged from conventional political language—the Duke was always very scrupulous. Nor, in reference to the foregoing extract, and our previous remarks, will the reader have failed to perceive the simple process by which the speaker overturned the case of his antagonist. Because, with a looseness of expression, it had been given forth that six out of eight millions of people were unemployed, he flatly denies the monstrous assumption. Because the antagonist admits that potatoes can be bought at three farthings the stone, in ordinary seasons, therefore there is no case for a Poor-law, or even an inquiry, except on a failure of the crop. Because there are so many poor in England, where there is so much capital, therefore the pauperism of Ireland is not to be attributed to the want of capital. Such is the substance of this argument; and, so long as the speaker could continue to grapple with such arguments, not one word could be said on the abstract question of a Poor-law, of anticipation of such an evil as a bad season, or of the horror and disgrace of such a normal state of society. This was almost invariably the Duke's manner of dealing with such questions. The vulgar saying that "he never looked beyond his nose" would in a sense apply to his Parliamentary speaking; except that his non-perception did not arise from inability to see when the occasion arose, but from a systematic resolve only to deal with the realities before him, to answer the actual arguments put forth on the opposite side. The same habit pervaded his larger policy. Here is another passage taken at random from a speech made in 1829, which illustrates the plain, do-aright, home-thrust style of argument of which we speak. The Duke is meeting, beforehand, objections to the forthcoming bill:

> A noble friend of mine (he said) has stated to the House that the proposed measure is inconsistent with the constitution as established at the Revolution; and another noble Lord has even asserted in that statement I had been going to propose a measure which would introduce a predominant Catholic power into Parliament, I should then be doing that which is nearly the same thing with the constitution. But I am not going to say such a thing. There is a Catholic power at present; I never can venture to say that Catholic power does not exist at present either here or in Ireland. I will address myself more particularly to the noble Lords who have so pointedly opposed me, and I will ask them whether Roman Catholic power was not introduced into Ireland by measures of their own? Did not some noble Lords exert their influence to the utmost to produce that very power which has rendered a measure like that which I have announced to Parliament absolutely necessary? As such is the case, I implore noble Lords to look at the situation of the country, and the state of society which it has produced. Whether it has been brought about by the existence of these disabilities, or by the Catholic Association, I will not pretend to say; but this I will say, that no man who has looked at the state of things for the last two years, can proceed longer upon the old system, in the existing condition of Ireland, and of men's opinions on the subject, both in that country and in this. My opinion is, that it is the wish of the majority of the people that this question should be settled one way or other. It is on that principle, and in conformity to that wish, that I and my colleagues have undertaken to bring the adjustment of it under the consideration of Parliament.

Here there is certainly nothing of the grace and adornment of oratory; but there is, undoubtedly, a vigorous simplicity of exposition that does the work quite as well, if not much better. The practical view of the case is here put in a nut-shell, evidently with the conviction that any other is quite unnecessary. "What is, is." What must be, must;" that is the sum of the whole; and it answered the purpose much better than the most elaborate defence of a nominal inconsistency. One more passage from a speech at the same time gives an equally practical and every-day reason for the great political resolve of 1829. In reply to Lord Longford, he said:—

> I have repeatedly declared my earnest wish to see the Roman Catholic question settled. I have nothing could ever have been more distinct or explicit than my expression of that wish; and is it a matter of surprise that the person entertaining it should avail himself of the first opportunity of proposing it? A question of that nature, year and over again, he declared himself anxiously to wish? On this particular question I had long made up my mind, as a member of this House, to take a particular course. It may be thought peculiar, a manner of state for many years I have acted upon the determination never to vote for the affirmation of this question until the Government, acting as Government, should propose it to the Legislature. My mess relation know that ever since the year 1810, the several successive Governments of this country have been formed on a principle which prevented their ever proposing, as Government, the adoption of any measure of relief in regard to the Catholics. In order to the formation of a Cabinet, which, acting as a Government, could propose this measure, it was, in the first place, necessary to obtain the consent of that individual the most interested, by his station, his duties and the most sacred of all obligations, of any individual in the empire. It was necessary, I say, that I should obtain the consent of that individual, before the members of the Government could consider the question as Government one. Now, under such circumstances as these, would it have been proper in me to have breathed a syllable on the subject until I had obtained the consent of the illustrious personage to whom I have alluded? (Lord Longford had charged the Duke with having kept the intentions of the Government a secret.) I call upon my noble relative to answer this question, if he can, in the negative. I beg my noble relative to ask himself this question, whether I was wrong in having kept secret my views, since the month of July or August, not talking to any man on the subject until I had the consent of that exalted personage to form a Government upon the principle of taking the question which I have alluded into consideration. My noble relative ought to place himself in my situation; he ought to see what was expected of me; and then, instead of blaming me for having acted as I have done, he would see that, if I had acted otherwise, I should have been highly blameable. When the question had been settled, I called upon the permission, so as to be enabled to make a declaration (on not having made which alone the accusation of surprise can be founded), the opening of the session was so near that it was impos ble to make known what had occurred earlier, or in any other manner than by the Speech from the Throne.

It was during his Premiership and the Reform struggle that the later powers of he Duke as a speaker were in the most striking manner developed. Until within a very short time previously he had but rarely taken part in the debates of Parliament; but now, suddenly called upon to act, he seemed to feel his strength. His whole conduct at this time was strikingly characteristic; and, as the "oratory" of the Duke was not a thing to be studied, apart from his position and peculiarities, we must here glance at the circumstances. Scarcely a year before he took office

he had, on being taunted with an aspiration in that direction, exclaimed, with even more than his usual vehement emphasis, to the assembled Peers, that "he should be mad to think of such a thing." When afterwards called on by the Crown, it was the instinct of military duty that caused him to obey, and accept a post for which, perhaps, he was not fitted. All his speeches, all his acts, whether in Parliament or in his official capacity, breathed the same military spirit. The King was his Master, and the principles of the Constitution formed his Law. He obeyed them himself, and he expected every one else to do the same with the like ready cheerfulness. In the same spirit was his defence of himself from the charge of inconsistency in 1831, when, at a moment's notice, he undertook to head a "moderate Reform" Administration, although but a few days before he had been one of the fiercest opponents of the new scheme. "If I had refused," said he, "to assist his Majesty, because I had hitherto been opposed to Reform, I could not have shown my face in the streets, for shame of having deserted my Sovereign in circumstances painful and alarming." His obedience to the authorities he recognised, was not in act merely, but in thought, and in his habit of thinking. Instinctively, and without knowing it, he resembled Bonaparte, in his aversion to ideologists. The Duke of Wellington never philosophised—that is to say, in the sense of abstract speculation: although his whole life was a practical example of philosophy. He had his political lines of Torres Vedras—sufficient for him was defence, until the moment when assault was justifiable and practicable; and then no one so dashing or so daring as he. In all his political speeches of any importance, this is founded on the defensive. He put a kind of practical "*cui bono?*" to every new proposition. When asked to change, his answer was "the reason why?" Things have gone on very well hitherto with the old; what need, then, for the new? Why throw away a chance? Why risk your position for manœuvres, however great or skilful, when you are secure behind your intrenchments of experience and practice? This style of argument was very different from that of a bigoted Tory of the old school; for the Duke was not, like them, unable to see any but the threatening side of any new measure; he adopted his defensive system because it accorded with his old habits, and a brilliant career had proved their value. Statesmen no more than generals should leave temptations to chance or fortune. Hence the dogmatic positiveness of the Duke's opinion for men in measures of speculative change, so long as it was possible to hold out with the old state of things. It was not self-reliance, or obstinacy, but faith in his system. How suddenly and ably he could abandon the defensive and act on the bolder tactics, his conduct on the Test Act Repeal proves: and how little his mind was really constructed in the sense in which a bigot's is, is at esteed by his excellent, in some respects his noble speech, in proposing the repeal of those acts. That, and his speech on moving Catholic Emancipation, effected as complete a change in men's opinions on his political character and worth, as his brilliant campaign against Massena had done in the carping antagonism of those who saw in his earlier tactics in the Peninsula only timidity and inaction.

At the time his nature was thoroughly aroused. It was one of his rules always to do everything as well as he could. He had proclaimed himself unfit for office; but, being there, he strove as hard as he could to falsify his own opinion. His speeches partook of this feeling. He was more energetic, more positive, more dogmatic, more exultable than ever he had been before. A new life appeared to have been breathed into him. Conscious that in the Test Acts Repeal and Catholic Emancipation he was playing a great part, he rose with the occasion; and, if we dismiss from our idea of eloquence those ornate accessories which have become associated with it, then was the Duke eloquent, because he worked most powerfully on men's reason and feelings.

It was the startling contrast between his past and his present that made the Peers and the public more ready to accept his somewhat military and dictatorial style. The former felt towards him an ineradicable respect; the latter did not object to his martinet style of dealing with his subordinates, so long as he did not oppose their own wishes—rather, so long as he was constituting himself the agent of popular fulfilment. His popularity at this period of his parliamentary career was of a totally different kind from that he attained to fifteen or twenty years later. Then in full masculine vigour, he was looked upon as a combatant whose moral weight made him a Hercules: later, he had ceased to agitate the political feelings of men, who regarded him as an aged Ulysses, fit to be the Mentor of a nation

More startling still was the vigour and earnestness he displayed in combating against the Reform Bill. This time his military style of defending his position was against the wishes of the public, and he, of course, lost his popularity. What they had laughed at when applied to Mr. Huskisson and the ideologists, enraged them when applied to themselves. But all that made no difference to the Duke: the latter, in the old style, but with renewed energy and more passion than people had given him credit for. His short speech against Reform, and in defence of the old constitution of the House of Commons, was one of the most nervous, terse, heavy-shorted he ever delivered. What a time that was there of a new House when the old one had just struck off the fetters of the Dissenters and Catholics? Give him his old troops—his veterans—and he would do the work: he wanted no popular aid, no popular enthusiasm, no popular interference. If ever his heart was in anything, it was purely political, it was in this struggle. He forgot even his constitutional caution, in his anxiety to give utterance to his apprehensions and convictions. He had always rested on the past and the present, and dared not to think of the future. He had never believed in theories or warnings, but always in himself and his own countable resources. Yet now he, the unbelieving except in the actual, took to prophesying. He promised the country nothing but ruin from the Bill. "He had been forty-five years in the service of the Crown—thirty of these in situations of trust and confidence—in command of armies, in embassies, and in councils," and what? "His experience told him, from the passing of that Bill would be dated the downfall of the constitution." The Duke of Wellington, who never obtruded himself or his services on the public notice, must have been sorely enraged thus to appeal to both, and use them to ballast his opinion! Again, he prophesied, that the union with Ireland could not be maintained under the Reform Bill that the Established Church would be sacrificed that the House of Commons in the future be "a fierce democracy," and much more of the same earnest and impatient exhibition of strong opinion and feeling. While the Reform contest continued the Duke of Wellington appeared a changed man, so deep was his interest in the danger incurred, and of the inadequacy of the means of defence. For, after his first manly (though incautious) declaration against all Reform, his views very soon became changed as to the state of the popular mind. Still, like a skilful general he prepared to do his duty, and to make the most of the means of defence the constitution placed in his hands. And, also, like a skilful general, when he found that "the game was up," when he saw there was no medium between embracing Reform and the views of his party, he, as we have already said, resolved to "stand by his Sovereign," and even went the length of recommending the peers to the compromise he had himself denounced only a week before to the compromise by which the House of Lords permitted the bill to pass. And why did those peers submit to the "dragooning," as Mr. Disraeli described it, of the Duke? In the first place, to them it did not seem to be "dragooning:" if it had, it is a question whether they would not still have submitted to it, from the Duke. But they never saw it in any other light than that afforded by the feeling that made them call him "the illustrious." It was a habit of mind rather than an obtrusion of supremacy. They knew, too, that in duty to superiors, and obedience to the law, there was not a more humble man than the Duke of Wellington; and, like the rest of mankind, they submitted cheerfully to a little seeming dictation from one who himself bowed to a higher authority. It was in truth only "seeming," in manner more than intention: but, if it had been what it seemed, it would have ceased to be offensive from the moment it was acquiesced in. For the Duke of Wellington spoke, in their eyes, with such an immense weight of authority, with Fame and Glory hovering over him, and History by to attest his right to speak—that any other than a submissive attitude would almost have seemed out of place, while deference conferred more honour on those who paid it than on those who received it. We are speaking now of the more active and excited period of the Duke's political life, when this extraordinary demeanour of the majority of the Peers was still more significant, from his having so recently offended their religious prejudices. The abruptness and the authoritative tone of some of his speeches, his perfect indifference to all propitiatory arts, the coolness with which he confined himself to the simple expression of his opinions, as if it were unnecessary to explain the process by which they had been arrived at, all these peculiarities, which in another man would almost have been offensive, did, in him, only seem the natural consequence of his age, position, and high authority.

The strong feature of the Duke's oratory was its intense realism. He elevated the practical to the rank of the philosophical. He never dallied with a subject to display himself, but always treated it for its own sake. Choice would have kept him from party strife, but necessity compelled. He had saved the country as a warrior, and it was well known that he possessed administrative capacity in an extraordinary degree. He was, therefore, drawn from his chosen retirement, in order to take part in public affairs. He took them up to do good, according to his lights and powers, not in the spirit which animates ordinary political disputants. He was of a party, of course; but that party was liable on occasion of danger, to become a mere contingent in the forces of the whole nation. It might be said of the Duke, as an orator, that he had not a particle of vanity. He spoke because his position in the country called for an expression of his sentiments; not because he liked applause, or felt a pride in seeing his advice taken. His sole object was the public good—not a theoretical, speculative, abstract good, but the tangible and the practicable. He happened to think that a measure on the past was for the public good, and therefore he ranked with Tories: he had what now appear to be antiquated notions of the share the Crown and the aristocracy ought to take in public affairs; but still he tested these notions by the great principle of his life—the public good. It was because he was known to think thus that he spoke with such authority. He never spoke, too, except when it was necessary another source of the singular and almost oracular influence he wielded. He never went through the process of reasoning in public: he had done all that before he began to open his lips; so that his thoughts took the shape of axioms, maxims, ascertained principles, fixed conclusions. His habit of making expediency his rule in political affairs helped to save him from the necessity of reasoning: he thus had only to act when the time for action came, and his words embodied not suggestion but resolves. To this was owing the pithiness and lucidity that rendered his speeches so unique, and the lofty wisdom that on great occasions made them so grand. The total absence of all display or ostentation displayed lent them an additional influence. The Duke, as he only spoke because he felt obliged to do so, never said more than was necessary. Sometimes he would repeat the same idea twice, and even thrice, in the course of a speech; but that was because he felt the importance of impressing it deeply on the public mind, and he did it for the sake of emphasis. The consciousness that he was only propounding what he believed to be the true and the right, led him to avoid all circumlocution, all the arts by which orators seek to render their sentiments captivating. It has been written of him, that "self reliance and singleness of purpose induced in him vigour of thought and simplicity of diction. This simplicity, which was not confined to the language only, but extended to the operations of the mind, was one of the Duke's great merits." Yet no man in other man prominently before the public. There was a vigorous economy of both thoughts and words. As a speaker, and as a general, the Duke equally discumbered himself of unnecessary agents. He was as little fond of eloquence as of the array of useless troops. Every word did its work. Simple, sound, sterling Saxon, he seemed to choose by instinct; as hitting hardest with the least show." While he was out of favour with the public, these peculiarities were set down as the outward signs of a tyrannical and autocratical spirit; but, as he grew older, even the "common people" (as they are termed) learned to know his true value, and to smile at an abruptness and positiveness, the moral of which they did not always comprehend, but which they admired for its self-possessed and "pluck." A writer who seems to have studied the Duke well, thus describes his manner of speaking:—"It is an intellectual treat of the highest order to see the Duke of Wellington's demeanour in the House of Lords. It is essentially different from that of any other man there. He is almost the only unfettered man in the House. Others are fettered by obstacles which they themselves, or for themselves, in various ways, by the too eager pursuit of personal or party objects. But the Duke of Wellington's high reputation and standing place him above all such considerations. He can afford to speak the truth, and he does speak it on all occasions fearlessly. While other speakers, on either side of the House, have been wasting their powers in fruitless eloquence (mere personal display), or in perverting the truth, for the purpose either of unfair attack or unfair defence, the Duke of Wellington has appeared to be paying not the slightest attention to their proceedings. He has sat, absorbed in thought, or at least in seeming indifference. You would almost suppose that, overcome by fatigue or indisposition, he was sleeping, so perfectly motionless and silent is he, reclining, with folded arms, his legs stretched out to their full length, and his hat over his brow. The question has been discussed, argued, and disputed upon for hours No result seems to have been come to, and you are as ignorant of the object and scope of the measure as when the debate began: nor have you any clear idea what will become of the Bill. At length the Duke of Wellington rises, advances abruptly to the table, wraps the tails of his coat, like a dressing-gown, over his legs, and plunges at once its *modus res*. There is an undivided attention when he speaks; indeed, it is sometimes absolutely necessary, for he speaks indistinctly. he often with difficulty heard even by those near to him; as, indeed, he himself hears with difficulty, from being deaf on one side. But in a moment you see that his mind is as vigorous as ever. His keen intelligence pierces at once to the core of the matter; no fallacy can blind or deceive the Duke of Wellington. He knows why the measure was introduced, what it is, what it will do, and what will become of it. He grapples with it like the spirit of a statesman tary trustee of the people; he is bound to look to their interests, as a whole: for by the people he understands—not those who bawl loudest about universal suffrage, but the people, as a whole, understood. he is often with difficulty heard,

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

To the numerous artistic memorials of the Duke, Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, have just contributed a Bust, in Parian, which is entitled to special commendation. The likeness is admirable; and the

BUST OF THE LATE DUKE, IN PARIAN.

venerable age of the Duke is felicitously expressed; at the same time the characteristics of firmness and decision are maintained. The material—Minton's Parian—is of excellent colour, and of the finest texture, in the manipulation of which great skill has been displayed. The Bust is, altogether, one of the most successful productions of its class. It is published by Goode and Co., South Audley-street.

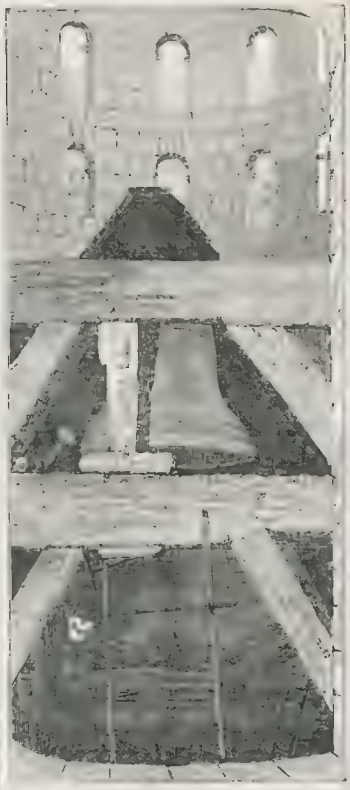
ST. PAUL'S.—THE CRYPT.—THE GREAT BELL.

At no period of the history of our great metropolitan church has this sacred depository of the illustrious dead been an object of greater interest than at the present moment, when it is about to receive into its cryptal home the remains of England's greatest hero. The crypt, like the body of the cathedral, is divided into three aisles, by massive piers, forty feet square; the floor underneath the dome being supported by a circle of columns: in the middle rest the remains of Lord Nelson, and within the circle, the remains of Nelson's brother and his family. In the south aisle is the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, covered by a flat stone, the English inscription upon which merely states that he died in 1723, aged 91: hung on the adjoining wall, is a tablet, bearing the Latin epitaph, also placed over the choir entrance. Near Wren's grave, are the remains of our great painters. Hence, says Mr. Leslie, R.A., "if Westminster Abbey has its 'Poets' Corner,' so has St. Paul's its 'Painters' Corner.' Sir Joshua Reynolds's statue, by Flaxman, is here, and Reynolds himself lies buried here; and Barry, and Opie, and Lawrence, are around him; and, above all, the ashes of the great Vandyck are in the earth under the cathedral." Close to the Wren monument, under an uninscribed slab, lies J. M. W. Turner, our greatest landscape-painter. Here are also the altar-tombs of Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge; and John Rennie, the engineer of London-bridge. Nelson's remains are placed within an altar-tomb, surmounted by a black marble sarcophagus, made by order of Cardinal Wolsey, but which was left unused in the tomb-house adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The sarcophagus bears a Viscount's coronet upon a cushion; on the pedestal is inscribed "Horatio Viscount Nelson." Outside, but near this circular portion of the crypt, lies Lord Collingwood, as he requested, near Nelson; and opposite lies Lord Northeak, distinguished in the victory of Trafalgar. Here, too, are the graves of Dr. Boyce, next to Purcell, perhaps the greatest English musician; and George Dance, the architect, and the last survivor of the original forty of the Royal Academicians. In a dark recess of the eastern wall are the remains of the monuments from the old cathedral. There are some interesting memorials of the family of the great architect beneath the south aisle of the church: a monument of white marble on the right, representing a female seated at the organ, is to the memory of the daughter of Sir Christopher Wren; who, besides being a good musician, has the credit of having designed several of the City churches. Next the great architect lies his son; and a new white marble tablet is in memory of the great grand-daughter of Wren, who died at the age of 95: Sir Christopher was 91, and his son 97, at the time of their deaths. On opening the Wren tomb, to receive the body of the above-mentioned lady, the last of the race, the coffin of the architect was distinctly visible, in good preservation.

It is now time to speak of the spot in which Wellington is to be laid. We learn that it was the original intention of several persons in authority, who have the direction of the Duke's funeral, to have removed the granite slabs which inclose Nelson's remains to the edge of the grave of his brother: this would leave room for Wellington, equally near to the centre, and the two greatest naval and military heroes of the age would rest without any difference as to their position. This arrangement has been altered; and we now learn that the Duke will be buried at some distance east of the centre of the cathedral. The site of the warrior's grave would be in entire darkness were it not for the gas-lights which faintly light the tombs and arches; the side aisles of the crypt, after leaving the part covered by the transepts, are comparatively light. A very sensible proposition has been made to remove the sarcophagus made for Wolsey (which is empty), and to erect in its place a monumental tomb, containing the body of Wellington, properly inscribed; were this done, the two great commanders would lie in a place of equal honour.

On Monday Lord John Manners, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord H. Lennox, and several other members of both Houses of Parliament, visited the Cathedral, for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements in progress for the obsequies of the immortal Duke, as also the effect of the general lighting up of the interior. The Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Milman) and Mr. Phillips were in attendance to explain the extent and character of the works. The whole of the gas jets were lighted, and the appearance of the interior was one of remarkable grandeur. The space over the tomb was lighted by several argand lamps suspended from the dome, while the nave was illuminated with wax candles. Lord John Manners expressed himself much struck with the effect, and complimented the various artists engaged, on their success. His Lordship also visited the crypt, which was lighted in the ordinary manner.

"The Great Bell" is one of the most popular curiosities of St. Paul's. It hangs in the southern clock-tower, above the two bells which strike the quarters. It cannot be raised and rung, but is hung on gudgeons, or axles, on which it moves when struck by the hammer of the clock. It is only tolled at the deaths and funerals of any of the Royal Family, the Bishop of London, the Dean of the Cathedral, and the Lord Mayor. But its deep tones will, doubtless, be heard at the State Funeral on Thursday next. The bell weighs 11,474 lbs.; and its diameter is 9 feet; the hammer lies on the outside brim of the bell, has a large head, weighs 145 lb., is drawn by a wire at the back part of the clockwork, and falls again by its own weight upon the bell; the clapper weighs 180 lb. This hammer is also used to toll the bell, in case of a demise or funeral; but the sound is not then so loud as when the hour is struck, in consequence of the heavy clock-weight not being attached when the bell is tolled, and causing the hammer to strike with greater force than by manual strength.



THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S.

The key-note (tonic) or sound of this bell is A flat (perhaps it was A natural, agreeably to the pitch at the time it was cast); but the sound heard at the greatest distance is that of E flat, or a fifth above the key-note; and a musical ear, when close by, can perceive several harmonic sounds.—(*W. Parry.*)—From *Curiosities of London.*

A strange mistake has been made with regard to the bell. It is continually said to be the same, only re-cast, as that which, from the

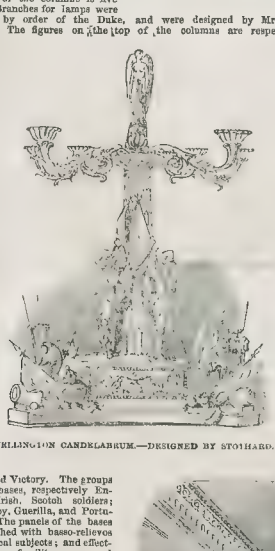
CENTRE OF THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S.

reign of Edward I., hung in the bell-tower in front of Westminster Hall, and which was first known as "Edward of Westminster," and then as "the Great Tom." It is true that this bell was given, or rather sold, by William III. to St. Paul's, and re-cast by one Wightman; but it proved so faulty, that "Sir Christopher Wren employed Mr. Phelps (an honest and able bell-founder, as appeared by several specimens and testimonials), to make a bell proper for the clock all of new metal; and the agreement was so ordered, that this new bell should be delivered and approved before he was paid anything for it; and that he should accept the bell cast by Wightman, in part payment towards the new one, so far and at so much as the weight produced, at the price of old bell-metal; and Wightman's bell was likewise to remain at the church till the new bell was approved. And there were all other due and necessary cautions made in the agreement with Mr. Phelps, as may be seen by it, at the office of the works, at St. Paul's. This new bell, then, after trial, being found good, and approved of, Wightman's faulty bell was delivered to Mr. Phelps for the balance of his account."—(Wren's Answer to the Tract "Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's.")

"THE DUKE'S" PRIVATE ROOM, AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

WELLINGTON CANDELABRA.

AMONG the magnificent Testimonials presented to "the Duke" was the pair of Columns, or Candelabra, here engraved; which, with the Wellington Shield, were designed by Stothard: the cost of the three pieces being about £10,000. The height of the columns is five feet. Branches for lamps were added, by order of the Duke, and were designed by Mr. Vulliamy. The figures on the top of the columns are respectively



WELLINGTON CANDELABRUM.—DESIGNED BY STOTHARD.

Fame and Victory. The groups on the bases, respectively English, Irish, Scotch soldiers; and Sepoy, Guerilla, and Portuguese. The panels of the bases are enriched with basso-relievos of classical subjects; and effective groups of military arms and trophies are placed at each angle of the base.

The whole of the plate was manufactured for Messrs. Green and Ward, by Messrs. Smith, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TOMB OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Honiade, near Taunton,
Nov. 9, 1852.

SIR,—As it is desirable to keep the character of "the Duke" *conspicuously* before the public, as an example and incitement to every person, from the highest to the humblest station of society; and as the interment *in the crypt* of St. Paul's will exclude his tomb from the public view, the solemn and imposing effect of which would be so great to all time, I would suggest that the statue of Queen Anne should be removed to unconsecrated ground); and on its site an appropriate monument be erected; such as a bronze colossal equestrian statue on a granite pedestal, the plinth of which should be so extended as to admit of four, five, or eight equestrian statues of so many Peninsular Generals surrounding him beneath, all to be of the simplest character. Such a Tomb would be a very imposing feature of the locality, a great ornament to the City, as well as a perpetual incitement to follow the great and good man in his many virtues.

Yours, &c.,
HENRY PERRY.

THE DUKE'S INTRODUCTION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—When Lieut.-Col. Wesley (for thus the Duke originally wrote his name) first arrived in India, in February, 1797, the Governor-General was Sir John Shore (soon afterwards Lord Teignmouth), to whom young Wesley brought a letter of introduction from the Marquis Cornwallis; and it is amusing now to notice the guarded, though complimentary, terms in which the Marquis couched his recommendation. The letter is dated "Whitehall, June 10, 1796," and is as follows:—"Dear Sir, I beg leave to introduce to you Colonel Wesley, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of my regiment. He is a sensible man, and a good officer, and will, I have no doubt, conduct himself in a manner to merit your approbation." Sir John Shore seems to have very promptly and acutely discerned the true character of the young soldier. The present Lord Teignmouth tells us that, at their first interview, at a levee, Sir John turned quickly round to his aides-de-camp, as Colonel Wesley retired, remarking:—"If that officer should ever have an opportunity of distinguishing himself, he will do it, and greatly." The Colonel was a frequent guest at the table of Sir John Shore, who, in after-life, often adverted to the union of strong sense and boyish playfulness which, he said, was at that time a peculiar characteristic of his young friend.—*Military History of the Duke of Wellington in India.*

"THE DUKE" AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

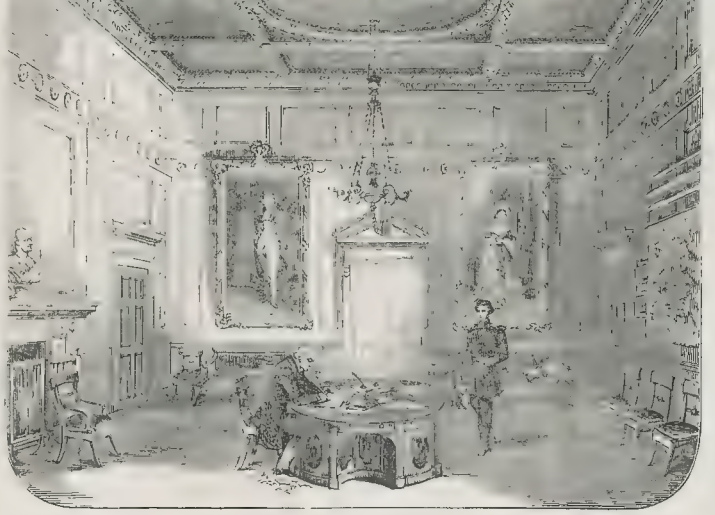
We have already illustrated the active life of "the Duke" in several of his official capacities; but in no instance is the great Commander's disregard of "pomp and circumstance" more evident than in the plainness of his Grace's office, at the Horse Guards. The building in which the military affairs of the empire are transacted certainly cannot be said to present any extrinsic ornament: there can be no reasonable complaint of unnecessary expense in this department; and the unpretending style of the apartment wherein the late Commander-in-Chief transacted business is nearly as plain as a barrack-room.

The Horse Guards, named from a troop of Horse-Guards being constantly at duty in it, stands on the site of the tilt-yard formerly attached to the Palace of Whitehall: in this yard, stables and barracks were built for the body of troops raised by Charles II., which he entitled "Horse-Guards." Precisely a century ago, these buildings were taken down, and the present edifice built by Vardy. It has been much complained of by architectural critics, and not without reason; and the two guards on duty in the stone alcoves, may be somewhat too grand for their quarters. The troop are accommodated in two lateral pavilions, which flank the east face of the main building. The apartments to the south of the arches are occupied by the Secretary-at-War, his assistants, and clerks, who manage all the fiscal business of the army. The Commander-in-Chief's department, conducted in the northern wing, is solely devoted to the government, discipline, and movements of the military. These apartments have a melancholy interest; for the Duke's last official act of importance was his regulation, as Commander-in-Chief, of the uniform to be worn by the officers of the militia, then in course of enrolment; and on the Saturday previous to the Duke's lamented death, the printer's proof was dispatched to his Grace for revision.

"The Duke's Private Room," which we have first engraved, was that in which his Grace transacted the business of his important office. It is singularly plain in its character: it is simply papered to imitate oak panels, and in the furniture a like simplicity prevails. A curtain hangs on a rod around the fire-place, so that it can be drawn at pleasure, just as in the Duke's chamber at Walmer. How simple and unaffected is the aspect of this official apartment, more especially when we consider all regulations and instructions to the army have, for several years, been settled within these plain walls.

Next is a chamber of greater pretension—the Audience Room, in which the Commander-in-Chief held his levees. It faces St. James's Park, and is the only ornamented apartment in the wing. The pictures are whole-length portraits, by Gainsborough, of George III. and Queen Charlotte. The bust on the mantel-piece is that of the Duke of York, by which we are reminded of a characteristic anecdote. When Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, "the hero of Assaye," on his first visit to the Horse Guards, he was kept in the waiting-room for upwards of two hours after his name had been sent up to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York. (This was attributed to Sir Arthur having, many years before, given his opinion on the operations of the Duke of York's army in the north of Europe, in terms not palatable to his Royal Highness.) On the same day, Mr. Pitt heard of the above slight, when he issued cards for a grand entertainment, the invitation being "to meet Sir Arthur Wellesley." (See *Wellingtoniana*, p. 116, just published.)

WELLINGTON CANDELABRUM.—DESIGNED BY STOTHARD.



THE AUDIENCE-ROOM, HORSE GUARDS.

In the Audience Chamber, the body of the Duke will be deposited on Wednesday next, the night before the funeral; the procession being appointed to start from the Horse Guards on Thursday morning.

WATCH PRESENTED BY THE KING OF SPAIN.—The Duke possessed a remarkably handsome and well-constructed gold Breguet watch, which was presented to him by Ferdinand, King of Spain. This time-keeper is a "montre de touche," in which the hours are indicated by eleven projecting studs round the rim of the case; while the pendant marks twelve o'clock. In the centre of the back of the case, is placed an index or hand; which, when moved forward, stops at the position of the hour indicated by the watch, which, by means of the studs and pendant, can be easily felt and counted; for instance, at half-past two, the index stops in the middle of the space between the second and third stud from the pendant.—*Wellingtoniana.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS A DIPLOMATIST.

(*Continued from page* 411.)

that his influence in France was still enormous, was attested by the rapidity with which he chased away the restored dynasty, and the suddenness with which, as by a breath, he destroyed the yet uncemented fabric of the new *régime*. Experience had shown that the coalition had its weak points; and what had happened before might happen again. The firmness and foresight of Wellington especially fitted him for this duty — to re-assure the timid, or to shame the wavering. It was in the name of honour and justice that he spoke, and thus far his task was easy; but those appeals came with the more force from one whose past deeds had given him the right to speak. The immediate result of his exertions was the additional Treaty of Vienna, by which the Allied Monarchs bound themselves to keep the lance in rest till the common enemy should be overthrown.

In three years from this date, the Duke of Wellington's services as a diplomatist were again in requisition. On this occasion, it was to proceed to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, where, in the same spirit as at Vienna, he strove to moderate the reactionary spirit of the Sovereigns, and thus avert the inevitable resistance of their subjects.

Five years afterwards, at the close of the year 1823, the Duke of Wellington proceeded to the Congress of Verona as Plenipotentiary of England. The ostensible or supposed object of that Congress was the settlement of the affairs of Russia and Turkey, on which subject the policy of our Foreign Minister, Mr. Canning, would have been in accordance with that of the other Courts, in so far as they were prepared to observe the law of nations. But the Duke of Wellington, while on his way, had learned at Paris that the Congress would occupy itself with the internal affa rs of Spain, and in favour of that tyranny which the restored Bourbon was maintaining, to the disgust of Europe. The Duke, acting with his accustomed promptitude, wrote over for further instructions, which were at once conveyed by Mr. Canning, in the terms most congenial with the nature of the envoy. It was however, unnecessary to tell this diplomatist of the old school, that he must "frankly and peremptorily" declare that "England would not be a party to any interference by France, by force or menace, in the affairs of Spain." The Duke's own nature, and his experience of the character of the Spanish people, were enough to satisfy him of the folly of such a step, even were it not a contravention of that international law which Bonaparte had himself infringed when he crossed the Pyrenees. The Plenipotentiary stuck to the text of his instructions; but like remonstrances were of no avail against the infatuation of the French and Spanish Bourbons. The other Sovereigns represented at the Congress, or attending it, resolved on withdrawing their Ambassadors from Madrid. The Duke, reading his instructions with a liberal comment, refused to do the like with the British Ambassador; but declared that he should remain at the Spanish Court, in order to "allay," if possible, "the irritation" natural to the proud Spanish nation at being thus dictated to by f reign Monarchs. With the straightforward and somedie ated to by f reign Monarchs. With the straightforward and some-what pe remptory instructions he had received, the Plenipotentiary was not long in discharging his du y; for we find that, although the Congress did not meet till the 16th of December, the Duke had returned to Paris, his mission accomplished, before the end of the year

For the fifth, yet not the last, time, the Duke of Wellington was now about to be despatched on a diplomatic errand. On this occasion he was selected by Mr. Canning to complete the work he had done at Verona. He proceeded, under special instructions, to Madrid, still further to calm the irritation of the Spaniards, and by his immense influence and personal acquaintance with the chief men of Spain, to avert the most fearful consequences of the late resolution of the Sovereigns. In this mission he was successful, and on the 24th of April of the following year (1825) he delivered a speech in the House of Lords, in which he entered into a full explanation of all he had done.

Once more, and now finally, the Duke of Wellington, figured as Ambassador. In the year 1828 the state of our relations with Russia, and the presence in the Foreign Office of Mr. Canning, whose policy was feared by the Autocrat, rendered it desirable that some special communications should take place between the two Governments. The last Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, on the occasion of the crowning of Nicholas, had astonished the people of that luxurious capital by his display of magnificence. Now was to proceed there a man who disdained such sources of influence; the lustre of whose deeds paled all "inefectual fires." To the new Emperor the nomination of Wellington could n t but be a source of peculiar satisfaction; it was, as it were, the ratification of his right (but recently menaced by a formidable conspiracy), in the presence of the man who had so much contributed to consolidate his throne. No wonder, then, that the Duke was successful in the object of his mission, and that the apprehended causes of difference were precluded.

Thus much space we have devoted to the Duke of Wellington as a Diplomatist, because even those most familiar with his career have somewhat overlooked his services in this capacity. To his accumulated honours must be added this other distinction—that more often than any living diplomatist he was specially selected for diplomatic missions; that his instructions embraced more important and more various objects; and that on all occasions (save at Verona) he was successful—conquering civilians, as he had conquered soldiers, mainly by his steadfast adherence to the great principles of truth, honour, and justice.

THE DUKE IN HIS PRIVATE AND SOCIAL CAPACITY.

It seems almost an anomaly to supply the term "private" to one who had so entirely become public property as the Duke of Wellington; who could not appear outside his door but his children knew him, and pointed to him in their innocent wonder. Still, the Duke had a character wholly distinct in its external symptoms from that which he presented to the world as a warrior and statesman a character so unique and original, and, withal, so thoroughly English, that insensibly it has been adopted as a model even by those who could never hope to reach its singular excellence.

It is well observed by M. John Lemoinne, of the *Journal des Débats*, in his masterly little book, "Wellington from a French Point of View," that the Duke, after having been England's Captain, Minister, Protector, "had become also one of her monuments, and, as such, he could not refuse himself to popular demonstrations." This is true; and it accounts for the good-humoured freedom with which the Duke received and responded to the admiration and even the curiosity of the public. He towered so high that he could be above affectation. He did not disguise that he was well aware of the nature and extent of the feelings he excited. What most excites satisfaction is, that those feelings should be so universal and so intense; the poor and humblest of the p.ople regarded him with the same impulse of affectionate respect, that prompted one of his old companions in arms to burst into tears in the House of Lords on receiving from him a reproof.

He had become household property. Something of the admiration of the French for Napoleon pervaded the English towards the Iron Duke. Pictures, busts, statues, of all sizes, of every conceivable order of merit and likeness, swarmed in the shops, and ornamented the collections of private persons. Although England cannot boast a Horace Vernet, the pencils of some of our best artists have been employed in record.ng his battles, or in preserving his lineaments; while the sculptors have always been, and still are, hard at work. We have heard of one young artist who has already received orders for nearly 200 copies, in marble or plaster, of a recent likeness. By his aristocratic friends and admirers, and by public bodies, he was constantly tormented to sit for his likeness; and it was rightly considered no slight favour when he acceded to the request. He never thought of such things for himself; indeed, he had little occasion; for, as his witty French critic remarks, "As for public statues, it must be owned that England rather over-used her great man. The good old Duke could not walk out without being exposed to knock himself against his own nose. In Apsley House, he was literally besieged with representations of his own figure, and he could not look out of a window without finding himself in his own presence." In truth, the Duke was hardly used in this respect; if we reflect on the two extremes of bad taste with which he was assailed outside his own dwelling-house. If he was indifferent, as a matter of vanity, to having his own likeness perpetuated, when he did consent to sit he was most particular as to the exactitude of the resemblance. Here we have the predominating trait in his character exhibiting itself in trifles. Nor was this all: he carried his idea of duty still further. If he went through the ordeal at all, at least the work must be well done. He was most minute and careful in this respect; would take the measuring compasses, and ascertain the exact proportions of his own features, then compare them with the clay representative. Nor was it only the elaborate works of great artists that adorned the galleries of the rich: every petty image-maker had his *contrefaçon*; so that the head of the Duke appeared in all conceivable sizes and in every degree of divergence from truthfulness to the original. It had, however, this effect—that his face became known in the remotest nooks and corners of the country, so that he could not pass along the street without being recognised.

Let us pursue the Duke through one day, during the height of the season. Of course, for the sake of effect, we crowd into the record of one, the diversified occupations of many days; but, more or less, the picture will be true.

At six, or half-past six, the aged man would rise from his simple bed on its iron bedstead; for, like all really great working men, he always rose early. At an advanced age, he invariably indulged in the hardy luxury of a shower-bath, to which may be attributed much of the power of endurance he manifested up to the very close of his life. This healthful and invigorating act concluded, he proceeded to dress himself, never employing a valet or attendant, but always preferring to do everything, even to his shaving, with his own hands And how simple was that dress In summer, the snow-white trousers and the plain blue or black coat, the white vest, and close band round the throat, confined by that unique steel buckle. Of this buckle there is an anecdote told that illustrates his character. Some kind member of his family, thinking that the old steel buckle, of many years' service, was scarcely good enough for so great a man, had replaced it by another of more costly material and more brilliant effect. The result was the reverse of what might have been expected. The Duke, instead of being pleased at the change, was annoyed at the loss of his old serviceable friend, and made such a to-do about it that all sly subterfuge was useless, and they were obliged to "find" the missing buckle.

But, to return to his habits. His dressing achieved, he devoted himself to labour for some time before breakfast. Thank of the many high posts he filled, and of the duties attaching to them; of the correspondence, the investigation, the mere consumption of time and physical labour induced by those offices; and then add to these the multitude of letters written by indifferent persons, too many from mere idle curiosity, or to obtain an autograph, and it will not seem surprising that the Duke was one of the hardest-worked men in her Majesty's dominions. He might have had less to do if he could have permitted himself to act through the agency of others; but, like the late Sir Robert Peel, he was unwilling to suffer any one else to do what could be done by himself. And this was not, as might be supposed, from the mere fidgetiness of an old man, but because, as a matter of duty, he considered himself bound to form a correct opinion upon every subject that came before him, and also to judge for himself on questions of fact. Those with whom he thus came in contact in discharge of his various duties universally bear testimony to his assiduity and stoical perseverance in fulfilling his functions as Commander-in-Chief, as Governor of the Tower, as Master of the Trinity House, a d as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. No subject was too minute for his attention, provided there was any principle of justice or duty involved in it. We do not know whether the anecdote has appeared in print; but we have heard a story characteristic of his love of discipline, and his promptitude in attending to justifiable application. A gentleman, it is stated, in passing Apsley House, had in some way or other contrived to lose his cane, which the servant would not take the trouble to look for. A second, and even a third application produc ng no result, the gentleman wrote to the Duke, stating the facts, and complaining of the domestic. To this he received an immediate reply, requesting him to call at ten the next morning. When he presented himself, he received, not only the cane and an apology, from the servant, but also the unpleasant news that, after six and twenty years' service, he had been dismissed for the breach of duty and good manners. That was a hard measure of punishment; but the Duke probably felt his own character implicated by the incivility of his servant. Ultimately, the gentleman was induced to make, with many apologies, an appeal to the clemency of the Duke, which proved successful, and the man was reinstated.

The best part of the day was usually spent in the labours incidental to his position. Of course, he was constantly liable to the visits of callers, some of whom, though old friends, would be troublesome.

The military instincts of the Duke were carried into the small concerns of life, and the discipline to which he subjected himself when conducting the weightier affairs of the nation, whether in military or political strife, was discernible, and sometimes under rather ludicrous aspects. The Duke, during very little of his public career, could call any time his own. When not occupied in the duties of his more legitimate profession, or in the councils of the state, his position rendered him a frequent referee on subjects of a national character; and then, like other men, he had his own private friends to whom he had to give audience. Visits, however, were sometimes *mal-apropos*, and a hasty intimation to that effect did not fail to escape him. He was obliged to lay down the most stringent rules for the preservation of his time, or rather the time of the public, from intrusion not only from persons, but also from missives of every kind, in the shape of presents, curiosities, and other things with which he was continually pestered Nothing of this kind could be left at Apsley House without previous permission obtained from himself or from his secretary. On the other hand, he did not close himself up against what was passing around him. He was fully alive to all the activity of invention, and sought after useful novelties of every kind. It has been already recorded of him in this Journal, that no part of the newspaper was more closely conned by him than the advertisement columns; and that if he saw anything announced that was likely to be worth examining or purchasing, he sent for it immediately. Thus, on the one hand, he protected himself from being intruded upon by impertinent speculators, who might strive to trade on his name; while all that was really worth having was sure to be within his reach. Even in such a trifle as this the practical genius of the man may be detected.

We have supposed him occupied, before and after his frugal breakfast, with the reading of his correspondence, of documents of various kinds appertaining to his public duties. A now familiar instance of this is the fact, that almost immediately before his death he was occupied in mastering the report of the Oxford University Commission; partly because, as Chancellor of the University, it was his duty to do so, and partly because he expected that the subject would come under discussion in the ensuing session of Parliament.

When these labours, and the scarcely less onerous duty of receiving visitors, did not occupy too much time, the Duke was accustomed to sally forth for a walk or a ride. Who does not remember the venerable figure of that old man, in his plain frock-coat and trousers, his small but sharply cut hat, as he half walked, half-wandered, on his way, manfully struggling with his iron will against the growing infirmities of age, which made his step totter at times in spite of himself? Who does not recollect to have seen this plain, unpretending veteran, the mere illustrious for his unostentatious bearing, as he passed through troops of fellow-subj. cts, not one of whom but lifted his hat as he passed? Who has not heard of his hair-breadth escapes from horses, cabs, and vehicles of all descr ptions, as, self-possessed and fearless of danger, he kept on his solitary way, deaf, not so much from physical infirmity, as from the pre-occupation of his thoughts. Thus—or, as was more often the case, on horseback, where he sat with the ease of youth, but the relaxed hold of age—would the Duke of Wellington make his way from Apsley House, or the Horse Guards, to the House of Lords, receiv ng, on his way, a personal homage such as is not paid in this country to any but the Sovereign, or to some popular Princes of the Blood Royal. In this respect he stood quite alone in the world. There was no other man in any country, except a crowned head, who received this honour, and received it so spontaneously. The word had never gone forth —there was no national consent—thus to distinguish him from the rest of the world; yet, as if by a miracle of common accord, every man, from the highest peer to the humblest artizan, made public obeisance to him; and the women, young and old, and the little children, when they heard his name, gazed on him with the same admiration, and paid him a homage as sincere and still more touching. You might trace his pa h in the turned faces and gazing eyes of the people through whom he had passed; he seemed to leave a line of light along his traces. And when he reached the House of Lords, it was but to meet from the highest and the noblest the same marks of respect he had received from unknown admirers. With a few he was on such terms of intimacy, that they could take the liberty of grasping his hand. These were old companions in arms; or illustrious civilians such as Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Lansdowne, or the late Earl Grey. With others he was intimate from personal liking; as, for instance, with Lord Ellenborough; but with none were his communications more cordial, friend.y, and jocular than with his old antagonist, but since fast friend, Brougham. It was not unusual for his colleagues, when perceived, to suspend for a moment or two any discussion short of a formal debate, because his advent centred on him all attention. To see him on a Royal Speech day, when that brilliant chamber was crowded with the intellect and beauty, rank and fashion of the empire, was a thing never to be forgotten. As for the fair sex, it was as if they would have devoured him with their eyes, smothered him to a delightful death with their questions and their congratulations—all which he was of a nature to enjoy beyond measure. From some the salutations of friends, political associates or antagonists, and of dis inguished foreigners. His courage in battling against infirmity was here most marked; he would persist in staggering, under the weight of that massive sword of state, even at the imminent risk of a catastrophe; and he supported the fatigue of such public displays with a calm stoicism which always drew forth the warm and affectionate congratulations of the Queen. Towards her Majesty in private, his demeanour is believed to have been more that of a father than of a subject, but not from forgetfulness on his part of duty and etiquette, but because her own affection and respect commanded it. In public, the contrast presented by the Queen and the great conqueror of the enemies of her country, was touching, from the tender respect she paid to him, and the studied courtesy of his homage to her. Of his demeanour in the House of Lords, much has been written, and more could be added; we mean, not in his political, but in his personal capacity. Let us rather follow him to his home; where, if alone, he dined frugally;—if he has guests, magnificently. If there did not happen to be some special attraction to draw him away in the evening, he would usually spend an hour or two in his cabinet; yet, still find time to mix with the ladies in the drawing-room. During the musical season, he would dress (and how distinguished, how ever classically elegant he rendered that ornate costume, our ord nary evening attire!) and proceed to the opera, or to the Ancient Concerts, or to the concerts of the Philharmonic Society; where, of course, he was an object of universal respect and attention.

At other times, when on some visit of ceremonial, he would wear his blue ribbon, especially if he was invited to an evening party where any member of the Royal family was expected. Of course it was not every lady, even of high fashion, who could obtain the honour of a visit from the Duke; even the highest regarded it as an honour. He was not guided in these condescensions by the rank of his hosts in the peerage, or even by their being in the peerage at all. He knew perfectly well the influence he could communicate by the visit of even a few minutes; and young people often encouraged the presentation to invite him, were gratified with this distinction, when the richest and the highest might have received an excuse. He was, of course, an object of universal manœuvring on the part of the givers of grand entertainments; not to have had the Duke were to have missed the greatest attraction; to have numbered him among the guests was an achievement. And yet his kindness in this respect was proverbial, because, as has already been observed, he knew that he was in some respects public property, and thus it was impossible to unpardonable in him to remain in obscurity. His main reasons for ever declining, or making an excuse, were the necessities of his public position, or his duty, which called him elsewhere; and even when he could plead these, he often contrived to steal half an hour in order not to be wanting at the soirée of some favourite *protégée*.

And the links that bound him to these friends were not of a merely formal kind. Those who say that the Duke of Wellington had no heart, do him and their own judgment injustice. He was a man in whom the strongest sense of the feelings; but he was not the less open to the kindliest impulses. Of children he was always fond; and children paid him an involuntary tribute, by being fond of him. The instinct of children is seldom wrong in this respect; and they all came running after him, regarding their little joys and sorrows, and looking for the presents with which he usually stored himself beforehand. He was godfather-general; and, in this respect, accumulated an awful amount of responsibility. As his friends and associates, more particularly amongst the female aristocracy, were usually selected for their talents and virtues, it may be hoped that the future career of those innocent objects of his sponsorship, from Royalty downwards, may be influenced by the consciousness that they owe their name to that illustrious man—more illustrious even in his manly virtues, than in his glorious deeds.

Stories have circulated to the effect that the Duke was penurious in his habits. Except that he squared his personal expenditure with the simplicity of his tastes, this charge is unfounded. He was, of course, a natural object of prey to all kinds of impostors, and was obliged to adopt rules for self-protection. He was a large dispenser of private charity; and, in some cases, was frightfully plundered by impostors—in one instance, which was made public, of upwards of £500. He was a contributor to a great number of charities, hospitals, and other benevolent institutions, besides being either a president or patron of many of them.

We have spoken of some of his ordinary habits in town. They were still more simple and more hardy when he was in the country. It was to him a welcome relief to go down to Walmer Castle to enjoy comparative peace and the sea-breezes. There, one of his most favourite visitors was Lord Brougham, who, more than any other living man, will be enabled to leave for posterity a portrait of the salient points of his character, and of his public character. Here, in consequence of his duties being fewer, he repeatedly afforded himself an extra hour's rest. While, in this, his marine retreat, he much occupied himself with the fortifications of the coast. He was here, on a small scale, as much the object of love and veneration as on a large scale in London. He knew the people, and especially their children, and always acted towards them with kindness. His habits here were singularly hardy and Spartan-like for so aged a man. He never feared changes of the season; indeed, it was often the tempestuous season that he chose for his visits to the sea-side. Here, too, he had his duties—his correspondence, his out-of-doors and in-doors pursuits—all of which, even down to the superintendence of the details and accounts of his household, were performed by himself. His precision extended to trifle, and he was punctual, from habit, as well as from judgment. A trifling incident, which exhibits, perhaps, more of the force of habit than of discipline, is related of the Duke when at Dover. It was his Grace's custom to have in readiness three saddle-horses, a pig and a saddle-horse, either of which he used whenever he had to proceed from Dover to Walmer. The oddity here recorded is, that it was the invariable custom of his Grace, when he had mounted his horse, to let it walk at a slow pace until he had proceeded to a given distance—about fifty yards beyond the hotel—and then abruptly push the animal into a full gallop, which he would keep up until the end of the ride. This anecdote is insignificant in itself, but the quidnuncs of Dover were often mightily amused by what they considered to be an evidence of his extraordinary method and order. Wagers were constantly laid, that at a given boundary the Duke would suddenly accelerate his speed; and the unpractised in the ways of his Grace in this respect had to pay for their incredulity. This instinctive regularity pervaded all his actions—the least as well as the most important. Of course, as he grew older, his mind became more and more fixed on such things—that is the inevitable fate of age.

We have here touched on some of the points of his character, but there are still others, and most interesting ones, left for future handling.

STATUES AND PORTRAITS, AND MEMORIALS OF WELLINGTON.

We consider that we may do an acceptable service both to the existing generation (so deeply engrossed with thoughts upon the mighty dead, now shortly to be consigned to the grave), and also to future historians, in producing an accurate account of the various Statues, Testimonials, Portraits, and other works of Art, including Historical Pictures, raised to his honour, or in which his achievements are commemorated, or even incidentally referred to. Without further preface, therefore, we commence with the principal

PUBLIC STATUES TO THE DUKE.

The first public statue erected to the hero of Waterloo was that known as the Achilles statue, in Hyde Park; executed by Westmacott; erected there by order of George IV., on the 18th of June, 1822, and inscribed :—"To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, this statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vitoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed by their countrywomen." The statue is about 18 feet high, and weighs upwards of 30 tons; cost £10,000, subscribed by ladies. The figure is copied from one of the famous antiques on the Monte Cavallo, at Rome; but Achilles is a misnomer: and the statue has never received its sword! For twenty-two years this was the only public statue in honour of the Duke of which the metropolis could boast.

In 1844 two equestrian statues were erect ed to the Duke; the one in the City of London, opposite the Royal Exchange; the other at Glasgow. The City statue, placed in the midst of the open space left by the removal of Bank-buildings, can easily be viewed on every side. The statue itself is 14 feet in height from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the Duke. The pedestal, which is of granite, is altogether 14 feet high, so that the total height is really 28 feet. The horse is in an attitude of rest: opinions differ as to the merits of the animal; but, to our eye, the chest and shoulders are disproportionately large, the head is too sharp, the neck too short, and the channel too heavy. The portrait of the Duke is more successful than the entire figure, which is ill-proportioned, whilst the position is objectionable. There has been a striking anomaly noticed in this statue: stirrups are omitted, as being a modern invention, whilst there is introduced an appendage to the bridle which is an addition of our own day. The Duke wears a military cloak, so that the classic affectation is not extended to the costume.

The cost of the statue and pedestal was £6000: the metal, which was given to the committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is valued at £1800, in addition to that amount. The money was raised by a public subscription, after a meeting held at the Mansion House. The contract with Sir Francis Chantrey was made in February, 1839, by the trustees—Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. Arthur K. Barclay, and Mr. R. L. Jones; the work to be completed and fixed by 1843. Sir F. Chantrey, at his death, left the whole model complete, and also the head of the Duke, the full size. The work was completed by his assistant, Mr. Weeks, under the direction of the executors.

The King of Saxony was present at the inauguration of this statue, by the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, which took place on the 18th June, 1844.

As to the quiescent attitude of the horse in this, and two other equestrian statues by the same sculptor, and which, in spite of all arguments to the contrary, we cannot help condemning, as contrary to the prevailing nature of the horse, we find some revelations in Jones's "Recollections of Chantrey" which are worth quoting. The passage runs as follows:—

When George IV. was sitting to Chantrey he required the sculptor to give him an idea of an equestrian statue to commemorate him, which Chantrey accomplished at a succeeding interview by placing in the Sovereign's hand a number of small equestrian figures, drawn carefully on thick paper, and resembling, in number and material, a pack of cards. These sketches pleased the King very much, who turned them over and over, expressing his surprise that such a variety could be produced, and, after a thousand particulars of opinion somethe spirited steed, sometimes a trotter, then for a prancing or starting charger—his Majesty at length resolved on a horse standing still as the most dignified for a King. Chantrey probably led to this, as he was decidedly in favour of the four legs being on the ground. He had a quiet and convincing manner of conveying his opinions of the propriety of that, which, from reflection, he judged to be preferable. Chantrey's friend, Lord Egremont, was of the same opinion; for, in writing to the sculptor, he said, "I am glad your horse is not walking off his pedestal, which looks more like a donkey than a sensible horse." Chantrey wished, in this instance, for a quiet or standing horse; but he determined, if he ever executed another portrait, to represent the horse in the act of pawing, not from the conviction of its being a better attitude, but for the sake of variety, and to convince the public that he could do one as well as the other, for, whenever his works are censured, it always was for heaviness or want of action, which is rather surprising considering the energetic and speaking statue of Grattan.

"Man proposes—but"——we all know the rest. The next equestrian statue which Chantrey undertook was that for the City of London, now in question, and he still stuck to the quiet horse, the identical quiet horse, we believe, upon which he had on an earlier occasion perched his Sir Thomas Munro. Mr. Jones, in his little *brochure* already referred to, states, on the authority of Mr. Cunninghame, that the Duke once went to see this equestrian statue (previous to its being sent out to India), when he remarked:—"A very fine horse;" after a pause, "a very fine statue;" and again, after another pause, "and a very extraordinary man."

The Glasgow statue originated in a resolution passed at an influential public meeting, in the spring of 1840; and within a few months the subscriptions amounted to nearly £10,000. A deputation of the subscribers then waited upon the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and communicated their intention to his Grace.

In this case the artist employed was not an Englishman; and, pending the deliberations upon the subject, Chantrey appears to have become early aware of that fact, and writes, under date May 18, 1840, to Miss Moore "Tell papa that the Duke has discovered that in England, or even in Scotland, no artist can be found worthy of the Glasgow Commission: that it must be offered to Thorwaldsen of Rome. If Thorwaldsen should not be able to cast it, what then? No matter!"

As to the appointment of Thorwaldsen, however, the English sculptor was mistaken—a *French* artist was resorted to. On the 30th of November, 1841, the acting committee resolved to nominate Charles, Baron Marochetti, of Vaux, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, in France, as the artist to design and erect the statue, with the illustrative bas-reliefs, on the pedestal, representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo. The inauguration took place on the 8th Oct., 1844, in presence of the Lord Provost, Sir Axtel Douglas, Commander of the Forces, &c.

In this statue, also, the horse is quiescent, the moment being that when having just come to a state of repose, he seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with fore foot a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins lying slack. The position of the Duke is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, the hero being dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with his different orders. The bas-reliefs on the south and north sides of the pedestal represent the first and last victories of the Duke, namely, that of Assaye, fought on Sept. 23, 1803; and Waterloo, June 18, 1815. Two small bas-reliefs on the east and west ends of the pedestal represent the soldier's return, and the soldier at the plough after all his labours, and a boy having saved his country from the thread of the fo[illegible]

In 1846 was erected the colossal equestrian statue over the triumphal arch at Hyde-park-corner, which was of dimensions to throw all equestrian groups extant, or on record, into the shade. This stupendous work is of so recent date, and its erection on the site where it stands was attended with so much difference of opinion, expressed with so much acrimony, that, upon an occasion like the present, we shall avoid detailed criticism, and merely give some statistics in reference to what must always be looked upon as a remarkable work. We believe it is correct to state, that the statue owed its existence, in part, to the contest for the execution of the City statue, which resulting in disappointment to the numerous patrons of one of the candidates, it was resolved to get up a new subscription for a statue at the West-end. So popular was the project, that in a very short time £30,000 was raised. Mr. M. C. Wyatt was appointed to design and execute this interesting memorial; and, assisted by his son, was occupied upon the model for upwards of three years. The model required 100 tons of plaster-of-Paris. The group represents the Duke as he appeared at the field of Waterloo, upon his favourite charger Copenhagen—the latter modelled from the most authentic data the artist could command. The horse is in a standing position, with his head a little on one side, as if looking out to a distant point of the field. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait, which is considered like him. This statue is nearly 30 feet high, its other dimensions being as follow:—Girth round the horse, 22 feet 8 inches; from the horse's hocks to the ground, 6 feet; from his nose to the tail, 26 feet.

The entire group weighs 40 tons. It has been stated that the metal is from guns captured by the Duke in his various campaigns, and contributed by the Board of Ordnance; this was promised, but only one gun was given by the Ordnance—to cast the head; and from three to four tons of the rest of the forty were contributed on a division of what was left from the City statue of the Duke, between the Nelson monument (for the capital) in Trafalgar-square, and the Wellington group now in question.

The inauguration of this statue took place on the 30th September, 1846; it being conveyed entire from the *atelier* of the sculptor in a waggon drawn by 30 dray-horses, and escorted by cavalry. (For full particulars see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 231.)

In October, 1848, a stone statue of the Duke, by Mr. Milnes, was erected on the Green near the river in the Tower of London. The figure is draped in military costume, with a cloak hanging from the shoulder. It is about eight feet in height; the pedestal being ten.

In the present year—namely, on the 18th of June last—the citizens of Edinburgh inaugurated a splendid equestrian statue of the great Duke in their fair city. This great work, which is from the hand of Mr. John Steell, is colossal in dimensions, measuring nearly 14 feet in height; and, together with the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, rising from the ground about 26 feet. The bronze weighs nearly twelve tons. It derives additional interest from its being the first bronze statue ever cast in Scotland. Unlike most other bronze statues, in this the different parts are not riveted together, but *fused*—an improvement attended by considerable labour and difficulty. The horse is here in high action. The only parts which touch the pedestal are the hind feet and the tail; and, accordingly, in order to preserve the balance, great skill was required in apportioning exactly to each part its proper weight of metal. We believe the only other equestrian statue in a similar posture is that of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburgh, where the difficulty is chiefly overcome by the not very appropriate introduction of a serpent, upon which the horse is trampling, and which not only strengthens the hind legs, but projects far behind, and serves as a balance. The statue represents the Duke mounted on his charger, and in *repos ordre*; the reins lie loose on the neck of his plunging steed; in one hand he holds them and his plumed hat, and with the other points commandingly to a distant part of the field. A large engraving of this statue has just been published.

The above are the principal public works of sculpture erected to the Duke in this country. Of busts there are several in public places, viz.:—One, by Turnerelli, in the Council-room of the Guildhall, opposite the bust of Nelson by Mrs. Dawson Danser; another, by Wolleksen, in the Chantrey, in the Guard-room at Windsor Castle, over which hangs the tenure-flag annually renewed for Strathfieldsay. In the same room is the bust of Marlborough, copied from Rysbrach by Sevier, and over it the tenure-flag for Blenheim.

Whilst upon the subject of Sculpture, we may quote some very pertinent, and we believe very true, observations, made by Sir F. Chantrey, in reference to a most remarkable point in the expression of the Duke of Wellington; namely, the eye. Sir Francis, in the sculptor, in his slight notes appended to the "Recollections," by Jones, already cited. Sir Henry, speaking of his interview with Chantrey, says:—

I observed that in some of his busts the pupils of the eye were marked, and others had the ball of the eye left plain. As this very time he was engaged on busts of George the Fourth and the Duke of Wellington, and he had marked the pupils of the eyes in the Duke's bust, and not those in the bust of the King. I asked him what it was that guided him in making the distinction? He said, "In the expression of some faces the eyes are the feature that takes the lead. When that is the case, I mark the pupils, when it is otherwise I do not; and a very simple experiment always decides which should be done."

On the second occasion that Mr. Jones came, he found the bust of his being there, and desired us to walk about for a few minutes, while he tried the effect of marking the pupils on his model. When he had done it he called us back. I told him that, as far as I was capable of forming an opinion, I liked the bust better before the eyes were marked, and Mr. Jones said the same. He said, "You are right, the marks won't do;" and he immediately removed them.

PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE.

The Portraits of the Duke, painted at various periods of his life, are so many and so various as almost to defy the attempt to enumerate them all. We will endeavour, however, to produce as complete a *catalogue raisonnée* of them as possible:—

Amongst the earliest is that by Hoppner—a fine picture, representing the Conqueror when Sir Arthur Wellesley, whole length, standing, holding his sword and hat: an Indian holding his horse. This picture was engraved in mezzotinto, by W. W. Barney, and published 1808. The figure was also engraved by G. Clint, 1814. The same artist painted a half-length of the hero, when Earl, with ribbon and star, which was engraved by H. R. Cook, in 1812, and in 1815. In the latter the title of Duke was given.

Sir William Beechey: A half-length. Engraved by W. Skelton, 1814; also, by H. Meyer, in Cadell's British Gallery, 1817.

Robert Horne: A whole length, when Marquis. Engraved by J. Williamson, 1813; and in smaller size, in mezzotinto, by J. C. Easding.

J. M. Wright: A whole-length, on horseback, holding a baton. Engraved by D. Havell, 1814.

F. Gerard: A whole length, both hands resting on his sword, his hat lying on a rock. Painted in 1814. Engraved by P. Fortier, in 1818.

Pellegrini: Oval, in a square, a half-length, in the Portuguese uniform, with ribbon and star; flags, cannon, &c., as accessories. Engraved by "F. Bartolozzi, Ætat. 83," (1811.) [This engraver passed the last thirteen years of his life at Lisbon, and died there in 1815]. There is another smaller engraving of this picture in 8vo.

Pellegrini painted another portrait about the same period, as the Marquis of Wellington, a whole-length, in the Portuguese uniform, a paper in his right hand, his left resting on his sword. Engraved by James Godley, in large folio, 1812.

H. Leveque: A whole-length, standing in his uniform, a field telescope in his right hand, and pointing with his left to a camp. Engraved in large folio, by the artist himself, 1818.

Isabey, the celebrated French miniature-painter: An oval, head and shoulders, with orders. Engraved by Mecou, 1814, inscribed "Le Duc de Wellington," published in Paris. Also engraved by Cochrane. This is a very pleasing and spirited likeness. The original was sold in Paris so recently as Saturday last, the 6th of November, at the sale of the Countess d'Hijar's property at Versailles, for the large sum of 10,001 fr., or £424. The Marquis of Hertford was the purchaser, after a sharp competition with another bidder.

Carlo Anatasi: An oval medallion profile, left side seen, when Marquis, wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Engraved by Freeman, 1814; also engraved by Middlemist.

T. Phillips: A half-length, in uniform. Engraved by W. Say, 1814.

But the most interesting, and, perhaps, on the whole, the most agreeable of the early Portraits of the Duke, produced about the period of his crowning triumph in the field, is the Miniature by Hayter (now Sir George), painted by order of his Grace for his mother, the venerable Countess of Mornington, and so much esteemed by him and her, that his Grace caused it to be engraved by J. H. Robinson, not for publication, but for the use of himself and any friend upon whom he might think proper to bestow a copy. This Portrait represents the Duke without any military paraphenalia, looking at the spectator, full-face, in a frock-coat closely buttoned up, and a white cravat.

The better-known portraits are, of course, those painted within the present generation, and by more modern artists, commencing with Lawrence.

There are four portraits of the Duke by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of each of which numerous repetitions exist.

The first in order of date is that representing the Duke with the Sword of State, painted for the Prince Regent for the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1815. This picture was engraved in line by Bromley, with the following inscription, "The Duke of Wellington as he appeared on the Day of Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, for the ratification of that Peace, the attainment of which his valour, genius, and wisdom had so essentially promoted; distinguished by the insignia of those honours with which a grateful country and applauding Europe had invested him, and bearing, by command, the Sword of England." This is a very dazzling picture—ambitious in style, and with a very broad light from above and behind, where, also, is a view of St. Paul's. It is, however, by no means the most pleasing of Lawrence's portraits of the Duke.

The next was the Portrait of the Duke, "in the dress that he wore, and on the Horse that he rode, at the Battle of Waterloo," painted for Messrs. Bathoe, and exhibited in 1818. This is a very spirited moving picture; the Duke mounted on his charger "Copenhagen," waving his hat and giving the word for the Guards to make that eventful and resistless charge which decided the fortune of the day of Waterloo. Of this picture, Wilkie, who saw it before it went to the Exhibition, writes to Sir George Beaumont, 10th Jan., 1818: "Sir Thomas Lawrence has almost completed his equestrian portrait of the Duke of Wellington. This I have seen, and think it a happy effort. He is dressed in a plain blue coat, and a large cloak of the same colour over it. It is the dress he wore at Waterloo; and, not being a regimental dress, has a very uncommon, though inherently military look about it. It is one of those images of the Duke that is likely to supplant every other; and I should not be surprised if it were to become a common throughout the country as Sir Joshua's Marquis of Granby. It is rather a dark picture, and I could wish that it had something of a quality which has almost gone out of fashion in the present day—I mean *tone* in the colouring." This picture was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th of September last.

The third portrait, painted by Lawrence, is that done for Mr. Arbuthnot, in 1818. It is a half-length, representing the Duke in a military cloak, with the right hand thrown across to the left shoulder. This has been repeatedly engraved: in mezzotint by Cousins and by Jackson; in line, by Dean Taylor and by Charles Smith; and in smaller sizes, in mezzotint, by Milnes, Burgess, and others.

This was always the favourite portrait with the Duke; and we think not without reason, for the expression is very pleasing, combining manliness with delicacy and refinement of sentiment. It may be mentioned that the great Commander, though never betraying a particle of personal vanity in the little sense, was proud of the estimation in which he was held both by the public and a numerous circle whom he honoured with his friendship; and a very usual mode of marking his esteem was the presentation of a print of himself, generally the Arbuthnot one, with his autograph affixed, and in a plain little maplewood frame. This, for instance, was his usual *souvenir* to the hundreds of brides whom he has "given away," and, probably, the most gratifying testimonial he could bestow. Only a few days before his death he gave one of these modest keepsakes to an individual of illustrious rank! It happened that in September last, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on their return from England to the Continent, paid a visit to the Duke at Walmer, when, in the course of conversation, the Duchess asked "the Duke" which of the many portraits existing of him he considered the best. The latter immediately pointed to the little maple frame hanging from the wall, in which was a print of the "Arbuthnot picture," and announced his preference for it. Upon the Duchess remarking that she would send to London for a copy, "the Duke," with his usual gallantry, declared she need not do so: and, taking the print down from the nail whereon it hung, begged her to accept it, which she did. No sooner had his visitors left the room, however, than the Duke took thought of the blank space which he had made on his wall, and also the absence of his portrait from the line of Prime-Wardens, Pitt, and others, which he had arranged thereon, and, with his usual love of order, promptly set about refilling it. The very next morning a note reached Messrs. Graves and Co., in the Duke's hand-writing—"F. M.'s compts." &c.—requesting that they would, with as little delay as possible, procure for him a copy of the Arbuthnot portrait, framed in maple-wood, and forward it to Apsley House, whence it would be immediately sent to Walmer. No time was lost in putting into execution his Grace's order, and a message was sent to the steward, at Apsley House, announcing that the print, framed, would be ready for delivery on the following day. In the meantime, four days only after the first note, came another from the Duke, dated "7th Sept., 1852," in which he referred to the order already given, and "begged to know if it had been received, and what progress had been made in the execution thereof?" The print, framed as ordered, crossed this second note on the road. The print, framed as ordered, crossed this second note on the road. The print, framed as ordered, crossed this second note on the road.

sittings his Grace may be pleased to give me. The Duke returns to town on Monday, but is to give me a sitting on Monday morning; still I am not quite sure whether I return on the same day or not. There is only here the Duke and Lord Charles, his youngest son. The only strangers that have seen the picture are Sir Claudius Hunter and Mr. Brickall, the clergyman, who called to-day; both seemed highly satisfied with it. The whole of this is to me a most interesting visit and interesting labours." Again, on the 4th, he writes:—"I have had now about nine sittings, and to-morrow get one very early, which I expect will complete the head. His Grace leaves for town to-morrow. Finding that it would be convenient for me to paint the horse here, he has requested me to remain in the house to proceed with it. This, I think, will take me till Wednesday. I think the Duke likes the head, and seems to wish me to get the picture done without delay. The horse being at hand can be painted easily, and at all hours, which could not be the case, even were he brought to town."

This fine picture was exhibited in 1834.

By H. P. Briggs, R.A., we have three portraits of the Duke, viz.:—

A whole-length, seated, in his robes, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; painted for the Earl of Eldon. Engraved in mezzotint, by Phillips. There is also a smaller engraving of part of this picture, half-length, inclosed in an oval scroll.

A whole-length, in a military cloak, the arms crossed, standing in a portico; below which is his horse. Painted in 1840; and engraved in mezzotint, by Ryall, 1842.

A three-quarter-length portrait in military undress, arms crossed, painted in 1840 for the Cutler's Hall, Sheffield. Engraved in mezzotint, by Ryall.

By John Lucas there are three portraits, viz.:—

A whole-length, in the costume of Master of the Trinity House, arms crossed; the Tower seen in the distance on the left; on a table to the right a plan of Dover Harbour. Engraved in mezzotint, by H. Cousins.

A whole-length, standing, in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Painted for the University. Engraved in mezzotint by S. Cousins.

A whole-length in military dress, standing, his hat under the left arm, the right pointing to a paper on the table. Painted for the county of Hampshire. Engraved in mezzotint, by John Lucas, 1841.

By Lilly we have two portraits, viz.:—

A whole-length, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, with a cloak over full dress, with orders; Dover Castle in the distance. Painted for the Corporation of Dover, for the Town-hall. Engraved in mezzotint by Scott. A half-length of this picture has also been produced.

A whole-length, on horseback, on the sea-shore, near Dover. Engraved in mezzotint, by J. Scott.

By Salter:—A whole-length, in the uniform of Field-Marshal, standing under an arch. Engraved in line by Greatbach. The same artist has also painted a half-length, in undress, with cloak, which has not yet been published, but of which, by permission of the artist, we have the pleasure of presenting an Engraving in the present Number.

By Pickersgill: A whole-length portrait, for the Oriental Club; which has been engraved in mezzotint by Wagstaff.

By W. Robinson is a portrait, painted for the United Service Club, under circumstances thus related in the journals of the day:—

Several years ago a subscription was raised among the members of the Senior United Service Club for the purpose of procuring a picture of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace had been so frequently asked to sit, that the members of the committee to whom the management was confided did not feel themselves warranted in requesting such a favour; and it was resolved that a copy of the head and face from some acknowledged portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence should be made, but that his Grace should be respectfully asked for the use of his sword, glass, cloak, &c., so that there might be as much real originality in the picture as possible. A young and rising artist, Mr. W. Robinson (since dead), was selected to do the work. A three-quarter portrait by Lawrence, belonging to the late Mr. Arbuthnot, was lent for the head, and one of the committee was commissioned to speak to the Duke, and to request the use of the appointments alluded to. When the circumstances were made known to him he assented immediately; and, with the greatest good humour, said that he would give as many sittings as might be necessary to make the picture as original. This offer was gratefully accepted, and, the picture having been as much advanced as possible, his Grace gave the sittings required. He ordered that the cloak, &c., should be sent, but the sword was missing, and nowhere to be found. It was one with a very peculiar silver hilt, which had been mounted in India, which he afterwards very generally wore during the whole of the Peninsular War, and for which he had a particular value. It had been painted by Lawrence in the picture belonging to Sir Robert Peel; from which a hasty eye sketch was made from memory, in order to convey some idea to the artist of its peculiar shape. Mr. Robinson had been occasionally employed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and still had some acquaintance with the person who had been his servant. As this chance (remote as it was) of learning something about the sword thus offered itself, Mr. Robinson took the [illegible] canes, [illegible] parasols, &c., left in Sir Thomas's house at the time of his death, unreclaimed, which were still collected, and were to be sold, with various effects, in a very short time. They visited the store, and (from the sketch) identified the very sword, which had never been sent back to the Duke, who was not aware of its loss, and totally ignorant of where it was, and, as it had no name or cypher, or ticket attached to it, it was utterly unknown and unnoticed, and would have been sold by auction without comment or observation in a very few weeks, if it had not been for this fortunate circumstance. Application was immediately made to the executor, and the sword was returned to the Duke, very much to his surprise and gratification, at his last sitting.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, FROM AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT PAINTED BY SALTER (NOW FIRST ENGRAVED).—THE BO DE [illegible] DESIGNED BY HARVEY.

Mr. Thos. Heaphy, of Bulstrode-street, the son of the late artist of that name, wrote to the papers in reference to the above narrative, which he contended was incorrect, averring that the Duke had lent his father a sword for the purpose of copying into a portrait, which sword had been mislaid for many years, and was finally (1842) discovered in a shop of miscellaneous curiosities by Mr H., jun., who immediately purchased it, and returned it to the Duke. He therefore infers that the other sword story must be inaccurate. We have reason to believe, on the other hand, that both stories are correct. It is well known that the Duke gave the use of many matters of this kind to artists at various times, and we believe he sometimes bitterly complained of the careless manner in which they were treated, being not unfrequently damaged, if not mislaid.

By J. Simpson is a whole-length, in military frock-coat, the Duke's hat on the right hand, the left resting on his sword, near which is a cannon, the smoke and flames of the battle-field seen in the distance. Painted for the Junior United Service Club; engraved in mezzotint by Phillips.

By Count D'Orsay: A three-quarter-length, in evening dress, wearing the Star and Ribbon of the Garter, his hat under the left arm, the right hand resting on a table. Engraved in mezzotint by Wagstaff.

A Daguerreotype portrait was taken by M. Claudet on the 1st of May, 1848, which has since been engraved in stipple by Ryall. There are two versions of it; in the larger, the hands have been put in since; the original Daguerreotype and the smaller print showing the bust only. It represents the Duke sitting in ordinary dress, with a white waistcoat; three-quarter face, stooping a little, and with a bland expression. There is no question about the likeness; nevertheless, the Duke, when he was shown this print, was not altogether pleased at it. He looked at it for a moment, shook his head, and, with a half smile and half frown of recognition, muttered, "Very old! hum!" and turned away in thought.

H. Weigall, junior, in the course of the present year, painted a miniature from the life. It represents his Grace standing in profile, in evening dress, with orders and a glove in his hand; the latter "not historically correct," as remarked by the Duke to the artist at the time; his observation being, "there is one thing in it that is not historically correct—you have put a glove in my hand; I never wear gloves. However, it is of no consequence; I don't want it altered; I ought to wear them." The miniature has been engraved by S. W. Reynolds.

Shortly before his last departure from town for Walmer, August 20, the Duke gave to Mr J. W. Gins several sittings for his portrait; induced to depart from the resolution which he had formed not to sit again, through the mediation of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the late American Minister to the Court of St. James's, and who is a personal friend of the artist. The result of the sittings is a picture, representing the Duke on horseback, in his every-day costume, which has been engraved.

In a future article we shall give some account of other Memorials of the Duke, including Historical and Family Pictures, in which his portrait is introduced.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

When the Duke had been suffering some hours, and it was evident that the last sad scene was approaching, Lady Charles Wellesley was led into the room. Overcome with emotion, she fell on her knees, and, after a little while, was led out by Lord Charles. Shortly afterwards, the Duke breathed his last. Around the form of the hero his attendants had wrapped a blanket, and placed a pillow on his knees The persons present at the moment, selected by the Artist for this historical picture, were Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Dr. M'Arthur, Mr. Hulke (the apothecary), and his son; Mr. Kendal, the valet; and the butler: the accuracy of the portraits having been greatly assisted by the Daguerréotype.

SOLEMN INTERMENT OF GEORGE MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

An ancient servitor emerged from a great house in Whitehall, one inclement morning in the month of January, 1670. His weather-beaten face wore an expression of deep concern, and traces of tears were upon his cheek. He stopped at the Guard-room, where the Coldstreams were on duty, and, touching his hat to an officer to whom he appeared to be known, said, "The Lord-General is dead, sir!" The ill news was soon whispered about among the private soldiers, and every face was saddened

Universally popular among the army, who would follow "Old George" anywhere, the Coldstreams were especially proud of his fame. They were the Duke's own regiment, and knew they had immortalized themselves by that memorable march under their great General from Coldstream, which changed the destinies of England, and inaugurated the Restoration. Messengers were now seen coming from the "Cockpit," charged with communicating the news of the Duke's death to Charles II., the Duke of York, and Lord Arlington, principal Secretary of State The event had been for some time anticipated; but now that it had happened, almost every one in that profligate and licentious Court breathed more freely. The King knew that Monk was blamed by the common people for having restored monarchy without conditions and guarantees. If ever a subject had a right to tender counsel to his Sovereign, it was Monk. Yet Charles had no more humble and submissive subject. Very rarely did Monk presume to give advice: when he did, it was coldly received, and rarely followed. The infamous Cabal Administration, and the minions of the Court, had sold themselves to France. They wanted not the sword of the once renowned Parliamentary General, when the army of Louis XIV. could be obtained to defend the King against revolt or disaffection on the part of his subjects But, among the common people, very different sentiments prevailed. As the news spread eastward, groups of people bewailed the death of Monk as a national calamity. The merchants and traders of the City felt as if the prop and mainstay of the empire were shattered: they knew the confusion which prevailed in the national finances, the peculation and waste in every department of the public service. The nation was visibly drifting to anarchy and ruin, and now that Monk was gone, there seemed no human hand powerful to save.

Perhaps the King had some compunctious visitings of conscience, when he remembered the vast services that Monk had rendered him, and the profound melancholy which had seized upon the great General during the latter years of his life. "It will never do to seem ungrateful," said the King; "let us give the Duke a great funeral." So Arlington has instructions to announce his Majesty's resolve "to pay all the honours and respects imaginable to the memory of the Lord General deceased." Garter King-at-Arms was immediately ordered to prepare a programme, and heralds and pursuivants were soon as busily engaged as they are now in searching musty records, collecting precedents, and arranging for the due observance of heraldic proprieties. They made such quick dispatch, that Garter and some of his officers, within five days from the Duke's death, submitted several programmes to the King and his Council, one whereof being chosen and approved, instructions were given to prepare three rooms in Somerset House (which stood upon the site of the present building), wherein the body might lie in state.

The remains of Monk lay in state for three weeks in Somerset House, where they were visited by thousands. The spectators first passed through two rooms hung with black cloth, and adorned with escutcheons—the gloom of these apartments fitly preparing them for the impressive magnificence of the chamber containing the Duke's remains. This chamber was hung with black velvet, and brilliantly illuminated by wax tapers. A bed of state, of black velvet, contained the coffin, which was covered with a heavy pall of black velvet. Upon the coffin was placed a full-length effigy of the Duke, coloured to the life, which the severer taste of the nineteenth century would condemn anywhere but at Madame Tussaud's bazaar. The effigy was attired in complete azure armour, profusely studded with gilt nails. The ducal coronet, of gold and crimson velvet, and cap turned up with ermine were upon his head. His body was invested in a magnificent ducal robe of crimson velvet, with ermine round the shoulders. This ducal robe was thrown open, so as to show the armour, the collar, and George of the Garter, which hung round his neck; a broad crimson scarf, fringed with gold, was about his waist, a gilt bâton in his right hand; on his left side his sword, and upon his left leg a garter of blue velvet, the buckles and letters of gold. Under the head was a large cushion of crimson velvet, with fringe and tassels of gold. These rich and gorgeous colours stood out in dazzling contrast to the sombre adornments of the apartment. At the foot of the bed was a table with a cover of black velvet, upon which were placed the coat of arms, sword, target, helm, crest, gauntlets, and spurs, which were all to be borne in the funeral procession, by the heralds and his esquires-at-arms. About five feet distant from the bed was a rail covered with black velvet, attached to which, at the sides, stood the bannerols, three banners, and a gudon, and at the foot, the standard and great banner—all indispensable at a public interment. Between the standard and great banner hung a chandelier containing wax tapers. The tapers, which shed a soft, but rich light over this chamber of mourning, were kept constantly burning for three weeks, during which time, on every day except Sunday, the public were admitted. Forty gentlemen in mourning, all officers except five, gave their attendance, twenty upon a day. Four were in attendance in the first room, six in the second, and ten in the chamber where the body lay in state.

The Duke died on the 3d of January, 1670: the funeral did not take place until nearly four months afterwards, namely, on the 30th of April. The procession took the way along the Strand, and down Whitehall, to Westminster Abbey. The way was lined by the Middlesex Train Bands, who kept the passage free for the funeral *cortège*. Before eleven in the morning the carriages of the nobility and gentry assembled at Somerset House; but it was two in the afternoon before the Duke of York's Foot Guards, which led the procession, were seen coming towards Charing-cross. The trumpets sounded a funeral dirge. The officers of all the troops on duty wore mourning scarves; and the trumpet-banners and kettle-drums were covered with black stuff. After the Duke of York's regiment came his Majesty's troop of Horse Guards, commanded by the Duke of Monmouth in person. After them marched his Majesty's regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by Colonel John Russell—*clarum et venerabile nomen*. Then followed various divisions of pikes and musketeers, and after them Monk's own regiment of Coldstreams, with their colours furled and wrapped in crape, and their drums covered with black baize. They marched with arms reversed, and with them ended the military *cortège*. What may be termed the civil portion of the procession then commenced, with seventy-four poor men, in long black gowns, who walked two and two. After them followed a long array of drums, trumpets, pursuivants, and banners, with here and there a mourning horse, heavily caparisoned with black cloth. There is a goodly array of Barons, Bishops, and Earls, who walk two and two. The noblemen, with their long and shapeless coats, round hats, perukes, and half-boots with rosettes, look as if they had stepped out of some old Dutch print. The picturesque dress of Charles I.'s reign has gone out with the chivalry of the Cavaliers, and French and Dutch innovations have scarcely left a trace of the splendid costume of Vandyke. The odious periwig, with its long flowing curls, is surmounted by a low-crowned, small round hat, not unlike that worn by the beef-eaters of Queen Elizabeth' reign. The doublet had been gradually elongated until it reaches the middle of the thigh, and has, in fact, become a long and very ugly coat, profusely decorated with buttons and button-holes all the way down the front. The coat-sleeves come no lower than the elbows, where the white sleeves of the shirt budge out; they are ruffed at the wrist, and are adorned with rows and bunches of black ribbon. These white sleeves of the shirt and the lace cravat somewhat relieve the sombre black of the other portions of the apparel. The petticoat breeches, tied at the knee, are scarcely visible under the long coat. Each nobleman and gentleman wears a cravat of Brussels lace, tied in a knot under his chin, the ends hanging down square. A rich baldric is worn sashwise over the right shoulder, outside the coat, and to this is suspended a sword, which is universally worn, not only by persons of quality, but also by their servants.

The great banner of England, which it is ever considered a great honour to bear upon state occasions, was entrusted to Sir James Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke's regiment. After him came the chief mourning horse, richly caparisoned with black velvet, and upon its head a nodding plume. Then came the heralds, who wore their tabards, richly emblazoned with gold upon scarlet, over their black mourning gowns. They wore black hoods, as did the chief mourner, the Lords assistants, and all the official personages present. After the heralds and kings-at-arms, followed the funeral car, surmounted by the effigy, attired as before described. Five esquires carrying bannerols marched on each side of the coffin. The pall, of black velvet, was borne by Lord Newport, Lord Gerard, Lord Ashley, and Sir Thomas Clifford, treasurer of the household. Over the car was a rich black canopy, surmounted by waving plumes. The armour of the effigy, the ducal robe of crimson velvet, the gold and ermine of the ducal coronet, and the gay colours of the bannerols relieved the sombre colours of the pall and canopy, and the deep mourning apparel of all those who took part in the ceremony. The young Duke of Albemarle, the deceased's son, was the chief mourner. He was supported by the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward. After these, followed the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Arlington, and six other Peers of distinction, who were called Lords-assistants to the chief mourner. A cream-coloured horse of honour, or horse of state, unlike the mourning horses, was gorgeously caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered and embossed with gold and silver. Proudly the noble steed bore himself in his glittering array, and many were the exclamations of admiration as he passed. After the horse of honour came his Majesty's troop of Horse Guards, commanded by Sir Philip Howard, knight (brother to the Earl of Carlisle), and three squadrons of horse closed the *cortège*.

As the procession moved down the Strand, the grief of the vast assemblage in the streets was evinced by tokens that left no doubt of its sincerity. The truest mourners were not the courtiers who filled the most conspicuous places in the pageant, but the honest people who stood behind the train bands, and filled the windows and tops of the houses along the line of route. It was the fashion at the witty and facetious court of Charles II. to flout the old Duke, and to make especial sport of the Duchess, "ever a plain, homely dowdy." One of Pepy's gossips, who knew the King's Ministers well, spoke to him contemptuously of the Duke of Albemarle. "The only quality eminent in him is that he did persevere," and then the two lift up their hands in astonishment as they agree that "he is indeed a very drudge, and stands by the King's business" And then Samuel Pepys' Court gossip adds, "that the Duke never would receive an excuse if the thing were not done, listening to no reason for it, be it good or bad." But these qualities, which the Monk appear impracticable and ridiculous at Whitehall, increased his reputation with the nation. The people could not forget that when, five years before, London was one great charnel-house, and the King and Court fled from the indescribable terrors of the Great Plague, Monk remained, looked Death coolly in the face in his most pestilential haunts, and displayed a lofty heroism that eclipsed all the glories and conquests of the warrior. Charged by the King with the government of the City, the inhabitants remembered that he had maintained order, succoured the houseless and destitute, preserved property from pillage, and by the rare example of his unshrinking courage and self-possession had infused hope and confidence into others. A thousand times he had perilled his life to save his fellow-citizens; and hardly had the Great Plague abated, when Monk was called upon to encounter danger upon another element. This Dutch, with a cloud of vessels, threatened our coast, and there was no Englishman, save Monk, capable of sustaining the national honour. A modern Commander-in-Chief would receive with astonishment a summons to leave the Horse Guards, and put to sea in command of the Channel Fleet; but Monk, devoted to his duty, obeyed without repining. The sailors of the Royal Navy, among whom great discontent existed in consequence of the abuses and maladministration of the Victualling Department and Navy Pay-office, came to offer themselves in crowds as soon as they heard that Monk, "with his calm and indefatigable activity," was superintending the preparations for a cruise. "For," said they, "we are sure honest George will see us well fed and justly paid."

The fleet put to sea, and Monk, at first alone, and then in conjunction with Prince Rupert, sustained with the Dutch the most furious actions in which either nation had ever been engaged; while the King and Court were quaking with fear for the result. During Monk's absence, there broke out the terrible Fire of London, which reduced the city to ashes. Some of those who were now gazing upon the effigy of the dead, must have remembered that when the panic was at its height, and when the multitude burst forth in accusations and reproaches against the Government for their want of vigour and their incapacity, the exclamation was heard, "Ah! if Old George had been here, the city would not have been burnt." "Old George" returned; but the very next year he was required to put himself at the head of a few companies, and hasten to Chatham, where the Dutch had made a descent and burnt nineteen ships. A nation which, in the space of three short years had suffered such terrible visitations and panics, could ill afford to lose the great General, who, unmindful of the witticisms and ingratitude of a venal Court, "stood by the King's business," and was never unmindful of the greatness and glory of England. A few stern Republicans, here and there, muttered reproaches upon his memory for his double-dealing with the *Rump*, and for restoring the King without limitations and conditions. But Charles was marching so stealthily towards arbitrary power, that the Republican faction might well doubt whether any limitations of the Royal prerogative would or not have been long since set at nought and evaded. And Monk had, by his conduct during the Great Plague and his gallantry against the Dutch, regained the popularity which he had to some extent forfeited by disposing of a throne and people without providing securities against future misgovernment.

Let us join a group of persons of quality who are watching the procession from a window in Whitehall. The Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., looks up to them with a gay and confident air as he marches at the head of his two squadrons of horse. "His Grace of Monmouth is in high favour with the King," said one gentleman. "They do say," whispered another, with an easy and self-indulgent countenance, in whom we recognise Mr. Samuel Pepys, "that the King is made a child of by Buckingham and Arlington, to the lessening of the Duke of York." "Yes!" put in a handsome blonde, who was beginning to show considerable *embonpoint*, "and there are rumours in the City of the Duke of Monmouth being made Prince of Wales," "Hush, Mrs. Pepys," said her husband, "the Duke of York is our very good friend and patron; and, while some attend only to their pleasures, he is active in public business"

Fifteen years afterwards, this gay and smiling scion of Royalty was to bare his neck upon Tower-hill, to the headsman, and to suffer the penalty of his ill-fated rebellion against this same Duke of York, then James II.

But who is that handsome young ensign, who wears the uniform of the Duke of York's Foot Guards, and who seems to have a glance for every lady of distinction in Whitehall? His eye is expressive and penetrating, and the singular graces of his features and person would furnish the sculptor with a model for the youthful Antinous. It is Ensign John Churchill. As he marches along, surrounded by his young brother ensigns, they observe, with somewhat envious eyes, that he receives many gracious smiles from Court ladies of distinction. His lovely sister, Arabella, was introduced at Court, soon after the Restoration, as Maid of Honour to the Duchess of York; where her charms attracted the notice of the Duke. Her brother was appointed page-of-honour to the Duke. Three or four years before the event we are narrating, being asked by the Duke what profession he would like, the young page threw himself on his knees, and petitioned for a commission in the Duke's regiment. In a few months he will gain his first laurels in the defence of Tangiers against the Moors. In a couple of years Turenne will speak of him as "my handsome Englishman," and will predict that he will become a master in the science of war. He will afterwards contribute to the suppression of Monmouth's insane rebellion. Future Victor of Blenheim and Ramilies, his military fame will entirely eclipse that of the Lord General whose funeral *cortège* we are beholding. Half a century will elapse before similar national honours are paid to one of England's sons. A funeral procession will then be passing down Whitehall, with a display of military parade and regal pomp, which the scene now passing before us, imposing as it is, will scarcely equal. The handsome young ensign will have become the most distinguished warrior and statesman of his country and time, and Westminster Abbey will again open its portals to receive the venerated remains of the Great Duke of Marlborough.

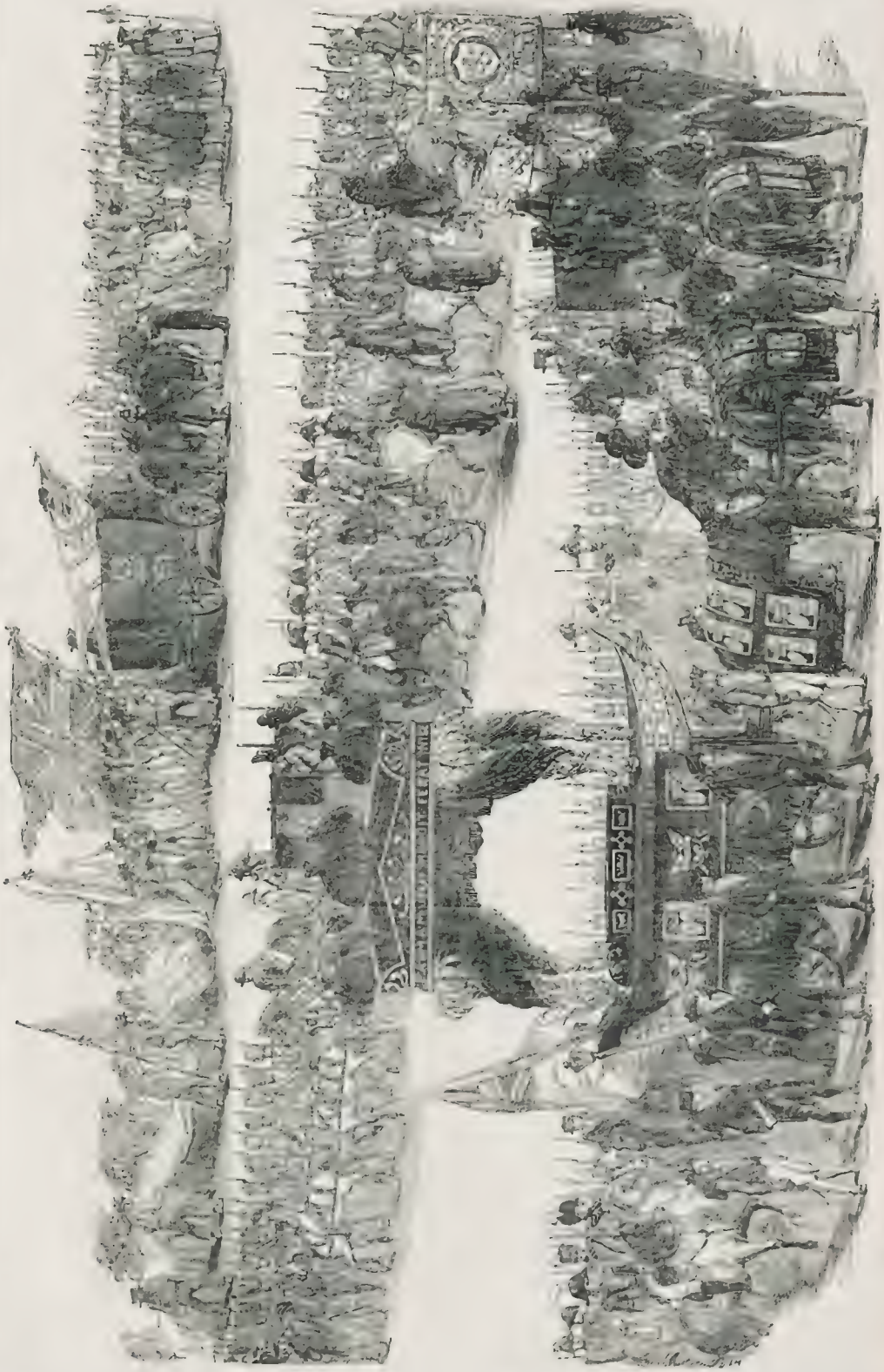
At present this brilliant horoscope has not been cast, and young Churchill's only hope of advancement is in his good sword, and his sister's influence with the Duke and Duchess of York. She is among that bevy of Court ladies in deep mourning in the balcony opposite to Mr. Pepys, who is surveying their charms with the eye of a respectful connoisseur. "I wonder not that my master the Duke admired Mistress Arabella Churchill," said he; "but, comely as she is—and she comes of a handsome race—that lady standing by her side, Mistress Frances Jennings, is, to my mind, the loveliest of her sex." "The young woman is well enough," curtly rejoined Mrs. Pepys, who did not seem to approve of her husband's raptures; "but who is that sweet little girl by her side? She hardly seems ten years of age; and yet how her eyes sparkled with pleasure when young Ensign Churchill nodded to the balcony. I warrant me, she will turn the heads of some of our gallants after a while." "The child is, as I think," said a lady standing next to Mrs. Pepys, "the sister of Frances Jennings. She is, in a year or two, to be placed about the person of the Duchess, for the young Princess Anne hath mightily taken to her, and they are fast friends and playmates already." This beautiful child is to become the bride of John Churchill when she is scarcely sixteen; and to her ascendancy over Queen Anne he is afterwards to owe the command of our armies on the Continent, and the opportunity of entering upon a course of glorious achievement, which, "since the days of Henry V., had never been equalled, and which was never surpassed by a British commander, until the time of WELLINGTON."

As the ponderous funeral-car rolls on with its splendid effigy, the people lift their hats and stand bare-headed. "None so poor but do him reverence." Next to the car all eyes are turned to the young Duke of Albemarle, the only son and heir of the deceased Duke. He is clad in a black hood and mourning-cloak, the train of which is borne by Sir Francis Leake. There are some who look at his youthful form who well remember that, when General Monk had veiled his design of restoring the King, and was earning his title to wear "*cunctando restituit*" for his motto, they had pestered little Kit, then a boy of six or seven years of age, by questions and presents, to confess that one day his father and mother had talked in bed of the King's return. This speech of the child's sent a dozen courtiers to Brussels to offer his service to Charles II Only three days before the old General's death, and in his sick chamber young Christopher had wedded the youthful grand-daughter of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke then sang the "Nunc dimittis," and prepared himself for death, leaving this cherished son the heir to his vast fortune But the Dean and Prebendaries are waiting at the great west door of Westminster Abbey, with the words of the Royal Psalmist on their lips: "He heapeth up riches, but cannot tell who shall gather them." If we could foretell the destiny of this young Duke of Albemarle, who now walks so reverently and dejectedly behind the remains of his celebrated sire, we should see him dissipating in a life of utter profligacy the immense fortune which his father left him, and dying childless, eighteen years after his father's funeral, in a distant dependency of the British Crown, of which he was Governor.

As to the witty and unprincipled courtiers who bear the pall, and figure as Lords-assistants to the chief mourner, it is difficult to speak of them in the measured and dignified tone of history. Almost all are pensioners of a foreign Prince, and are abetting the King in his design to possess himself of arbitrary power. They are regarded with the deepest aversion by the populace—for popular instinct not seldom outruns the publication of confidential letters and despatches, and suspects the treachery, the absolute proofs of which are reserved for posterity. Clifford and Ashley, two of the pall-bearers, are members of the infamous Cabal Administration. So is Lord Arlington, who follows in the train of the Lords-assistants. Clifford and Arlington have leagued themselves with the King and the Duke of York in that infamous secret treaty with France, in which the King declares himself to be a Catholic, and stipulates with Louis XIV. for a supply of money and ships, to facilitate the prosecution of his design of re-establishing Popery as the national faith. If the mob assembled at Charing-cross knew that within three weeks from this day Clifford and Arlington would repair to Dover, accompanied by the Monarch, and would there sign the secret treaty which pledges the King to this desperate and wicked enterprise, they would tear them limb from limb.

The procession has reached Westminster Abbey. The poor men in gowns open to the right and left to let the mourners enter the Abbey. The first who enter there are the servants to the nobility, who, also opening to the right and left, form a line which extends from the great west door to the choir. The effigy is taken out of the car and placed upon a bier, which, being borne into the Abbey, is there received under a black canopy. The Dean and Prebendaries in their copes, and the choir in their surplices, here commence the funeral service, and the effigy is borne to a ducal hearse of magnificent height and proportions, situated under the cross of the Abbey, between the choir and the steps going up to the altar. This hearse, or colossal canopy, is the design of Dr., afterwards Sir Christopher Wren, now Surveyor of Works, who has been commanded, by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, to prepare a frame of timber for the purpose. Dr. Wren has been sadly perplexed by visions of the magnificent dome of a new cathedral of St. Paul's, which has taken rooted possession of his brain, and which obstinately came between his eyes and the paper on which he essayed to sketch the design for Monk's funeral hearse. He has just drawn up a plan, too, for

PART OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF GENERAL MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, IN 1670.



FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL LORD NELSON IN [illegible]

the restoration of the City, the leading features of which are a broad street running from Aldgate to Temple-bar; a large square for the reception of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a range of handsome quays along the river. In his leisure hours at this time, too, he is designing the Monument and the beautiful spire of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside; so that, altogether, he has work on hand for a dozen architects. But the Lord Chamberlain's order was imperative, and Wren's hereditary predilections were too strongly on the side of royalty to suffer him to neglect an opportunity to do honour to the memory of the Restorer of Charles II. He has acquitted himself so well, that the hearse, now that the effigy has been placed upon it, and surrounded by the banners and bannerols, is a striking and most conspicuous object in the old nave and bannerols, is a striking and most conspicuous object in the old Abbey. It is supported by four great pillars, one at each corner, and each twenty feet high, and rises in the centre in the shape of a dome, upon the summit of which is a ducal coronet, two feet in diameter. The height of this coronet is thirty feet from the pavement. Upon the top of each of the four great pillars are placed the crests and supporters of the Duke. The canopy is doubly valanced and fringed, and the whole hearse is hung with black velvet, garnished with embossed compartments of the Duke's arms, and embellished with crests, coronets, and scrolls, conspicuous among which are two mottoes, "Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter," and "Cunctando restituit." The table upon which the effigy lay stands upon a haut pas, six inches above the pavement. The hearse is fourteen feet long, and the breadth eleven feet; it is floored with black cloth, and surrounded by two spaces, railed off. The rail next to the hearse is twenty three feet long, twenty feet broad, and three feet high. Within it sits the chief mourner on a great Gothic chair of black velvet, and his two supporters and ten assistants sit round him on stools of black velvet. The outermost rail is thirty feet long, twenty-seven feet broad, and three feet high; and within it forms, covered with black baize, are placed, upon which sit the officers of arms; the rest of the mourners being decently disposed around.

Then the Dean of Westminster reads the funeral service, and the Bishop of Salisbury preaches the funeral sermon; after which, the Dean and some of the Prebends go up to the altar, and their await the offerings. The chief mourner then, with much pomp and ceremony, repairs to the altar, where target, sword, crest, spurs, great banner, and bannerols are brought him by the heralds and lords-assistants, one at a time, and are by him handed to Garter King-at-Arms and laid upon the altar. This portion of the ceremony occupies a considerable time; but at length, all being returned to their seats, Garter King-at-Arms, standing upon the highest step of the altar, with his face to the hearse, in a loud and distinct voice, and amid a deep and solemn silence, proclaims the style and title of the deceased, as follows:—

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his mercy the most high, mighty, and most noble Prince George, late Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teyes, Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces, Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter."

The officers of the Duke's household here break their white staves of office at the head of the effigy; and then the sergeant-trumpeter, giving the sign to the trumpets ever the door going into the choir, they immediately sound, as a signal to the military drawn up outside the Abbey; other trumpets outside also take up the notes, and horse and foot immediately fire three volleys, which conclude the ceremony.

The King honoured the obsequies of his great General by a splendid military funeral, but he did not carry his gratitude so far as to raise a monument to his memory. M. Guizot gives Charles the credit of having attended in person the obsequies of Monk; but neither the King nor the Duke of York was present at the ceremony.

Thus close the grave over the Duke of Albemarle, between whom and the great English Captain of our own day some points of resemblance may be discovered. The circumstances of their death were not dissimilar. Unable to lie down upon his bed, from a difficulty of breathing, Monk, like Wellington, died in his arm-chair, after a short sleep and without noise. He was not curious in his diet, but studious how to gratify it. He was capable of living with very little sleep, and of enduring great fatigue. His stature was of the middle size, and his frame was marked out for strength and action. He had an aversion to physicians. His biographers claim for him many distinctions; but chiefly that in his immortal march from Dalkeith to London, he led two kingdoms in his own triumph—that, after he had restored his Crown to the King, he humbled the pride of his stubborn enemies, the Dutch, in two memorable battles at sea; and last, for ten years, he faithfully assisted in the settlement of the State. Nicolas, a Secretary of State and man of business, used to say "that independently of the Restoration, Monk deserved all the favours his Majesty had showered upon him for the services he had rendered since that time." Like Wellington, his modesty was habitual.

"No man ever performed such great services," say his contemporaries, "who discovered so little inclination to mention them, or hear them ment oned by others." He was taken from his country at a moment when "a conspiracy headed by the King, supported by the Court, the Government, and the whole influence of the State, waited but the proper moment for development to let loose all the horrors of civil war upon the land. Six thousand foreign troops were ready to disembark at Dover, to give weight to the proposed declaration of Catholicism—and Louis was further bound to support his Royal dependant, with all his forces, until the rebellion should be ended." To resist these mighty preparations, England had only a corrupt Parliament and a disunited people. No wonder, then, that the day that saw Monk's remains borne to the tomb, was a day of gloom in the English metropolis. A pillar of the State had fallen! and no man could look into the dark future without dismay.

GRAND STATE FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON.

THE age which has produced two such heroes as Nelson and Wellington has not degenerated. The Englishman who can stand under the glorious dome of our metropolitan cathedral, and can point out to a foreign guest the tombs and coronets of our two great captains side by side, may well be pardoned if he should feel emotions of patriotic pride at the recollection of their great exploits. The heroic acts of the great Duke are "doubly remembered" by those who are about to assist in his magnificent obsequies Let those who wish fully to realise the associations which will cluster round St. Paul's next week take up the daring chapter of Nelson's great sea victories. We have done so, and have found something absolutely terrible in his valour, and in the lightning flashes of his genius. In the page which worthily records his dauntless and unsurpassed courage we are reminded of the busts of Jupiter by the old Greek sculptor You know you are looking at a senseless block of marble, and yet it is impossible to gaze fixedly in the face of the Thunderer without quailing before the dread majesty and the sublime sense of power of those awe-commanding features. The god is there, and although you have not the religion of the sculptor you can hardly gainsay it.

No words can express Lord Nelson's invincible and unshaken confidence, that victory awaited him whenever he could bring the combined fleet of France and Spain to battle. In August, 1805, Captain Blackwood arrives in England with news of the combined fleets being blocked up in Cadiz, by Admiral Collingwood. On passing Nelson's villa, at Merton, the captain called to give him the news. On seeing Captain Blackwood, he immediately exclaimed, "I am sure you bring me news of the French and Spanish fleets. Depend upon it, Blackwood, I shall yet give M. Villeneuve a drubbing." In a few days afterwards he finds himself on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, ready to put to sea, as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Here he writes:—"You may rely, if it is in the power of man to get at them, it shall be done. I am sure that all my brethren look to that day, as the finish of our anxious cruise. I must think, or render great injustice to those under me, that let the battle be when it may, *it will never have been surpassed.* I have only to think of destroying our inveterate foe." This is written within a month of Trafalgar. A few days afterwards his consuming anxiety that the enemy should put to sea, and enable him to get at them seemed about to be rewarded. He sat down to write:—"I verily believe (he said), that the country will soon be put to some expense, on my account, either a monument or a new pension and honours. I want, for the sake of my country, that the thing should be done so effectually, as to have nothing to wish for. It is, as Mr. Pitt knows, *annihilation* that the country wants, and *not merely a splendid victory of twenty-three to thirty-six*:—honourable to the parties concerned, but absolutely useless in the extended scale to bring Bonaparte to his senses."—On the 10th of October he writes:—"I rely, my dear Blackwood, that we cannot miss getting hold of them, and I will give them such a shaking as they never yet experienced; at least I will lay down my life in the attempt." He ardently wishes that some of his ships should have been changed for others, whose rate of sailing was better. He never ceases to importune the Admiralty for more frigates, which he calls the "eyes of the fleet." "I own (said he to the First Lord) I long for faster-sailing ships, and, if not three-deckers, two alongside an enemy are better than three-deckers a great way off." On the 19th, Blackwood being stationed off the harbour's mouth, first telegraphed the enemy being at sea. The great Admiral, in a fever of impatience, telegraphs Blackwood: "I rely upon your keeping sight of the enemy." At six, on the morning of the great day of Trafalgar, the 21st October, 1805, Nelson telegraphs for Blackwood to come on board the *Victory*. "So much (says Blackwood) did he think of the possibility of the enemy's escape into Cadiz, that he desired me to employ the frigates as much as I could, to complete the destruction of the enemy, whether at anchor or not; and not to think of saving ships or men, for annihilation to both was his first object, and capture but a secondary one."

Captain Blackwood's memoir will be an immortal passage in our annals:—"During the five hours and a half that I remained on board the *Victory*, in which I was not ten times from his side, he frequently asked me *what I should consider a victory?* the certainty of which he never seemed to doubt; although, from the situation of the land, he questioned the possibility of the subsequent preservation of the prizes. My answer was, that, considering the handsome way in which the battle was offered by the enemy, their apparent determination for a fair trial of strength, and the proximity of the land, I thought if fourteen ships were captured, it would be a glorious result; to which he always replied, 'I shall not, Blackwood, be satisfied with anything short of twenty.' I was walking with him on the poop, when he said to me, 'I'll now amuse the fleet with a signal;' and he asked me 'if I did not think there was one yet wanting?' I answered that I thought the whole of the fleet seemed very clearly to understand what they were about, and to vie with each other who should first get nearest to the *Victory* or the *Royal Sovereign* (Collingwood's ship). These words were scarcely uttered, when his last well-known signal was made, 'ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY!' The shout with which it was received throughout the fleet was truly sublime. '*Now*,' said Lord Nelson, '*I can do no more. We must trust to the Great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty.*' About ten o'clock Lord Nelson's anxiety to close with the enemy became very apparent. He frequently remarked to me that they put a good face on it, but always quickly added, 'I'll give them such a dressing as they never had before.'"

"Britannia's god of war" now wielded his bolts, and was about to launch them in deafening thunder upon his enemy

While Nelson had infused his own marvellous valour and superhuman confidence into the breast of every officer and seaman in his fleet, every man on board the combined fleet felt a presentiment of approaching triumph. They knew they were in the toils of the hunter. Nelson was styled by the French *Cet Amiral detestable* Admiral Villeneuve, on receiving his orders to put to sea, called a council of war, when it had been determined, on knowing that Nelson commanded the British fleet, that they should not leave Cadiz unless they were *one-third stronger* than the British force. Admiral Villeneuve, after he had surrendered, assured Captain Blackwood that on seeing the novel mode of attack intended to be made on the combined fleet, and which, at that moment, he confessed he could not in any way prevent, he called his officers around him, and pointing out the manner in which the first and second in command of British fleet were each leading his column, he exclaimed—"Nothing but victory can attend such gallant conduct." It is an extraordinary, but well-attested fact, that the enemy did not hoist any colours; at least, not until very late in the action. When the *Victory*, being unable to break the enemy's line without running on board one of their ships, ran into the *Redoutable*, the crew of the latter ship fired a broadside into the *Victory*: and immediately let down her lower-deck ports, to prevent her from being boarded through them by the *Victory's* crew, nor were they again opened. Contrast this with the cool intrepidity of the officers and men stationed on the lower deck of the *Victory*. When the guns on that deck were run out, their muzzles came in contact with the *Redoutable's* side, and at every discharge there was reason to fear that the enemy's ship would take fire, and both the *Victory* and the *Temeraire* be involved in her flames. The fireman of each gun stood ready with a bucket full of water; which, *as soon as his gun was discharged, he dashed into the French ship through the holes made in her side by the shot.* Each gun fired three shots into the *Redoutable's* hulk at each discharge.

No wonder that this ship, which was twice on fire, soon struck to such desperate opponents. On her colours being struck, and as there seemed no possibility of boarding her, from the closing of her ports, some English seamen volunteered to jump overboard, and, by swimming under the bows of the *Redoutable*, to endeavour to secure the prize! Captain Hardy rightly deemed the lives of such brave fellows more valuable than the possession of a helpless hulk. The *Victory* was not the only ship that ran on board the enemy. No less than five of the French captured ships were engaged so closely, that the muzzles of our lower-deck guns touched those of the enemy. And it was remarked at the time, as an instance of the moral and physical superiority of our seamen, that, in every instance, the Frenchmen immediately lowered their ports, and deserted their guns on that deck; whilst our seamen, on the contrary, were deliberately loading and firing their guns with two, and often with three, round shot, which soon reduced the enemy's ships to a perfect wreck. Facts like these will serve to illustrate and explain the inexpressible pride in our navy which animated the British public when the battle of Trafalgar had, indeed, annihilated the enemy's fleet; and they must also be kept in mind, if we would realise the intense sorrow which hung over Nelson's funeral obsequies, and turned the day of victory into a day of great mourning.

Nelson's remains were brought home in the *Victory*, and landed at Greenwich the day before Christmas-day, 1805. On Sunday morning, the 5th January, 1806, after Divine service, the Painted Hall, where the body lay in state, was opened to the public. The lying in state was continued throughout Monday and Tuesday, but so general was the desire of the public to witness the spectacle, that thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission. If this happened in 1806, we may well doubt whether a longer period ought not to have been allowed to the public to see a similar mournful spectacle in 1852, when the population of the metropolis has not only enormously increased in the interval, but when railroad facilities will immeasurably swell the crowd with spectators from the provinces. On Wednesday, the procession by water from Greenwich Hospital to Whitehall was conducted with great funeral pomp. The Lord Mayor and the different companies of the city of London accompanied the procession in their state barges, and the river was alive with boats. The weather was remarkably favourable, considering that a violent tempest had arisen during the previous night; and the thousands of spectators who lined the shore on both sides uncovered their heads as the body passed. The procession passed the Tower a little before three and arrived at Whitehall at a quarter past, the Tower guns firing at intervals of a minute during its passage up the river. The weather now again became tempestuous, and great fears were entertained that the weather next day would be wet and unfavourable for the great procession to St. Paul's. The streets through which the procession were to pass were covered with gravel in the night, and every preparation was made to add funereal grandeur to the last solemn rites.

The morning of Thursday, the 9th January, gave the promise of a fine day, which was happily realised, the weather being astonishingly favourable for the season.

We have already described the memorable scene exhibited by the interior of St. Paul's during the funeral of Nelson. A few particulars now, relative to the procession out of doors, may not be uninteresting. The military part of the procession commenced with the 92nd Highlanders, whose steady and soldier like bearing was worthy of the high reputation and eminent bravery of this corps. The Buffs and Scotch Greys followed. The latter regiment never appear in any gathering of their countrymen without exciting admiration; but now immeasurably this feeling would have been increased, if the bystanders could have known that, nine years afterwards, some of those fine-looking men were destined to extort the admiration of Napoleon, and to assist in deciding the fortunes of Waterloo. A detachment of the Horse Artillery closed the military *cortège*.

Messengers of the College of Arms now ushered in the Civic portion of the procession. Forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital denoted the short span of life allotted to the illustrious dead. They were clad in mourning cloaks, with badges of Nelson's crest on their shoulders, and carried black staves in their hands. The same number (48) of seamen of the *Victory* followed, with the sad and mournful air and step of men, every one of whom would have laid down his life if Nelson could have been spared to reap the honours and glories of his victory. These brave tars, who appeared in their ordinary dress, except that they wore black neckerchiefs and stockings, with crape hatbands, were regarded with great affection by the vast multitude, for every one knew the prodigies of valour they had performed. Now came Rouge Croix and the guidon, and the colours of the *Victory*, borne by part of the crew. Let us hope that the gallant fellows who offered to take possession of a French man-of-war by swimming for her bows, were among this chosen band—the bravest of the brave. The largest flag was borne by several seamen, who, as the procession now and then came to a stand, unfurled it, and spread it open, in places, to enable the bystanders to see the shot holes in it. It was stained with the blood of its intrepid crew. "Oh!" they cried, "the flag of our brave Admiral, which was never lowered until his death!" Tears responded to the appeal. When these sailors stood upon the steps of St. Paul, to let the procession pass by them, they were recognised by the Duke of Clarence, who burst into tears at the sight of the colours of the far-famed *Victory*. When the Royal brothers were standing together in the choir while the funeral service was being performed, these brave tars, who stood near the communion table, were pointed out by the Duke of Clarence to the Prince of Wales. The Prince hereupon commanded that they should return with the *cortège* to the central space under the dome. Here room was made for them near the body, and here, among the Princes and nobles of the land, these seamen occupied the most honourable place. When the coffin was lowered into the crypt, and the colours, banners, and bannerols were laid upon it, Nelson's hardy seamen, by a common impulse which they could not withstand, each tore a shred of the largest flag as a memento of their gallant Admiral.

After the colours of the *Victory* there followed the carriages of gentlemen, equires, deputations from the great commercial companies of London, physicians divines, and then the chaplain and secretary of the deceased, in a mourning coach. Four companies of grenadiers now intervened, and then came serjeant-at-law, knights baronets, barons, viscounts, earls, and dukes. The Archbishop of Canterbury was followed by dukes of the blood Royal; and after them came the Prince of Wales, in a coach of six, and escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards. His Royal Highness, the Heir Apparent, held the post of honour and precedence until he arrived on the east side of Temple-bar, when he gave place to the Lord Mayor, who, on horseback and uncovered, and accompanied by four colonels of the Loyal London Volunteers, in their uniforms, bore the city sword. The great heralds, and a coach containing the banner of the deceased followed, and then came the funeral car. Six led horses drew the car, each horse having a nodding ostrich plume upon his head, and caparisoned with black cloth, upon which were coloured escutcheons, containing the coronet and arms of the deceased. The coffin was uncovered by a pall, in order that it might be the better seen by the multitude. The bier upon which the coffin was placed was covered with black velvet, decorated with escutcheons and devices, and a rich gold pall. The funeral car was designed to represent the bow and stern of the *Victory*, but the wheels of the car sadly marred the effect, and nothing can be said in praise of the design. A figure of Fame, holding an out-stretched wreath, did duty as figure-head. At the stern was the Union Jack. An elevated black canopy, upon four pillars, resembling main-trees, covered the coffin. These pillars were decorated with green laurel leaves. On the side of the canopy was worked, in silver letters, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." The names of Nelson's great battles were seen on various parts of the funeral car. The public taste was not so highly cultivated in those days, and probably criticism would have been voted disloyal and Jacobinical. It is certain, also, that men were possessed by other feelings, and that the intensity of the popular sorrow made them tolerant or heedless of the ugliness of the funeral car.

The Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and a brilliant staff, followed the body. Then came Garter-King-at-Arms, with his sceptre, in a carriage; and after him, in other carriages, came the Chief Mourner, the venerable Sir F. Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, and one of Nelson's early friends and patrons; he had his two supporters, and six assistant mourners. The banner of emblems separated them from the relations of the deceased, who followed in mourning coaches; and finally the funeral *cortège* was brought up by officers of the navy and army, according to their respective ranks, the senior nearest the body.

The Highlanders who had been with Abercrombie in Egypt, arriving at St. Paul's a few minutes before one, were drawn up in single line on both sides of the space left for the procession along the nave and under the dome. The distant sounds of solemn music then announced to the multitude within the cathedral that the procession was ascending Ludgate-hill: the trumpets of the cavalry were heard approaching more nearly; and at length the procession entered by the great western door, having passed through the densest multitude ever before known to be collected in the metropolis upon any occasion whatever. The magnificent scene within the cathedral we have already described, and need not repeat. England duly mourned her departed hero, and Ambition's self could not have chosen a more grandly picturesque resting-place than the centre of that circle of massive pillars under the dome of St. Paul's.

HEROES' TOMBS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

> The echoes of its vaults are eloquent!
> The stones have voices, and the walls do live:
> It is the house of memory.—MATURIN.

THROUGH the vista of centuries we can trace in the long-drawn aisles of Old St. Paul's the sumptuous resting-place of many a brave spirit, and the home of many a stately warrior, the splendour of whose deeds paled but in the sunset of chivalry—before

> The daring flames peep'd in, and saw from far
> The awful beauties of the sacred choir,
> But since it was for holy use design'd,
> They check'd their rage, destroy'd by fear.—DRYDEN

State obsequies were a profitable privilege of the old cathedral. Sumptuously picturesque were these displays, when the choir was hung with black and escutcheons; and the hearse were magnificently adorned with banners and other insignia of vain glory. Here stood that of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, "on whose monument hung his proper helmet and spear, as also his target covered with horn." In the nave was the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp, Constable of Dover Castle, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, and a son of the renowned Guy, Earl of Warwick; his effigy, in complete armour, lay on the top, beautifully painted, and sculptured shields decorated the front of the base. In St. Dunstan's Chapel was the tomb of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, a great benefactor to the cathedral; but better known in history as Edward I.'s able Lieutenant in his Scottish expeditions: he was the last and greatest man of his line; and was the confidential servant and friend of Edward, whom he seems not a little to have resembled in courage, activity, prudence, and every other quality which can adorn a soldier or statesman: his monument bore his cross-legged figure clad in mail

which has been perpetuated by the hand of Hollar:—(Spilsbury's *Lincoln's Inn*)—the sides and ends of the tomb were a mass of beautiful decorations, consisting of a great number of figures in niches, with Gothic canopies. In the north aisle was the tomb of Sir Simon Burley, the friend of Edward III. and of the Black Prince, the guardian and tutor of Richard II.; for espousing whose cause the unfortunate knight was sent to the scaffold by Thomas Duke of Gloucester, in 1388. In the same aisle, and in the same tomb with Etheldred, it is believed, lay the remains of his grandson, Edward Atheling, the Outlaw, one of the great popular heroes of Saxon England. Between two columns of the choir, near the sumptuous monument of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, was a tablet to Sir Philip Sidney; and another of the same unpretending description to his father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham. The stately appearance of Hatton's monument, ("higher than the best and their," as Bishop Corbet describes it,) and the humble nature of Walsingham's and Sidney's, occasioned the following epigram, of which, by-the-bye, old Stow himself was the author: (Cunningham's *London*)

Philip and Francis have no tomb,
For *great* Christopher takes all the room.

These, however, were but a few of the memorials which adorned the old cathedral, and storied its walls with the great deeds of England's worthies. All, however, fell amidst the great conflagration of 1666; and from the heap of ruins were picked a few mutilated memorials, which, on the rebuilding of the cathedral, were consigned to the darkness of its crypt.

The nave and aisles of St. Paul's, as left completed by Wren, were naked and blank in their vast expanse: thus they remained for eighty years. Meanwhile, the venerable architect had descended to the grave, beneath his own great work, his fittest monument; for this is an act of beautiful homage which the breathing marble does not unfrequently render.

In 1773, an attempt was made to supply some artistic decoration of the cathedral walls. When compared with the interior of St. Peter's, at Rome, although simple and severe in its design, glittering with gilding, mosaics, and paintings; or even with that of St. Geneviève, at Paris, which is a splendid monument to the memory of Soufflot, its architect, St. Paul's appears cold and meagre; and there are few persons who do not regret that the munificent offer to cover the interior with *paintings*, which was made by certain members of the Royal Academy during the presidency of Sir Joshua Reynolds was not accepted. Six members were named to undertake the task: Reynolds, West, Barry, Cipriani, Dance, and Angelica Kauffman. The Dean and Chapter and the King highly approved of the scheme; but the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishop of London, strongly objected to it, as savouring of Popery, and likely, therefore to produce popular clamour; hence it was abandoned.—(Godwin's *Churches of London*). From that time, the introduction of monuments within St. Paul's was proposed as a means of decoration, to which, however, many impediments were offered at first; but, in 1791, on application for leave to erect a statue to the memory of John Howard, a general consent to their introduction, always under the supervision of the council of the Royal Academy, was granted, and many have been erected to the memory of distinguished individuals: they exceed forty in number, and have been for the most part voted by Parliament, in honour of naval and military officers; though there are a few also to authors and artists, and philanthropists. But, in general, while civil eminence had been commemorated in Westminster Abbey, St Paul's has been made a Pantheon for our heroes. Yet, the effect of the whole is extremely cold:—which induces one to whisper Addison of quiet satire, in *Spectator*, No 50, where he makes the Indian King suppose St. Paul's to be carved out of a rock.

Howard's statue stands in the alcove formed by the junction of the south aisle with the transept; the three other similar situations, occurring at the junctions, being occupied by statues of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir William Jones. Reynolds is by Flaxman; the three other statues being by Bacon. Howard, with his keys, is often mistaken for St. Peter; and Johnson, with his scroll, for St. Paul. These are men of peace, from whom we step aside to the hero-worship of sculpture in our Pantheon-temple. Under the great arch which separates the choir from the dome area is Flaxman's monument, commemorative of Lord Nelson: his statue, resting the right arm on the anchor, is characteristic; the want of the right arm is concealed by the union-jack of England thrown over the shoulder; though the guide will tell you, it is intended for a fur pelisse, the gift of the Grand Signior, during the time of Nelson's service in the Mediterranean. Surely, for St. Paul, these fellows mutilate the poetry of art! Nelson's figure alone is worthy of Flaxman; the pedestal, with its sea-gods, its couched lion, and Britannia directing the attention of two naval scholars to Nelson, is a miserably poor allegory, unredeemed by its style of execution: it has been covered up, save the figure of the hero, in the fittings for the approaching funeral. In a panel above, Bacon has commemorated Captain Duff, who, while commanding the *Mars* at Trafalgar, had his head swept off his shoulders by a cannon-ball, which also killed the officer who stood behind him. Duff was so beloved by his crew, that there was not a dry eye on board the ship when his death was announced; but this incident has been lost by the sculptor, who, in the old conventional style, has made up an allegory of Britannia bearing Duff to Neptune, decorated with a medallion of the deceased, while a mourning sailor bears the British flag.

Opposite Nelson's monument is a massive group, by Rossi, to the Marquis Cornwallis, who, it will be recollected, in 1796, gave the late Duke of Wellington, when Colonel Wesley, a guarded though complimentary letter of recommendation to Sir John Shore, then Governor-General of India. In the St. Paul's monument, Rossi gives a portrait-statute of Cornwallis upon a truncated column, at the base of which are deities of the Ganges and Ganges rivers, which are picturesquely characteristic; on the left is a conventional figure of Britannia.

In the north transept, on the western window, is another of Rossi's works—a large and costly group to Lord Rodney; the hero, as usual, upon a pedestal, with the allegory at the base History listening to Fame "expatiating upon the merits of Rodney;" yet, for this poor work the sculptor received 6000 guineas! Beneath the opposite window, the same artist has executed a monument to Captains Moore and Rou, who fell in Nelson's attack upon Copenhagen in 1801: the composition is a double sarcophagus, with medallions of the deceased, supported by figures styled Fame and Victory: the artist has left the exploits for the inscription, which recites as an act of Moore's intrepidity, his having left a ship under his command, not unworthy of remembrance. But this friend of Nelson, this seaman of whom Southey, alluding to his death, says, that, "except it had been Nelson himself, the British navy could not have suffered a severer loss," was something better and nobler than before the fleet left our shores for Denmark, in 1801, some Danes in Rou's frigate, the *Amazon*, leaving the place of their destination, went to him, and entreated him to get them exchanged into some other ship not included in the proposed expedition. They assured him that they had no wish to quit the British service; but begged most earnestly that they might not be seat to fight against their own country. "There was not," says Southey, "in our whole navy a man who had a higher and more chivalrous sense of duty than Rou. Tears came into his eyes while the men were speaking. Without making any reply, he instantly ordered the boat, and did not return to the *Amazon* till he could tell them that their wish was effected." During the tremendous battle of Copenhagen, Rou, whilst endeavouring to obey Sir Hyde Parker's signal of retreat, was exposed to a most murderous fire. Although he had been already wounded in the head, he took his place upon a gun to encourage his men. First, his clerk was killed by his side; then several of the seamen, who were hauling in the main-brace, were swept away. "Come, then, my boys," was Rou's address to the others, "let us all die together." The words had scarcely left his mouth when he fell dead, cut in two by a rakinz-shot.

Under the window, adjoining Rodney's monument, is Gahagan's memorial to Sir Thomas Picton, who, after distinguishing himself at Rosaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vitoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse, fell almost in the arms of victory at Waterloo; yet, a bust is all we see of the hero, who is sacrificed to the allegory of a winged youth (Genius) receiving a wreath of laurel from Victory, for an old soldier (Valour)!

Against the opposite pier is Baily's colossal portrait statue of Earl St. Vincent, with a subordinate bas-relief on the pedestal of History, recording the name of the hero on a pyramid, beside which Victory is seated.

On the right of the north door, is Hopper's monument to Major-General Sir Andrew Hay, who fell before Bayeane, in 1814; the hero is sinking. On the left, against the great pier, is the younger Bacon's allegorical group to Major General Dundas, in testimony of his eminent services in the reduction of the French West India Islands; yet, a bust is all we see of the hero, crowned by "the Genius of Britain, attended by Sensibility." On the pedestal is a bas-relief of Britannia defending Liberty against Fraud and Rebellion! In the gallery above is the Manning's table monument to Generals Mackenzie and Langworth, who fell at Talavera in 1809; the composition, a figure of Victory, two youths' wreaths, and a tomb

On the opposite pier is an abler work, by Banks: Captain Westcott falling at Aboukir; the explosion of *l'Orient* in the bas-relief, and the country indicated by sphynxes and palm trees, and a recumbent figure on the pedestal, copied from an ancient statue of the Nile. This is in a better school. In the panel above is the younger Bacon's memorial to Generals Craufurd and Mackinnon, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812; the composition, a Highland soldier and a double tomb, and Victory crowning a stand of colours; "a lion pawing a fallen eagle," is a specimen of allegoric absurdity reduced to the meanest capacity.

The memorial to the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, in the north transept, is altogether unworthy of an association with Waterloo, although the names of two sculptors, Theed and Baily, are inscribed upon it. The hero, by his excess of intrepidity, lost his life: his horse is sinking, whilst his naked figure is pressing forward to receive a wreath of laurel from the hands of Victory. Of a better class is Westmacott's heroic statue of Lord Duncan, placed against the opposite great pier. Chantrey's table monument commemorative of Major-General Bowes at the storming of Salamanca—the steep breach crowded with the enemy, and strewed with the slain, and the General leading his troops on to the charge, and receiving his mortal wound in the moment of victory, denoted by the fallen bearer of the French standard—is an affecting picture of the realities of war; and of high merit, compared with that of Rossi's panel monument to another Salamanca hero, Major-General Le Marchant, where the poor allegorical figures of Spain and Victory, trophies, and a tomb, have been pressed into the sculptor's service. The pair of Trafalgar panel reliefs, by Westmacott and Bacon, to Captains Cooke and Duff, the principal figure in each being Britannia, are of the same conventional class.

One of Chantrey's battle-pieces, the "Cadogan Memorial," in the south-east ambulatory, is truthful in spirit: it shows the dying Colonel Cadogan at Vitoria, borne by his men, with his face still turned towards the enemy, while his bearers, waving their hats, denote the moment of victory.

Of the better class is Westmacott-'s large monument, in the south transept, to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, where the humblest free visitor of the cathedral can understand the entire work without the aid of a "Guide." The General has just received his death-wound, and falls into the arms of an attendant soldier; whilst the scene—Egypt—is marked by the sculptor's artistic choice of a Sphynx on each side, as the most characteristic feature of that ancient kingdom; the mind at once acknowledging the propriety of their presence, as a means of marking the scene of the event commemorated.

The same sculptor's monument to Nelson's favourite, the brave and pious Lord Collingwood, in the south transept, is a good specimen of emblematic composition, in which the figures are excellent. The body of the hero, shrouded in colours he had won from the enemy, is laid out on the deck of a man-of-war, his hands clasping a sword upon his breast; and, from the prow, Fame kneels over the Admiral's body, while a group of River Gods are looking on. But the chief merit of the composition is the artistic telling of the history of Navigation in the space of three or four feet long by only a few inches broad. The illustration is on the gunwale, in bas-relievo, in five stages: in the first, a boyish form is watching the movements of the nautilus; in the second, he has trusted himself to the frail bark, with a streamer, in imitation of the nautilus; in the third, he has found a rude support for the sail, whilst looking upward to the stars that guide his course; in the fourth, he has the compass in his hands; and the weapons he finds it necessary to forge for defence, in the fifth division. This treatment has been much admired; notwithstanding that many persons regard Collingwood's colossal statue at Newcastle as a better representative of the characteristic simplicity of the truly great naval commander.

Mr. Cunningham, in his excellent "Hand-book," has judiciously divided the monuments in St. Paul's into two classes: monuments to illustrious men, and, additionally interesting, as fine works of art, and those only interesting from the illustrious persons they are designed to commemorate. We have enumerated the former. Among the latter is the statue of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; the monument to Lord Howe; that to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna; before the latter memorial Marshal Soult stood and wept.

These monuments, it will be seen, have cost the nation a large sum of money, the expenditure of which, it is much to be regretted, deserves to be visited with no much censure, more especially as so little benefit appears to have accrued from the official supervision of the committee of Royal Academicians. Hereafter we hope to see better judgment evinced in the monument to be placed in our great metropolitan Pantheon, in memory of the illustrious hero whose remains will in a few days be placed in its vaults.

The following were the prices paid for the principal monuments, from a Parliamentary Return, dated Feb. 6, 1838:—

1.	Lord Rodney	£6300	10 Marquis Cornwallis £6300
2.	General Lord Heathfield	3150	19 Major-General Bowes 1575
3.	Earl Howe	6300	21 Lieut-Co Sir Will iam Myers 1575
4.	Major-General Sandes ..	3150	22 Major-General Bowes 1575
5.	Cap ain Fan hawe, R N ..	4200	23. Major-General le Marchant .. 1575
6.	Earl St Vincent	3150	24. Major General Craufurd and Mac kinnon 3100
7.	Lord Duncan	3150	25. Major-General Sir Isaac Brock .. 1575
8.	Lieutenants Bayne, R N ..	4200	26. Colonel Cadogan 1575
9	Cap ain Westcott, R N ..	4200	27. Major-General Hay 1575
10.	Cap. ains Moores and Rou, R N	4200	28. Major-Gens. Gore and Skerrett 3100
11.	Sir Sidn ey Smith	6300	29. Major-General Gillespie 1575
12.	Lord Nelson	6300	30. Major-General Ross 1575
13.	Lord Collingwood	4200	31. Lieut-Gen Sir Thomas Picton 3.50
14.	Cap ain Cooke, R N	1575	32. Maj r-Gen eral Sir William Ponsonby 150
15.	Captain Duff, R N	1575	33. Major Gens. Pakenham and Gibbs 21.00
16.	Cap ain Hardinge, R N ..	1575	
17.	Major-Gens Mackenzie and Langworth	2100	Aggregate amount .. £100,800
18.	Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore	4200	

THE PRINCELY OBSEQUIES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

BRIGHT mirror of chivalry! Matchless impersonation of "high erected thought, seated in a heart of courtesy!" England's great poet-hero! Two centuries and a half have rolled their course since young and passionately-loving friends assembled around thy inanimate dust in Old St. Paul's. A consuming fire has devoured every vestige of the ancient fane. Victoria has ascended the throne of Elizabeth. England has had sons as brave, more renowned captains, greater poets; yet no succeeding age has witnessed in any man the rare combination of mental and personal endowments which made thee the "bright particular star" of a generation of great men. Doer of bravest deeds: thinker of noblest and gentlest thoughts!—

The President
Of noblemess and chevalres,

as thou art styled by Spenser, thy life was indeed "poetry put into action!" Brilliant talents, romantic courage, genius, wit, learning, were never yet in any Englishman united with so earnest and loving a nature.

Sidney, in the words of his "Arcadia," had never desired to make a "perpetual mansion of this poor baiting-place of man's life;" but so premature a termination as we are about to record, of so splendid a career, struck despair and awe into the hearts of his friends and contemporaries, who seemed to imagine that so much genius, virtue, and bodily address should "bear a charmed life." He was appointed Governor of Flushing. Spain and Holland were then at war. The Queen, in 1585, took the Protestants of the Netherlands under her protection, and promised to despatch a military force to their succour. Sir Philip Sidney arrived on the 18th November in the year, and was immediately declared Colonel of the Dutch regiments, and Captain of 200 English foot and 100 cavalry. He was followed by his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, who brought over and commanded a numerous re-inforcement of auxiliary troops. Sidney had gained many successes against the enemy, when, on the 22nd September, 1586, a small detachment of English, to the number of 500 men, encountered a convoy of the enemy, numbering about 3000, who were on their march to relieve Zutphen, an obscure town in Guelderland, situated on the banks of the river Issel. An obstinate and protracted engagement ensued, under the walls of the fortress. Sidney performed prodigies of valour. Early in the battle he had a horse killed under him. Having mounted another, he, with daring incrpidity, rescued Lord Willoughby from the most imminent peril, and gallantly charged the enemy three times in one skirmish. At length he received a musket-shot from the trenches a little above his left knee, which "so brake and rifted the bone, and so entered the thigh upward, as the bullet could not be found before the body was opened." We are told that an eccentric and chivalrous feeling of emulation, caused by his having met the marshal of the camp only lightly armed, had induced Sir Philip to throw off his cuisses before going into action, and thus to leave exposed the parts of his frame which they protected, and where the ball took effect.

The anguish of the wound and the loss of blood brought on so much faintness, that Sidney was obliged to leave the field. Gallantry in action was now to assume the new and more difficult phase of heroism of endurance and forgetfulness of self in sympathy for the sufferings of others. The immortal story is simply but nobly told by his attached friend, Lord Brooke. "Passing along by the rear of the army, where his uncle (Leicester), the General, was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for some drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth he saw a poor soldier carried along who had eaten his last at the same feast, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle, which Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drank, and delivered it to the poor man with these words, 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.'"

The gloom in the camp, when it was noised abroad that Sidney had received his death-wound, was universal. The grief of the Earl of Leicester was of the most passionate kind. In a letter to Sir Thomas Heneage, he says "that this man was his greatest comfort, next her Majesty, in all the world; and that if he could buy his life with all he had to his shirt, he would give it. We can believe that the eyes of Elizabeth's accomplished courtier and favourite were brimming with tears as he depictured Sidney's noble and loving nature in the words following:—

"How God will dispose of him," (continues the Earl), "I know not, but fear I must needs greatly the worst; the blow is so dangerous a place, and so great; yet did I never hear of any man that did abide the dressing and setting his bones better than he did, and he was carried afterwards in my barge to Arnheim, and I hear this day he is still of good heart, and comforteth all about him as much as may be. God of his mercy grant him his life. I was abroad that time in the field, giving some order to supply that business which did endure almost two hours in continual fight, and greeting Philip coming upon his horseback not a little to my grief. But I would you had stood by to hear his most loyal speeches to her Majesty; his constant mind to the cause, his loving care over me, and his most resolute determination for death; not a jot appalled for his blow, which is the most grievous that ever I saw with such a bullet; riding so long, a mile and a half upon his horse ere he came to the camp, not ceasing to speak still of her Majesty, being glad if his hurt and death might any way honour her; for hers he was while he lived, and God's he was sure to be if he died:" prayed all men to think that the cause was as well her Majesty's as the country's, and not to be discouraged, "for you have seen such success as may encourage us all, and this my hurt is the ordinance of God by the hap of the war." Well, I pray God it be His will save me His life, even as well for her Majesty's service as for my own comfort."

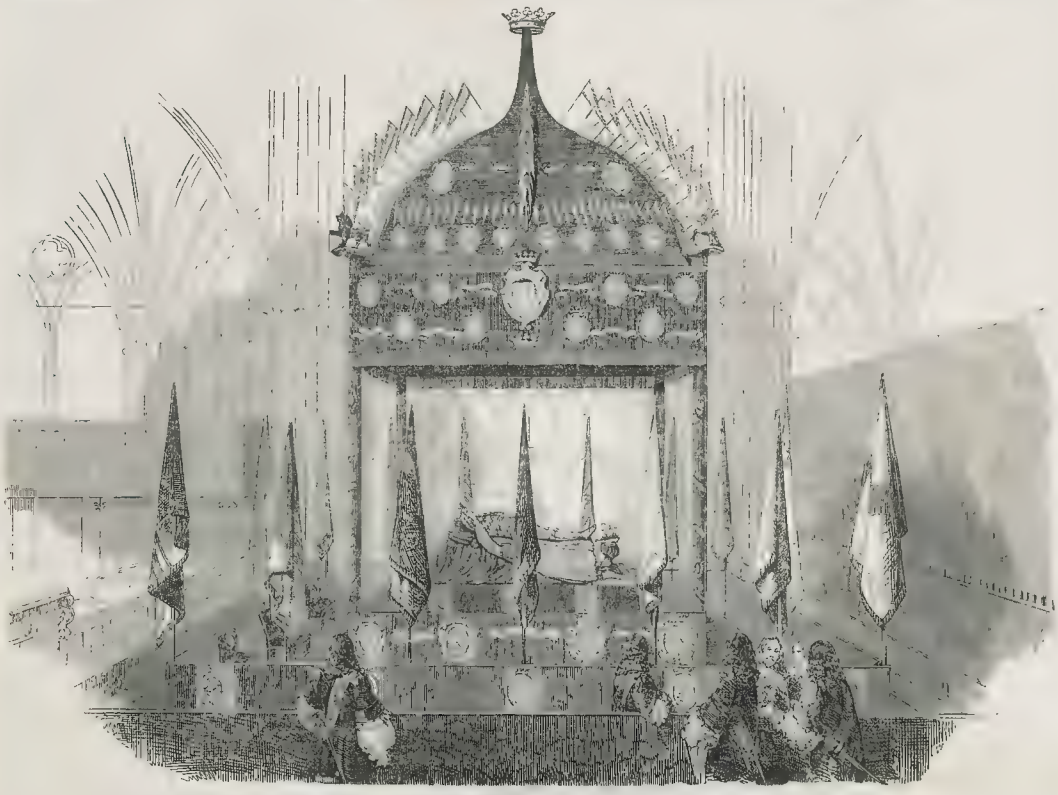
Sidney lingered for sixteen days in severe and unceasing pain, which he endured with the utmost sweetness and composure. We are told that in order to soothe and divert his mind he composed an ode (unhappily lost), which he caused to be set to solemn music. His wife was at his bed-side, and nursed him with womanly devotion. The skill of the chirurgeons of the camp was unavailing. Symptoms of mortification set in, and Sidney prepared for his dissolution. On the 16th October his gentle spirit took its flight. He breathed his last sigh in the arms of his faithful secretary and bosom companion, Mr. William Temple. The religious sentiment is ever strong in the breast of the true poet; and Sidney resigned his breath with child-like trust in his Creator. His dying address to his brother exhibits his feelings of love and faith, not untinged by sadness; for he had much to do, and had nourished the anticipation of a brilliant future:—"Love my memory; cherish my friends, their faith to me may assure you they are honest. But above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator in me beholding the end of this world with all her vanities.

Thus had the same accomplished character of our history, the universal idol of his time, the "soldier's, scholar's, courtier's eye, tongue, sword!" When the news of his death reached England, from the Queen upon her throne to the meanest subject, the language of lamentation was everywhere heard. The whole kingdom went into mourning, an honour never before paid in England to any subject, however distinguished. It is related that for several months no gentleman of quality ventured to appear in a light-coloured or gaudy dress, either in the resorts of business or fashion. His father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham, then principal Secretary of State to Elizabeth, directed that no expense should be spared in his interment, and Queen Elizabeth ordered that the body should be publicly buried in St. Paul's. We have, however, first to trace the honours paid to the departed hero by the gallant nation whom he was seeking to deliver from the chains of religious tyranny and despotism. The subjects of Sidney's late Government would fain have kept his ashes among them. They entreated with the utmost earnestness that his body might be suffered to remain with them, and they offered, should their request be granted, to erect for him "as fair a monument as any Prince had in Christendom, yea, though the same should cost half a ton of gold the building." Their request was refused. But if a descendant of these honest Dutch burghers should ask us where Sidney's monument lies, would it be enough to reply that a tablet was erected to his memory in Old St. Paul's, which has not been preserved, and that such successive age has neglected to renew the memorial?

On the 1st of November, 1586, Sidney's remains were brought from his house at Flushing to the sea-side by the English garrison, then 1200 strong. The burghers of the town followed mournfully, and there, under volleys of musketry, and discharges of all the great ordnance upon the walls, the coffin was put on board a pinnace of his own, called in the engravings of the time the "Black Pinnace," a noe all her sails, tackling, and other furniture were coloured black, and her bulwarks were hung about with black cloth, embroidered with escutcheons of Sir Philip's arms. The *Black Pinnace*, accompanied with divers other ships, arrived in the Thames, and on the 5th of November the body was carried to the Minories ("which is without Aldgate"). Here it remained until the 16th of February following, when the funeral procession, with much pomp and magnificence, wended its way through the chief streets of the city to St. Paul's.

In the British Museum may be found a curious and valuable series of engravings, representing the procession in the obsequies of Sir Philip Sidney. This interesting roll was shown to Horace Walpole, and is mentioned by him as a great curiosity. It was "contrived and invented by Thomas Lant, Gent., servant to the said honourable Knight (Sir P. Sidney), and graven in copper, by Derick or Theodore de Brie, in the city of London, 1587." The engravings depict, with minute accuracy, the personages who compose the procession, and is a valuable contribution to the costume of the period. We learn from this contemporary record that the streets were so thronged with people that the mourners had scarcely room to pass. "The houses, likewise, were as full as they might be, of which great multitude there were few or none that shed not some tears as the corpse passed by them."

The funeral procession was opened by 32 poor men, (the number of his years) clad in black cloaks. Then came fifes and drums playing soft music, and the officers of Foot serving under Sidney in the Low Countries, with ensigns trailed. The officers of his Horse followed, and after them those the esquires and knights of Sidney's kindred and friends. The distinction between the esquires and knights is that the former wear a small white collar turned down upon their coats, and the latter the stately ruff. All the persons in the procession wear the very high and large hat of the period, with a brim of considerable breadth, bent sometimes in front and sometimes at one side. These hats are alluded to by Stubbs, when describing the head coverings of this reign, as "made of a certain kind of fine hair, which they call beaver hats, of twenty, thirty, and forty shillings a-piece, fetched from beyond sea." A long-waisted jerkin, or jacket, with a narrow skirt, just covered the hips, and close-fitting hose, which came down to the shoe, served the purpose



THE BODY OF MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, LYING IN STATE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

both of trousers and stockings. The breast-plate worn by the military rises to an edge in the centre, and this salient angle is also imitated in the jerkin, which is ornamented by a row of large buttons down the front. A few gentlemen wear the slashed trunk-hose, which afterwards became so splendid a feature of Court apparel; but as yet it seldom descended below the middle of the thigh. Servants, esquires, knights, and nobles all wear a sword.

Following the knights of his kindred and friends, came Sidney's "horse for the field"—a stout, compact nag, ill-made for a retreat, but of great weight and strength in a charge. It was led by a footman and ridden by a young page, who trailed a broken lance. Further on came Sir Philip's "barbed horse," for state occasions, caparisoned in rich cloth of gold, and upon its back another page, carrying a battle-axe reversed. The five heralds wore, as usual, their richly-embroidered suits of gold lace and crimson over the black cloak. They carried the spurs, crest, &c., which are called in the engraving the hatchment and dignity of his knighthood.

Now came the coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, and borne upon the shoulders of fourteen of his yeomen. The corners of the pall were held by four gentlemen, his "dear, loving friends;" namely, Mr. Thomas Dudley, Mr. Fulke Greville, Mr. E. Wootton, and Mr. E. Dyer. Four of his near kindred also walked by the side of the coffin, carrying the bannerols, which are always borne at state funerals. They were Mr. Henry Sidney, Mr. E. Packenham, Mr. E. Walsingham, and Mr. W. Sidney. All these wore black hoods and mourning cloaks. The black velvet of coffin and pall was richly emblazoned with the arms of the deceased. His brother, Sir Robert Sidney, followed the body as chief mourner; and here we are reminded of the well-known picture by Gerard, at Penshurst, which represents Philip and Robert Sidney standing side by side, their arms linked together; "the former looking the protector, and the latter the protected, to the very life." The mourners' assistants were four knights and two gentlemen—one his kinsman; the other, his youngest brother, Thomas. Now came the Earls and Barons of his kindred and friends—a grave and dignified band, who ride two and two, on horseback. The first two are the Earl of Huntingdon and the Earl of Leicester, who, of all his friends, most fondly admired his parts and virtues. Leicester's moustache and beard, larger than those of his fellows, are indicated with great accuracy by the engraver. The Earl of Pembroke and the young Earl of Essex also ride side by side. The latter has neither moustache nor beard, and is almost the only man in the procession whose round and smooth cheek denotes alike youth and delicacy. He afterwards married Sidney's beautiful widow.

When Essex perished on the scaffold, in 1600, she embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and married a third husband, Richard de Burgh, the fourth Earl of Clanricarde. Essex was the brother of Sidney's "Stella," the lady whom he has made immortal in his verse. Pembroke, who rides by his side, is the husband of Sidney's sister. For her the "Arcadia" was written; and to her it is dedicated by Sidney, in a fond and fraternal passage. The last of this company of Elizabeth's proudest nobles was brought up by the Baron De Willoughby and the Baron De North. They were all clad in black cloaks, trimmed with velvet collars and edgings, and their horses were caparisoned with black cloth. The seven worthy Hollanders, who represented the seven United Provinces, and who were deputed to testify the respect of the States for his memory by their vicarious presence at his obsequies, followed the nobles, also on horseback. Next followed the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff of the city of London, and after them the Company of Grocers, of which Sir P. Sidney was free. The Lord Mayor, Sir E. Barnes, was preceded by the sword-bearer, also on horseback, who wears the fur cap of such ancient City tradition. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen wore purple gowns, and neat flat bonnets and caps, a much more picturesque article of dress than the huge beavers of the rest. The Aldermen were divided into those who were knights and those who were not; all are of right worshipful demeanour, with the grave and reverend aspect suited to the fathers of the City. The Company of Grocers follow on foot in their livery, to the number of 120. They wear caps, long gowns, and ruffs. The rear is brought up by 300 young men of the City, practised to bear arms, who marched three by three, with pikes, ensigns, and halberds trailing on the ground; musketeers and arquebusiers walked with arms reversed; and drums and fifes, with a trailed ensign, closed this sad procession. Of the mourners, we are told, every gentleman had a man, every knight two, some noblemen twelve, and others more. There were also present sundry English captains of the Low Countries, with divers other gentlemen who came voluntarily, "and are not in the work expressed." So that the procession on the whole numbered about 700 persons.

The funeral *cortège* passed through Aldgate and along Cornhill and Cheapside, only stopping now and then to relieve the bearers of the coffin. The great west door of St. Paul's, at which the mourners entered, was kept by some of her Majesty's Guards. Within St. Paul's, a splendid canopy or hearse had been erected under which the body was placed. The church was hung about with black cloth, and the hearse covered with black velvet, most beautifully adorned with escutcheons of his arms. Two heralds, Windsor and Chester, preserved the choir and hearse for the mourners, whom they placed according to their degree. So when the sermon was ended, the offerings and other ceremonies finished, and the body interred, the heralds in the churchyard "did by a double volley give unto his life and death a martial VALE!"

PART OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.—THE BODY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIS LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 591.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

The Great Funeral Procession of The Duke of Wellington.

We beg to inform our Subscribers and Readers that it is quite impossible to publish all our Engravings of the Procession of the Funeral with this week's Illustrated London News. On Saturday next, November 27th, we shall, besides issuing the Engravings enumerated in another page, present Gratis a Large Engraving of the Procession on its way from the Horse Guards to St. Paul's; and on Saturday, December 4th, another Large Engraving, Gratis, of the Interior of St. Paul's, and the Funeral Ceremony. These Engravings will be executed in the best possible manner, and will, we trust, be found worthy of preservation as a permanent remembrance of the Lamented Hero.

198, *Strand, November* 19*th*, 1852.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

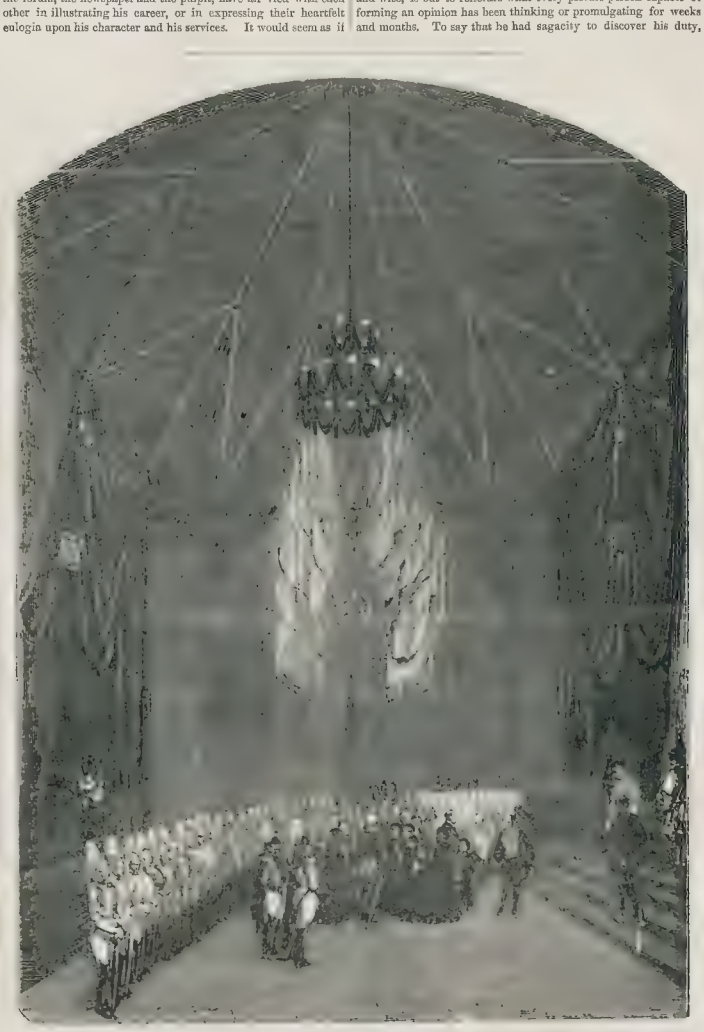
THE grave has closed over the mortal remains of the greatest man of our age, and one of the purest-minded men recorded in history. Wellington and Nelson sleep side by side under the dome of St. Paul's, and the national mausoleum of our isles has received the most illustrious of its dead. With a pomp and circumstance, a fervour of popular respect, a solemnity and a grandeur never before seen in our time, and, in all probability, never to be surpassed in the obsequies of any other hero hereafter to be born to become the benefactor of this country, the sacred relics of Arthur Duke of Wellington have been deposited in the place long since set apart for them by the unanimous decision of his countrymen. All that ingenuity could suggest in the [illegible], all that imagination could devise, were used to surround the ceremonial with the accessories that most forcibly impress the minds of a multitude, all the grace that Royalty could lend, all the aid that the State could afford in every one of its great departments, all the imposing circumstances derivable from the assemblage of great masses of men arrayed with military splendour and in military mourning, together with the less dramatic but even more affecting grief expressed by the sober trappings of respectful and sympathising crowds, all the dignity that could be conferred by the presence of the civil and legislative power of a great and ancient kingdom; and, lastly, all the sanctity and awe inspired by the grandest of religious services performed in the grandest Protestant temple in the world, were combined to render the scene, inside and outside of St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday last, the most memorable in our annals. Nor in the popular estimation were these, great and imposing as they were, the only circumstances that invested the funeral of the great Duke with extraordinary interest. To the mind of the people, and to the superstition of thousands who would be loth to confess, although they would find it impossible to deny, the hold of such feelings upon their imagination, "the signs and the portents of nature" were added to the commemorative deeds of men, to render the last scene in the history of the hero more awe-inspiring than it might otherwise have been.

Amid the rise, and perhaps the fall, of empires, amid "fear of change perplexing the nations," amid earthquake and flood, a trembling earth and a weeping sky, Wellington was conveyed from his lonely chamber at Walmer to the more splendid haltingplace of Chelsea, and from thence to his grave, in the heart of London. To the popular apprehension—felt, if not expressed—it seemed as if the great funeral of that great man were only to be fitly celebrated amid mystic voices predicting—

> A time of conflict fierce and trouble strange,
> When Old and New, over a dark abyss,
> Fight the great battle of relentless change;

and when the very elements seemed to sympathise with the feelings of living men at the loss of one so mighty as he had been in his day and generation.

But the hero is entombed, and the voice of his contemporaries has spoken his apotheosis. Every incident in his long and honourable life has been sought for and recorded. His youth, his maturity, and his age have had their careful and admiring annalists; and his public and his private, his military and his civil career, his deeds as a soldier and a statesman have severally and collectively been trumpeted to all the winds of heaven by a fame as extraordinary as it was well-merited and universal. Every trait in his simple, direct, and manly character has found its chronicler. The stores of his wisdom have been arranged and [illegible]-ified into apothegms, brilliant as epigrams, and many of them as immortal as his victories. Literature and art, the senate and the forum, the newspaper and the pulpit, have all vied with each other in illustrating his career, or in expressing their heartfelt eulogia upon his character and his services. It would seem as if praise had been exhausted, and that nothing more remained to be done or said about the Great Duke. The journalist, who is always expected to say something new, can in this case but repeat the old. He cannot lead, but he must follow, that unanimous public opinion which exists around him. To say that the illustrious individual whose loss we deplore was brave, honest, and wise, is but to reiterate what every private person capable of forming an opinion has been thinking or promulgating for weeks and months. To say that he had sagacity to discover his duty,



THE LYING IN STATE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—THE VESTIBULE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

honesty never to swerve from it, and energy to accomplish it, is but to utter a truism familiar not only to Englishmen, but to all Europe. Yet the moral of that brilliant life cannot be too often or too forcibly repeated. In this respect, what a contrast is offered by his history to that of his mighty rival whom he so happily overthrew. Napoleon, Bonaparte, was false to liberty, a traitor and breaker of his word, a false friend, false to his own heart's affection, false to his early principles, false to his country, and false to the Sovereigns and nations with whose confidence he shone. There was scarcely a part of the human in the of his character—his god was himself, and he fell before it basely.

> Though specious tyranny be strong,
> Hypocrisy is weak,
> And Lucifer, soon upon a wrong
> Is rotten through and through.

But to every principle to which Bonaparte was false, Wellington was true. The British hero was utterly unselfish, knew not wrath itself, his guiding star was public duty, his course was that of fr dom and humanity, and his successes were as brilliant and beneficent as the final defeat of his great antagonist was signal and calamitous. Wellington never sought or gave glory; but he acquired it in a degree compared to which that of Bonaparte is but a pale and uncertain glimmer to a noon-day blaze. And what is equally true of the man who never used the word glory in his immortal Despatches, he never courted popularity; and yet he acquired it. There never was a popularity in England that could be compared to his. Napoleon was, if we may borrow the expressive language of Philip Massinger, in the old and neglected play of "The Great Duke of Florence"—

> An undeserving man, set off
> With all the trim of greatness, state, and power.
> The thing was but a comet, no true star,
> And, what was dreadful, proved ridiculous.

But Wellington, in the language of the same writer, continued in the same passage—

> Was not so,
> He being such pure tried gold, that any stamp
> Of grace to make him current to the world,
> The King was pleased to give him, did add honour
> To the great lawgiver.

The Hero sleeps well. Time shall but increase his glory. May we never miss in a future day the guiding hand and the clear judgment of him who gave nearly forty years' peace to Europe, who was the benefactor of every kingdom in it; who gave France constitutional liberty—since lost, but sure to be regained; and who raised his own country to a height of power, influence, and true glory she had never before reached. No Cæsar ever approached such deeds as these; and all Greek and Roman fame are but small and mean compared with the pure fame of the GREAT DUKE OF WELLINGTON!

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

THE LYING IN STATE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—THE VESTIBULE.

In the Number published with the present Sheet we have illustrated and minutely described the grand spectacle of the Duke's remains Lying in State in the Hall of Chelsea Hospital; and upon the preceding page have engraved a portion of the arrangements which is considered to have been equally successful with the more gorgeous scene in the Hall. Such is the Vestibule, which has two entrances, north from the garden, and south from the centre court; the interior is octangular; and has a dome, the centre of which opens into the lantern. An ascent of ten steps on the west side leads to the door of the Great Hall, while a similar flight on the east side leads to the chapel. Entering on the north side, the visitor passed through a spacious corridor, constructed for the purpose, hung with black, and dimly lighted by a chandelier ornamented with plumes. The arrangements of this vestibule are executed in the simplest and most severe style, sombre tone being placed in the centre of each side wall; and that immediately facing the approach bearing a large and very effective trophy of thirty banners, surmounted by the Royal standard. The worn, faded, and tattered appearance of these flags, seen through the gloom, has a singularly striking appearance; and the interest which they excite increases, when, upon a closer inspection you can trace upon the once flaunting banners such inscriptions as "Republique Française, que la Liberté ou la Mort." In the centre of this trophy are the Royal arms, encircled with a wreath of laurel. The fitting up of the vestibule was designed to give a national and patriotic turn to the thoughts of visitors, and to awaken in their minds recollections of our military glories. Beyond the simple escutcheons on the walls, and the black draperies descending from the elevated arch-shaped roof, there is nothing to suggest the name of Wellington; and, though some of the flags won in his battles are included in the trophy alluded to, they are placed without any distinction, along with others, under the common shelter of the national banner which crowns them.

Further details of the Lying in State will be found at pages 428 and 457.

THE SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS.

Now that the chief of that compact band that fought and bled on the field of Waterloo has been consigned to the tomb, a list of the survivors of that glorious battle may be interesting. A complete and accurate list has been made from all the available authorities, and is, we believe, correct.

FIELD MARSHAL.—The Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

GENERALS.—The Right Hon. Sir John Regd. Oldfield, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Colonel of the 1st Foot; the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Regiment Foot Guards; Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Foot; Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Governor of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea Hospital; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 74th Foot; Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the 95th Foot; Sir Andrew F. Barnard, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Regiment; Sir Andrew Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 79th Foot; Sir James W. Gordon, G.B., Colonel of the 9th Regiment; Sir Alexander Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 14th Regiment; Sir John Keane, G.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Regiment; Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., Colonel of the 87th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., Colonel of the 13th Dragoons; Sir George Anson, K.C.B., Colonel of the 23rd Regiment; Sir Edward Kerrison, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K.T., K.C.F., Colonel of the 66th Regiment; Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., Colonel of the 87th Foot; Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., Colonel of the 13th Regiment; Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Colonel of the 45th Regiment; Sir Thomas Bowser, K.C.H., Colonel of the 1st Regiment; Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 39th Regiment; H. D'Oyley, Colonel of the 44th Regiment; Sir John Murray, G.B., Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B., Colonel of the 13th Regiment; Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd

WELLINGTON DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The Publisher and Printer beg the indulgence of their Subscribers and Readers for the DELAY that must necessarily ensue this week. The orders already received in this day are FOUR TIMES MORE NUMEROUS than it is possible to supply by Saturday, the 20th. On Monday, the 22d, it is hoped all the regular Subscribers will be in receipt of their Papers. Every means is used to procure sufficient copies, but it is impossible to print the number required for delivery within the regular time.

198 Strand. Nov. 19, 1852.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 21.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Princess Royal born, 1840

MONDAY, 22.—St Cæcilia Grey Administration formed, 1830.

TUESDAY, 23.—Old Martinmas Day. St. Clement.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—John Knox died, 1572. Peace with America, 1814.

THURSDAY, 25.—St. Catherine. Michaelmas Term ends.

FRIDAY, 26. Dr. Watts died, 1748. Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.

SATURDAY, 27.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1852

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 00	10 30	11 20	11 50	Tide	0 15	0 55	1 10	1 50	2 05	2 40	2 55	3 25	3 35

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NOTICE.

The all-absorbing interest of the Great State Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and the large space we have devoted to its Illustration, have compelled us to postpone, until next week, several ENGRAVINGS of miscellaneous subjects; including Two Pages of Illustrations of

THE GREAT FLOODS IN THE MIDLAND AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.
THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.
THE EVENTS ON THE RIVER PLATE, and a PORTRAIT OF GENERAL URQUIZA.
THE FRENCH SENATE AT ST. CLOUD.
THE MILITIA MUSTER AND UNIFORM, &c. &c.

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THE PROCESSION IN FLEET STREET AND LUDGATE-HILL.
TEMPLE BAR THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FUNERAL.
THE DUKE'S HORSE, LED BY HIS GROOM.
THE ARRIVAL AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
THE LOWERING THE COFFIN INTO THE VAULT.
STREET SCENES AND INCIDENTS.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

Our readers will observe, from the present Number of our Journal, as well as from that which we issued last week, and we hope also from those which are to follow it—that we have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense, to illustrate in a befitting manner the various scenes and incidents in the Grand State Funeral of the Duke of Wellington. In pursuance of the task which has devolved upon us, we have necessarily been brought into constant communication with official personages: most of whom, we are proud and grateful to admit, have, in the most courteous manner, endeavoured to be of service to us, and have placed facilities in our way for duly recording, in our own manner, the most striking ceremonial of modern times. When it is reflected that by far the larger portion of the people—and, indeed, all who are not residents of the metropolis, or who did not visit it for the purpose; all the inhabitants of the provinces or of the remote colonies, dependencies, and possessions of the British empire, will owe to our pages, far more than to those of our daily contemporaries, however copious and able their reports, the knowledge which they will obtain of the "pomp and circumstance" of the funeral and all its accessories,—the importance as well as interest of the labours of our artists and engravers will be acknowledged. The official personages to whom we had occasion to apply for assistance very generally admitted our claim on their attention; and we are happy to express our acknowledgments for their prompt courtesy and invaluable aid. Justice, however, compels us to exclude from any recognition we have to offer, the clerical authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral. Not only as regards ourselves, but as regards others, we are compelled to notice the loud and general complaints that have reached us from every quarter, of the manner in which these authorities executed the trust reposed in them on this great national occasion. It might have been supposed that a fair and reasonable proportion of the enormous number of places claimed by the Dean and Chapter would have been devoted, not simply to those who record the events of our time, and without whose aid public ceremonies lose most of their value and importance, but to those persons connected by relation-ship or service with the illustrious deceased. But we are given to understand that this was by no means the case, and that the old companions in arms of the Duke, men, too, who had been wounded at his side in the battles of this country, urged in vain upon the Dean their claim to a place in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the funeral. We are also given to understand that even some of the nearest and dearest relatives of the departed could not obtain a sufficient recognition of their right to be present, and to bring those with them who might be connected, by service or by companionship, with the Great Duke whom the nation delighted to honour. We are well aware that complaints against such personages are all but useless; but we, nevertheless, feel bound to enter our protest against the manner in which the d[illegible] grand ceremonial were conducted by the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that the honourable task of pronouncing the Parliamentary eulogium of the House of Commons on the career and character of the Duke of Wellington should have fallen, by right of office, to Mr. Disraeli. The speech of the right honourable gentleman on that memorable occasion fell far short of what was expected; and when Lord John Russell only added a few words, and when the other great parliamentary celebrities kept silence and allowed Mr. Disraeli to be the sole orator of the occasion, the country felt disappointed, as it well might. Unfortunately, however, the speech which Mr. Disraeli thought fit to deliver was only his own in those passages of it which were marked with bad taste. The memory of the Duke—of the man of truth—was insulted by the repetition of a second-hand panegyric, pronounced nearly a quarter of a century ago upon the memory of a second-rate French Marshal, and held forth to the House of Commons and to the country as Mr. Disraeli's own.

Thought for thought—expression for expression—nay, word for word—Mr. Disraeli's eulogium on the hero of Waterloo was taken from an article by M. Thiers, on the death of Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, written in 1829, and re-produced in a legible article of the *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th of July, 1848. The circumstance was so extraordinary when pointed out in the columns of the *Globe* of Tuesday night, that we hesitated to give it credence. We accordingly referred to the file of the *Morning Chronicle*, to satisfy ourselves that no hoax was attempted by our clever evening contemporary, and with regret we found the identical passage. Let the reader compare Mr. Disraeli's speech with M. Thiers's essay, and then pass his opinion upon Mr. Disraeli, and his fitness to be the leader of such an assemblage of gentlemen as the British House of Commons.—

PARALLEL PASSAGES.

It is not that a great general must be an engineer—a geographer—learned in human nature—adroit in the management of men; that he must be able to fulfil the highest duty of a Minister of State, and then to descend to the humblest office of a commissary and a clerk, but he has to display all this knowledge, and to exercise all these duties, at the same time, and under extraordinary circumstances. At every moment he has to think of the eve and of the morrow—of his flank and of his rear: he has to calculate at the same time, the state of the weather and the moral qualities of men; and all these elements that are perpetually changing, he has to combine—sometimes under overwhelming heat, sometimes under overpowering cold—sometimes in famine, and frequently amidst the roar of artillery. (Hear, hear.) Behind all these circumstances there is ever present the image of his country, and the dreadful alternative whether that country is to welcome him with laurel or with cypress. (Hear, hear.) Yet those images he must dismiss from his mind; for if a general must not only think, but think with the rapidity of lightning; for on a moment more or less depends the fate of the most beautiful combination and a moment more or less is a question of glory or of shame (Hear, hear.) Unquestionably, sir, all this may be done in an ordinary manner by an ordinary man; as every day of our lives we see that ordinary men may be successful managers of state, successful authors, and successful speakers, but to go all this with genius is sublime. (Hear, hear.) To be able to think with vigour, with depth, and with clearness, in the recesses of the cabinet, is a great intellectual demonstration; but to think with equal vigour, clearness, and depth amidst the noise of bullets, appears to me the loftiest exercise and the most complete triumph of human faculties (Cheers.) Mr. DISRAELI'S on the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1852.

. . . Farther off, and behind them, is the spectacle of your country, with laurel or with cypress. But all these images and ideas must be banished and effaced, for you must think, and think quickly—one minute too much, and the rarest combination has lost its opportunity, and instead of glory it is shame which awaits you. All this undoubtedly is compatible with mediocrity, the every other profession one can also be a middling poet, a middling orator, a middling author; but this done with great success is sublime.

To think in the quiet of one's cabinet clear-y, strongly, nobly, that is undoubtedly is great; but to think accurately, clearly, nobly, in the midst of combat, and fire, is the most perfect exercise of the human faculties —M. THIERS on Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, 1829, quoted in the *Morning Chronicle* of July 4, 1848.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful members of the Royal family continue in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, accompanied by the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, and the Prince of Leiningen, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Adelaide and Feodore, and the Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, left Windsor Castle for London, *viâ* the Great Western Railway; and reached Buckingham Palace at 26 minutes past three o'clock. At four o'clock the Queen held a Court for the reception of all the foreign officers who have come over from Russia, Portugal, the Netherlands, Prussia, Hanover, and Spain to attend the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, together with all the officers composing their suites, and

On Thursday, after the passing of the funeral cortège of the late Duke of Wellington, the Queen went to St. James's Palace, and again viewed the procession from the windows. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice; the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Adelaide and Feodore of Hohenlohe. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace shortly after nine, in a car age drawn by six horses, to take his place in the funeral procession of the late Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness returned to the Palace about three o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family and suite, left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past five o'clock for Windsor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Hohenlohe also left for Frogmore.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lords met at [illegible] o'clock, the Lord Chancellor presiding.

BURIAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Marquis of [illegible] gave notice that [illegible] on Monday, the [illegible] Lords [illegible] to the public business to be brought before the House before [illegible] the funeral for the Christmas holidays.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—The Earl of GERMANS referred to the Sanitary Conference held in Paris last year; and directed attention to the fact of the *La Plata* West Indian steamer having arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with yellow fever on board. He asked what precautions had been adopted with respect to the unfortunate persons on board.—The Earl of MALMESBURY said there was good reason to hope that the recommendations of the Conference would be carried out, for, a short time since, [illegible] conference report, Parliament [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Board of Health [illegible] consider these matters. Lord BEAUMONT suggested [illegible] the regulation of railways.—The Earl of DERBY [illegible] such a measure must be considered he was afraid [illegible] difficult, if not impossible, to carry it out. The [illegible] the great evil interfered with [illegible] thought that such interference might be made [illegible] troops and the mails. After some further conversation [illegible]

THE LATE DUKE'S FUNERAL.—The Earl of DERBY, in a most eloquent speech, congratulated the House on the successful manner in which the funeral arrangements of the previous day had been carried out; and spoke most favourably of the conduct of the people and the troops, at the same time paying a high tribute to the orderly behaviour of the public. The noble Earl, in concluding, proposed an address to [illegible] on the character of the late Duke of Wellington.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

THE TURKISH LOAN.—In answer to a question from an hon member Lord STANLEY said he thought it would not be necessary to lay on the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place with [illegible] to the Turkish Loan. The Turkish Government had acted with [illegible] and he believed the matter would be speedily and satisfactorily [illegible].

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.—In answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, Mr. HENLEY said, the department of the Board of Trade [illegible] examination into the subject of the amalgamation of railways more [illegible] by the *Gazette* notice; but, as the subject was a most important one, and [illegible] a committee of the House ought to be appointed to consider the subject, in order to protect the public.

CONVOCATION.—In answer to a question from Sir J. Shelley, Mr. WALPOLE said, the usual course with respect to the assembling of Convocation was to leave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, without interference on the part of the Crown, unless the authority of the Crown was attempted to be set aside. It was not intended upon the part of the Government to deviate from the usual course which had been adopted with respect to the meeting of Convocation. He should not induce him to advise the Crown to grant a license for the continued sitting of Convocation, as he thought nothing would be more detrimental to the Church of England than to allow the Convocation to make canons for the Church.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Tuesday, the 30th, he would move, by way of amendment to the resolution of Mr Villiers, "That this House acknowledges with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions occasioned by recent legislation has mainly contributed to improve the condition and to increase the comfort of the working classes; and that unrestricted competition having been adopted after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in these measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." (Derisive cheers.)

THE CAPE.—In answer to a question from Lord J. Russell, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said, he was enabled to say that the late advices from the Board of Good Hope were of a favourable nature, and stated that there was reason to believe that the war was drawing to a close and would, he hoped, be speedily terminated. He said that the construction [illegible] had been carried on [illegible] and a railway [illegible] nature that it [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—THE CROWD GOING IN.

THE LYING IN STATE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

In last Saturday's Number, the visit of her Majesty the Queen to the solemn spectacle in the Great Hall at Chelsea Hospital, on Thursday, the 11th, was recorded; and, in our Postscript, we noticed the visit of private ticket-holders on Friday, the 12th.

The weather, on Friday, was one continued deluge. The company, amounting to 15,000 persons, chiefly of the aristocracy and richer of the middle classes, arrived in carriages, and for many hours blocked up the adjacent streets. Throughout the day their impatience to gain admission, and excess of numbers (as compared with the facilities for setting down and taking up carriage company), caused much confusion and disappointment. On the doors being closed, shortly after four p.m., there were still several thousand persons holding tickets to whom admission was denied. At one period of the day, the lines of carriages were estimated to extend over two miles.

A Special Correspondent furnishes the following account of the public days of the Lying in State:

Saturday, the 13th, was the first public day. While it was yet four hours from sunrise, the measured tread of police detachments from the northern suburbs, heavily tramping towards Chelsea, indicated that I was not the first afoot. It was not from a desire to be the first to enter the hall of solemn grandeur on that day which drew me forth so early. I went to observe and listen, and, if need were, to take note of what was seen and heard around and in the vicinity of the coffin of the most honoured and honourable man of our nation, and of the world.

On reaching Charing cross and thereabout, it was observable that more wayfarers kept the streets awake than are usually seen at four o'clock. One might have supposed that the morning of Covent-garden market, or the disposition of certain classes to sit up late or not go to bed at all, was the cause of early bustle. These contributed to it, but on looking more closely at the moving men and women as they passed under the lamps, it was observable that most of the men wore crape upon their hats, while the women were attired either in black or partially in mourning. Their faces too were turned westward. Where could they be going, if not to Chelsea, to arrive there two hours before daylight, to pay homage to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. Thither they were bound, both those on foot and those who rattled over the stones in street cabs. Thither I followed them.

There were early breakfasts in crowded rooms. Groups, though as yet not multitudes, in the streets and about the hospital approaches. Detachments of the Grenadier Guards arrived to do duty in the great solemnity, by "resting on their arms reversed," and of Life Guards to stand (dismounted) in the entrance hall as sentinels of honour. Workmen, within and without the Hospital walls, were hammering by

SCENE OF THE CATASTROPHE, AT THE GATE, CHELSEA HOSPITAL

the light of lanterns and torches—nailing barricades—opening new door-ways, or closing old ones. The police were posted, or in process of being told off to their posts. The crush of 15,000 private ticket-holders on the previous day, 5000 of whom, it was said, had been unable to gain admission; and the indecorum and rudeness of the Chelsea pensioners with their wives and friends, after the Queen's private visit on Thursday, had led to a superintendent of police and some officers being suspended, for some real or alleged neglect of duty. This police incident made all the constables, on Saturday, more active and stern (some people who do not consider how severely the patience of the police is tried, may have called them rude); and it was apparent that, banded across the streets at different points, they were not in humour to be cajoled out of their firmness.

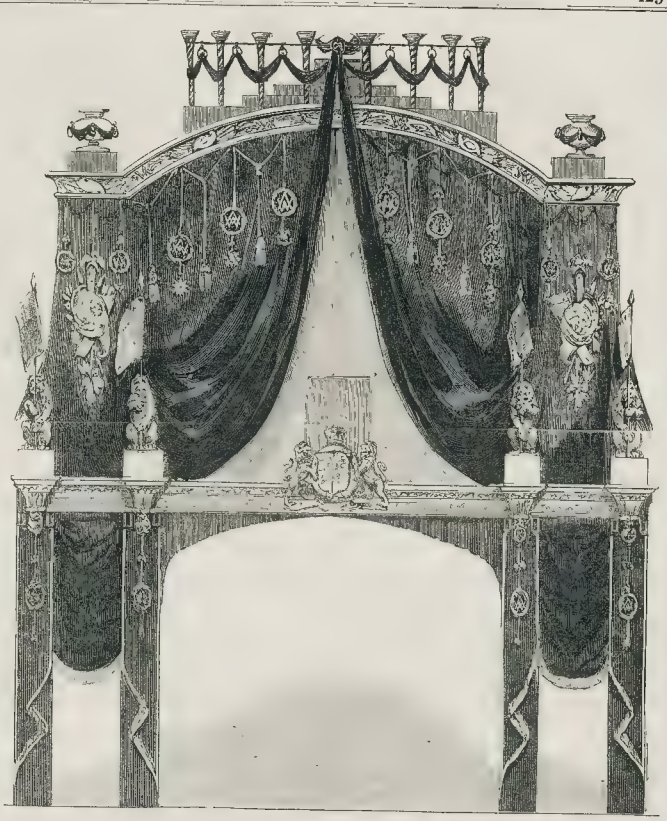
From the importance of the after incidents of the day, it is requisite to know the lines of approach and departure at the Hospital. The Queen's-road passes the northern front of the building, separated from it by a high railing and wall, and an open space about a hundred feet deep; on the opposite side of the Queen's-road is a square of grass pasturage, said to be ten acres in extent: it is surrounded by iron rails, intersected by a central private road, which approaches the centre of the Hospital, and crosses the Queen's-road at a right angle. Outside this green square are public thoroughfares.

Let the reader suppose himself approaching the Hospital by the east side of this square. His face is to the south; and, arriving at the Queen's-road, the gates are immediately before him, by which entrance is obtained on ordinary occasions. On Saturday these gates were closed, except to the military, police, and official persons. The entrance for the public was at the central gateway; so that from this eastern corner the public had to advance up the Queen's-road westward a hundred and fifty yards, or thereabouts. But they were only allowed to do so by the foot-path on the left-hand side of the Queen's-road. A strong body of police were stationed here to turn every person back, either to the north, by the side of the square, or to the east by the Queen's-road. Which ever course they took, they had to go about a quarter of a mile, latterly more than half a mile eastward, there to turn and fall in upon the crowded pavement; with faces westward, to move up to the Hospital, after hours of detention and crushing. They were detained on that pavement, or in the gutters skirting it, by a close row of street-cabs and private carriages. These the police kept together like a wall, permitting no person to pass through the line without going to the extreme end eastward.

So far, this arrangement was good. Had there been no approach to the interior of the Hospital but from the eastward by this section of the Queen's-road, the ingress would have been simple. But a like current of people was allowed to approach from the westward, and come in conflict with this eastern current at the place of entrance. The current from the west was only about two hundred yards in length, rather less; that is to say, any persons newly arriving, and going round the west side of the extensive green square, or coming in, as thousands upon thousands did, from the steam-boats by way of Cheyne-walk, could approach to the Hospital without being formed by the police. Thus, the fresh accessions from the west were within two hundred yards of the place of ingress before they were confined to the pavement to advance in order, while those from the east were in confinement for more than half a mile. The first result was that, though the published police regulations had named the eastern section of the Queen's-road as the only approach, people flocked to the western section, because an hour of struggle there got them sooner to the entrance than four hours of struggle from the east.

But this was not the cause of all the suffering that occurred. The chief cause was that, the current of exit from the Hospital was poured into this impetuous western crowd, face to face. The people who arrived from the river or the western streets were, as yet, fresh and vigorous, and rushed forward. All the military and engineering science left after Wellington, and any required share of £100,000 or more, which the funeral is to cost, seemed to have been insufficient to devise a way of exit for the wearied and crowd-worn devotees coming from Wellington's coffin, other than by erecting a gallery, only a few feet wide, through which they were poured out as through a funnel, or out of a bung-hole, in the face of the new comers, who crushed them, feeble as they were, against the railings, or, in their own vigorous impetuosity, trampled them under foot.

After devoting some hours to a study of the streets and the congregating people, and noting that, at least, three out of every four men wore crape on their hats, and nearly all had some sign of solemnity about them, while not one woman in fifty was seen with a gay ribbon on her bonnet, I thought it full time to seek access to the interior. At half-past nine o'clock, the doors having only been opened at nine, I, like thousands more, was turned by the police towards Pimlico, to fall in behind the wedged crowd at the distance of four or five hundred yards eastward from the Hospital. The number of those who looked on in despair, and went home at that early hour, seemed to be nearly as great as of those still arriving. By the progress which this eastern crowd made, I reckoned my period of admission would be late in the afternoon. I again made my way through streets where the crowds were still in motion, and with some difficulty reached the barrier of policemen, who, with an inspector, stood across the Queen's-road at the east end of the Hospital. Having given the name of this Journal to the inspector, he permitted me to pass up the road; but I was immediately pursued by a constable on horseback, who peremptorily ordered me back. To him I also named the business I was on; but he was not to be satisfied until



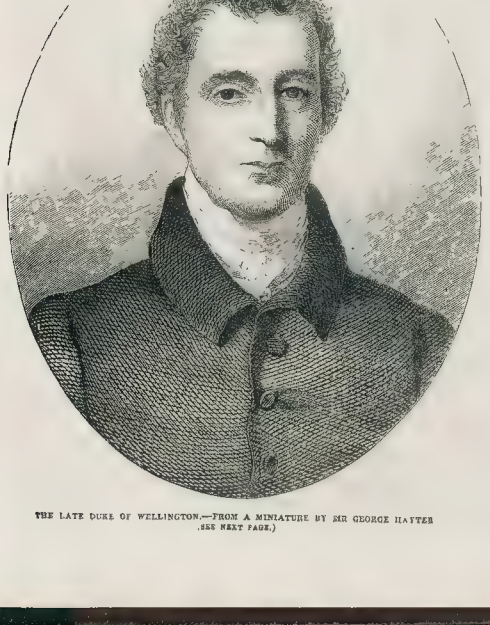
THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.—TEMPLE-BAR. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

he had the inspector's permission. This was soon obtained; and, being permitted to go, there arose shouts in the crowd, "That's favour;" "That's not fair!" I only notice this to say, that I do not believe a word of certain accusations of which I have since read to the effect that persons were admitted by bribing the police. Those who make such charges should know that it is necessary for members of the press to be admitted where others may be excluded. Let any man attempt bribery on such occasions, and he will be in great danger of a rap over the knuckles, if not over the head, besides being turned to the outside.

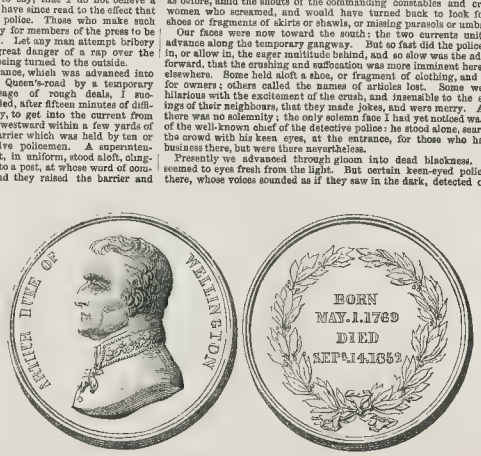
Arrived in front of the Hospital entrance, which was advanced into the Queen's-road by a temporary passage of rough deals, I succeeded, after fifteen minutes of difficulty, to get into the current from the westward within a few yards of a barrier which was held by ten or twelve policemen. A superintendent, in uniform, stood aloft, clinging to a post, at whose word of command they raised the barrier and with it [illegible] upon which it being raised, twenty or thirty persons were let in on that side. Then it was closed, and that on the west was opened as before, amid the shouts of the commanding constables and cries of women who screamed, and would have turned back to look for lost shoes or fragments of skirts or shawls, or missing parasols or umbrellas.

Our faces were now toward the south: the two currents united to advance along the temporary gangway. But so fast did the police pour in, or allow in, the eager multitude behind, and so slow was the advance forward, that the crushing and suffocation was more imminent here than elsewhere. Some held aloft a shoe, or fragment of clothing, and asked for owners; others called the names of articles lost. Some were so hilarious with the excitement of the crush, and insensible to the sufferings of their neighbours, that they made jokes, and were merry. As yet there was no solemnity; the only solemn face I had yet noticed was that of the well-known chief of the detective police: he stood alone, searching the crowd with his keen eyes, at the entrance, for those who had no business there, but were there nevertheless.

Presently we advanced through gloom into dead blackness. So it seemed to eyes fresh from the light. But certain keen-eyed policemen there, whose voices sounded as if they saw in the dark, detected one or



THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—FROM A MINIATURE BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



MEDAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY PINCHES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

allowed twenty or thirty or more men and women to rush or rather to be thrown vehemently forward by the unsolemn mob of people in crape and mourning behind. These in, he shouted "down with the barrier," and it was let down or forced down upon those who would not or could not remain upright, but who stooping, were crushed to the ground and were dragged through beneath by the constables within.

While they were thus hauling in the prostrate or half-suffocated from the western current, another officer, not in uniform, who, like the other, stood aloft, hanging to a pillar of timber, by one arm, and gesticulating with the other, shouted to his men who held the barrier against the current from the east to, "up more thieves. What became of the thieves, I know not; I only heard them detected.

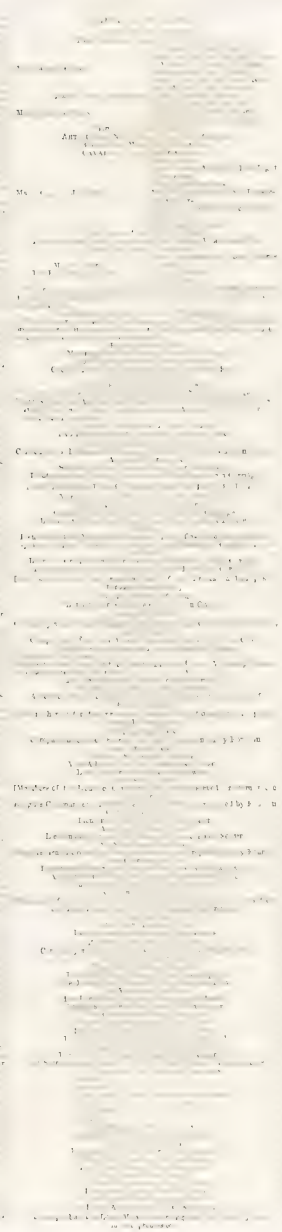
But now there was a glimmer of light ahead of the hot crowd seen as through a tunnel. And now men took off their hats, and the crowd moved slowly, black, and silent. The policemen who stood in dark recesses now spoke in subdued voices, if they spoke at all. As we advanced, we penetrated to a deeper solemnity, but there was more light. Darkness is not solemn with thieves, detectives, fainting women, and a stifling atmosphere around you. But on gaining the outer hall, lined with Life-Guardsmen in full-dress, resting on their swords, their white plumes, bright helmets, and scarlet uniform relieving the blackness of the draped walls—the glittering trophy overhead in centre of the aggregated ensigns of vanquished armies—silence all round—here the visitor for the first time that day felt that he was in a solemn presence, befitting the coffined Duke of Wellington. On ordinary occasions the visitor sees in the hall forty-six standards, and in the chapel fifty-five. Most of these are now before us: they include thirty-four old French, taken before the close of the war in 1762, in which the French lost Canada; thirteen American; four Dutch; and thirteen tricolors, with the eagle on each, indicating the period of Napoleon and Wellington. Of these, two came from Waterloo, two from Salamanca, four from the West Indies, two from Madrid, and one from Barossa.

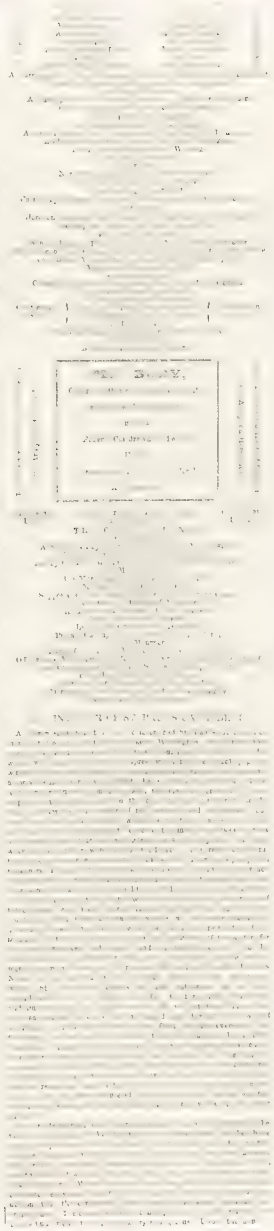
"Where is it?" this we all ask ourselves; yet, no voice is heard. Some words are spoken by a constable, low and soft, as if he stood by a death-bed, such as "Up the steps, if you please."

Softly we ascend the steps to the great hall, treading upon thick cloth, and matting that we may be noiseless. We can see hangings of black, crimson, and gold; the black relieved by silver lines and loops, with brilliant lights in the western distance; rows of grenadiers, two rigidly-drawn lines, at the hall, resting on their arms reversed (the muzzle of the musket pointing to the ground), the palms of their hands covered with white gloves, and the brass of their heavy and [illegible] are groups of candles several feet higher than the tallest of the men, all burning amid shadows of gloomy magnificence.

What have we seen like this before? Has it been the imitation of a grand solemnity in some theatre; or a still grander reality in a Christian temple? Are those low voices, which break the silence, and yet make you feel it to be the more profound, the mutering of religious ministers upon the altar at one of the most impressive of devotional services? No; this is like none of these. This has had no parallel. It is itself; the last tribute to Wellington. This has had no parallel. It is itself; the last tribute to Wellington. This has had no parallel. It is itself; the last tribute to Wellington

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—THE PROCESSION IN THE NAVE (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





St. Paul's—to repose by the side of the ashes of the hero of the Nile—a public opinion at once pronounced to be the most appropriate spot for the august remains of the great captain of the age; but it was generally felt that all conventional combinations would be inadequate to do justice to the departed warrior and statesman. The effect of the Internal arrangements of the Cathedral has been in accordance with the character of the "Duke"—simplicity has been combined with grandeur. The vast edifice, with the gigantic platforms covered with plain mourning draperies, and lighted up by the circular jets, had the most solemn and imposing aspect; in every way calculated to convey the double idea of death, and of the apotheosis. The eyes were not fatigued with any unnatural glare, the combustion was as touching as it was harmonious.

The dais of honour was the dome, fitting covering for the coffin of the soldier, before it descended to the last resting-place. The signification, the character, and the proportions of the decorations were austere, grand, and noble. Glitter and gold could have been ill adapted to the Christian spot, on which the most mighty of the nation, bent down, humiliating their grandeur before the Divine Majesty, and seeking for solace and pity for the acts of life, of which the corpses beneath the pavement were an image and a remembrance. The triumph of art has been attained by the design, that a quick comprehension or seizure of the general details impresses were immediately excited, and the eye had not to wander to seek for detachment. The past and the present were suggested at once by this precise simplicity, by the careful avoidance of the trivial, by this judicious abstinence from martial symbols. How fine was the contrast between the style of decoration in art and that adopted at the tawdry flittings-up of the Invalides for the reception of Napoleon's ashes in 1840! The proportions of the interior of St. Paul's seemed to have increased in vastness, by the darkened perspective of the funereal hangings, relieved by the brilliant mass of light. The edifice appeared magnified to meet its size. The glance from the extremity of the nave to the end of the choir will not easily be forgotten by those who entered the western door. Wren's masterpiece was never seen to greater advantage; and there could be but few regrets for the lighting up could not be rendered per ceptible when the draperies of the dais were all be removed. The nobility and majesty of the architecture under its aspect of mourning completely eclipsed all reminiscences of other edifices even if Charlemagne's sabres under the cupola of Aix la Chapelle, the catafalques of Florence, Naples, and Venice came for a moment across the mind. There was ample time to ponder on one's past experience, of grand spectacles, from the moment of the opening of the doors at half-past eight o'clock, instead of half-past ten, and the troops began to file off on each side of the entrances were soon forgotten in the excitement of expectation. Before nine o'clock the galleries at the western entrance, at the south and north sides of the nave, at the transepts, and at the dazzling erections raised for the procession, spaces apparent by ten o'clock, except those reserved for the procession, were filled with spectators, all dressed in deep mourning; but the *toilettes* and costumes of many of whom had been, in no small degree, disturbed by the conflict of the places, to which no index or guides had been provided. Many persons gave palpable signs of the rain of previous days, in their mud-besprinkled garments, before they could reach the interior. Shortly before nine o'clock the sun broke forth from murky clouds, and a beautiful sunbeam across the dome indicated that the weather had at last changed. The only event expected at the period was the procession reserved for the procession, to the cathedral, with the organ to the choir and those below the dais, which

THE LAST DREAM OF WELLINGTON.

DYING! leaving all his glory;
Dying! going from the world;
All his battle-armour rusty,
All his battle-flags upfurled.

Dying! eyes that mocked the eagle's
Glazing in eternal night:
This the eye that saw advantage
In the very wreck of fight?

This the thunder-bolt of battle,
Gasping for a little breath;
And the voice that roused all Europe
Muttering in the dream of death?

In a dream of death, repeating
This long life in one swift gleam,
From the follies of his boyhood
To the instant of the dream.

And there comes a flash like sunshine
On his brow and in his eye:
'Tis a memory of his manhood
From the burning Indian sky.

Backward, backward many a season;
Many a long long year away;
And the vortex of the battle
Whirls around him at Assaye.

Then he stands upon the summit
'Mid the Pyrenean snow,
While the sulphrous flush of battle
Comes up hotly from below.

And the eagle flies before him
As from first to last she flew,
Till he slays her in the sunset
At avenging Waterloo.

Now he starts, he hears the thunder
Of the shout and of the gun;
Hears the tread of thousands marching,
Measured as the tread of one.

Countless pass they in his dreaming,
Never stops that heavy tread—
Marching, marching on in myriads,
With a spectre at their head.

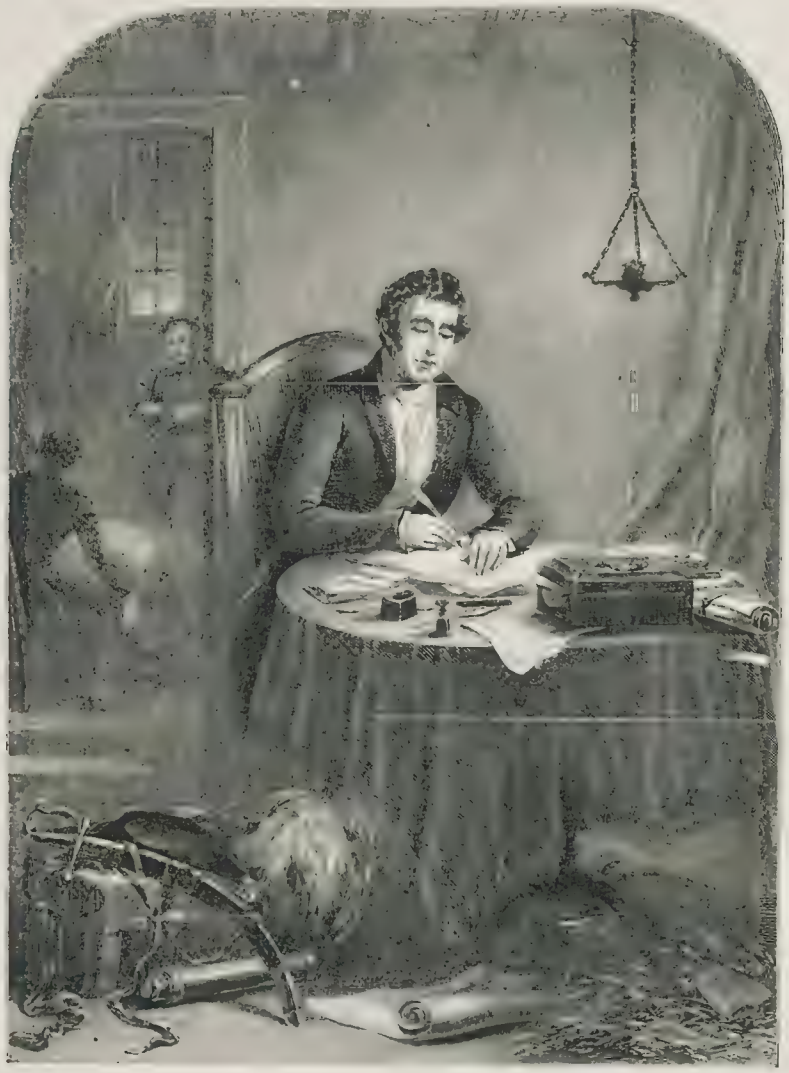
On its panoply of battle
Rust and mildew, mould'ring fall;
And it glides to martial music—
Gliding, girded in a pall!

Truncheon held in fleshless fingers;
War-plumes flapping on a skull:
Hush! the misty music ceases,
And the measured tread grows dull

And he sees his shadow vanish:
Then he knows that all is o'er,
Never shall he lead to battle—
Never be the victor, more.

And the present, and the future,
And the past, are all as one;
And a mighty life is over,
And a glorious race is run.

G. S.



"THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON WRITING THE DESPATCH AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO."
FROM A PICTURE BY THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON WRITING THE DESPATCH AFTER WATERLOO."

THE above beautiful picture of the Duke seated in his quarters writing the despatch of the victory of Waterloo, was painted some years ago, by the Countess of Westmoreland. It is full of poetic interest. The expression of the Duke—an exceedingly good likeness—is subdued by an appearance of stern melancholy and lassitude, the natural effect of reaction on the system, even of the "Iron Duke," after one of the hardest-fought battles in modern history. A mean lamp glimmers over head; the background represents the room where the remains of Sir Alexander Gordon are lying; the cold morning light just breaking in upon the solemn scene. This picture was engraved in mezzotint by Bromley, and dedicated to the Marquis of Wellesley.

One of the three letters written by the Duke *from the field* was a brief note, which having enumerated some of the fallen, ended thus emphatically:—"*I have escaped unhurt; the finger of Providence was on me.*" What the impulse was which dictated these extraordinary words, we leave to the opinion of those who read them. . . . When the dreadful fight was over, the Duke's feelings, so long kept at the highest tension, gave way, and, as he rode amid the groans of the wounded and the reeking carnage, and heard the rout of the vanquished and the shouts of the victors, fainter and fainter through the gloom of night, he wept, and soon after wrote the words just quoted from his letter.

Wellington.
Waterloo, June 19 1815

Again: "My heart," he feelingly writes, "is broken by the terrible loss I have sustained in my old friends and companions, and my poor soldiers. Believe me, nothing, excepting a battle lost, can be half so melancholy as a battle won: the bravery of my troops has hitherto saved me from the greater evil; but to win such a battle as this of Waterloo, at the expense of so many gallant friends, could only be termed a heavy misfortune, but for the result to the public."

PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, LEICESTER SQUARE.

MR. BURFORD has very judiciously reproduced this excellent panorama, which he correctly describes as "the finest historical painting of the great event." It was painted, he states, from drawings taken on the field of Waterloo immediately after the battle, and completed under the inspection and authority of the field and other officers then at head-quarters at Paris. On the occasion of its previous exhibition, the Duke of Wellington, it is said, frequently visited this picture, and always testified to its accuracy. The panorama is taken from the plateau in the rear of the farm of La Haye Sainte—the scene of the fiercest contentions, and near the road to Genappe. In the hollow on the left the Duke of Wellington's tree appears; and behind the hedge, the formation of the 5th division. Towards the east, the prospect is bounded by the woods near Frischermont; and towards the right, by the chateau and small wood of Hougoumont, where the advanced post of the right centre of the British closely approximates the French line. The road to Nivelles from Brussels, Merke Braine, and Braine la Leude, are also conspicuous; as are also the opposite heights from right to left forming the position of the French army, with the house called La Belle Alliance. In the rear of the British is the village of Mont St. Jean. The harrowing details of the battle itself are, of course, not to be described, but witnessed. We regret that the canvas has in parts suffered damage, but the substantial merits of the pictures will command admiration, in spite of such accidental and inevitable drawbacks. As a tribute to the Duke of Wellington's memory, it will be warmly appreciated by the British public.

"THE ARMY AND THE NAVY."

MEETING OF LORD NELSON AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON (WHEN COLONEL WELLESLEY) AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—SURROUNDED BY THE "DUKE'S BORDER."

THE fraternity of the "Army and Navy," in the persons of the two greatest heroes of either service, has been commemorated by Mr. J. P. Knight, in a picture founded upon the recorded circumstance of the only occasion when Nelson met with the Duke, when Colonel Wellesley, at one of the Government offices, we believe the Horse Guards. The occasion was in short no other than that of Nelson coming to ask for the services of the rising soldier; and report states that the latter having been sent for, had, out of official jealousy, been kept some time kicking his heels in the ante-room, when Nelson came in; and mutual recognition taking place between them, the Admiral entered upon his business without waiting for formal introduction. The figures are represented standing; Nelson pointing to the map of the Mediterranean in further elucidation of the views he is propounding. This picture has been engraved in mezzotint by Reynolds. By permission of the artist, we present an Engraving of this fine work, carefully copied from the original picture.

It should be stated that Salter painted a very fine picture on the same subject, in which the heroes are represented seated at a table; and which was some years ago announced for publication by Mr. Moon; but Mr. Knight's picture being produced, as well as the engraving from it, subsequently to Mr. Moon's announcement, the intention of the latter was for the time abandoned. Having seen the picture, however, we can speak to its very high artistic merit, and would express a hope that the original purpose to which it was destined may be yet carried out.

Mr. Cunningham, in his "Handbook of London," gives the following version of this story, we believe, upon the authority of an article in the *Quarterly Review*, by Mr Croker:—"At the Colonial Office, in Downing-street, in a small ante-room on the right hand as you enter, the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) and Lord Nelson, both waiting to see the Secretary of State, met—the only time in their lives, The Duke knew Nelson from the portraits of him; Lord Nelson did not

"THE ARMY AND THE NAVY."—MEETING OF LORD NELSON AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON (WHEN COLONEL WELLESLEY.) PAINTED BY J. P. KNIGHT. WITH "THE DUKE'S BORDER."

know the Duke, but was so struck with his conversation that he stepped out of the room to inquire who he was."

The border to the above Engraving calls for a few words of explanation, connected as it is with interesting associations. In our Supplement of last week, and the present, we have given some rather discursive notices of Portraits and Sketches of the Duke, in the course of which we necessarily touched on the subject of Prints—a branch of art of which the Duke was a great admirer, and in which he purchased largely. That he was, in the main, contented with works of this class, may be easily understood, considering the practical tendencies of his thought. Accordingly, in his own retreat of Stratfieldsay, he stored his shelves, and covered his very walls with prints, chiefly of historical subjects, and of events of his own time. We understand that there is scarcely a battle-scene of his own fighting, or of the Great Napoleon's, or of any of the Generals of either, nor a portrait of a distinguished brother in arms which is not to be found in this curiously-arranged collection. We say curiously-arranged, because it has been, indeed, arranged with the curious care of the gallant Duke himself, who had a method of his own in everything. Accordingly, we find that, whilst he valued his print-store for the facts they seemed to represent, so he would have them set forth as plainly as possible; but, above all things, upon a uniform plan. Two styles of framing only did his scheme admit of; the one a plain maple frame, flat on the surface, and very narrow, with the double view of saving room and material; the other a printed border, of a design of his own devising, which his printsellers, Messrs. Graves, have in consequence always kept a stock on hand. Some—the crack subjects—the Duke would order into the maple wood; for others the printed paper border was considered good enough, and so equipped they were ordered to do duty on the walls of Stratfieldsay. This love of order and uniformity was carried out with stern impartiality. His Grace's love of prints being well known, many presents of the kind were sent to him from abroad, from Princes, and from artists themselves; and generally these offerings came recommended, as was supposed, by frames of the most magnificent and expensive description. Short was their little day of glitter, however, after they had passed muster, and been received into "the service" of his Grace. The gaudy frames and trappings were at once ordered off, and cast away with the lumber, or became perquisites of the household: and then, after passing in review [illegible] the Duke promoted them to the "maple frame" or the "border" division, according to his estimation of their merits. Through the kindness of the Messrs. Graves, we have obtained a specimen of the "Duke's border," which, reduced one-half in width, we have caused to be placed round the above engraving.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A company is forming in London for the establishment of a new line twice a week to New York and Canada.

The destruction of property in the late fire at Konigsberg is stated at 700 00 thalers, but the loss is nearly covered by the insurances.

Latest reports state the volcano of Mount Etna to be in a state of considerable activity.

The manifesto of the Count de Chambord has been circulated largely in Germany, Belgium, and France.

The 40th anniversary of the retreat of the French army from Moscow was celebrated with very unusual pomp there, on the 23rd October

On the 25th ult., a fire broke out at Constantinople (Galata), which consumed three hundred houses and did great damage.

The fourth and last balloon ascent for scientific objects for the present year took place from Kew Gardens last week.

At Frankfort the demonstrations made in honour of the anniversary of the death of Robert Blum were stopped by the police.

The total amount realised by the sales in the Encumbered Estates Court on Friday week was £64,150.

A meeting of American citizens resident in London was held last week, for the purpose of condoling with their Government upon the death of Daniel Webster.

In addition to becoming a patron of the Sailors' Home, at Portsmouth, Prince Albert liberally presented the institution with £50

Last week an old man, in Cornwall, discovered twenty-three spade guineas in an old chest of drawers which he had vainly offered for sale at 3s

At Guildhall, last Saturday, Alderman Lawrence was presented with a pair of white kid gloves, in consequence of there being no cases for trial before him.

A private soldier, quartered in the Isle of Wight, has given two lectures on "The Immortality of the Soul," to crowded audiences, at Ryde, during the past week.

The Marquis of Londonderry has sent a letter of congratulation to Abd-el-Kader, to do honour to the pressing invitation to visit him in England.

The Nile is falling rapidly. It has not risen within five feet of its usual elevation, and a short wheat crop generally over Egypt has resulted.

Dr. Birkbeck's widow has been offered a pension of £50 a year by Lord Derby, which, however, was declined.

The colliers of the district of Bolton have obtained an advance of wages, which will amount to 10 per cent, and, in some instances, to 25 per cent.

M. Roebuck will not be able to take his seat in Parliament before Christmas, on account of ill-health.

There was another high tide in the Thames on Sunday.

A mad elephant belonging to the King of Naples, last week was destroyed by the fumes of charcoal

The young chief Dhuleep Sing, ex-Maharajah of Lahore, has embraced Christianity.

The attorneys of Calcutta have formed an association amongst themselves for the purpose of getting up a law library worthy of their body.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 611,075lb., being a slight increase over the previous week.

A bronze colossal statue of Christopher Columbus is to be erected in one of the squares of Madrid.

Captain Vaile, Commander of the ship *Barham*, testifies to having seen a sea-serpent, while on a voyage to Madras.

The *Cassel Gazette* states that the Prince Regent of Baden is about to marry an Austrian Princess.

The Count de Chambord will winter at Venice.

The Earl of Carlisle will deliver a course of lectures on the poet Gray, at the Sheffield Mechanics' Institute, this month.

The Irish Government has conferred upon Mr. James Martin, of Ross, the office of auditor of union accounts to the Poor-Law Board.

A meeting of 211 Conservative members of Parliament took place at Lord Derby's on Monday, for the purpose of hearing from his Lordship an explanation of his policy

On Saturday an iron-screw steamer, built for the African Mail Company, was launched at Pembroke.

At Adelaide, South Australia, affairs continue to improve rapidly, in consequence of the establishment of the Assay Office, and the making of gold bars a legal tender at the price of 71s per ounce.

A direct communication has just been established between Paris and Fontainebleau by means of the electric telegraph.

The *Severn*, on her homeward passage from the Brazils, narrowly escaped a total loss on the Amazon in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Lipin's patent fire annihilators.

A most rigorous search is made at this time at Rome, by the authorities there, for copies of the Bible.

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Webster, as Secretary or State of the United States.

The cholera is still raging at Quebec.

On Monday, a Chelsea omnibus backed into a jeweller's shop on Ludgate-hill, and did considerable damage.

General Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, has been elected President of the United States

A letter from Commander Lancaster appeared in Wednesday's *Times*, on behalf of Nelson's daughter.

The *Times* suggests that the sailors in our various ports should not take rum at service, but be entrusted as tea-tasters.

Mr. T. F. Meagher is to give a course of lectures in New York, on Ireland.

The old curfew bell at Sandwich, which has been rung daily since the time of William the Conqueror, is to be discontinued.

We are happy to state that the Marquis of Normanby's attack having passed off, his Lordship is progressing rapidly towards complete recovery.

Five proprietors' shares of one hundred guineas in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, were sold at the auction mart on Tuesday for seven guineas.

The *Pays*, French paper, has just been sold for 1,900,000f.

The line of electric telegraphs from Bâle to Strasburg has been commenced.

The French troops, nearly 4000, recently landed at Civita Vecchia disembarked in eight hours.

The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw steam-ship, is to be fitted out without delay

It is evident, from the contradictory reports in the Constantinople and Smyrna papers, that the insurrection of the Druses is a serious matter.

The Prince Jerome Bonaparte attained on Monday his 68th year.

The Belgian Senate is convoked for the 30th inst.

It is in contemplation to establish express-trains on the railways, so that despatches may reach Paris from Vienna, and vice versâ, in forty-eight hours.

The police of Munich has prohibited the wearing of the Hecker hats.

On Wednesday a man named Horler, living in Sun-street, was committed to Newgate for the murder of his wife

A sum of £312 has been collected in the diocese of Limerick, for the Newman Indemnity Fund.

There have been several heavy snow-storms in Scotland and the north of England, this week.

The first of the new auxiliary fleet of steamers belonging to the Cunard Company arrived from Liverpool, on Sunday.

It is said that an amalgamation will take place between the London and Brighton and the South Western Railways.

King Oscar remains in a dangerous condition.

Another land-slip on the Great Northern Railway took place, near Greatham, on Wednesday

The *Successor*, an East Indiaman, has recently been lost in the Madras Roads. Sixty-four persons were drowned.

M. Guillon Barrot arrived at Genoa from Naples on the 10th inst.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C and D. It is a drawn game

D W S. I regret that a set of pawns in the game between Anderssen and Dufresne will not assist you in your solution of No. 2. The great remark named discovered the key at once, but our correspondent, who has favoured us with many valuable contributions, has failed to do so. Will he favour us with Q R 6th, or, of course, with Q to the 2nd?

A. A. D. will find forwards and Others—The line of play suggested would infallibly lose instead of win, as the pawn on White's 2nd square would then queen and win the game.

S W. Stockton. Your solution is correct.

A Young Beginner. Your solution of the problem in question; we have no means of referring to it.

L. North Brunswick-street, Bristol. We shall be happy to receive any specimens of your skill at any time, but if you wish for an answer the sooner you favour us with your solutions the better.

Alpha and Omega (Cheltenham). Your solution of No. 459 is correct.

Chess Problem Prize. Should no more solutions of the three prize problems be received on the 30th inst., Jasper's Chess-men, King William-street, Charing-cross, will forward a prize of Staunton's Chess-men, or the elegant leather reading-board of the same, to the first correct solver of the three problems.

A List of Solutions received from Alpha and Omega, Jack of Shrewsbury, T R B of Manchester, T A of Carlton, Nottingham, and Stella, J H of Bath (whose name is illegible), Bristol, Bruno, Alpha, and Jane, who will find C D Purchase's 4th correct, Clyde, E K of Kaldy, Nox, Rugby-boy, A German Nora, Hyde, and Neophyte, are correct. All others are wrong.

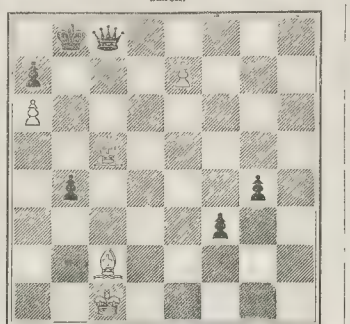
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 459.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 7th (discovering ch)	Any thing	2 R to Q B 8th (ch) 3. R Mates.	P takes R

PROBLEM No. 460.

By the Rev H. Bolton. A master-piece of Chess strategy.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in seven moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

Since our notice of last week, the contest has advanced but little. Two more games, to be sure, have been played; but, as both were drawn, we are no nearer the termination than we were ten days ago.

Harrwitz	3	Drawn	3
Williams	6		

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Steeple-chasing, or, should the present weather continue, racing through water for many of the "lions" are so dead—will be confined to Aberystwith on Tuesday, Shrewsbury on Wednesday, and Sutton on Thursday. As far as we can judge from the programme, the sport is likely to be up to the average. The following are the coursing fixtures:—Monday, Ashcombe (Epsom); Tuesday, Hornby Park, Cottenmore, Stamford, and Barton-on-Humber; and Thursday, Bicaxpool.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON NOVEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added.—Henrietta (G. Oates), 1. Plunkett (Carroll), 2.

Great Warwick Handicap.—Aidoto (Flatman), 1. Lundrick (Waddington), 2.

Leamington Welter Cup.—Sister to Battersway (D. Wynne), 1. Half and-Half (Davenport), 2.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs, with 20 added.—Telescope (Knott), 1. Bordeaux (Flatman), 2.

Scurry Handicap.—Maria Bennett (Weaver), 1. Lady Speedy (Riley), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap Steeple-chase.—Frank (W Troen), 1. Iodine (D Wynne) 2

Grand Open Steeple-chase.—Maurice Daley (C. Boyce), 1. The Reiver (R. James), 2.

Hunt Cup Steeple-chase.—Victress (S. Darling), 1. Trust-me-not (Mr. Goodman), 2.

Match; £50.—Mignionette (Captain Rowley), 1. Flytrap (Mr. Stewart), 2.

Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Oldham (W. H. Troen), 1. Tumboy (Tasker), 2.

COWBRIDGE HUNT RACES.

Cowbridge Annual Steeple Chase.—Sundry, 1. Physician, 2.

Hunt Steeple-chase Stakes. Mr. Briggs, 1. Gipsy Lass, 2.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, Mr. J. Inglis, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, was elected, by the Faculty of Advocates, Dean, in the place of Mr. John Hope, now a Lord of the Session.

Runaway Bankrupts.—On Monday, at the Court of Bankruptcy, out of a list of only five cases, two of the bankrupts had absconded, to Ostend. One of them was under liabilities to the extent of about £5,000; the other was partner in a firm, the debts of which were £8000. Cases of absconding bank agts have been of more frequent occurrence within the last three months than during any similar period for the last twenty years.

The Can Cases.—On Monday, Mr. A'Beckett gave his decision in these cases, which have been adjourned for some time, at the request of the Brighton Railway Company. The defendants were fined Mr. A'Beckett deciding that, at a railway terminus, as well as in a street, it is obligatory on the first arm

Revolting Cruelty.—On Tuesday, Mr. William King, residing at Amber-street, Purley-road, and who holds a situation at the warehouse of Mr. Owen, New Bond-street, attended before Mr. Broughton, by virtue of a summons which had been obtained against him by Mr. Henry Thomas, secretary to the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for ill-treating and torturing a cat by roasting it alive. After sufficient evidence had been heard, Mr. Broughton committed Mr. King to the House of Correction for one month.

A breakfast was given on Wednesday to the members of the Colonial and International Courts Association, at the house of the society in Arundel-street, Adelphi; Lord Granville the president, in the chair.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford have subscribed £10 towards the establishment at Hereford of an elementary drawing-school, in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

The Pope has charged M. Jacometti, the sculptor, with the execution of the fine group of Daniel in the Lion's Den, in marble. It is to adorn the vestibule of the Christian Museum, now organising in the Palace of Lateran.

The estate of the late Mr. Thomas Rouse, formerly proprietor of the Greenland Dock, has been valued for sale by auction at £220,000.

An Englishwoman has been among the first to prove the efficiency of the electric telegraph so recently introduced into Switzerland. At the moment the Federal Council were discussing some rules for the transmission of despatches by the new agency, a lady, who had a relative in the room, wrote a few words on a piece of paper, and requested that they might be forwarded to the person addressed. The message was sent, and the answer returned in a few minutes, to the great astonishment of the Council, who had not been informed of the experiment.

During the night of the 26th ult., there was such a tremendous hurricane at Athens, that one of the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympus was thrown down

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth season was commenced last Monday night, Exeter Hall being well filled in every part. The Rev. B. S. Plinch is the president; the vice-presidents are the Rev. O. F. Owen and the Rev. R. Sale; and the hon. secretary is the Rev. W. Stunt of Austin. These names are a guarantee that the society has the support of the religious amateurs. The musical executive remains under the direction of Mr. Surman, who for so many years was the conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. H. Blagrove is the leader of the band, and Mr. T. Jolley is the organist. There was an effective performance of "The Messiah," the principal singers being Miss Birch, Miss Williams, Miss A. Stewart, Miss C. Henderson, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler. Prior to Handel's oratorio, a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington was paid, by the execution of a selection from the anthem of Handel, "How are the mighty fallen," which was composed in 1737 for the funeral of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. The anthem was preceded by the Dead March in "Saul." The anthem itself is a composition of striking grandeur and intense pathos. Simple as are the materials employed by the master-mind, the orchestration being confined almost exclusively to the stringed instruments, with which are interwingled the wailing notes of the oboe, nothing can be more solemn and imposing than the effect produced by the mournful strains. In the chorus, "The Ways of Zion do Mourn," the vocal passages are like the broken sobs of a multitude in lamentation; and the lovely quartett, "When the ear heard him," so artistically rendered by Miss Birch, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler, is no less affecting. The anthem produced a marked sensation on the auditory. The next performance of the society will be Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on the 23d of December.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—Performances took place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, under Mr. Costa's direction. The programmes included Handel's Dead March in "Saul," and Anthem, "His body is buried in peace;" Spohr's "Blest are the departed," from the "Last Judgment;" Mendelssohn's "Christus," and selections from "Paul" and "Elijah." The vocalists were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams; Messrs Lockey, H. Barnby, and Phillips.

Mr. Forbes' Subscription Concerts, St. John's Wood.—Mr. Forbes, the pianist and composer, commenced on Tuesday a series of subscription concerts, assisted by M. Sainton, the violinist; Mr. J. B. Chatterton, the harpist; Regondi, the concertinist, Miss Birch, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Bodda. Gleanings from the works of Beethoven, Mozart Weber, Spohr, Rossini, Curschman, Herz, Stigelli, Hobbs, Giardini, De Beriot, Osborne, S. Bennett, Waley, J. B. Chatterton, &c., were performed. The second concert will be on the 30th, at which Miss Kate Loder, the pianist, Miss Dolby, Miss Read, Mr. Blagrove, Mdme. Herrman, Miss Birch, Signor Nappa, &c., are engaged.

Pollock, the Welsh Harpist.—In answer to some inquiries respecting the admission of the youth to the Royal Academy of Music, we have great pleasure in stating that there is every prospect of the necessary amount being raised for the purpose. In addition to the subscriptions of Lord Ranelagh, Lord Alfred Churchill, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, and Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, we have to add contributions of a guinea each from Madame Fiorentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. John Parry, and Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer. In addition to this kind aid, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, the harpist to her Majesty, has very generously offered to give gratuitous instruction to the harpist of Wales. The Earl of Westmoreland, the chairman of the committee of management, who has arrived in town from Vienna, to attend the funeral of his illustrious relative, the late Duke of Wellington: Sir George Clerk, who is the chairman in the noble Earl's absence; and the Rev. Mr. Casalet, the superintendent, have also kindly interested themselves in facilitating Mr. Pollock's entrance into the academy. It will, therefore, only require the co-operation of the amateurs in Wales to rescue a most promising talent from obscurity.

THE THEATRES

LYCEUM.

A new farce, in two acts, entitled "Those dear Blacks," was produced on Wednesday. As the title imparts, it bears some reference to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and seems intended to illustrate the difficulty of raising the social position of the black in civilised life. The scene is laid on the Chain Pier, at Brighton, and is occupied with the love-adventures of *Mr. Frank Featherridge* (Mr. C. Mathews), who passes for a man of fortune, with only ninepence in his pocket, exspence of which is expended to recover his mistress's bracelet, accidentally dropped into the sea. Here he is identified by an attorney, as a penniless adventurer, and rejected by the lady's father. But *Adonis Lilywhite* (Mr. Suter), an emancipated negro, and inheritor of his master's fortune, comes unexpectedly to his aid; and prevents the despairing swain from throwing himself over the pier. Ultimately, he consents to become the servant of the black man; and the second act exhibits him as trying in vain his new duties. Massa, however, has to do all the work for himself, and *Frank* manages to do nothing. The incidents are merely extravagant and improbable; but an end is put to them by the discovery of the will by which *Lilywhite* takes the estate, which is found to belong to *Frank*, the testator being his uncle, and the next issue, though previously advertised for without result, existing in his own person. Both Mr. Mathews and Mr. Suter acted their parts with spirit, and the fun was at times exciting; but the general theme of the piece did not appear altogether pleasing, and the applause at the conclusion was not entirely unmixed.

PRINCESS'.

An elegant monody on the Duke of Wellington, written by Mr. W. Marston, was finely delivered by Mrs. Charles Kean, attired as the tragic muse, on Thursday evening, after the drama of "Anne Blake." The bust of the Great Duke on a pedestal appropriately illustrated the poem, which was, in heroic verse, full of elegiac poetic, always terse in expression, and frequently eloquent in diction. The house was fully and continuously attended. The monody was listened to with profound attention, and the applause at the conclusion was universal, but chastened by reverence. Mrs. Kean was obviously affected with emotion, produced by the touching tribute to the hero's memory, which she had been thus called upon to interpret.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(737.)
No. 36.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC for the Week ending the 14th November, 1852

		Amount for the Week	Corresponding Week 1851	Corresponding Week, 1850
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	Ordinary ..	22,198 18 8	22,340 13 2	22,027 5 1
	Parliamentary ..	1,791 18 9	1,777 3 5	1,777 5 5
Total		23,990 17 5	24,117 16 7	23,779 10 6
Merchandise	Ordinary ..	1,709 19 9	1,777 3 5	1,777 5 5
	Parliamentary ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Cattle	.. .. ..	1,749 .. 4	1,926 19 ..	1,251 .. ..
Gross Total ..	.. ..	27,449 17 9	27,822 15 7	26,807 15 6

		Amount	Increase	Decrease
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aggregate	1852	1,292,366 .. 3		
	1851	1,265,543 .. 7	26,822 .. 8	
	1850	1,239,735 .. 11	52,630 .. 4	

C. Saunders, Secretary.

Note.—The Returns as published are exclusive of the Traffic of the London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Liverpool and Manchester, Warrington and Newton, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, Lancaster and Carlisle, and Scottish Central Railways, and of the proportion of receipts due to the London and North-Western Railway Company from the Clarence Railway Company.

The new chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company is Major-General the Hon. George Anson, M.P. Mr. Robert Benson, has been appointed deputy-chairman, in the room of Mr. Smith, resigned, but who still continues a member of the board.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A SINGULAR WORK OF ART.—

M. Touche, of 18, Arthur-street, Golden-square, has submitted to our notice a very singular work of art, in the form of a drawing copied from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Duke of Wellington, published in the Illustrated London News of the 4th of September. The ingenuity and originality of the work consists in including in the drawing itself the whole life of the Duke as it appeared in our Wellington Supplement of that day. In a word, the twenty-seven columns, entitled "Memoir of the Civil and Military Career of the Duke of Wellington," are all contained in this drawing; but the best sight cannot read the words, although they may be distinguished easily by means of a powerful microscope. This extraordinary work was performed with a metallic pen, by the naked eye.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord DERBY proposed a resolution of the House in reply to her Majesty's message respecting the Duke of Wellington's funeral, expressing their satisfaction at the measures adopted for the interment of the illustrious Duke (the details of which will be found in this week's Wellington Supplement).

Some other business was despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, leave was given to bring in a bill, or declaring that the day appointed for the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington shall, as regards the payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes, be treated as considered as the Lord's Day, in the cities of London and Westminster. The bill was brought in, and passed all its stages.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving an address to her Majesty, in return to her Majesty's message on the subject of the funeral obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington, pronounced a panegyric upon him (which will be found in the Supplement published with the present Number).

Mr. ROEBUCK moved that, in the present session, no business be proceeded with in the House after midnight; and that at twelve o'clock the Speaker do adjourn the House without putting any question.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewart, and supported by Mr. Williams; and on, and by Mr. W. Clay and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who observed that the [illegible] the amount of time at the disposal of the House for pub is business, and if would, practically, impose a restriction upon [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the motion; which was opposed by Lord J. Russell and Sir [illegible]

On the motion the motion was negatived by 260 against 64.

Hobhouse, after some preliminary remarks, moved the re-appointment of the Select Committee on East India affairs, [illegible] the name of the member who [illegible] on the new sold to be added to the list of the committee who had ceased to be members of the House—namely, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Elliot, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Clive, and Lord Palmerston.

After a few observations from Mr. Hume and Mr. Macgregor, the motion was agreed to.

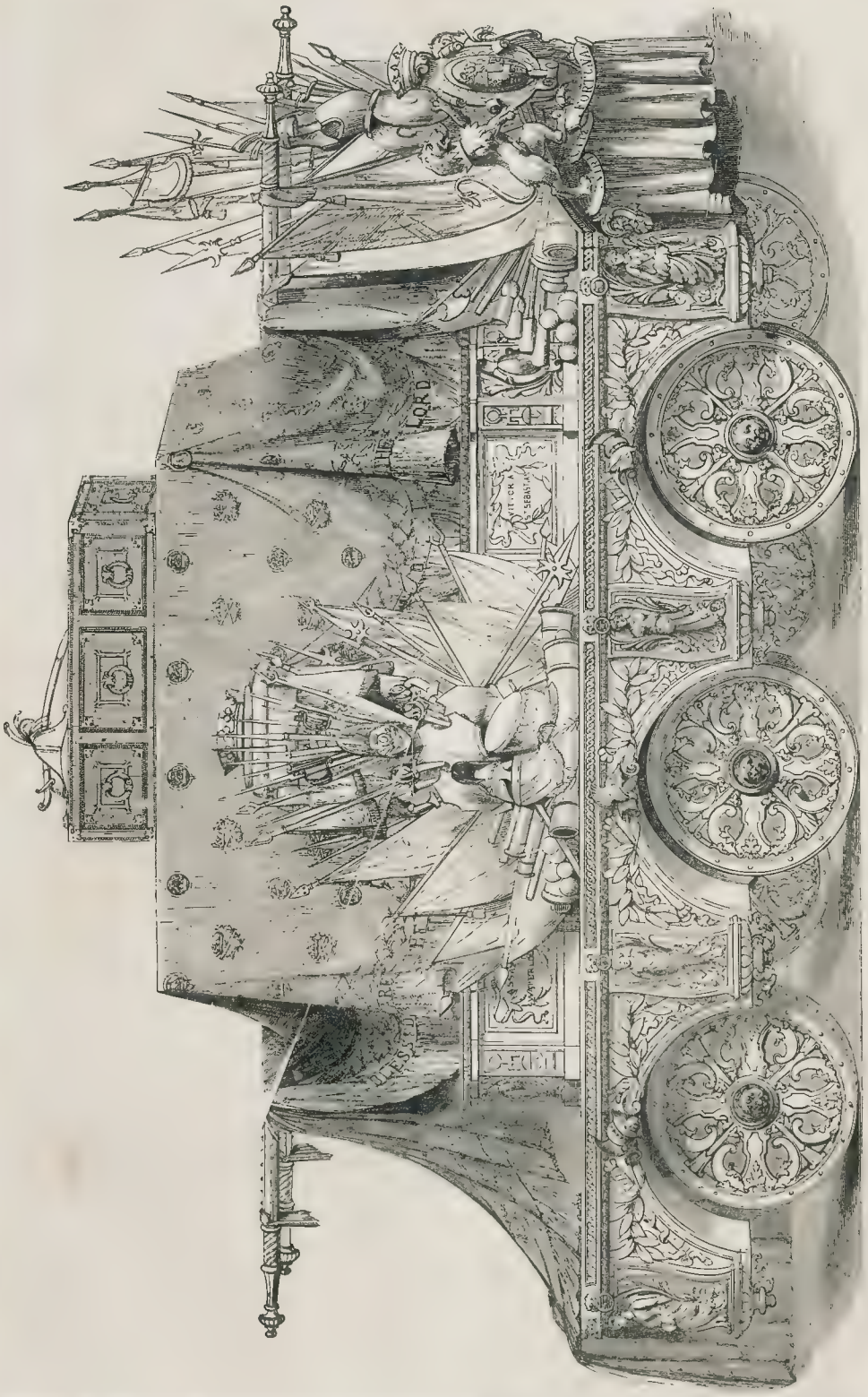
On the motion of Mr. Baines, the Select Committee appointed last session to inquire into the Treatment of Criminal and Destitute Juvenile was re-appointed.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Lord Chancellor [illegible] a number of [illegible] bills.

Lord Lyndhurst [illegible] proceeded to state what [illegible] had taken place [illegible] to carry into [illegible] the bills passed [illegible] Court of Chancery, and other matters connected [illegible] and the measures which the Government proposed on the subject. He [illegible] generally. The bills already passed were three in number, as [illegible] Court of Chancery. The first was for abolishing [illegible] Master, and for [illegible] a new system, called a [illegible] system. The [illegible] matters which, up to that time, had been prosecuted by [illegible] their own chambers. The next bill was for "the improvement of the jurisdiction of equity," and the third bill was "The Suitors in Equity Relief Act," which certainly had afforded great relief in the reduction of salaries, and the abolition of what appeared to be useless and unnecessary offices. They were now in full operation, and he believed that they would have the effect of making the Court of Chancery no longer proverbial [illegible] without any undue haste—which of all things was to be deprecated—he believed that questions of property to the value of [illegible] hundred thousand pounds would be decided more rapidly in the Court of Chancery than in any other court in the country. It had often happened that sixteen or seventeen years after a decree of the Court of Chancery persons came and appealed to their Lordships' House. This evil had been remedied, and five years was now the longest limit allowed. As for the bill for the relief of suitors, its effect would be to save the suitor a vast expense, and leave him as well secured as at present. His Lordship then proceeded to describe the nature of the two funds out of which the costs of the administration of justice were paid, and the means pro osed at first further to reduce those costs. An other small bill was connected with the subject of the Masters Extraordinary in Chancery. He proposed to have a registry for transacting their business, and to sweep away the fees now charged by these gentlemen. With regard to [illegible] at present on [illegible] of court had jurisdiction in one place, and another in another, and the utmost confusion prevailed. He proposed an extended investigation into the working of these courts, and the establishment of one supreme court of jurisdiction in equity, and the other authorities over lunatics, the act called Lord Shaftesbury's [illegible] and eleven commissioners, whose duty it was to look after the affairs of the [illegible]. In the course of June the existing acts had been found to require several amendments, which were now in progress; and he saw reason to believe that every object which had hitherto impaired the working of the commissions would be removed. A other small bill which he should introduce was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL CAR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)
(DRAWN ON THE WOOD, AT THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 20, 1852.

WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

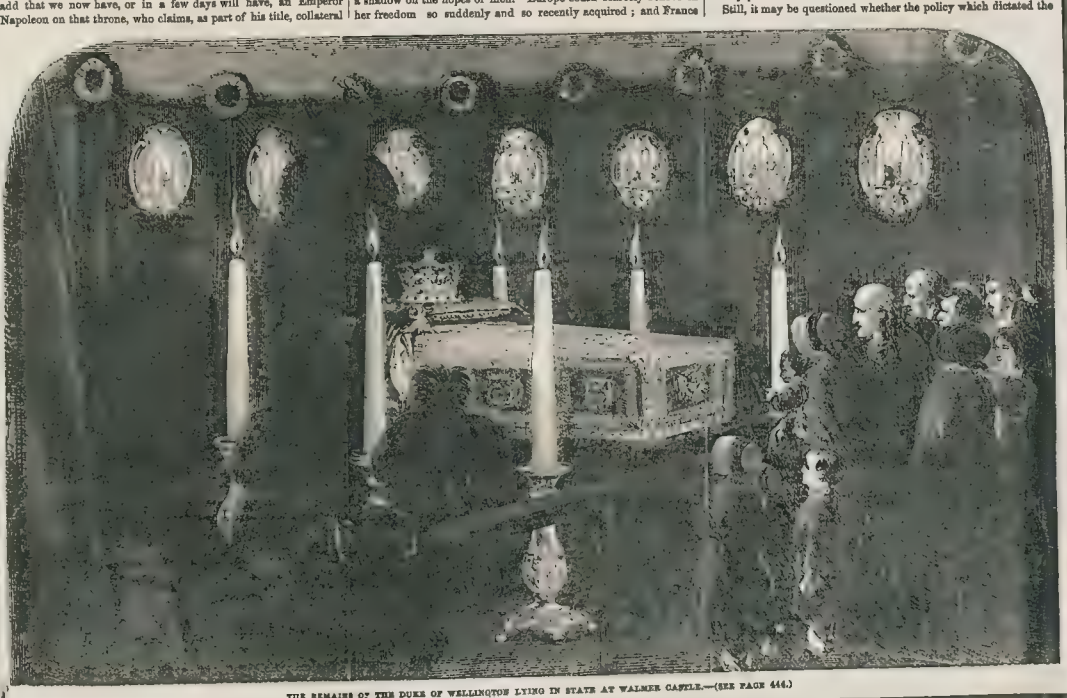
No. 592.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE DUKE,
AND THE SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE.

By those who read the history of Europe for the last forty years, only to draw the conclusion from it—when they compare it with, and judge it by, the light of the events now happening, or about to happen, in France—that Waterloo was fought in vain, it is alleged, with considerable force of argument, that the Treaty of Vienna was personal as well as territorial; that its purpose was not only to abrogate Napoleonism as a system, but also Napoleonism as a dynasty; that it expressly stipulated that no member of the family of Napoleon should ever occupy the throne of France. They add that we now have, or in a few days will have, an Emperor Napoleon on that throne, who claims, as part of his title, collateral descent and heirship, as well as the designated choice of the founder of the dynasty. Was it not, they say, Wellington's great work to destroy Napoleonism? and can Napoleonism be said to be destroyed when its living representative reigns supreme in France, alike on his Imperial claims and by the vote of the people?

This line of argument has been skilfully used by alarmists, here and elsewhere, to arouse against the French people and their ruler the old spirit of the days of the coalitions. Yet should we always be wary, especially in politics, that we do not let escape the substance in our tenacity of the form. Time dwarfs all things and all reputations, even a Napoleon and the terrors of his name. When the settlement of 1815 was made, the dreaded name of Napoleon yet cast a shadow on the hopes of men. Europe could scarcely believe in her freedom so suddenly and so recently acquired; and France had but just shown a sense that she had exchanged a "glorious" slavery for an ignoble servitude. But a little time had passed since "the eagle" of the Emperor had flown in a few hours from an outpost to the capital. Fame, in heralding his coming, had emulated the modern wonders of the electric wire. True, he was caged, but the very severity of his captivity attested the doubts of his captors. The events of the last few years, the fetish-worship of the ignorant peasantry, the electoral urn filled as by some occult influence with millions of votes bearing the magical inscription "Napoleon," singularly justify the fears or the foresight of those who drew up the Treaty of Vienna. A name was then a reality, as now; and hence the necessity of guarding against the extraordinary power of that name.

Still, it may be questioned whether the policy which dictated the



THE REMAINS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON LYING IN STATE AT WALMER CASTLE.—(SEE PAGE 444.)

forced exclusion of any particular dynasty from the throne of France—as far, at least, as foreign Sovereigns could exclude it—was a wise one. We must remember that, by the same decision which excluded Bonaparte and his family, Louis XVIII. was restored. Certainly, the Sovereigns who attended the Congress of Vienna did not contemplate that, within fifteen years of the date of the treaty, the dynasty they had chosen for France would be ignominiously expelled; or that, within eighteen years further on, the junior branch, which then replaced the elder, would, in its turn, be driven from the throne. Nor, in the universal exultation which followed the downfal of Bonaparte, would the proposal have been admitted, that the majority of the Sovereigns attending the Congress would have found themselves forced to abandon their self-assumed right of dictation to France, and to acknowledge rulers, whether Kings, Dictators, or Presidents, chosen by the French people themselves. It was the Duke of Wellington who set the example of acknowledging the dynasty of the House of Orleans; thus far abrogating the principle on which the Congress of Vienna had assumed the right to exclude the Bonaparte family. Although, too, the Belgian kingdom was the creation of Lord Palmerston's diplomacy, the Duke of Wellington (that is to say, the Ministry of which he formed a part) seized the earliest occasion to acknowledge the *status quo*. In addition to this, we must remember that it is now a principle of European diplomacy to acknowledge the *de facto* Government of any state; and, that principle once admitted, it is difficult to say in what respect it is possible to put it on it a limitation. Whether the French nation choose to call their ruler for the time being King, Emperor, Dictator, President, it matters little to those who are prepared to apply this new and salutary principle; nor, after that principle has been admitted, is it very easy to sustain that provision of the Treaty of Vienna which excludes the Bonaparte "dynasty" from France. The mere fact that, after seven and thirty years, a Bonaparte—the Bonaparte designated by the Emperor Napoleon—is about to mount the throne of France (it matters not by what means, since diplomatists a nation quiescent must always be a nation acquiescent) is itself tantamount to a proof that the provision in question is obsolete.

It is obvious that the great work brought to so triumphant a close by Wellington in 1815, would be all destroyed if the fact of Louis Bonaparte being made Emperor of the French were enough to annul the treaty of Vienna, and the settlement on which it is based. Then there remains no alternative but to separate the essential from the non-essential part of that treaty, and to insist on its territorial provisions, while discarding the personal. Were the Duke of Wellington alive at the present hour, and consulted as to his opinion—we might even say his wishes—all experience of his past career goes to show that he would hold fast by the real, and discard the sentimental. The same sound sense that induced him to acknowledge Louis Philippe would lead him to discharge a still less agreeable duty with regard to his successor. But he would never lose sight of the great duty of European Sovereigns, that of maintaining the territorial limits settled in 1815.

In another point of view we are entitled to say that the great settlement of Europe effected by the Duke of Wellington remains untouched in its material part. Is there not, has there not been for many years past, an absolute accord between the European Sovereigns on the great principle of international morality? Would not the slightest attempt by Louis Napoleon to break down the barriers of that morality be instantly visited with punishment and repression by a combination of the crowned heads? Yet, on the other hand, would it have been possible to form a coalition of those Monarchs for the purpose of crushing the last revolution, or now of restoring the Bourbons? Assuredly not. England at least would [illegible] aloof; and other States would have clung round her in fear of so pernicious an example. It is impossible then to say that the work of 1815 is destroyed or undone, when we find a great principle of morality in active operation for the government of States, which up to that era—at least for nearly a century—had been set at defiance, and by none more flagrantly than by the uncle of the present ruler of the French nation.

The service, the inestimable service, then, that Wellington rendered to mankind, still endures, and will, we have no doubt, long endure, to hallow his name. He found Europe groaning under a desolating despotism; but he very early discovered that it was quite hollow, that a vigorous application of arms, in obedience to the highest laws of morality, would, in time, strike that tyrant to the ground. He raised up states that had been crushed by an unprincipled oppressor, and he then devoted himself to the establishment of securities or guarantees against the renewal of the oppression that he overthrew. This, even more than his victories, constitutes the glory of his great career. Other great generals have been illustrious in war, but none have so successfully laid the foundations of peace. Even in his very manner of winning battles and of conducting a campaign, he inaugurated the new era. Long before his own countrymen, and less Europe at large, believed either in him or his system. If he had reason to wish himself rid of meddling patriots and undisciplined troops in the Peninsula the want of their aid was more than compensated for in the enthusiasm of the peasantry and the people. And how was that enthusiasm excited? By patriotism alone? No; chiefly by the high character Wellington had obtained for his army, in respect of its honesty and its humanity. Thus, even at the outset, he was opposing morality to wickedness and rapacity; thus he was fostering the germ which was afterwards to develop into that durable policy of justice which was at a future day to spread over Europe its protecting shield. And let us not overlook this other fact—that the example thus set, and its brilliant results, did in fact renovate the political policy of [illegible] the civilized world. It rescued the nations from the dominion of a fatalism born of awe and despair. It was as the vulnerable point in the heel of Achilles, that prompted courage against all odds. But for that calm, steadfast, adamantine mind far away there in the South-West, and but for what he did, would the nations of the East, or the North, and of the North-East, have felt the presentiment of coming deliverance? Wellington it was who awakened once more the moral perceptions of mankind, and aroused them to a remembrance that there were influences in the world more potent than brute force. Was this a slight service to render to mankind? Was it not a service in its very nature lasting? Has it not, in dreary years of pining patriotism, even in later days, encouraged hope in the midst of despair? He made it clear to the world that tyranny even the most gigantic and power beyond calculation, could not subsist against the aroused moral instincts of mankind. And this great truth sank deep into the hearts of men—even of those who could not span the proportions of Wellington's mind, or admire, perchance, the name of their benefactor.

PARLIAMENTARY EULOGIES ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was not to be supposed that the British Parliament, so rich in orators, would meet without seizing the earliest occasion to record the grief of the Duke of Wellington's colleagues in legislation and statesmanship at his departure from the scene of his senatorial labours. Accordingly, we find that the formal business consequent on the Speech from the Throne had scarcely been disposed of in the House of Lords (in the course of which Lord Donoughmore spoke ably and feelingly of the Duke of Wellington), when the Nestor of the assembly rose to pay his tribute of regret and admiration to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE'S TRIBUTE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, whose political life has extended over half a century, and in whose living memory is written the history of those great achievements which most of us can only contemplate in the [illegible] took precedence in the discharge of this solemn [illegible] and venerable position than by his actual re[illegible] speak from a personal knowledge of many events in the career of the illustrious [illegible] which even to the oldest Peers around him were only matters of [illegible] and there was also something of dramatic unity in his [illegible] tied upon to pay the last tribute of parliamentary respect to the [illegible] of Wellington, as, forty-seven years before, he had been selected by the Ministry of the day, of whom he formed a part, to do public honour to that of Nelson. The noble Marquis thus expressed himself:—

I, perhaps, have some claim, as an individual, to [illegible] this duty. (Hear, hear.) not merely because, [illegible] that I entertained for the noble Duke when we knew each other—who is to the country and lost to the world—not merely because without any politics in [illegible] with the noble Duke he was done up to the honour at this to consider me as his friend; and on the very last occasion on which he addressed this House, he did [illegible] names as ours, perhaps.

[illegible] but noble Duke's military and P[illegible] I stand in somewhat of a peculia[illegible] this subject, because it [illegible] to do now the honour of addressing you, some 47 years ago[illegible] was per[illegible] [illegible] around him were only mi[illegible] and there was also something of dramatic unity in his [illegible] tied upon to pay the last tribute of parliamentary respect to the [illegible] of Wellington, as, forty-seven years before, he had been selected by the Ministry of the day, of whom he formed a part, to do public honour to that of Nelson. The noble Marquis thus expressed himself:—

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dies non; and that all bills falling due on that day should be presented and payable on Wednesday, but that if they were paid before two o'clock on Friday the parties should be subjected to no notarial charges arising from the delay.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the following day; the standing orders being dispensed with for the purpose.

The Earl of DERBY then again rose and said: "I have now to ask your Lordships to agree to an address to her Majesty, in pursuance of which I am sure that it is quite unnecessary for me to say a single word, because I am convinced that it will meet with the universal concurrence of your Lordships. And if I had not been convinced of this before, the language of general eulogy which I heard a few days ago would have relieved me from the necessity of addressing your Lordships at any length, and would have made me perfectly certain that you would have but one feeling as to the propriety of doing all that you can at present to honour the memory of the late Duke of Wellington by that public funeral which her Majesty, in anticipation of the wishes of Parliament and the country, has already directed. I beg, therefore, to move, without further preface, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express to her the thanks of this House for her Majesty's most gracious message, which was communicated on Friday last, and humbly to thank her Majesty for having given directions for the public interment of the mortal remains of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington in the cathedral church of St. Paul, and to assure her Majesty of their cordial aid and concurrence in giving to the ceremony a due degree of dignity and solemnity."

The address was at once and unanimously agreed to.

The Earl of DERBY then said: "I have now to move a resolution that this House do attend the solemnity of the funeral of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday next, and that a committee be appointed to consider the circumstance relating to the attendance of this House at the solemnity of the funeral."

The Duke of CLEVELAND said that he wished to suggest to the First Lord of the Treasury the propriety of giving full ties for the departure and return from the cathedral of St. Paul of those persons who have been officially engaged in the procession and solemnity. He thought it was but reasonable that if those persons were not to return in procession, they should have some priority of departure over those who were present merely as spectators.

The Earl of DERBY said he need hardly assure the noble Duke that the question of the whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral had been a matter of very anxious consideration on the part of the Government and of those connected with the ceremony (hear, hear). It was of concluding a ceremony of such magnitude as this it was no doubt that provision had been made for the fitting accomodation of those persons who had to join officially in the procession, and for their returning as far as possible their return after the ceremonial had been performed; but he thought it would be convenient, if their Lordships agreed to the appointment of a committee, that that committee should have in attendance before them on the following day Garter King-at-Arms, from whom they might ascertain what were the precise arrangements made, and then the committee or any other noble Lord would have an opportunity of suggesting any alterations which they thought desirable; and if it was possible to make them within the limited time which remained, he was sure that every person engaged would be ready to pay the utmost deference to the wishes of the House, and would have every object too to meet them.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the noble Earl having nominated the committee, their Lordships proceeded to the other business on the notice paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Her Majesty's message in reference to the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington having been read,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and said: "Sir, the House of Commons is called upon to-night to perform a sorrowful, but a noble duty. It has to recognise, in the face of the country and of the civilised world, the loss of the most distinguished of our citizens, and to offer to the ashes of the great departed the solemn anguish of a bereaved nation. The princely personage who has left us was born in an age more than usually great events than any other period of recorded time. Of these vast incidents the most conspicuous were his own deeds, and they, which were productive of the mightiest consequences, were accomplished with the smallest means in the face of the greatest obstacles. He was, therefore, not only a great man, but a great man of a great age. Amid the chaos and conflagration which attended the end of the last century, there arose one of those beings who seem born to master mankind. It is not too much, sir, to say that Napoleon combined in himself the energy of Alexander with the strategy of Hannibal. The kings of the earth fell before his subtle genius, and he denounced destruction against the only land which dared to disobey him and be free. The providential superintendence of the events of history was never more manifest than when we recollect this dispensation that the same year should produce the French Emperor and the Duke of Wellington; that in the same year they should have embraced the same profession; and that, natives of two distant islands, they should both have received the rival military education to that same land which each, in his turn, was destined to subjugate. During that long struggle for our freedom, our glory, and, I may say, our existence, Wellington fought and won fifteen pitched battles, all of the highest class, concluding with that one of those crowning victories that give a colour and form to history. During this period, that can be said of him which can be said of no other general, that in the capture of 8000 cannon he never lost a single gun. But the greatness of his exploits was perhaps surpassed by the difficulties he had to encounter. He had to encounter a feeble Government, a factious opposition, and a mistrustful people—scandalous allies—and the most powerful enemy in the world. He won victories with starving troops, and carried dogs without proper *matériel*. And, as if to complete the fatality which attended him throughout life in this respect, when he was at last successful in creating an army worthy of the Roman legions—an army of himself, this invincible host was broken up on the eve of the greatest conjuncture of his life, and he had to enter the field of Waterloo with an army of raw levies and discomfited allies—Dutch, Belgians, and Welsh levy raised. He has been called fortunate—for fortune is a divinity that ever favours those who [illegible]. Invasive and patient, [illegible] ated his career—achieved h[illegible] exploits and [illegible] him from vicissitudes, for it was his self-control that regulated his lofty fame. (Cheers.) But, sir, it has of late years been somewhat the fashion to disparage the military character: forty years of peace have, perhaps, perhaps, somewhat less aware of the considerable and complex condition that go to the form of a great general. [illegible] engineer—a geographer—learned in human nature—a statesman—a master of men that he must be [illegible] Minister of State, and then to descend to the humblest office of a commissary and a clerk, but he has to display all his knowledge and to exercise all those duties at the same time, and under extraordinary circumstances. At every moment he has to think of the eve and of the morrow—of his flank and of his rear—he has to carry with him ammunition, provisions, hospital [illegible] calculate at the same time the state of the weather and the moral [illegible] of the men—all those elements that are perpetually changing—he has to combine sometimes under overwhelming heat, sometimes under overpowering cold—often times in famine, and frequently amidst the roar of artillery. (Hear, hear, hear). Behind all these circumstances there is to be present the image of victory, and the dreadful [illegible] to welcome [illegible] for the gallant [illegible] only think, but [illegible] for a man [illegible] or less obedient [illegible] beautiful [illegible] ment moreover, [illegible] unquestionably, sir, all this may be done in an ordinary manner, by an ordinary man—as every day of our lives we [illegible] perpetrated by successful ministers of state, successful authors—but to do all this with genius is sublime (hear, hear)—to be able to think with vigour, with depth, and with clearness in the recesses of the cabinet, in a great intellectual deconstruction, and to [illegible] with equal vigour, clearness, and depth amidst the noise of bullets, appears to me the loftiest exercise and the most complete triumph of human faculties. (Cheers). When we take into consideration the [illegible] life of the Duke of Wellington one [illegible] by that military career of his [illegible] place in history. Only eight years elapsed from Vimiera to Waterloo—a [illegible] date of his first command in the last campaign he [illegible] ard in the field of battle, twenty years old scarcely he commenced [illegible] (hear, hear). He was destined for another profession [illegible] at and most successful warrior, if not in the prime, at least in the perfection of manhood commenced that civil career scarcely less successful or less splendid [illegible] the military one that lives in the memory of man. (Cheers). He was thrice the ambassador of his Sovereign at those great historic Congresses that have settled the affairs of Europe; he was twice Secretary of State; he was twice Commander-in-Chief of the Forces; once he was Prime Minister; and to the last hour of his life he may be said to have laboured for his country. (Hear, hear). It was only a few months before we lost him that he favoured by his council and assistance the present advisers of the Crown, respecting that war in the East, of which no one was so competent to judge. He drew up his advice in a state paper worthy of his genius—and when he died, he died still the active chieftain of that illustrious army to which he has left the tradition of his fame. (Cheers). Sir, there is one passage in the life of the Duke of Wellington which, in this place, and on this occasion, I ought not to let pass unnoticed. It is our pride that he was one of ourselves—(hear, hear, hear)—it is our glory that Sir Arthur Wellesley once sat on these benches. (Cheers). If we view his career in the House of Commons by the test of success that we would apply to common men, his career, though brief, was still distinguished. (Hear, hear). He entered the Royal councils, and exercised high offices of State; but the success of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the House of Commons must not be tested by the fact that he was a privy councillor or secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant—he achieved here a success that the greatest minister and the most brilliant orator might never hope to accomplish (cheers). That was a great parliamentary triumph when he rose in his place to receive, as a member of Parliament, the thanks of the Speaker for a great victory. (Cheers). And still later, when at the bar he received, Sir, from one of your predecessors, in memorable words, the thanks of a grateful senate for accumulated triumphs (Cheers). Sir, there is one source of consolation which I think the people of England possess at this moment, under the severe bereavement which they mourn over—it is their intimate acquaintance with the character, and even with the person of this great man. (Hear, hear). There never was a great man in England who lived so long and so much in the public eye. (Hear, hear). I would be bound, there is not a gentleman in this House that has not seen him—many there are who have conversed with him—some there are who have touched his hand—for his countenance has been [illegible] voice are impressed upon every memory, and live in every [illegible]. In the golden saloon, and in the busy market-place, to the last moment he was found. The rising generation, amongst whom he lived, will recollect his words of kindness; and the people followed him in the street, with that lingering glance of reverent admiration which seemed never to tire. (Cheers). Who, indeed, will ever forget that venerable and classic head, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Cheers.

(Cheers). That we might not be unacquainted with his inward and spiritual nature, that we might walk [illegible] how this sovereign master of duty fulfilled the manifold duties of his life with unrivalled activity, he favoured us with a series of military and administrative biography which no age and no country can equal; and, fortunate in all things, Wellington found in his lifetime a historian whose immortal pages now rank with the classics of the land which Wesley saved. (Cheers). The Duke of Wellington has left to his country a great legacy greater even than his fame—he has left the contemplation of his character. (Hear, hear, hear). I will not say that in England he revered a sense of duty—that I trust was never gone; but he has made the sense of public life more masculine—he has [illegible] his career, restless activity, and reprimanded the morbid susceptibility of irregular egotism. (Cheers). That, I think, is not exaggerated praise (Cheers). I do not believe that, from the highest [illegible] duties to the humblest the keenest responsibility of State, to him who executes the humblest duty of society, there are no moments of difficulty and depression when the image of the Duke of Wellington may not come to the memory, and the sense of duty may not sustain and support him. (Hear, hear.) Although the Duke of Wellington lived so much to the hearts and minds of his countrymen, although to the end of a prolonged career he occupied the most prominent position, and filled the most august offices, no one seemed to be conscious of what a share he occupied in the thoughts and feelings of his countrymen until he died. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps the real cause of his [illegible] greatness of character more completely asserted than by the fact that, in an age when intellectual quality flatters all our self-complacency, every one acknowledges that the world has lost the greatest of men. (Cheers.) In an age of utility, the most famous, the most common-sense people in the world—men from every [illegible] of their race, can select no other representative for their grief, than [illegible] the centre of the [illegible] And we who are [illegible] here for purposes no different—to investigate the sources of the wealth of nations—to [illegible] ourselves in statistics or [illegible] such a paper as [illegible] fiscal controversy—we offer to the world the most sublime and touching spectacle that human circumstances can well produce—[illegible] ce of the senate mourning a hero. (Cheers.) I beg to move, sir, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for her [illegible] having given directions for the public interment of the remains of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and to assure her Majesty of our cordial aid and concurrence to give the solemnity a fitting degree of [illegible]."

Lord J. RUSSELL: I rise to second the motion, but I do not wish to add a single word to the eloquent language in which it has been brought forward. I trust that the whole House will concur in the able testimony which has been borne to the merits of the illustrious deceased. (Hear.)

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: "I move, sir, that this House shall attend the funeral solemnity of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday next."

The motion was carried.

The standing orders having been suspended to permit the motion to be made,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that a select committee should be appointed for the mode in which they should take part in the [illegible] at the committee should consist of the following [illegible] Lord John Russell, Mr. Wahole, Mr. Gladstone, Sir [illegible], Lord John Manners, Sir F. Baring, [illegible] Hon. Fox Maule, Right Hon. Mr. Cayley, Viscount Palmerston and Mr. G. A. Hamilton.

Mr. HUME: "Before the motion is agreed to, I hope the right hon. gentleman will state to the House what the duties of the committee will be."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: "The object of the committee is to consult the journals, and see the best manner in which the House should [illegible] the [illegible]."

The motion was then agreed to.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

AMONG the remarkable features of the Duke of Wellington's character, not the least surprising is that it should present itself in so many different aspects. Scarcely have we finished the record of his brilliant military [illegible] equally the subject of [illegible] career, [illegible] [illegible] variety of modes in which his [illegible] [illegible] at present itself to mankind and worked out [illegible] [illegible] ready shown him as a statesman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE VISITORS ON THE BEACH AT DEAL.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

THE LYING IN STATE AT WALMER.

Among the funeral arrangements, none seems to have given greater satisfaction, or to have been carried out in better taste, than the opportunity afforded to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports and the surrounding district, of visiting the remains of their illustrious Warden, in his official Castle at Walmer. The village, as we have already illustrated, was of the Duke's early choice as a place of occasional residence: he liked its pleasant walks and rides, and its sea view was, doubtless, suggestive to the hero in his retirement.

The preparations made by Messrs. Dowbiggin and Holland at the Castle were of a simple and unpretending character, there being no means for any great display; nor, indeed, was it wanted. In the small, irregularly-shaped death chamber lay the body of the Duke, inclosed in an outer coffin, covered with crimson velvet, and with handles and funeral decorations richly gilt. On the lid, near the head, rested the ducal coronet, and beyond it the pall, gathered back, to give visitors a complete view. The coffin rested on a low stand, covered with black cloth, and protected from intrusion by a small railing, round which candelabra with huge wax lights and plumes of feathers were arranged. The walls and roof of the small apartment were, of course, hung with black cloth, the single deep-recessed window closed, and candles reflected against silvered sconces barely relieved the gloom of the sombre drapery. Visitors entering at one door passed by the end of the coffin, and then out at another without interruption. The ante-chambers and corridors for egress were also darkened, hung with black, and lighted with candles placed at intervals on the side walls.

The first day for admission of the public was Tuesday (last week). Through the low strong archway of the main entrance the visitors passed, first, along the curved glass-covered passage, then up steps upon the battery, then through dimly-lighted anterooms into the chamber of death, and then along corridors and down staircases and across the garden on to the beach. All the way, at a few paces distance from each other on either hand, the guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade were placed, each man with his arms reversed and leaning in a sorrowful attitude on his musket.

Along the beach, as far as the eye could reach towards Deal, a long train of visitors dressed in mourning passed and repassed throughout the day, while from greater distances conveyances arrived and took their departure in quick succession. One could not help being struck with the respectable appearance of all the visitors, and the evident care which even the humblest of them had taken to present themselves in a suitable attire at the castle on such an occasion. There was no overcrowding and confusion of any kind, and no unseemly levity of conduct.

On Wednesday the public were admitted again, when the attendance was still more numerous than on the previous day.

Three of the Duke's oldest and most faithful domestics are all of his establishment that now remain at the castle. One of them, a fine old veteran, is the sergeant of the Guards, who at the disastrous siege of Bergen-op-Zoom refused to capitulate with the rest of the troops, and with thirteen comrades, after expending every cartridge, made an almost miraculous escape in the face of the enemy.

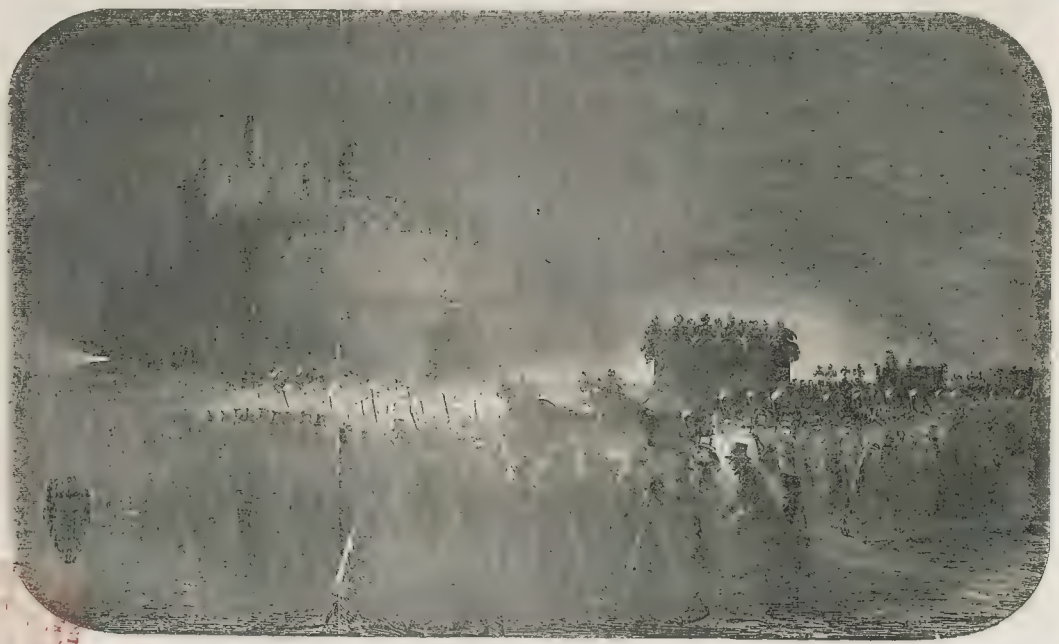
ENTRANCE TO WALMER CASTLE.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY

The general belief was that the body would be removed from Walmer to Dover, and thence by rail to the Bricklayers' Arms station; and it was not until late in the afternoon of Wednesday that orders were received for the horses to convey the hearse and mourning coaches from the castle to Deal. At four o'clock the castle was closed against visitors, and shortly after Mr. Holland, the undertaker, and his assistants, were in readiness to remove the coffin to the hearse. Shortly before seven, the hearse was backed over the moat bridge, and placed under the archway; and, immediately afterwards, two mourning coaches and four, and one mourning coach and pair, were brought up to the foot of the bridge. Almost at the same moment, about 150 of the Rifle Brigade marched up the northern approach of the castle, and lined the roadway, in readiness to form an escort. This detachment was under the command of Colonel Beckwith.

At a few minutes after seven, the coffin was placed in the hearse; and the plumes having been fixed, and the other arrangements completed, the tramping of the horses across the bridge announced the departure of the remains of the immortal soldier. As the hearse passed down the northern approach, the Rifle Brigade closed in as an escort.

The first mourning coach contained the present Duke, Lord Arthur Hay (brother-in-law of the present Duke), and Captain Watts (the Governor of Walmer Castle.) In the second carriage was Mr. Marsh, of the Lord Chamberlain's office; and in the third carriage, Mr. Collins (the butler), and Mr. Kendal (the valet), both old and faithful servants of the late Duke. Minute guns were fired from the castle as the *cortège* left the



THE HEARSE AND REMAINS PASSING DEAL CASTLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AND REMAINS AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT DEAL.

ground. The same honour was paid to the late Duke from the castle at Deal, and also from Sandown. The procession was led by a number of men with flambeaux, and as it moved down the sombre avenue was suggestive of deep and varied feelings. A large concourse of people had assembled along the road, and at Deal several thousand persons had congregated to witness the removal of the body. The progress from the castle to the Deal station was exceedingly slow, above an hour and a half being occupied in moving over about two miles of ground. At the station, the *corthge* was received by the chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, Mr. James Macgregor, M.P., and the other authorities of the Company. The hearse was quickly placed on a truck, and at a quarter past nine the train started for London.

The present Duke, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Watts, and the late Duke's butler and valet, came up in the train, which stopped at Ashford and Tonbridge for the engine to take in water, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms at twenty-five minutes past twelve.

The arrangements at Walmer, and the passage of the *corthge* to the Deal station, were effected with exactness, and with the exception of the minute-gun firing, almost in silence.

THE ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

In consequence of its having transpired that the body of the late Duke would be brought to London on Wednesday night by special train from Walmer Castle, the greatest curiosity was evinced in the neighbourhood of the Bricklayers' Arms station to ascertain, if possible, the hour when the remains might be expected. But as everything connected with the removal was conducted with the utmost secrecy, the most stringent orders to that effect were issued to the various officials of the station. By seven o'clock, or more than two hours before the special train left Deal, a crowd had collected before the gates of the station, which were kept close fastened. Groups also formed along the New Kent-road, at the Elephant and Castle, and onwards.

Precisely at half-past ten a troop of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Captain De Ros and Lord Mountcharles, arrived, and were promptly admitted within the precincts of the station.

The hearse, containing the coffin, was firmly secured upon a railway truck, which was almost instantly detached from the rest of the train, the hearse placed upon *terra firma*, and the horses, four in number, harnessed in. All the troops, upon its coming into the open space outside the walls of the station, reversed their swords, and remained with them so until the *corthge* set out for Chelsea. This did not take place until some time had been consumed in fitting the funeral part of the cavalcade with black velvet and feathers.

The following was the order of procession :—

Advanced Guard of Life Guards.
Four mutes
State Lid of Feathers.
Mutes.

HEARSE,

Drawn by four horses, containing the Body of his late Grace.
Escort of Life Guards by the sides and at the rear of the Hearse.
Two mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses,
containing the mourners, the Duke of Wellington, Lord C. Wellesley, and others immediately connected with the Duke's family.

The cavalcade left the station at half-past one, and proceeded at a very slow walking pace down the New Kent-road, by the Elephant and Castle, into the Kennington and Vauxhall-roads, over Vauxhall-bridge to Chelsea, where it arrived at about four o'clock. It was attended the whole of the way by a considerable crowd, that followed perseveringly in spite of the continued rain. On the arrival of the procession at Chelsea, the body was received by Mr. Norman Macdonald, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and under the superintendence of that gentlemen removed to the hall, where it was to lie in state. A detachment of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment) remained in the hospital, and mounted a guard of honour in the state-room for the remainder of the night.

ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AND REMAINS AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

PORTRAITS, STATUES, AND MEMORIALS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SECOND ARTICLE.

CONTINUING our account of the portraits of the Duke of Wellington, we have to mention a very excellent one painted by J. Simpson, in 1838; a half-length, with cloak and hat: the latter with its flowing feather, giving, perhaps, the appearance of a little heaviness to the head, but agreeable for the variety it presents to other portraits; the sword is carried across, supported by both hands. This portrait has been engraved in mezzotint by O. Gibbon.

Wilkie, whose last portrait, with charger, for the Merchant Tailors' Company, has already been mentioned, also painted a full-length in 1836, for the Marquis of Salisbury.

The late G. Dawe, painter to the Emperor of Russia, painted a full-length portrait, which is now in this country.

Of other engraved Portraits, whether from Paintings, Sketches, or Sculptured Busts, may be enumerated:—

A half-length dressed in his orders. Large folio, *ad vivum*. By W. T. Fry, 1815.

Bust in a niche, after Nollekens. Drawn by John Taylor; engraved by E. Bocquet, 1815.

Etching of head in profile, looking to the right. After Chantrey. Engraved by Mrs. Dawson Damer, 1832. (Private plate.)

Whole-length: standing, holding a letter, when Marquis and K.B.

Small head profile, by C. F. Burney; engraved by Jas. Heath, 1814.

Half-length, right arm on a cannon. 8vo., *ad vivum*. T. Woolnoth, 1839.

A miniature half-length in uniform, when Marquis of Wellington By W. Haines; engraved by H. Cook, for the Military Panorama, 1812.

Bust: after the Bust of Turnerelli. Engraved by H. Cook, for the *Military Chronicle*, 1813.

Profile, with wreath of laurels, forming an oval. Engraved by Shroeder, 1816.

Profile, bust, in uniform, looking to the left: in a wreath, inscribing the word Waterloo over his head, and underneath the representation of a triumphal chariot, the names of Wellington's principal victories, and this inscription: "Fas sua, fas Gnosia Juno," and a unique cameo ring on a rich sardonyx, representing Victory in a car presenting a laurel crown to Wellington the Conqueror. Published by Mr. Thomas Martyn, author of the design and proprietor of the ring. London, November 7, 1815." This print was accompanied by a wild rhapsody in letter-press by the said Thomas Martyn, "An hoc of various works on Shells, and other branches of Natural History, &c."

Half-length in a cloak, with order, engraved in mezzotint, from an original sketch by the late George Dawe, R.A. Published by Welch and Gwynne, 1842.

A bust in a circle, in military dress, dedicated to Lady Anne Cullen Smith. "Engraved by H. Minasi, from an approved likeness in her Ladyship's possession," 1814.

We have also seen a profile in small medallion, drawn and engraved by T. Wright, brother-in-law of Dawe, with an inscription in Russian, which we believe has not been published in the country.

"A View in Hyde Park," representing the Duke on horseback, in plain clothes, returning a salute. Painted by W. H. De Panorauwa. The same, smaller.

Equestrian portrait (coloured) of the Duke in plain clothes. By H. B. Equestrian portrait of the Duke in plain clothes, as he appeared on his 73d birthday. Sketched and lithographed by H. B.

A small sketch (coloured) of the Duke as Field-Marshal, reviewing the troops at Windsor.

A group of three heads, representing the Duke at different periods of Life, when in India, at Waterloo, and in the House of Lords. Drawn and lithographed by J. F. Lassoquière

The above are more strictly works of portraiture. There have been, besides, a great variety, introducing portraits, but more or less connected with incidents, and in some cases in association with other portraits

Of an early period is a fine portrait group, entitled "The Despatch," painted and engraved by John Burnet. It represents the Duke standing at night by a camp fire, and writing a despatch, supporting the paper on his hat; a guerilla with his mule ready-harnessed standing by, in the rear, buildings on fire. Beneath, in the middle, is an eagle grasping sword and a pen, and this inscription—"Totum qua gloria cogit orbem."—Ovid.

The Countess of Westmoreland (when Lady Burghersh), also painted a picture of the Duke Writing the Despatch of the Victory of Waterloo, which we have engraved and described at page 436.

Wilkie also painted a cab net picture of the Duke writing a despatch by lamplight, on the night before the battle of Waterloo, which was exhibited in 1836, and attracted much attention. His biographer, Mr. Cunningham, however, says of it that this picture, admirable in other respects, was liable to this objection - that there was nothing in the composition to show that the despatch was penned on the eve of Waterloo—an error so rare in Wilkie as to render it remarkable." Whatever light lings on the score of historical identity, the artist bestowed great pains upon the execution of this work, which he painted for Sir Willoughby Gordon, late governor of Chelsea Hospital. The whole from it is engraved in Wilkie's "Spanish Sketches;" and the original study for the hand, painted from life, and an admirable specimen of minute and life-like elaboration, is in the possession of Messrs. Graves.

Poor Haydon, encouraged by the honours reaped by his study of "Napoleon on the Rock of St. Helena" (purchased by Sir R. Peel), produced in 1844 a companion picture, the "Hero and his Horse on the Field of Waterloo Twenty Years after the Battle." Which has been engraved in mezzotint by Lupton, and in a smaller size by Davey; and, being dedicated to the British nation, has enjoyed a wide popularity. The warrior Duke is represented standing beside his horse, resting upon his neck with one hand, his hat off, and contemplating the altered aspect of the once blood-stained field, now restored to the peaceful uses of agriculture.

The fraternity of "The Army and Navy," in the persons of the two greatest heroes of either service, has been commemorated by Mr. J. P. Knight, in the circumstance of the only meeting of Nelson and the Duke, we on Colonel Wellesley. This picture is engraved and described at page 437.

Mr. J. T. Barker has produced several "Incidents in the Life of Wellington," in which he succeeded in combining accuracy of portraiture with subjects of historical interest. His meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the evening of the victory of Waterloo, at La Belle Alliance, recently produced a remarkably characteristic. It is a picture which tells its story in a vigorous way, and there is not only accuracy in the facts, but in the portraits. Blucher's face is the familiar face of Germans and snuff boxes; the attendant officers of both commanders are historic personages, painted from their portraits; and the Duke's face is such as those who knew the Duke in his old age feel he must have been in his middle life. The picture has some defects as a work of art, the atmosphere and the background being bad, but the artist probably looked lonely at his principal group, painting the whole simply to be engraved from; and we have no doubt, when engraved, it will obtain a wide popularity. We understand that this picture was seen by the Duke himself not long before his death, who expressed himself greatly pleased with it. Another subject portrait by the same artist has also recently appeared, and is announced for publication. This picture represents the Duke life-size and full-length, in his cabinet at Apsley House. He is seated in his Waterloo chair (a piece of furniture made out of the famous tree near which he erected at the Battle of Waterloo, and the fellow of which is at Windsor Castle) and "reading the despatches from India announcing that he is at Feroze pore with the Sikhs." He is supposed to have just written upon a passage in Sir John Littler's report, where the Sixty-Second Regiment of Foot is stated to have been seized with panic—a charge against which the Duke subsequently vindicated the regiment in the House of Lords. Mr. Barker, although he had no sittings for this work, had frequent opportunities of studying the great hero in the House of Lords, and elsewhere, and has produced an admirable likeness, in which the flesh tints strike us as somewhat too warm and deep. Objections perhaps may be taken to the spectacles, inasmuch as they were seldom used by the Duke, and are unmilitary in character; but, it is known that he used them occasionally in his parliamentary and official duties, and this introduction seems, therefore, to be historically correct on the occasion. By this introduction alone the artist has been enabled to contend against a difficulty which baffled little else in all his predecessors, Lawrence alone excepted, in the treatment of the Duke, namely, the expression of the eyes. The accessories - the "Waterloo elm chair," the desk full of well-picked papers, the carpet, the portrait of Napoleon—all are actual facsimiles, taken from the private cabinet at Apsley House, and painted with a skill which we have before remarked in similar objects in the artist's pictures. The work is to be engraved in line by Mr. F. Bacon, as a companion to Delaroche's Napoleon at Fontainebleau

The Duke having been represented in all his every official character except that of the statesman, we owe to the fine taste of her Majesty's groom-porter of England's two most honest and indefatigable servants, the Duke (not of the battle field, nor of the Trinity House, nor of the University; but in the simple dignity of a politician and adviser of the Crown) standing beside the only statesman to whom he always (willfully" deferred, Sir Robert Peel. The Duke is represented in profile, dressed, if we mistake not, in the Windsor uniform, Sir R. Peel wearing a frock coat. This picture, which was painted by Winterhalter, in fact, and has been engraved by Faed, though perhaps not containing the very best likenesses extant of the two illustrious leaders, is invested with a peculiar interest which will increase with time

Finally, the Duke, as the fast friend of Royalty—the sponsor to one of England's young Princes, is commemorated in a very pleasing picture, also painted by command, by Winterhalter, entitled "The first of May, 1851." That picture represents the Duke offering the infant Prince to his godsons, Prince Arthur, a cleaver, which he has just received, in the Great Exhibition. The Queen, still in her robes of ceremony, but the royal infant in his nurse's arms, appear in the background, while Prince Albert, a magnificent looking cavalier, stands by. Duke, to which the Royal party have last returned from the Exhibition, holds a plan in his hand. This picture has been engraved in mezzotint by Samuel Cousins.

HISTORICAL PICTURES OF THE DUKE'S ACTIONS, AND FANCY SUBJECTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THEM.

We come now to a very interesting part of our subject; a review of the principal historical or fancy pictures, in which his wondrous achievements are commemorated, or in which he is personally introduced

And first among these, though not claiming to be historical in the strict sense, we shall place Wilkie's masterly picture, "The Chelsea Pensioners Reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo." Great as this Leader of his Art undoubtedly was in the delineation of the simpler and more pathetic emotions of the human heart, it cannot be denied that in the mighty gems of the age; as being the only memento of the greatest action of his life, undertaken by his own express command, and the composition and production of which he personally superintended.

As we have already stated, the picture is rather an episode upon the battle of Waterloo, than an historical work, and yet it was painted under circumstances, and comprises so many portraits of men who had distinguished themselves, although in humble capacities, in the service of their country, under the command of the Duke, that it may properly be looked upon as belonging to history. Wilkie, as soon as he was honoured by the Duke to grace his mighty fame with a work of mixed fancy and reality, gave himself up almost wholly to the work, of which he was justly more proud than any other commission could have made him.

When it was known (says Cunningham), that Wilkie was engaged on a picture for the Duke of Wellington of a military nature, great was the stir in the ranks of the army, and likewise in society; the contrast of a bloody fight was in the days of some, which others honoured he would choose the field after the battle was fought, and show the mangled relics of war—

> With many a sweet babe's affection,
> And many a widow mourning.

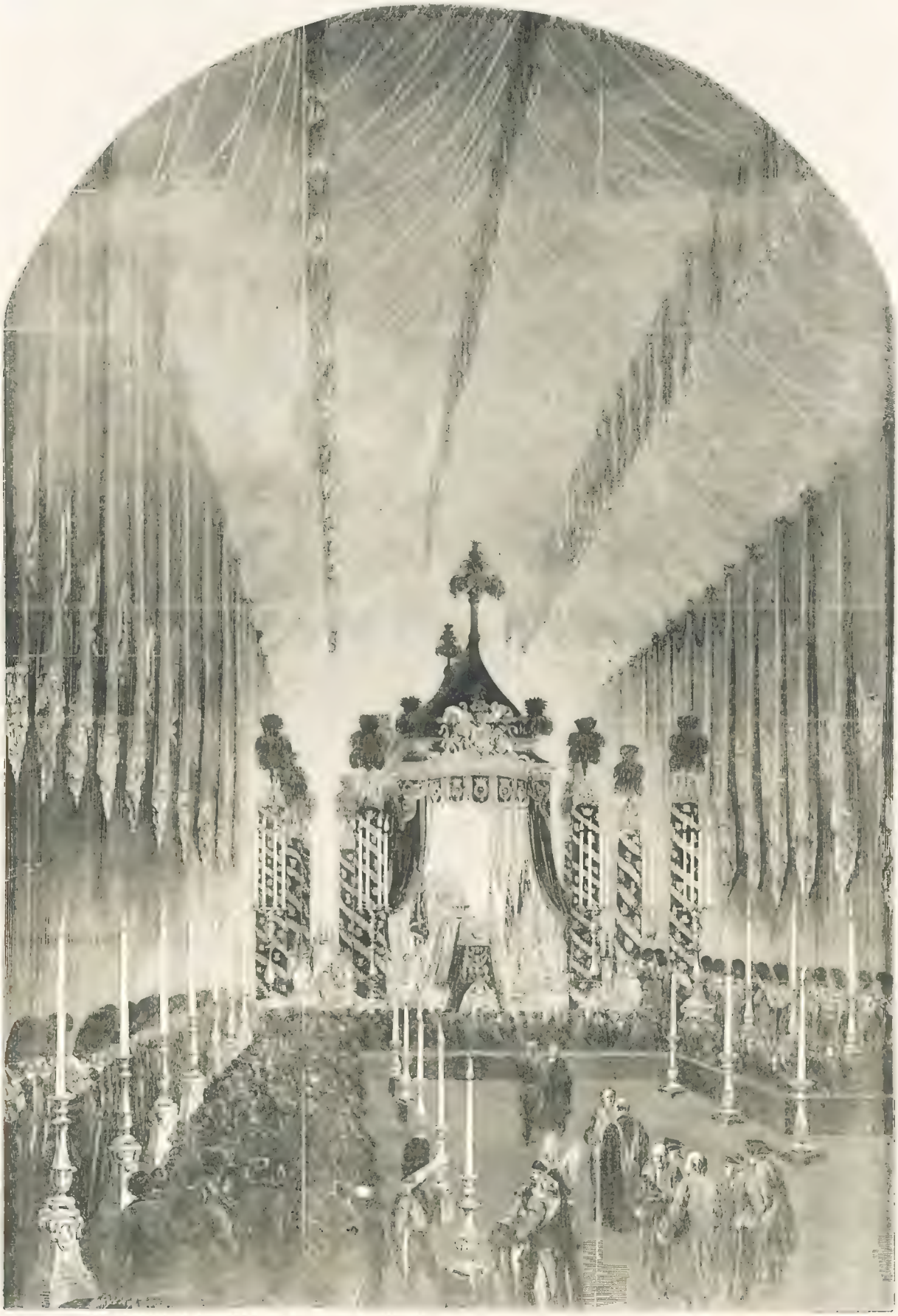
But no one guessed that out of the wreck he would gather and bring home one of old Chelsea, he was able to do a subject which the general public could accept as a remembrance of Waterloo, and new. Pensioned the Duke of Britain with mingled gladness and pride. Not the less were they touched by the subject was Sir Willoughby Gordon, a soldier of the old school, whose name appears on the list of the Duke's friends at the time when [illegible] was in power; and [illegible] employment and [illegible] to possess my sketch of 'The Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo,' in which I have endeavoured to [illegible] Dec. 24th. Left a note at Apsley House, to request that I might be favoured with a sitting from the Duke of Wellington that I have proposed to [illegible] Peninsular Waterloo Medal, which he agreed to. [illegible] Kensington."

Subsequent entries show how the Duke and the artist were sometimes put to some little trouble, before they could come to a meeting point to the latter all engrossing point—the order of the day, for the great work:—

Jan. 24, 1819. Went to dine with Haydon, and when about to set out for the house of Wellington, who did me the honour to call about three o'clock. His Grace, I am sorry to say, was more scarcely any person was admitted, but took Lord [illegible] was with him soon after, and, to my attention at "The Waterloo," and the Duke's Grey. [illegible] Grace was going, that he would call again.

26. Sent a note to the Duke, to express my regret, and to say that, after Tuesday, when my picture ('The Penny Wedding') will be delivered at Carlton House, I should be at home constantly.

Feb. 26. Called at Apsley House. The Duke was not at home, but I had a [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Duke's [illegible] that he had [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Duke's [illegible] that he had [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Duke's [illegible] that he had



THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1852.—IN STATE IN THE HALL OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT DUKE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

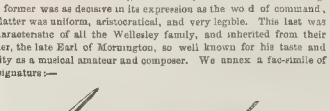
THE absence of the Duke of Wellington from the brilliant procession at the Royal Parade of Westminster last week, when her Majesty

[illegible] opened the Duke of Wellington was among the Peers earliest in Prince Albert's chair, and at the foot of the throne, where his Grace, in the Field-Marshal's uniform, receiving all entrances to sit down received the annual offer her Majesty, until the moment when it was necessary to don his Ducal robes and take his place in the Royal carriage. Many a pretty [illegible] was the Duke and always either consulted her, stamping the proudest [illegible] of distinction, and giving a new and masculine charm to the [illegible] and members of our female company. In congress and diplomatique, the representative of the Czar was perhaps most sensible of the Bank which the House and the country have sustained, for the Duke [illegible] [illegible] rendered it painful to him to take his assembly where he had so many dearest, yet Grace never omitted to have a visit a friend's chair with Baron Brunnow's who distinguished as he is by the favour of the Emperor [illegible] the esteem in which he is held by the public men of the [illegible] [illegible] he also so long been accredited, appeared highly to appreciate the compliment paid him by the illustrious hero.

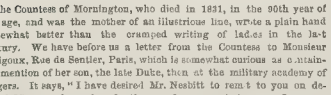
Among the interests which claimed the arrival of Her Majesty, the prevailing topic of conversation among the Peeresses and other [illegible] who, upon the occasion usurp the seats of the Upper Chamber—around "the Duke," and the Duke's movements, were expected at the House without him. The untimely were indicating to the younger [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE WELLINGTON FAMILY.

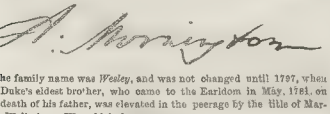
Public attention, which occupies itself with even the most trifling details relative to departed greatness, has been drawn, of course, to the style of the Duke of Wellington's letters, and to his handwriting. The former was as decisive in its expression as the wo d of command, the latter was uniform, aristocratical, and very legible. This last was a characteristic of all the Wellesley family, and inherited from their father, the late Earl of Mornington, so well known for his taste and ability as a musical amateur and composer. We annex a fac-simile of his signature:—



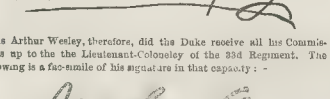
The Countess of Mornington, who died in 1831, in the 90th year of her age, and was the mother of an illustrious line, wrote a plain hand somewhat better than the cramped writing of ladies in the last century. We have before us a letter from the Countess to Monsieur Perigoux, Rue de Sentier, Paris, which is somewhat curious as containing mention of her son, the late Duke, then at the military academy of Angers. It says, "I have desired Mr. Nesbitt to remit to you on demand fifty pounds sterling for the use of my son at Angers. I suppose Messrs Pigneroiles have drawn upon you by this time for the last quarter, due, I think, about this time." The rest of the letter is about the packing of some rare china, and bears date "London, August 15, 1786," about seven months before Arthur Wesley was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 73rd Foot. We give a *fac simile* of Lady Mornington's signature:—



The family name was *Wesley*, and was not changed until 1797, when the Duke's eldest brother, who came to the Earldom in May, 1781, on the death of his father, was elevated in the peerage by the title of Marquis Wellesley. We subjoin his signature:—

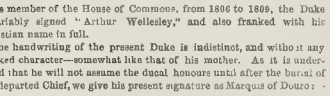


As Arthur Wesley, therefore, did the Duke receive all his Commissions up to the the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 33d Regiment. The following is a fac-simile of his signature in that capacity:—

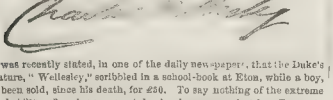


As member of the House of Commons, from 1806 to 1809, the Duke invariably signed "Arthur Wellesley," and also franked with his Christian name in full.

The handwriting of the present Duke is indistinct, and without any marked character—somewhat like that of his mother. As it is understood that he will not assume the ducal honours until after the burial of the departed Chief, we give his present signature as Marquis of Douro:—



Lord Charles Wellesley, the second son, writes with a little of the family habit of tall letters, as follows:—



It was recently stated, in one of the daily newspapers, that the Duke's signature, "Wellesley," scribbled in a school-book at Eton, while a boy, had been sold, since his death, for £30. To say nothing of the extreme improbability of such an amount having been so paid, it is sufficient to state that "Wesley," and not "Wellesley," was the Duke's signature at the time, and until he was in middle age.

The late Duke, sometimes irritated by the extended correspondence in which his position and celebrity involved him, frequently returned tart replies to communications which were of a *bond fide* business character. In 1837, Mr. Wilkins, the well-known engraver, wrote to the Duke, as Constable of the Tower, for permission to take sketches of various parts of that remarkable building. The Duke returned the following answer:—

The Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr. Wilkins, and has received his Letter

The Duke begs to inform Mr. Wilkins, in reply, that every body who wishes it, can see the Tower, and all that it contains, to the Number of some thousands annually

Individuals and the Publick at large, as well as the Duke himself, would be exposed to great Inconvenience if he was to give a Special Order to every Gentleman desirous of going to the Tower. He has not in any Instance, given such an Order, and he must beg leave to decline to give one, which, at the same time, he assures Mr. Wilkins, is not necessary in order that he may attain his object.

London, May 11, 1837.

It happens, however, that though the public are admitted to the Tower, they are not allowed to make a sketch of any part of it, or any object it contains. A special order was requisite for this purpose, and his Grace would probably have given it had he not evidently misunderstood the artist's application, which was not merely to "go the Tower," but to obtain permission to sketch in it.

Having received his military education in France (like Marlborough) the Duke was able to converse and write in the [illegible] tongue with considerable facility. It is recorded that Talleyrand, when asked how the Duke spoke French, pleasantly remarked "with a good deal of boldness, as he does everything." In truth, however, the only peculiarity in his use of the language was that he continued to follow the old-fashioned mode of expression in use before the Revolution. We possess a letter from his Grace to Madame Ida de St. Elme (a notorious *intriguante* of the time, and authoress of the well-known "Memoires d'une Contemporaine"), which enables us to show what manner of French the Duke wrote:—

A Londres, le 21 Avril, 1834.

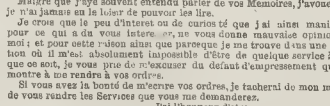
Madame,

Malgre que j'aye souvent entendu parler de vos Memoires, j'avoue que je n'ai jamais eu le loisir de pouvoir les lire.

Je crois que le peu d'interet ou de curiosité que j'ai aime manifesté pour ce qui a du vous interesser, ne vous donne mauvaise opinion de moi; et pour cette raison ainsi que parceque je me trouve dans une position où il m'est absolument impossible d'être de quelque service à qui que ce soit, je vous prie de m'excuser du défaut d'empressement que je montre à me rendre à vos ordres.

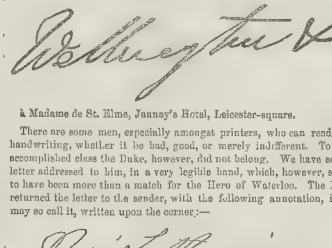
Si vous avez la bonté de m'ecrire vos ordres, je tacherai de mon mieux de vous rendre les Services que vous me demanderez.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre,
Madame, votre tres
obeissant Serviteur



à Madame de St. Elme, Jaunay's Hotel, Leicester-square.

There are some men, especially amongst printers, who can read any handwriting, whether it be bad, good, or merely indifferent. To that accomplished class the Duke, however, did not belong. We have seen a letter addressed to him, in a very legible hand, which, however, seems to have been more than a match for the Hero of Waterloo. The Duke returned the letter to the sender, with the following annotation, if we may so call it, written upon the corner:—



The letter was written in pale blue ink. This may account for its illegibility.

Having now before us several of the Duke's "Answers to Correspondents," which show the characteristics of his style, we shall freely use them here. It is well known that a letter to the Duke almost invariably received some reply. For the most part it was a simple announcement that his Grace had received such a communication, of such a date. Sometimes he was provoked into a fuller or more explicit acknowledgment. Thus, in a letter from Strathfieldsay, dated "May 17, 1835," to a gentleman, editor of a Liverpool newspaper, who had forwarded him some important Congressional documents from the United States, he says:—

The Duke being in the Country, he cannot state from recollection whether he did or did not receive the document to which ——— refers. He is in the habit of acknowledging immediately the Receipt of all papers, and he thinks if he had received the Document in question he should have acknowledged it. At all events he has not yet had time to read it.

A few days after, when the document turned up, his Grace immediately wrote again, mentioning the fact, and adding that he had read it with great interest [it was a report to Congress on the Army of the United States], and felt much obliged by its being sent.

Some months after, when the same gentleman wanted a report issued by the House of Lords, he wrote to the Duke on the subject. His Grace replied (March 28, 1838):—

The Duke regrets much that he has no copy of the evidence to which ——— refers, and that he cannot, under existing regulations, obtain one to send him.

A few days after, his Grace sent his own copy, on loan, with a request that it might be returned in a fortnight.

The late Mr. G. V. Drury, of Shotover Park, near Oxford, was a gentleman of active benevolence, who had filled high appointments in India, and devoted much of his later leisure to literary compositions. Among other subjects, having opportunities of convincing himself, as a landed proprietor, that the beershops which the Duke had sanctioned in 1830, led to much mischief in the rural districts, Mr. Drury drew up several statements, statistical and otherwise, which he circulated largely among the Bishops, both Houses of Parliament, and the heads of the Government departments. One of these he transmitted to the Duke and received the following curt and characteristic reply:—

London, May 10, 1843.

F M. the Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr. Drury and has received his Letter of the 9th Inst.

The Duke is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and a Member of His Majesty's Councils. But there are other Noblemen and Gentlemen in Office besides himself; Each having under his Directions some particular Branch or Department of publick business. The Duke has no Control over any Duke but over those particular over which he presides. Yet Gentlemen think proper to address him upon every Subject, and expect answers to their letters.

It is impossible to satisfy such expectations. No man can find time even to read all that is transmitted to him.

Mr. Drury should address the Secretary of State for the Home Department or the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Beer and Gin Shops and their effects, and not the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

George Drury, Esq., Shotover Park, Oxford.

Nothing daunted by this sharp reproof, Mr. Drury again wrote to the Duke, and enclosed a petition against the beer and gin-shops, which he prayed his Grace to present in the House of Lords. The Duke's reply, dated May 11, 1844, was [illegible] curt, as usual:—

He has received his Note [illegible] petition from Mr. Drury. The Duke begs leave to recommend that the Petition should be sent to some Noble Lord acquainted with Mr. Drury.

The petition was eventually put into the hands of the Bishop of Exeter, and duly presented.

Some months subsequently, Mr. Drury, who had written numerous letters to the heads of colleges at Oxford on the subject of college debt, drew up a voluminous report, embracing many facts, arguments, and suggestions, which he sent to the Duke, as Chancellor of the University. By return of post he had the following reply, which, certainly, is plain and very much to the purpose:—

Walmer Castle, Oct. 30, 1844.

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr Drury He has received his Note.

The Duke's attention has long been given to the Subject which Mr Drury states is that of the Paper which he has inclosed.

Mr. Drury would render a great Service to the University and to the Publick, if he could persuade the Parents of the Youths in the Course of receiving their Education in the University, to exercise their parental Influence and Authority, and a little of the Family Police, to prevent the Idleness and extravagance of their Sons.

The Exercise of such Powers would produce infinitely more Effects than all that can be done by the University.

George Drury, Esq., Shotover Park, Oxford.

Meanwhile, having perused the statement enclosed by Mr. Drury, his Grace wrote another letter on the day following, in which he entered at some length (but, it must be confessed, not with his usual degree of clearness) into a discussion of the subject. His correspondent, who had filled highly responsible public situations in the East Indies, had referred to the discipline of the College of Fort William, at Calcutta, which, he said, had repressed debt, by depriving those students who incurred it of all employment in the public service. And he suggested that, at Oxford, no degree should be conferred upon any student until all his debts had been paid and he had made a public declaration, on his honour, that he owed nothing to any tradesman there or elsewhere. The Duke's letter is as follows:—

[illegible] Castle, [illegible]

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr Drury. He has received Mr. Drury's letter upon the Subject of the Habit of the Students at the University of Oxford to incur Debts.

He begs leave to remind Mr. Drury that the University of Oxford is not the College of Fort William, of which the object was exclusively to educate the Young Gentlemen sent out to India by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in the Capacity of covenanted civil Servants of the East India Company.

These Young Gentlemen were educated in the College preparatory to their eventual employment in the Civil Service of the East India Company.

The Governor-General in Council had the Power and the Right, and it was his Duty, to adopt such Regulations as he might think proper to regulate their Studies and to govern their Conduct, as well during their Residence in the College as subsequently; and in the employment of these Young Gentlemen in the publick Service.

But the Convocation of the University of Oxford has no such Powers. It can regulate the Conduct and Studies of those whose Education is in the course of being carried on under its control and Superintendence.

It may make Rules and embody the same in Statutes. But they must be general and applicable to all. It is to be apprehended, that a Rule embodied in a Statute to require that all upon whom degrees of Honor at the University should be conferred should previous to, and as a condition previously to, the grant of the Degree of Honor, declare that He the Claimant was not in Debt; would not be considered a fair Rule, or one equal in its application to all the Students in the University.

Under ordinary Circumstances; those who would be most likely to incur Debt and to be indebted to Tradesmen in Oxford; are those whose Parents would be least opulent, and able to assist them with allowances sufficent to defray the necessary expences of their Residence at the University, setting aside all provision for Luxuries, or the gratification of Habits of extravagance.

While those well provided with allowances by their Friends would probably not be in Debt.

The Results then of the suggested Regulation would be to give the Rich alone the Ceremony of receiving the Honors of the University; as those alone could, under existing Circumstances, be certain of being out of Debt. Such a Regulation could not therefore be adopted.

George Drury, Esq., Shotover Park, Oxford.

Mr. Drury, who certainly had the *cacoethes scribendi*, lost no time in replying to the Duke's last letter, and took leave to question the accuracy of his statements and his reasoning; denying, in short, that the sons of parents in moderate circumstances were more liable than the sons of the wealthy to contract debts at the University, or that they did so contract them. On the contrary, he alleged that, in most instances, the larger the pecuniary allowance, the greater the prospect of debts being contracted. His letter, drew the following from the Duke:—

Walmer Castle, Nov. 12, 1844.

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Mr Drury He has received his Letter of the 11th inst.

It is really impossible for the Duke to carry on a Correspondence with every Gentleman who thinks proper to write to him. He has given Mr Drury an answer. He hopes he will be excused for declining to write any more upon the same Subject.

G. Drury, Esq., Shotover Park, Oxford.

The Duke and his pertinacious correspondent, were in reality old acquaintances, though the fact had probably been forgotten by his Grace. In July, 1805, on his return from India, Sir Arthur Wellesley had expressed a favourable opinion of the salubrity of St. Helena, and this may have been one of the causes why, ten years afterwards, that island was selected as the residence of Napoleon. While at St. Helena his attention appeared chiefly directed to political subjects, and he repeatedly expressed his desire to have a seat in Parliament.

The latest letter from which we shall quote, is dated June 18, 1849—a memorable anniversary. A collection of portraits and other paintings, by an eminent artist, who was relinquishing the practice of his profession was then about being brought to the hammer in New Bond street, and among them was a fine likeness of the late Earl of Mornington (Lord Marybrough, who succeeded the Marquis Wellesley in the Earldom), which a gentleman, who knew the artist, thought it probable the Duke might desire to see. He communicated with his Grace on the subject, and immediately received a note saying that he was much obliged to him for his letter, and adding, "He will avail himself of the opportunity of looking at the Portrait in question. He has Portraits of the late Lord Mornington, with which he is satisfied."

Probably no public man was so much troubled with correspondence upon subjects, most of which must have been wholly uninteresting to him. In numerous instances there is no doubt that he was written to in the hope of his sending autograph replies. The possessors of such letters (and we have recently seen some of them advertised as "to be parted with for a valuable consideration,") may not be well pleased to learn that, for many years past, the great majority of Wellington letters, even with his private seal, *were not written by the Duke*; they were dictated by his Grace to his private Secretary, Mr. A. F. Greville, whose handwriting bears much a marked resemblance to that of the Duke, that [illegible] experience in the calligraphy of both to distinguish one from the other. Both handwritings slant very much from right to left [illegible] by the capitals, both have capitals more frequently than the usual custom; and in both we find the like similarity of old spelling—such as *publick, musick*—and the omission of the second vowel in *honor, control*, and other words from the Latin. We caution the possessors of "Wellington autographs" to ascertain whether they were not written by Mr. Greville. *Franks* would be authentic, beyond a doubt.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WELLINGTON AND ITS DUKEDOM.

It would be an object of curious research, to trace and record the various circumstances which have led to the selection of certain localities in England, for the titles of Peerages, and have thus brought places of comparatively unlettered fame into prominent distinction. The conqueror of Victoria in the choice of the title of his Dukedom, presented a remarkable instance of the above fact; although, we are not aware that the cause of the selection has been publicly stated. At the close of the war, in 1814, all the titles and distinctions at the command of Crowns and Cabinets were showered upon the liberator of the Peninsula, and the conqueror of Napoleon. Douro made him a Baron; Talavera, a Viscount; Ciudad Rodrigo, an Earl; Salamanca, a Marquis; and Victoria, a Duke; and as these honours had all accumulated in his absence, his successive patents were read together in a single day, as he took his seat for the first time, and with the highest rank, among the Peers of England.

There are two towns in the empire which bear the name of Wellington: one in Shropshire, and the second on the Devonshire border of Somerset; the latter being that selected by the Duke. This is an ancient and respectable market-town, and a parish, situate near the Tone, in the hundred of Kingsbury West, in the union of its own name, and on the line of the Great Western Railway; distant 150 miles W.S.W. from London, by turnpike road, but 170 by rail; 7 S.S.W. of Taunton, 45 S.W. of Bristol and 24 N.E. of Exeter. The Duke of Wellington was lord of the manor, which appears to be an ancient one, having been held by the proud Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded for high treason *temp.* Edward VI. The manor was previously held by several Bishops; among whom was Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, preceptor to Alfred the Great, who was presented to the manor by that Monarch. On Asser's death, the manor was transferred to the Bishop of the newly-erected diocese of Wells, by whose successor it was held in the time of the Domesday survey, in which it is written Wallinone.

The town is about half a mile in length, and consists of five streets, respectively named High-street, Fore-street, Mantle-street, South-street, and North-street; the principal one being Fore-street, which contains the Market-house, a handsome and commodious modern structure; the upper part appropriated as a Town-hall and reading-room, and the base to the corn and provision market. The only extensive branch of manufacture carried on at Wellington is that of serges and woollens; steam being now the power principally employed in fabricating these articles.

The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome Gothic building, having a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and two chapels; at the west end is an embattled tower, adorned with pinnacles, having a turret on the south side. In the interior is a beautiful monument to Sir John Popham, who held the high office of Chief Justice of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I. The living is a vicarage in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. W. W. Furman. In the western portion of the town is a handsome modern church, built chiefly at the expense and endowed by a former patron of the church of St. John the Baptist. Here are, also, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren. In 1604, but rebuilt in 1833, almshouses were founded and endowed by Sir John Popham, who resided at Wellington Court House. Markets are held on Thursdays for corn, and all sorts of provisions; and fairs are holden on the Thursday week before Easter, and on Thursday week before Whitsuntide The parish contained, at the last census, near 7 000 inhabitants.

In the Civil War, at the period of the memorable siege of Taunton the rebels gained possession of Wellington by stratagem, and held out for some time against the King's forces under Sir Richard Grenville The garrison was, no doubt (says a contributor to *Notes and Queries*, No 32), at the large house built by Chief-Justice Sir John Popham, in the town of Wellington, and which, though of great strength, was much damaged on that occasion, and shortly fell into ruin.

The people of Wellington have not been unmindful of the illustrious hero who has conferred celebrity upon their town; which they have evinced by erecting, by subscription, upon the Black-down Hills about two miles south of the place—a monumental obelisk in honour of the Duke of Wellington, and in commemoration of the crowning victory obtained at Waterloo; and in the vicinity of this memorial is annually held a fair on the day of the battle, June 18. From the crest of the hill the eye ranges over a vast extent of rich and varied scenery; and on a clear day many a gleaming sail may be descried upon the Bristol Channel. On the southern side of the wall is the [illegible] of the counties of Devon and Somerset.

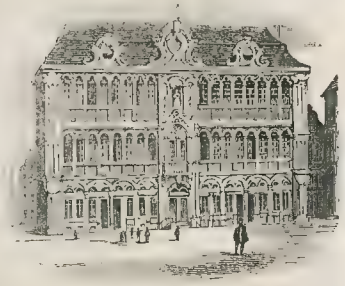
Since the death of the Duke of Wellington, the obelisk has been examined by Mr. Paul, of Taunton, architect, and is reported by him to be badly built, and so dilapidated as to endanger its stability. Some of the plinth has already fallen A subscription has been opened for the repair of the memorial; and it is proposed to carry out the original design of placing a bronze statue of the Duke on the top, and erecting a building for three military pensioners to take charge of the monument.

The accompanying Views of the town and obelisk are from Sketches taken within the past month.

MEMORIAL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, ERECTED ON BLACKDOWN HILL, NEAR WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE'S FORESIGHT, AND THE BALL AT BRUSSELS.

We quote the following from "Wellingtonia: Anecdotes, Maxims, and Opinions of the Duke of Wellington," just published.



HOUSE AT BRUSSELS WHEREIN THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND GAVE A BALL TWO DAYS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

There was long current a popular error, "that the British army were surprised while the officers were dancing," on the evening of June 15th, two days before the battle of Waterloo. The facts are these:—On June 15th, Bonaparte crossed the Cambre, and advanced upon Charleroi; but this attack was not thought to be a serious one, and it was believed that he really intended to open his road to Brussels, the head-quarters of the Duke, by the valley of the Cambre. Accordingly, his Grace waited at Brussels for proof of the attack upon Charleroi not being a feint, which was brought at three o'clock in the afternoon to the Duke at his hotel, about 100 yards from head-quarters in the park at Brussels, which he had taken care not to quit during the morning, or the preceding day. Wellington now put his army in motion to his left, the order for this memorable march being given—not in a ball-room at midnight, as idle report long had it—but in the Duke's hotel, and by about five o'clock in the afternoon These orders must have reached most of the corps by eight, and probably all by ten o'clock at night.

The Duchess of Richmond had issued cards for a ball at Brussels on the same evening; and upon hearing that the enemy was advancing, proposed to recall the invitations. The Duke, however, to prevent alarm, requested that the ball might take place, which is rather a proof of foresight than inattention, as it clearly turned out. Wellington, therefore, went to the ball, and many of his officers went as well as he, because their business for the day was done.

About midnight the general officers were quietly warned, and quietly disappeared from the ball-room. Shortly after, the younger officers were summoned from the dance, but without any bustle, and the troops were mustering, but not in so hurried a manner as Lord Byron would have his readers believe. By this time, the troops at Brussels were mustering, and before the sun of the 16th of June arose, "all were marching to the field of honour, and many to an early grave."

ALLEGORICAL DESIGN

ARMORIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF FIELD MARSHAL ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.

ARMORIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gu. a cross arg. in each quarter, five pintes in saltire for WELLESLEY; 2d and 3d, or, a lion rampt., gu. ducally collared gold, for COWLEY. Over all, in the centre chief point, an escocheon of augmentation, charged with the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick conjoined, being the Union Badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet, or a demi-lion rampant gu., holding in the paws a forked pennon arg., flowing to the sinister, charged with the Cross of St. George, and the ends gu.

Supporters.—Two lions gu. gorged with Eastern coronets and chained or.

Motto.—Virtutis fortuna comes.

Round the shield of arms appears THE GARTER, dark blue, edged with gold, bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," in gold letters, with buckle of gold. The Collar of the Order of the Garter next encircles the armorial bearings. This collar is of gold, and consists of twenty-six garters, in each a red rose, and as many knots, white, to which is pendent the George, being the figure of St. George on horseback, in armour, encountering a dragon with a tilting spear; the whole gold. Around the collar of the Garter comes that of the BATH, of which famous Military Order the Duke was a Knight Grand Cross. This collar, also gold, is composed of nine Imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks issuing from a sceptre, in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots, having pendent therefrom the Badge of the Order; viz, a gold Maltese cross of eight points—in the centre, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three imperial crowns or, within a circle gu.—thereon the motto, "Ich Dien" (I serve), in letters of gold.

The external collar, encircling the whole, is that of the ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER, which is formed alternately of lions passant guardant, and double cyphers of G. R.; pendent from it is the Badge, viz. "a Maltese cross, surmounted by two swords and the crown of Hanover upon the upper limb of the cross, and between each limb a lion passant guardant in the centre."

Suspended beneath are exhibited the numerous foreign Orders, to which the illustrious soldier was entitled. Beginning on the dexter side—that is, under the word "Virtutis," of the motto, as shown in our Engraving—we will name each in succession.

1. THE TOWER AND SWORD of Portugal, conferred on "Arthur Lord Viscount Wellington, *Conde de Vimiera* for his distinguished and glorious services," 1811.
2. THE SWORD OF SWEDEN, first instituted by Gustavus Vasa, and revived by Frederick I. Of this Order the late gallant Sir Sidney Smith and Admiral Lord De Saumarez were Grand Crosses, as well as the Duke of Wellington.
3. THE ANNUNCIADE OF SARDINIA.—This Ancient Order was conferred on the late Viscount Exmouth.
4. THE BLACK EAGLE of Prussia. This is the Chief Order of the State. All the Knights enjoy the rank of Lieut.-General of the King's Forces. No one, under the rank of a Sovereign Prince, can receive it before the age of thirty.
5. THE ELEPHANT OF DENMARK.—A very ancient and, after our own glorious Garter and the Golden Fleece, the most distinguished Order in Europe. It arose with the Crusades, and has at all times been awarded most sparingly. The only British subject who held in the present era was Wellington.

   ST. ANDREW OF RUSSIA, instituted by Peter the Great.
7. THE GOLDEN FLEECE of Spain; justly esteemed one of the most honourable and illustrious of the many orders of Chivalry, second only to the Garter. It was founded in 1429, at Bruges, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders, who chose for Badge *the Fleece*, the material of the staple manufacture of his country.
8. THE HOLY GHOST of France, the most distinguished Order of Chivalry in France.
9. ST. JANUARIUS of the Two Sicilies, founded in 1738 by Charles, King of Naples, afterwards Charles III., of Spain.
10. MARIA-THERESA of Austria.
11. ST. FERDINAND OF MERIT of Spain.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

DISCONSOLATE along the lonely shore
Weeps the fair daughter of th' imperial isle;
And ever as she mourns, old Ocean's roar
Is hushed into a plaintive song; the while
In many a throb of love his waveless pour
About her feet, and many a saddened smile
Gleams on his azure countenance; but she
Strays sadly on, nor heeds his sympathy!

Weep on! nor fear to let thy sorrows flow,
For tears are holy when the noble die!
Sigh on! The sounds which breathe a nation's woe,
When, by inexorable destiny,
The brave, the wise, the righteous are laid low,
Find not a purer anthem 'neath the sky:
The noblest requiem o'er honoured biers
Are freemen's sighs and freemen's honest tears!

And he was worthy, who has sunk to rest—
Worthy a people's lasting gratitude!
The foremost of these later times confessed—
The centre of admiring eyes, he stood,
A beacon to the world; a creature blessed
With the strong love of millions, which the rude
Assault of envious tongues could never move—
So hallowed was the tie, so deep their love!

The meteor blaze of conquerors who sweep
Along their burning tracks, the crimson dye
Of desolation in their rear, who steep
The earth with carnage, crowns, and slavery;
Who reck not how the trampled nations weep,
So they but rear their godless thrones on high,
Or grasp the phantom, glory! senseless prize!
The blood-besmeared idol of their eyes!

This was not his, but the enduring fame
Of constancy and truth; the steady glow
Of never-swerving honesty, whose fame
Is centred in itself, and cannot grow
By man's applause, nor lessen by his blame!
His were the glorious deeds which only flow
From true nobility, whose steadfast soul,
Save "duty," owns no law, nor hears no controul!

No tyrant wonder of the age—his sword
Ne'er flashed in vain in Freedom's righteous cause,
Fiercely on Gallia's desolating lord
It wreaked full vengeance, for the outraged laws
Of God and man; and blessed peace restored
To earth, long drunken with the reeking wars
Of hideous Ambition, which stern fate
Wrecked on a Lybian rock—lone, desolate!

But he has passed away—the good, the true!
Sunk is the arm of might; the mightier will,
Which crushed all obstacles that Fortune threw
Athwart its onward course. The voice is still
Which thundered from Assaye to Waterloo,
And roused the drooping hearts of men, until
The morning star of Liberty arose
O'er the wild storm, and hushed it to repose!

No more shall listening senates throng to catch
Rich wisdom from his honoured lips; no more
Shall eager myriads for their hero watch,
Blessed with one smile from him all hearts adore!
Alas! for human lot! that Death must snatch
The loved and glorious from our gaze! 'Tis o'er—
The fitful scene! and all that grief can claim
Of England's noblest son is but a name!

But mighty is that name! It breathes a spell
Which time shall ne'er efface; and sire to son
With glowing lip and kindling eye shall tell
The tales of our great Captain, Wellington!
Stirred by th' electric sound, each heart shall swell
With honest rivalry for laurels, won,
Not in the lust of empire's lawless fight,
But in the cause of Liberty and Right!

Then place the costly monument! 'Tis good
That love shall find a shape. And we would show
The nations of the earth our gratitude.
But for ourselves—his memory will grow
More richly round each loving heart, imbued
With truth and earnestness—the springs whence flow
Those traits which made him all we love to scan—
The model of a perfect Englishman!

B.

THE DUKE'S HUMANITY.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The English mind is so deeply imbued with admiration of the great qualities of the great Duke, that all anecdotes of him tending to strengthen that admiration seem superfluous; but, sensible as I am of the existence of the feeling, I beg your notice of an anecdote which was narrated to me in Martinique, by the late Lieut. J. A. Eyma, of the Royal Waggon Train, an officer who had served as a subaltern in the Peninsula during the hottest period of the war, and who had retired from the service to cultivate his paternal estate in that beauteful island, where I was his guest in the year 1838.

"Shortly," said he, "after one of our severe battles, Captain —— and myself, with some half-dozen surgeons, had charge of an old Spanish *château*, which had been converted into a hospital for the wounded. One afternoon we had just sat down to dinner, when the door suddenly opened, and, to our great surprise, in walked the Duke, dressed as usual in his blue cloak, and attended by a single orderly. After the first salutations, addressing Captain ——, he said, 'Captain ——, I will thank you to take me to your chamber.' 'By all means, my Lord,' replied the Captain; and, supposing the Duke wished to wash himself after a ride of sixteen miles from head-quarters, he added aside to me, 'A clean towel, Eyma.' With equal devotion and alacrity I snatched a towel from the linen-chest, and followed them into the Captain's apartment. We had no sooner entered it than the Duke turned round to my comrade and, with a serenity of manner I shall never forget, said to him, 'Captain ——, I am greatly displeased to find that you, an English officer, should be with the care of the wounded in this hospital, should have appropriated to your own use the most airy and spacious apartment in the whole building. I desire, Sir, that you give it up to the invalids this very night; and remember, if, on any future occasion, I shall come to know of your discharging your duty in this inconsiderate manner, I shall send you home to England, as unfit to serve his Majesty.' The Duke then visited, with the surgeons, all the wards: he spoke kindly to several of the sufferers; inquired into, and made notes on the state of the medicine-chest; and, after being thus engaged for about an hour, he sat down with us to our rough repast. I recollect sitting on a cask, myself, at that very dinner, and, after what had happened, did not dare to improve my seat. Soon after he left us, to join the camp; so that he rode 32 miles that day, with apparently no other object than to see after the sick and wounded. It was some time before my friend, the Captain, recovered his wonted spirits: so deeply did he feel the rebuke of his noble and ever thoughtful commander."

This true tale would probably never have been made public, unless I had told it. Characteristic of the man, it seems to me an answer to the few "puny whipsters," who would derogate from his noble nature by implications that he was wanting in those kindly feelings which adorn even the sternest warrior. Setting aside his mighty achievements, his whole career seems to teach mankind that useful lesson—that true benignity lies, not in the indulgence and gratification of morbid feelings, but in personal abnegation and benevolent activity.

The lesson seems complete when we know that the ashes of such a man will be conveyed in triumph to the tomb, and repose by the side of him whose last dictum was—"England expects every man will do his duty!"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H.

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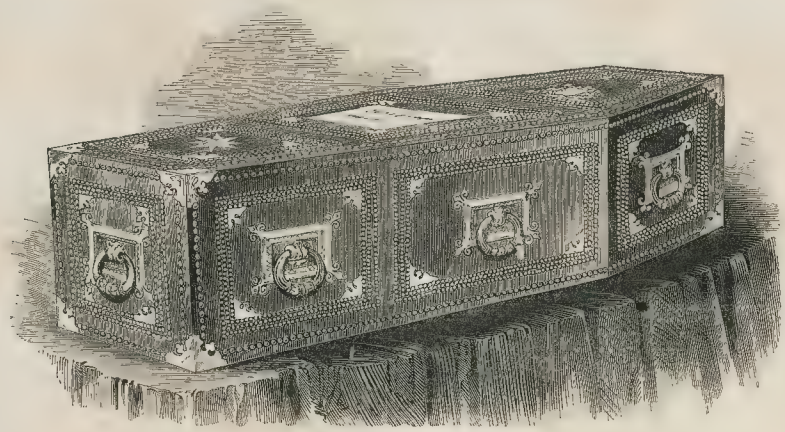


THE COFFIN OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE'S COFFINS.

THE inner coffin, or pine shell, wherein the body is placed, was made by the Duke's own carpenter at Walmer. It is placed in a lead coffin, of twice the usual thickness and strength; and this, in a coffin of English oak, handsomely finished.

The outer coffin or case is of solid Spanish mahogany, covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet. It is panelled with large gilt nails, and the ducal coronet engraved within the several gilt angle-plates; and at the sides and ends are large ring handles. In the lower portion of the upper panel of the lid are the Duke's arms; and in the centre of the foot panel is the Star of the Order of the Garter. The central or inscription plate is gilt, and bears the following:—

"The Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Arthur, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces. Born 1st May, 1769. Died 14th September, 1852."

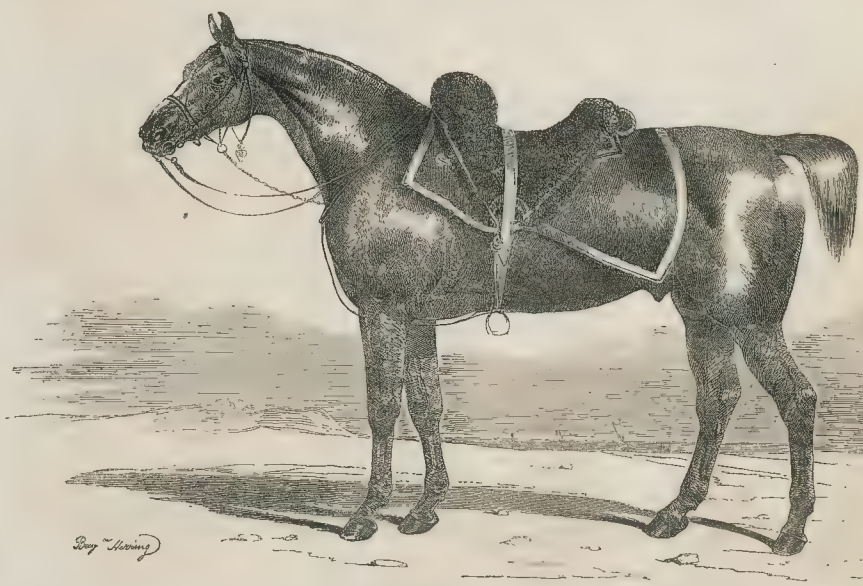
The lead, oak, and mahogany coffins were made by Messrs. Dowbiggin and Holland, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square: the outer coffin is altogether very handsome, but is not so sumptuous in its appointments as it would have been, had it been expressly made for a State funeral; the wishes of her Majesty not officially being known at the time the order for the coffin was given to the undertakers.

ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

HIS HUMOUR AND KINDNESS.—When Haydon, the painter, was engaged with his picture of "George IV. visiting the Field of Waterloo, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington," he was desirous of having a hat and other matters to paint from, so that perfect accuracy of detail might be ensured. He had occasion to see his Grace, and took the opportunity of expressing his wish. The Duke's reply was characteristic: "I neither sell nor lend my old clothes, Mr. Haydon." He afterwards dropped a hint about his servant; and through Mr. Greville, Haydon became possessed of all he required.

HIS PERSON UNIVERSALLY KNOWN.—A friend happened to call upon Haydon soon after he had painted for Sir Robert Peel the large picture of "Napoleon at St. Helena" (the original sketch of which was bought by the Duke of Sutherland). After admiring it for some time, and complimenting the artist on daring to choose such a position for an historical picture, observed, "It is all very well to show the back of Napoleon, because everybody knows his figure; but to attempt it with anybody else would be an utter failure." Haydon, nothing daunted, differed from his friend, who, in the true English spirit, backed his opinion by offering a bet, which Haydon accepted. A few months elapsed, and his friend called again, and was shown into the studio, which, then-a-days, was Haydon's reception-room. On removing one picture, he (apparently by accident) disclosed one that stood behind, when his friend exclaimed, "What a capital likeness of the glorious old Duke!" "Ha, ha!" laughed Haydon; "pay me my twenty guineas." His friend handed the money, and Haydon very properly handed him the picture.

HIS UNAPPROACHABLENESS.—A literary gentleman had recommended to the Duke the perusal of a work recently published, and was requested to send it. This he did several times, and as often was it refused acceptance. Seeing the Duke a few weeks afterwards, he referred to the subject; whereupon the Duke observed:—"If I were to take in all the trash sent to me, I might furnish a store-room as large as the British Museum." After writing a few words, he added:—"Stick that on the outside, and I'll get it." This was his own name and address written by himself. So to ensure delivery, it was necessary to have his own endorsement.



"COPENHAGEN," THE DUKE'S FAVOURITE CHARGER.—FROM A PAINTING AT STRATFIELDSAY.

THE DUKE'S CHARGER "COPENHAGEN."

AMONG the numberless anecdotes of the late Duke of Wellington, which have lately been printed, his celebrated charger Copenhagen has come in for no small share; but several of his pedigrees details are stated, in *Bell's Life in London*, to have been incorrectly given From the columns of that paramount authority upon matters equine we therefore quote the following, which the writer assures us may be relied upon as a true and authentic account of this famous horse:—"The horse was bred in the year 1808 by the late Field-Marshal Grosvenor; his sire was the famous little racer Meteor, a son of Eclipse. Meteor hardly exceeded 14½ hands; he was, however, very strong and handsome, with a remarkably good constitution and legs, which enabled him to stand the wear and tear of training for seven years. Meteor was just a little short of the first class or form of race horses, running well at all weights and distances. His illustrious progeny, Copenhagen, appears to have inherited the stoutness of his sire in no slight degree, although very unsuccessful as a race-horse upon the turf. His dam was a mare whose name is given in the "Studbook" as Lady Catherine, by John Bull, a very large, strong horse, the winner of the Derby Stakes in 1792; who, as well as Meteor, was in the stud of Lord Grosvenor, the grandfather of the present Marquis of Westminster. By those who are versed in the mysteries of the "Equine Persuasive," Lady Catherine was always considered to be entitled to the "bend sinister." In fact, she was *not quite* thoroughbred. The newspapers have informed us that the Duke's charger was named in consequence of his having been foaled at Copenhagen, which we must beg leave to doubt; for, even supposing Field-Marshal Grosvenor to have visited the Danish capital in 1808, either in a military or a civil capacity, which does not anywhere appear to be the case, it is hardly possible that he would have taken a brood-mare as a part of his travelling establishment. At that time it was a very common circumstance to name race-horses after some illustrious event happening during the war. Thus we have the names of Albuera, Waterloo, Smolensko, St. Vincent, and many others. For a similar reason Copenhagen most probably received that title. At the time Copenhagen was foaled, Meteor was 25 years old. Copenhagen was taller than his sire, being very nearly, if not quite, 15 hands, but neither so strong nor so handsome. The first time he started, he received about a stone in a mile race from all the others four in number, and obtained the third place. The winner, the Duke of Rutland's Sorcery, also the winner of the Oaks in 1811, was a good mare, the rest inferior animals; consequently, this was a bad performance. Upon the whole, in the year 1811, Copenhagen ran nine times and paid one forfeit, all amongst the worst horses of the year, and won only twice—once in a match against probably the worse racer of the day upon the English Turf, and the other time a sweepstakes of 90 guineas at Huntingdon. The winner might have been purchased for 300 guineas, but no one would claim Copenhagen at that price. The balance of stakes won and lost in that year was about £220 against him, and we may, therefore, set him down, with trainers' bills, jockeys' fees, &c., as a very indifferent performer, and a dead loss of at least £400. At four years old he ran at Chester Races in the month of May, and never afterwards. There he came out for three inferior prizes, and ran seven heats without having in any one of the seven put his head into the proper place. Copenhagen never again appeared upon the turf. As the Duke was not his earliest master in the capacity of a charger, and as he was only seven years old at Waterloo, we presume he could not have seen actual service under his illustrious burden for more than two campaigns.

The read r will find some details of the military career of Copenhagen in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 9th, page 308.

In Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated portrait of the Duke on the field of Waterloo, the hero is mounted upon "Copenhagen." The original study for the picture, painted on panel, was purchased by a gentleman at Sir Thomas Lawrence's sale, and is now in the possession of Mr. Walesby, of Waterloo-place.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 593.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852. { TWO NUMBERS 1s., WITH LARGE PLATE, GRATIS.

The Wellington Funeral.

With this week's "Illustrated London News" is presented a Large Engraving of the Procession of the Wellington Funeral-Car. No copy is issued from this office without the Plate, gratis. Next week, Dec. 4th, another Large Engraving, Gratis, of the Interior of St. Paul's, as it appeared at the moment of the Interment.

198, *Strand, November* 27, 1852.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.—THE LAND-TAX.

WHATEVER may be the comparative merits of the Free-Trade motion of Mr. Charles Villiers, and of the amendments of Mr. Disraeli and of Lord Palmerston; whatever may be the worth or the grace of the tardy recantation of their past errors by the chiefs and the subordinates of the Ministry; and whatever may be the fate of the present Administration, or the complexion of the next; it is evident that, among the earliest measures to which the attention of Parliament will be directed, are those which involve the principles and the incidence of taxation. The Budget of Mr. Disraeli, or of some other Chancellor of the Exchequer, must, of necessity, open up the whole question of our late and present policy on the all-important points of the gradual emancipation of industry and the equitable distribution of the the national burdens. Financial problems—always difficult of solution—are peculiarly embarrassing at the present juncture; for the Legislature is not called upon merely to raise an annual revenue, but so to apportion the weight of taxation as to bring it into harmony with the policy of Free Trade. Each class claims exemption for itself; and were the Chancellor of the Exchequer to admit the several pleas that ingenuity can invent, it would be impossible to replenish the Treasury. Whatever form taxation may assume, it is always a deduction from wealth; and the only way to avoid injustice is to adapt it to the sources from which wealth is derived. Such was the old constitutional system, before the pernicious scheme of anticipating revenue was adopted, and a National Debt established; since that period, Customs and Excise have been regarded as guarantees for the dividends of the fundholder. Free Trade compels a return to direct taxation; nor, indeed, would Sir Robert Peel have ventured to relax a restrictive tariff, had not the experiment been accompanied by an assessment on property and income. If the commercial policy of that great statesman is to be carried out to its legitimate results, the day will come when revenue, except in the case of such articles as wine, spirits, tobacco, and perhaps a few others, must cease to be collected from articles of consumption.

Prior to the restoration of Charles II. direct taxation was the rule, and indirect taxation the exception. The hereditary crown lands and the feudal dues were the main resources of the national treasury: the latter were abolished in 1660, and an Excise substituted to make good the deficiency caused by their surrender; the former were given up, with very slight reservations, at the Revolution of 1688, and a Civil List created as an equivalent. During the contest for the expulsion of James II., the people were promised that some compensation should be awarded for the abandonment of the feudal dues; and, accordingly, in 1692, the Land-tax was imposed, the rate being four shillings in the pound on the true yearly value of real property, and twenty-four shillings for every £100 personal property (except debts, stock upon land, and household stuff), or 4s. in the pound on £6, the legal interest of money at that time. This ancient precedent contradicts the modern doctrine of a Property and Income-tax being strictly a war-tax, as it was originally intended as an equivalent for the feudal dues which were coeval with the Conquest. And it is also important to observe that the desire of the Legislature was to apportion the tax to the growing or declining rental; for, in the terms of the statute, the collectors of the revenue are directed to assess "after the rate of four shillings in every twenty shillings of the full yearly value, as the same [lands] were let for, or worth to be let, *at the time of assessing thereof.*" However, in 1697, the Legislature, chiefly composed of landholders, contrived to alter the original terms of the Act; so that the tax no longer took effect on the increasing value of the land, but became a fixed annuity on a rigid scale. On that scale the Land-tax Act of 1797-8 was based; although, in the lapse of a century, the landed rental had prodigiously increased. For the 7th section directs that the several quotas to be levied on each borough and county throughout the kingdom shall be rated according to the proportions charged by the 4th of William and Mary.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—SITTING OF THE LOWER HOUSE IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It is further to be noted that the Act of William and Mary took effect on personal property and offices. The former was exempted by an Act passed in 1833. The evasions had been numerous and shameful. Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, when examined before the Select Committee on Agricultural Distress, in 1836, stated, in answer to question 9132:—"The working of the Act depends entirely upon the local commissioners; and we know nothing of the assessments which they make, or of the description of property they choose to assess; and I suppose it had never been the custom to assess personal property generally, but that they found that the quota was easily raised within the county, and that they did not choose to disturb the assessment which before had been made. We find that in most districts there was a small charge made for the duty on personal estates, but it was very small indeed. I think, latterly, it was between £5000 and £6000 a year." There used to be charges on pensions, that of the Duke of Marlborough having been referred to in Mr. Wood's evidence; but this department of the revenue has been so loosely managed, that it appears impossible to arrive at the whole of the facts. Mr. Wood, however, did mention an instance where the rate was still levied at 3s. 11½d. in the pound.

A very instructive pamphlet on this subject has been recently published by Mr. Ayres, editor of the *Bankers' Circular*, and its appearance is opportune. It is full of very curious and carefully-compiled tables, and offers many interesting points of comparison. Liverpool now pays to the Land-tax one thirty-sixth of a penny in the pound; Manchester, Preston, and Stockport, one farthing; Leeds and Macclesfield, one halfpenny. In portions of the metropolis the rates are very different. In St. Paul's, Covent-garden, it is 1s. 10½d.; in St. Mary's-le-Strand, 1s. 1½d.; in St. Andrew's, Holborn, 11¾d. St. Pancras, Marylebone, and Paddington, are only charged one farthing. These inequalities are glaring, but they are fair specimens of the whole system. It is also obvious that they who pay the heavy Land-tax, and also a Property-tax, are doubly assessed on the same estate, which is a flagrant injustice. The aggregate Land-tax of 1797-8 may now be taken to yield £2,000,000, and the tax on land under Schedule A of Property-tax has reached £2,652,951, so that in these cases the burdens are cumulative.

In any scheme for the equitable re-adjustment of taxation, this subject cannot be overlooked. True it is that a portion of the Land-tax has been redeemed under the act of 1798, but it would be easy to get rid of this exemption by compensating the holders, so that one uniform plan might be enforced. Justice is sure to be violated or evaded, if exceptional rules are permitted, and it is on real property, whatever its character may be, that the great weight of fiscal burdens ought to press. At any rate, the dividends of the fundholder should be mainly drawn from that source, from whatever funds the current expenditure is defrayed. The tendency of Free Trade is to cheapen commodities, and add to the purchasing power of all fixed annuities, and even of professional incomes; and it is, therefore, only equitable that they who specially benefit by the commercial policy with which the name of Sir Robert Peel is connected, should furnish the means by which it may be fully carried out into practice. It was inconvenient to the proprietors of nomination boroughs to witness their disfranchisement; to the West India planters, to encounter the competition of foreign sugar; to many of our land-owners, to surrender the Corn Laws; to our ship owners, to abandon the Navigation Laws; and it may be equally inconvenient to the holders of real property to bear an augmented or a permanent tax. But we have commenced a new system, and must accept it with all its consequences. It is a vain attempt to separate our fiscal from our commercial policy. In all directions, we must lighten or remove the weights which press upon the springs of industry. This can only be effected by a complete revision and readjustment of taxation; and, unless statesmen can take a bold and comprehensive view of the whole of this complicated subject, and raise the revenue on such principles as may remove all impediments to the freedom, both of the home and foreign trade, they will not be able to direct the destinies of the empire with credit to themselves and advantage to the people.

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

THE recent proceedings of Convocation have already been briefly recorded in our Journal. The houses were opened on Friday, the 5th inst. The Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his Convocation robes, the Bishops of Oxford, Manchester, and Llandaff, wearing theirs; and Deans, Archdeacons, and clergy, in hoods and gowns, attended Divine service, performed in Latin, at St. Paul's Cathedral. This being over, they retired to the Chapter House, where the Royal writ was read, and the members of the Lower House ordered to withdraw and elect a prolocutor. The choice fell upon Dr. Pascoe, Dean of Ely. The Convocation was prorogued till Friday, the 12th, when both Houses met in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

At this meeting an address was proposed to the Crown, when the Bishop of Oxford intimated his intention of moving an amendment, which would have the effect of raising the question of the expediency of reviving the active powers of Convocation, and consequently of the nature of those powers.

The Convocation met again on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week).

The Upper House, at its meeting on Tuesday, conceded to the press the privilege of admission in order to report the proceedings. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Exeter, Rochester, St. Asaph, Peterborough, Llandaff, St. David's, Oxford, Salisbury, Worcester, Norwich, and Chichester

A discussion took place at the outset as to the right of the Archbishop to prorogue the Convocation without the consent of the suffragans. The Archbishop said he had no idea of surrendering the right hitherto exercised by his predecessors.

The business of the sitting commenced by the reading of the address to the Crown proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It stated, that there were many of the clergy favourable, and many unfavourable, to the revival of Convocation; and that Convocation was content to leave the matter in the hands of her Majesty. Upon this the Bishop of Oxford moved an amendment, stating that the active deliberation of Convocation should be resumed; but disclaiming the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and confining itself to questions of discipline. The Bishop of Winchester opposed the amendment; as did also, though less decidedly, the Bishops of Llandaff, Worcester, and Norwich. The Bishop of Salisbury supported it. The Bishop of St. David's assisted with both the original address and the amendment, struck out a third course, in which several, and more particularly the Bishops of Exeter and London, concurred. He proposed that both should be submitted to a committee to ascertain how far they could be united; which suggestion the Archbishop would not say whether he would agree to. Ultimately, the Bishop of Oxford withdrew his amendment, in favour of one drawn up by the Bishop of Salisbury, praying that Convocation might at no distant date be revived, and observing any intention of touching doctrinal questions. This was agreed to; as was also an additional clause protesting against Papal aggression.

A committee, consisting of the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, Exeter, Winchester, Chichester, and St. David's, was afterwards appointed, on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, to consider whether an address should be presented to her Majesty with respect to a measure for the better enforcing of discipline among the clergy. The committee was directed to confer with the Lower House.

Wednesday's business consisted in settling some matters of routine, and in finally re-ang the address to the Throne.

The Lower House met at ten o'clock. The actual business consisted of the appointment of a Committee of Grievances, to consider the re, ntation of "gravamina" and "reformanda" presented in a pap. by Dr. Spry at the previous sitting. This Prolocutor carried the resolution to the Upper House; and on his return reported that the Archbishop had requested that the document be left with him, and that he would send an answer.

Some other matters were disposed of; and the House was in the midst of a discussion on an important paper framed as an address to the Queen, praying that license might be given to protest against the Papal aggression in which all the branches of the Church within and without Great Britain would be invited to concur, when a message was sent proroguing the sitting until the next day.

The Lower House met accordingly on Wednesday; and the address from the Upper House having been received, several additions were made, one being an expression of regret at the death of the Duke of Wellington. On that portion of the address relating to the meeting of Convocation, which rather hinted than expressed a formal desire for the revival of its active functions, Archdeacon Hare moved an amendment, expressing a desire that her Majesty would take steps for the speedy convening of a synod, in which the manifold gifts of the lay members of the church may work together with those of her ecclesiastical members." This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Seymour; but, in deference to the general opinion, the amendment was withdrawn. An attempt was made nevertheless, to raise a discussion. Dr. M'Caul, Archdeacon Sinclair, and Archdeacon Garbett objected to the revival of Convocation. The Rev. Hayward Cox moved an amendment, in opposition to the resumption of the functions of Convocation without lay co-operation, but the amendment was lost by a large majority. Subsequently the address was carried up by the Prolocutor, who reported that their Lordships had agreed to the alterations.

The address of Convocation, as finally amended and adjusted, stood as follows:—

Madam,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy of the provinces of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, most humbly approach your Majesty with respectful assurances of loyal affection to your Majesty's throne and person.

And we desire to add our sincere congratulations, that since the last occasion when we enjoyed a similar privilege, it has pleased Almighty God to bless both your Majesty's Royal family and the country at large with a measure of prosperity which demands our warmest thanksgiving.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to state to your assembled Parliament, that your Majesty's received assurances of a disposition on the part of Foreign Powers to maintain those friendly relations with this country which have already been prolonged beyond all former example. And never, perhaps, was there a time when the blessings of peace were more generally prized by persons, more willingly obedient to the laws, or more loyally affected towards the Throne. It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God that he will continue to our selves, and extend to all nations, the blessings of peace and unity.

Here we earnestly desire to assure your Majesty of our deep sympathy with the nation which your Majesty has so gracious y expressed, a sorrow which is even shared by foreign nations, for the loss which the empire is now mourning, in the death of that great warrior and statesman, to whom, above all, it has been owing, under God's overruling Providence, that we have enjoyed this long and unbroken period of peace and prosperity. We assure your Majesty that we pray, above the splendours of his greatest exploits, that high sense of duty which led him to devote all his faculties to the service of his sovereign and his country, and to yield his most glorious victories chiefly as they secured a lasting peace.

One object, however, on which your Majesty will expect us to feel the deepest interest, is that of religion in the land. And here there is much to encourage, whilst there is also much to lament; and much that we hope may really to amount. Great exertions have been made during the last thirty years, with the desire of providing the means of spiritual instruction for a population increasing rapidly beyond all former experience. Much has been done by the awakened liberality of individuals, assisted by recent legislative measures, towards enabling the Church to fulfil the ends of her divine mission. Much, however, still remains to be done; and we assure your Majesty that our heartiest endeavours shall be used to this end, where they are in the spiritual wants of the population. We feel a second requirement that time cannot but suggest, and which

8,000,000, rather over than under. The Prefects and sub-Prefects have been enthusiastic in their appeals to the public. One official who declares that "the defeat of Waterloo has rendered as a tear on the heart of France," exclaims: "Re-establish the Empire, and put an end to the mourning of thirty-seven years." Another declares that the establishment of the Empire is tantamount to tearing out the first page from the Treaties of 1815. Another functionary has had a ballot-box made expressly to be taken round to the hospitals, and to the residence of sick or aged persons, whom disease or the infirmity would prevent from going to the municipality to vote. To show his gratitude, Abd-el-Kader writes to petitioned the Mayor of Amboise to be allowed to vote, and a special arm was provided for the reception of the Emir's vote, and that of his officers.

SPAIN.

A grand levee was held by the Queen and the Queen-Mother on the 19th, it being the *fête* day of the former. The attendance was very numerous. The *Heraldo* states that the statutes of the company for the canalisation of the Ebro have been approved of by the Royal Council. The governor of the province of Malaga has issued a decree prohibiting the carrying of the long knife called *navajas*, under pain of imprisonment. Letters which had reached Madrid from Manilla, dated Sept. 15, represent that colony to be perfectly tranquil.

GREECE.

The *Morning Herald* announces, that at "Lord Malmesbury's own house," on Saturday, a convention was signed on behalf of England, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece "The new treaty (says the *Herald*) declare that none but a Prince professing the Greek religion shall reign over the Greek people.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

According to the latest accounts received from the Australian Gold Fields, the quantity of the precious metal discovered is becoming quite fabulous. The Victoria diggings in one month alone (August) yielded 246,000 ounces. One place, a "flat," between Adelaide Gully and Watt'ree Flat, on the road leaving from Forest Creek or Fryer's Creek, has obtained colonial celebrity by a party of four Adelaide men, who had gone there "prospecting," turning up 150 lb. weight of pure gold in one morning between breakfast and dinner. Seven tons of gold were lying idle at Adelaide Gully for want of horses to take them to Melbourne, and more was fast accumulating. At New Bendigo Flat, Forest Creek, one "party" took 12 lb. weight from one hole, and four Germans gained 21 lb. of gold in one week. At Donkey Gully, in the upper part of Forest Creek, 100 ounces were taken out by a party in one week, and many others in that vicinity are digging the old deserted holes and doing "very well."

The papers contain a very interesting document, a price current of labour, published by a Mr. Pitchett, of the Victoria Registry Office. Of course the prices are *bona fide* ones, because Mr. Pitchett is prepared to engage servants at the amount he mentions. Married couples, as house servants for country hotels, &c., can have engagements at £65 to £70 per annum, with rations; shepherds, £38; hut-keepers £30; bullock-drivers, £50, or by the week, £1 10s., and on the roads from £3 to £4; farm servants, £50 per annum, and £1 10s. by the week, &c.

THE NEW GAZZA LADRA.

(From the *Morning Chron cle.*)

The following is an illustration of Mr. Disraeli's "Ciceronian" habit of learning common-places and forgetting to specify that they are quotations. The words "it has been well observed" can apply to the first sentence only; and if they are intended as a loophole, that only shows the plagiarism to be thoroughly wilful. It may be well to state that "Lord Castlereagh" was expressly intended by the novelist as a pseudonym for Lord Byron:—

It has been well observed that no spectacle is so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. In general, elopements, divorces, and family quarrels pass with little notice. We read the scandal, talk about it for a day, and forget it. But once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. We lose all command of ourselves. Decency and decency to be violated. We must make a stand against vice. We must teach liberties that the English people appreciate the importance of domestic ties. Accordingly, some unfortunate man, in no respect more depraved than hundreds whose offences have been treated with lenity, is singled out as an expiatory victim. If he has children, they are to be taken from him. If he has a private secretary, he is to be driven from it. He is cut by the higher orders, and hissed by the lower. He is, in truth, a sort of whipping-boy, by whose vicarious agonies all the other transgressors of the same class are, it is supposed, sufficiently chastised. We read with very complacency on our own severity, and compare, with great pride, the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity. At length our anger is satiated. Our victim is ruined and heart-broken—and our virtue goes quietly to sleep for seven years more.

Thus it happened to Lord Cadurcis: he was the periodical victim, the scapegoat of English morality, sent into the wilderness with all the crimes and curses of the multitude on his head. Lord Cadurcis had certainly committed a great crime: not his intrinsic with Lady Montague, for that surely was not an unprecedented offence, not his deal with her husband, for after all it was a deal in *ad-de-ance*; and at all events, divorces and duels, under any circumstances, would scarcely have excited or authorised the storm which was now about to burst over the late pol ed child of society. But Lord Cadurcis had been guilty of the offence which, of all offences, is punished most severe—Lord Cadurcis had been overpraised. He had excited too warm an interest; and the public with its usual just ce, was resolved to chastise him for it as only it can.

* * * *

To a public, without waiting to think, or even to inquire after the truth, intently selected as genuine the most false and the most flagrant of the fifty fabulous narratives that were circulated of the transaction. Stories, inconsistent with themselves, were all alike eagerly believed, and what evidence there might be for any one of them, to a virtuous people, by whom they were rejected, neither cared nor knew. The public, in short, fell into a passion with their darling.—Mr. Disraeli's Venice, vol. ii., pages 352–355, published in 1837.

Lord Byron fared in the same way. His countrymen were in a bad humour with him. His writings and his character had lost the charm of no city. He had been guilty of the offence which, of all offences, is punished most severely: he had been overpraised; he had excited too warm an interest: and the public with its usual justice, was resolved to chastise him for it as only it can. The public, without knowing anything whatever about the transactions in his family, flew into a violent passion with him, and proceeded to invent stories which might justify its anger. Ten or twenty different accounts of the separation, inconsistent with each other, with themselves, and with common sense, circulated at the same time. What evidence there might be for any one of them, to a virtuous people who repeated them, neither cared nor knew. The public, in short, fell into a passion with their darling.—Mr. Disraeli's *Vivian Grey*, vol. i., pages 34–35, published in 1826.

MR. DISRAELI AND M. THIERS.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—

SIR,—As the writer of the article of July 4, in the *Morning Chronicle*, from which Mr. Disraeli is charged with having taken a passage of his panygeric upon the late Duke of Wellington, I think it but just to that gentleman to exonerate him entirely from this unfounded accusation.

It is more than ten years ago since Mr. Disraeli first mentioned to me this very striking opinion of the military character, which he remembered having read fifteen years before, in a French review.

Having subsequently discovered that this article was by no less a personage than M. Thiers, I made use of the quotation in some comments on French affairs by statesmen.

It is therefore but fair to state that, instead of Mr. D sraeli being indebted to the *Morning Chronicle* for the passage in question, the *Morning Chronicle* was indebted to Mr Disraeli.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

63, Harley-street, Nov. 21. GEORGE SIDNEY SMYTHE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

JOHN TALBOT, 17th Earl of Sarewsbury, died on the 9th inst. at Naples, after a short illness. His Lordship had been sojourning on the Continent during the last two years. At the beginning of this month he was suddenly seized, while at Palermo, with an affection of the brain, caused by exposure to the intense heat of the place, and he was ordered by his medical attendants to remove to Rome. He had progressed as far as Naples, when a fatal attack of fever came on, and his Lordship soon after ex ired.

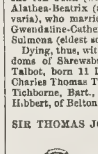
The Earl of Shrewsbury was the lineal male heir and representative of the renowned warrior Sir John Talbot, so illustrious in the French wars of Henry V. and VI., more especially as the opponent of the Maid of Orleans. To him were granted the Earldoms of Shrewsbury and Waterford, which descended to the nobleman whose death we record. The great Talbot was slain, in his 80th year, in a battle with the French before Chastillon. It is said that he was victorious in forty different engagements. The late Earl was born 18th March, 1791, the son of John Joseph Talbot, Esq., by Catherine, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham, county Lancaster, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his uncle, in 1827. He inherited, at the same time, a very considerable property, and, subsequently, he commenced, under the guidance of Pugin, the erection of the magnificent structure of Alton Towers. From the moment of his accession to the Peerage, his Lordship took an active part in matters concerning the Roman Catholic party, of which he was a zealous adherent. About the year 1839 he wrote several political and religious pamphlets, chiefly addressed to Mr. Monsignor Hale Bishops, a convert, and remarkable for their extreme Catholic tendency, and their censure of Mr. O'Connell.

On all occasions Lord Shrewsbury was a munificent supporter of his religion, and he is stated to have contributed no less a sum than £50,000 to the building of Roman Catholic edifices. A new church was erected at Cheadle at the Earl's sole expense; and the cathedral at Nottingham was largely assisted by his Lordship's generosity.

Lord Shrewsbury married, 27th June, 1814, Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, and neice of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris, by whom he had issue: one son John (who died in infancy), and two daughters, viz. Mary-Alathea-Beatrix (raised to the rank of a Princess by the King of Bavaria), who married, 4th April, 1839, the Prince Doria Pampuli; and Gwendaline-Catherine, who married, 11th May, 1835, the Prince of Sulmona (eldest son of the Prince Borghese), and died in 1840.

Dying, thus, without male issue, is Lordship is succeeded in the Earldoms of Shrewsbury and Waterford by his cousin, Bertram-Arthur-Talbot, born 11 Dec. 1832, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot, by Julia his wife, third daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., which lady is now married to Captain Washington Hibbert, of Belton Grange, county Warwick.

SIR THOMAS JOSEPH DE TRAFFORD, BART., OF TRAFFORD PARK, CO. LANCASTER.



SIR THOMAS died at Trafford Park, on the 14th inst., aged 74. The old and knightly family which he represented, has been seated at Trafford from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. An ancient deed sets forth that Randolphus, the direct ancestor, "flourished at Trafford in the time of Canute the Dane, about the year 1030." On the grandfather's whose death we record, was son and heir of the late John Trafford, Esq., of Trafford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Stephen Walter Tempest, Esq., of Broughton, county York. He served as High Sheriff of Lancashire, in 1834, received a Royal licence in 1841 to assume the prefix De to his surname, and was created a Baronet in the same year. Sir Thomas married, 17th August, 1803, Laura Anne, third daughter and co-heir of Francis Colman, Esq., of Hilsendon, Devon, and had issue, Sir Humphrey, present and second Baronet, born 1st May, 1808, four younger sons, and seven daughters.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY FREDERICK BOUVERIE, G.C.B., AND G.C.M.G., COLONEL OF THE 97TH FOOT.

THIS gallant officer died suddenly, at Woolbeding, on the 14th inst. He was born 11th July, 1784, the third son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of the first Earl of Radnor. He entered the army, as Ensign in in the 2nd Foot, in 1799. In 1809 he served on the staff in Scotland, and subsequently filled the office of aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Duke o Wellington, while in Spain. In 1838 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General; and, at one period, was Governor of Malta. He received one Cross and one Clasp for his services as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, and Orthe.

Sir H. F Bouverie married, 8th July, 1826, Julia Fanny, daughter of the late Lewis Monsoleau, Esq., and widow of Captain Will am Wilbraham, R.N., by whom (who died 23d June, 1836) he leaves one son, Henry Montolieu Bouverie, an officer in the Coldstream Guards; and one daughter, Henrietta, married, in 1851, to Hugh Montolieu Hammersley, Esq.

THE COUNTESS OF ELDON.

LOUISA, Countess of Eldon, died on the 18th inst., after a short illness at Surrey Park, Surrey. Her Ladyship was born November 16th, 1807, the third daughter of Charles Dunbomne, 1st Lord Feversham; and was married, October 1, 1831, to John Scott, Viscount Encombe, who subsequently became 2nd Earl of Eldon at the decease of his grandfather, the Chancellor Eldon, in 1838. Of this marriage there is issue, one son, John Viscount Encombe, born November 8th, 1845, and six daughters.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., LORD PRIVY SEAL.

IF we reflect that the Marquis of Salisbury has, for very nearly thirty years, held a seat in the House of Peers, and that for some time before his elevation he sat in the House of Commons, we shall notice that, in a political po nt of view, his life has been comparatively inactive. Yet he always has been, and still is, a man of very decided political opinions, who never shrank from avowing those opinions, even at a time when they involved no ordinary unpopularity. In point of fact, Lord Salisbury's life has been that of a country gentleman rather than that of a courtier or a politician; and he has seldom stepped into the arena as a political combatant, except on those great and exciting occasions when it is almost the duty of a man invested with the privilege of legislating to declare his conscientious opinions.

The family of Lord Salisbury is descended from Robert Cecil, the youngest son of the celebrated Lord Burghley, by the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. Robert Cecil was raised to the peerage by James I., in 1603, as Baron Cecil; and in 1605 he was created Earl of Salisbury, having intermediately received the title of Viscount Cranborne. The family were not in any way remarkable for the talent which distinguished their ancestor, nor did they take any very active part in public affairs; but in the year 1688 an inc dent occurred to the then holder of the title, which forcibly illustrates the state of opinion in "free" England at that date. James, the fourth Earl of Salisbury, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith. The House of Commons, at that time under the influence of a violent access of the anti-Popish frenzy, made the conviction, that of the Earl of Peterborough, also a Catholic, the ground of a resolution was adopted that they should be impeached for high treason, "for having departed from their allegiance, and become reconciled to the Church of Rome!" The threatened prosecution, however, was soon afterwards abandoned.

The present Marquis succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the first Marquis (created 18th August, 1789), on the 13th of June, 1823. He had previously sat for some years in the House of Commons as Viscount Cranbourne. He has always professed himself a Tory of the school of the younger Pitt.

In June, 1823, he succeeded to the Marquisate, and in due time took his seat in the House of Peers. We do not find him actively engaged until June, 1824, when he resumed his early pursuits so far as to oppose, and successfully, Earl Grosvenor's bill to legalise the sale of game. It is observable that four years later Lord Salisbury himself proposed successfully a bill to effect the same object as that which he had before opposed. In 1825 he was very active again on the "Spring Guns Bill," indeed, but for an occasional brush with the Whig Peers on the Corn Laws, Lord Salisbury's senatorial honours would almost be confined to his success on such congenial topics.

In 1826 Lord King had made one of his dashing assaults on the Corn Laws. Lord Salis ury was in arms at once. He taunted the noble Lord with not having brought forward some specific measure, a course from which Lord King had sagaciously abstained, from a conviction of the hopelessness of appealing to a jury so constituted. The noble Lord, he said, had used all the arguments calculated to irritate the manufacturers, and to persuade them and the people that they were sufferers by the exclusive privileges of the landed interest. If the noble Lord would give him an opportunity, he would prove that the manufacturing interest depended for its prosperity on that of the agricultural interest. In the May following Lord Salisbury also delivered a very strong speech against any change in the then existing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state that the noble Marquis was not one of the admirers of the Reform Bill, or that the Whig Ministry of 1830 received from him at all times an uncompromising opposition. On the other hand he gave his cordial support to the brief Conservative Administration of 1834-5, when Sir Robert Peel made so gallant a stand on behalf of the Tory party, whose fallen position was mainly owing to the internal dissensions caused by his own Liberal measure in 1829.

We have slightly interfered with the order of dates in referring to Lord Salisbury's opposition to the Reform Bill. Reverting to the year 1829, we find that the noble Marquis was among those who assented, though with reluctance, the necessity for some legislation on behalf of the Catholics. The strong arguments supplied by Mr. O'Connell's Catholic Association, and his election for Clare, had their effect even on Lord Salisbury; so much so that he consented to move the Address on the opening of the session of 1829. As he was known to belong to the ultra or High Tory section of the Ministerial party, this selection was tantamount to an advertisement that the ultras had been won over by Wellington and Peel. Lord Salisbury's speech on the occasion was the best he ever delivered; as though the good genius of Christian toleration and liberality watched over him on the occasion. The speech was extremely temperate, and the noble orator earnestly deprecated angry discussions on the subject at issue. He treated it in its political aspect, and took into his view the religious feelings of the House with those considerations which ought to have weight with legislators as statesmen. At the same time his support to the Government measure would only be conditional, on his finding that due guarantees were provided for the safety of the Protestant religion and the Established Church.

When the bill of Mr. Peel came before the public, the tone of the noble Marquis suddenly changed. On the 2d of April he spoke strongly against it. He had given his general assent to the new policy, he said, on the understanding that securities were to be taken for the Protestant religion. No such securities were afforded by this bill. Mr. Pitt, whom he followed in all things, would, if he were alive, have taken better securities. To pass the measure would be to sign the death-warrant of the Established Church in Ireland. It provided no guarantees or securities. He had always advocated the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the State as the only safe guarantee; and he still held to that opinion. It was with the greatest pain, more especially as he had lately moved the Address, that he thus showed his want of confidence in Wellington and Peel; but he felt compelled to take the course he did and to give expression to his sentiments. The noble Marquis voted against the second and third readings of the bill. At the next great crisis in the history of his party, Lord Salisbury took a course not very dissimilar. From 1830 to 1834 he had supported Sir Robert Peel in his arduous campaign, and in 1834-5 he gave that statesman his full confidence and support as First Minister of the Crown. Again, from 1835 to 1841 Lord Salisbury's name always swelled the division list of the House of Lords when any anti-Whig demonstration was made. When, at the close of 1841, Sir Robert Peel once more took office, Lord Salisbury renewed his allegiance. To the moderate commercial reforms of 1842 he gave his express assent, apparently not perceiving, as in 1829 on the Relief Bill, the conclusions to which they led. When, however, in 1846, the grand blow came to the supremacy of the landed interest, Lord Salisbury broke away from his chief, speaking and voting steadily against Corn-law repeal. It is not surprising, therefore, that, on the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, Lord Salisbury should have brought his territorial influence to the aid of his associates. He was named a member of the Cabinet, with the office of Lord Privy Seal, which had been resigned by the Earl of Ma nto when the Whigs quitted office.

James Brownlow William Gascoyne Cecil, second Marquis of Salisbury, was born on the 17th April, 1791, and K.B.), was born on the 17th April, 1791. He married, on the 2d Feb, 1821, Frances Mary, daughter of Bamb ur Gascoyne, Esq., when he took the name of Gascoyne as a prefix to his own family name. The first Lady Salisbury died on the 15th October, 18 5. The Dowager Marchioness had met with a melancholy fate on Nov., 1846, having been burnt to death in the west wing of Hatfield House when it was destroyed by fire. Lord Salisbury had issue by his first marriage the present Lord Cranbourne (born 29th Oct., 1821) and two other sons; and two daughters married to Mr. J. B. Hope, M.P., the other to Mr J. M. Balfour, M.P.

The Marquis of Salisbury married, on the 29th April, 1847, Lady Mary Catherine, second daughter of Earl Delawarr, by whom he has one son and one daughter.

Lord Salisbury is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, High Steward of Hertford, Major of the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, and Colonel of the Herts Militia. One of his Lord-ship's sisters is married to Lord Cowley, the other to the Marquis of Westmeath. The principal family seats are Hatfield House, Herts (where the noble Marquis received the honour of a visit from her Majesty), and Cuddweh Hall, Lancashire.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

Of the past political life of Sir John Trollope we have not much to record; his present position, however, as Chief Poor-law Commissioner, renders it desirable that we should know what has been his former career, and what is the prospect of his probable conduct, in the event of her Majesty's Ministers fulfilling the expectations entertained by some sanguine persons of their future measures.

Sir John Trollope comes from an old Lincolnshire family. He is the son of the sixth Baronet, by the daughter of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Coxwold, Lincolnshire. Sir John was born at Casewick, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1800. On the 20th of October, 1847, he married Julia Maria, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.

So far back as as the year 1825 Sir John Trollope was a man of note in his county. In that year he served as High Sheriff; and he was early looked to as one who might some day find favour with the Lincolnshire farmers, should any cause lead them to change their representatives.

It was not until the general elect'on of 1841 that the right hon. Baronet was returned to Parliament as member for the southern division of Lincolnshire. To the new commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, that now distinguished as "the policy of 1842"—he gave a general support, though not without some small exceptions more immediately affecting agriculture; but he continued for four years a silent member of the House. In June, 1844, he stood up as the defender of the Protection or Pro-Corn-law Associations, which, it will be remembered, were established by the agricultural and shipping interest to oppose the growing influence of the Anti-Corn-Law League. His speech was not without ability. It was a chief feature in it that he would know that the landlord would be the last to suffer from the repeal of the Corn Laws, and that the farm labourers would quit the rural districts for the towns, where they would become chargeable on the poor-rates.

When, in June, 1846, Sir Robert Peel brought forward the bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Sir John Trollope did not for an instant hesitate as to the line he should take. He had been elected as a Protectionist, and a Protectionist he remained. He was one of the first to follow the standard of the late Lord George Bentinck and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he was alike regular in his attendance and in his votes. In one of his speeches at this period, he maintained that the Protectionists did not wish to make food scarce and dear; they desired to see it abundant and cheap, but preferred that it should be the growth of English rather than of foreign soils. He predicted that after the repeal there would still be great fluctuations in the price of corn. Against the second reading of the Repeal Bill Sir John Trollope made a good, strong, practical speech, embodying the farmers' views of the question

Throughout the debates on that measure he stuck to his creed and party; and no cheers were more loud in delight at Mr Disraeli's sarcasms on Sir Robert Peel, than those of the weighty representative of South Lincolnshire. When, on the 25th of June, the moment for revenge came—when the Corn Bill had passed the Lords, and Sir R. Peel, by moving on the Irish Coercion Bill, threatened the defeat which party

[Here intervene two pages of censure on the partial severity of the public in cases of adultery, &c.]

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., LORD PRIVY SEAL.
FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING AT HATFIELD

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART., M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.
FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

Justice, if not political equity, demanded.—Sir John Trollope was there to cast his stone, and help in the downfal of the Minister who had saved his order from disgrace and danger, but who was by them known only as "the traitor."

In the succeeding years Sir J. Trollope followed, first, Lord George Bentinck, then, Mr. Disraeli. In 1849, the Whigs having recognised in the Queen's Speech the existence of agricultural distress, Sir J. Trollope was selected to move an amendment to the Address, declaring that the now admitted distress arose from Free Trade, and was aggravated by local taxation. Mr. Disraeli then moved his committee on agricultural distress, when, on a division, there appeared a majority of only 21 for Ministers, and Mr. Disraeli was emboldened to go further next year in letting down his party from the high and dry regions of Protection into the healthier atmosphere of "adjustment of taxation." In 1850 Sir J. Trollope voted again for Mr. Disraeli's metamorphosis of "Protection," when he ran the Whigs down to a majority of 14. In 1851 he supported Lord J. Russell in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and on the subsequent change of Ministry, Sir John was appointed Chief Poor-Law Commissioner, in the room of Mr. Baines.

It is due to Sir John Trollope to say that he has always been a consistent believer in the efficacy of Protection; and that, although he is too good a subordinate to defy his chieftains, his election speeches of late have been of a character to presage some difficulty for Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby in keeping the Ministerial team in order. Sir John Trollope is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln. Of respectable abilities and conciliatory character, with sound practical knowledge as a farmer, he may perhaps manage the Poor Law department in a more homogeneous spirit than can be expected from men who do not come in contact with the workings of the system in the rural districts, and are too apt to judge by abstract rules and theories. At the same time, it is as a representative of agricultural interests that Sir John Trollope has his place in the House, and upon those subjects alone has he ever displayed any mental activity.

The worthy Baronet has a sister, married to Mr. Wykeham Martin; and two of his near relatives attained distinction in the Navy:—Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, K.C.B., who died in 1839; and Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B., who died in May, 1850.

ROYAL MAIL PACKET "LA PLATA."

THIS noble vessel, the last new ship of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, arrived in Southampton Water on the 16th instant, from the West Indies, under melancholy circumstances; seven of her crew having died on the passage from yellow fever, including her commander, Captain Allan, a gentleman universally esteemed for his high integrity and his talents as a seaman.

La Plata was built in the Clyde for the Messrs. Cunard, the contractors of the British American Mail. Finding their last new vessels, the *Asia* and *Africa*, unable to cope in speed with those of the Collins' line (though the difference only amounted to a few hours), the Messrs. Cunard ordered two ships to be built of such power as should enable them to outrun their rivals. For this purpose the *Arabia* and *Persia* were planned and built; but on the loss by fire of the *Amazon*, of the Royal Mail-Packet Company, arrangements were entered into by them with the Messrs. Cunard, and the former vessel was sold to the Royal Mail Packet Company, and took her place among their fleet, fresh named *La Plata*, at a cost of £120,000.

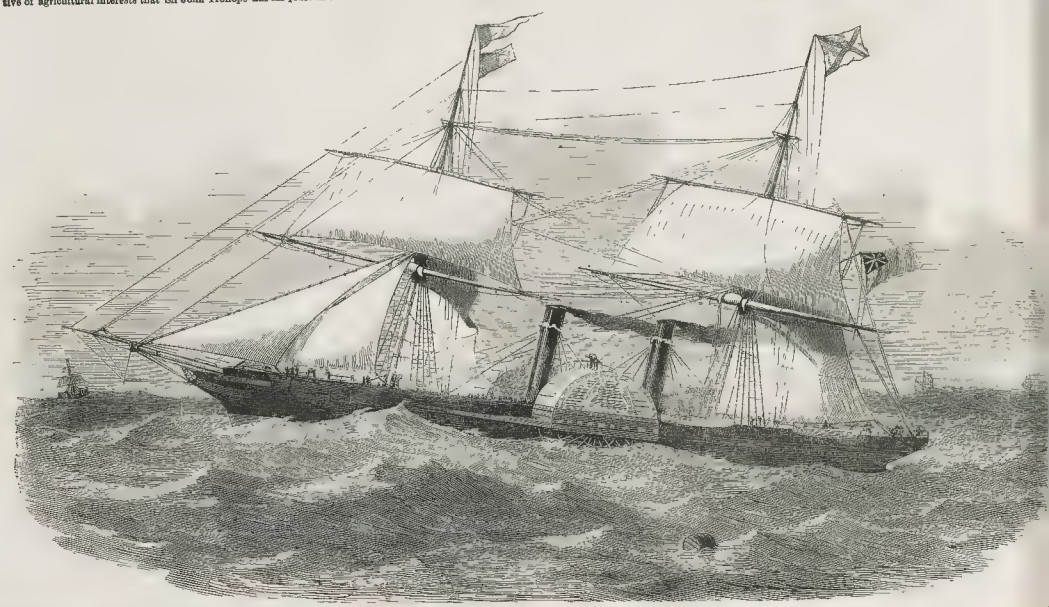
The performances of this vessel have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. On her passage from the Clyde to Southampton, she ran from Greenock to the Bell Buoy, at the mouth of the Mersey (a distance of 201 miles), in fourteen hours, at a speed of 14.28 knots, or fully fifteen miles an hour; and from Liverpool to Southampton, 461 miles, including stoppages to receive and discharge pilots, in thirty-six hours, at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour. She made her last voyage out to St. Thomas in 12½ days, and returned from that place, in spite of bad weather the greater part of the passage, in 13 days; and has been pronounced, by the most competent authorities, to be the fastest ocean steam-ship in the world.

The plan of cabin arrangements is totally different from that of the other ships of this company; instead of their spar-decks, she has a deck round-house, extending the whole length of the ship. Her dimensions and power are as follow:—

Burthen in tons	2222.42.94
Length between perpendiculars ..	285 feet
Breadth of beam	41 ft. 6 in.
Depth of hold	27 ft. 8 in.
Horse power	940
Diameter of cylinder	103 inches
Diameter of paddles	36 ft. 10 in.
Stroke	9 feet
Average speed	14½ miles per hour.

At Southampton, *La Plata* was boarded and inspected by the Health Officer of the port; who withheld pratique, and refused to allow the landing of the mails. A report was handed to him of the health of the persons on board; from which it appears, that besides the nine who have died, there were "twenty-one invalids ill during the voyage, including the doctor;" and that they had no disinfecting fluid but chloride of lime.

The collector of Customs then determined to permit *La Plata* to remain at anchor in the river, but debarred from any communication whatever with the shore, till a report of the circumstances of the case had been forwarded to the Commissioners of Customs; in the meantime, the collector consented to the mails being placed in a boat, in charge of Lieutenant Gardner, the Admiralty agent of the ship, and towed down to the Lazaretto at the Motherbank, there to be fumigated



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "LA PLATA."

THE FRENCH SENATE AT ST. CLOUD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

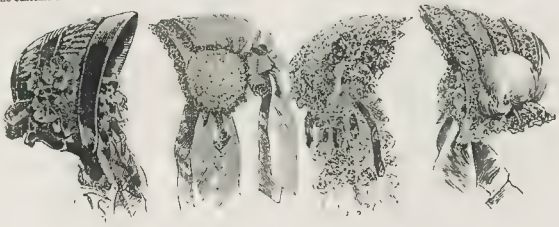
and returned to Southampton for transmission to the General Post-office.

On Saturday morning, Sir William Pym, the Superintendent-General of Quarantine, arrived from London, and having inspected the crew and convalescents of the vessel, and finding that the latter were progressing most favourably, and having ascertained that there had not been any fresh cases of yellow fever for the last seven days, released *La Plata* from quarantine.

Permission was accorded to enter the docks and discharge her cargo, &c.; but the quarantine officers deemed it prudent previously to give orders that she should take a trip of about eight miles down the river to bury the dead on board, in preference to landing their remains at Southampton. Accordingly, about noon, *La Plata* hauled down the quarantine flag, got under way, and steamed into the open water, where the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of the unfortunate men who had died was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney. After this *La Plata* headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about four o'clock, the passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE new winter toilettes are distinguished by the magnificence and costliness of their materials; even the simplest dresses for morning dress being of exorbitant price. These include taffetas of extreme thickness, and of all shades; the flounces are edged with satin stripes, and festooned; and at their extremities is a pretty fringe woven in the stuff. But the stuff, *par excellence*, is the *brocantelle*; this does not bear flounces: it is manufactured in the richest style: the pattern is almost in relief, it is so thick at the bottom, growing thinner as it ascends to the waist. It is made of various shades: for morning, the pattern is black, on a cabbage-green ground, or Naples blue; violet is, however, the shade most in vogue, and best harmonises with black. For evening, the pattern is white, upon a light ground, as China rose, or light blue, and moirés. These are truly magnificent. There are also for evening, plaid borders of velvet, woven with a white ground: these are charming for young people. A fashion of the Empire, when tortoise-shell was not so common as at present, has been revived. Thus, metal combs are worn, ornamented with pearls, enamel, &c. The hair is generally dressed falling very low on the neck behind; and from it hang long ribbons, either singly or in long flat bunches, falling on the neck and shoulders, and sometimes even to the waist. The revival of short waists is still apprehended; but the only approach we have seen is in bodies round in front, instead of pointed, with a silk belt of watered ribbon tied in front, with long falling ends: so long as fashion does not exceed this, nothing can be said against it.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

A charming little garment, of which we have already spoken, is now in high fashion; this is a Turkish jacket, large and quite straight behind, and with sleeves open at the elbow; it is worn at home, over a rich toilet, on receiving the first-comers to ball or party. This jacket is mostly made of red or white cashmere, trimmed with gold or silver ribbon, and a little fringe to match. For older persons black cashmere is worn, with black braid and gold pattern. The Talma mantelets still continue fashionable; but there is some talk of a partial return to cloaks, with sleeves very wide at the ends. They are trimmed either with ribbons, fringe, or lace on the arms, and at the bottom of the garment; black velvet is most becoming. The mildness of the season has not allowed opportunities for fur trimming.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Talma mantelet of velvet or cloth, trimmed with a wide watered ribbon; a small collar giving a finish to the mantelet, and fitting quite close to the neck. The collar of the fichu should be turned over it. Albanian dress, with pattern; the ground is of *reps*, and the stripes of velvet are woven in the stuff.

BONNETS.—No. 1. White satin bonnet: crown black, the top trimmed with white satin ribbon, put on lozenge-shaped, and each trimmed with small blond lace of the same width. On the edge of the front is a small ribbon, laid flat, on a frill gathered in the middle, made with ribbon, the end trimmed with blond to match; inside are two large bunches of white pinks, or rose pinks.

No. 2. Green velvet bonnet: crown trimmed with guimpure or embroidery; the top is trimmed with three rows of ribbon to match, gathered at one end, the edge of the front trimmed with a frill of ribbon indented, and the curtain trimmed to match.

No. 3. Plain velvet bonnet, for morning dress and mid-winter.—Garnet green, and violet, are worn, trimmed with two slopes laid on flat; flowers of velvet, with the centre of a lively colour; the inside trimmed with velvet flowers to match, but mingled with blonde and net.

No. 4. Visiting, or theatre bonnets of white satin, entirely covered with four rows of lace, and a feather rolled up on each side.

CAPS.—1. Indoor cap of pink taffeta, trimmed with black lace and a large bunch of small lace net.

2. Evening party cap: crown of flat lace, and lined with five pinks, half hidden by a lace lappet, the two others are in the underneath lace; whence hang little velvet ribbons in bunches, or floating ends.

Echu for open dresses; tambour embroidered patterns, with a small edge of Valenciennes, very low.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE FRENCH SENATE AT ST. CLOUD.

THE grand official reception of the Imperial Senatus Consultum by Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud (pictured upon the preceding page), took place after the sitting of the 7th inst; the account of which is thus given in the *Moniteur*:—

The Senate met at mid-day, under the presidency of the first Vice-President, M. Mesnard: and in presence of the commissaries of the Government it deliberated on each of the articles of the Senatus Consultum. These articles were successively adopted, and the ballot having been opened upon the *ensemble*, the Senatus Consultum was adopted by 86 votes out of 87 who voted. Those absent were General Rapatel, Admiral Rosamel, and Count Beugnot—Marrast, on account of their health. The Prince de la Moskowa was absent on military service, which ref ins him in Algeria. The Senatus Consultum was signed by all the members pre ent. Immediately after the sitting, all the senators, in grand costume, and their Eminences the Cardinals in red robes, preceded by an escort, went in a body to the Palace of St. Cloud. They met in the Great Gallery. In a few seconds the Prince-President entered the hall, surrounded by his Ministers and by the Commissioners appointed by the Council of State, and accompanied by the officers of his military household. At his entry, the Prince was saluted with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" M. Mesnard, First Vice-President of the Senate, on presenting the Senatus Consultum to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:—

"Monseigneur,—When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first duty of the political body to which she addresses herself is to listen and to reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this vast movement of public opinion, which has manifested itself with so much ensemble and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have rendered, by the name which you bear, and by the guarantees which are given to the future by the greatness of your character, and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that, after so many revolutions, France feels the want of putting her destinies under the shelter of a powerful and national Government, which, on y holding to the past by the souvenirs of her glory and the legitimacy of her ori in, now again finds in popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate gl ries, Monseigneur, in being the faithful interpreters of the wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the Senatus Consultum which ca ls you to the Empire."

Loud cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*" followed the conclusion of the speech.

The Prince replied:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the Senatus Consultum which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When, forty-eight years since, in this same place, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the Crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied by these memorable words:—'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of this great nation. What now most affects my heart is the conviction that the spirit of the Emperor is with me that his ideas guide me, that his whole process me, since by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant preoccupation will be to labour with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

Renewed cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" here burst forth. The Prince afterwards approached the senators, and entered into conversation with each of them; after which they left, and returned to the Luxembourg.

The single senator who has had the courage to vote against the Empire is M. Vieillard, who was tutor to Louis Napoleon in his youth, and who, during the Monarchy, was a Liberal; and, under the Republic, a sincere but moderate Republican. He has always been opposed to the establishment of the Empire; but there are some people who doubt whether, upon this occasion, his vote was not a matter of calculation. It is rumoured that Louis Napoleon was himself anxious that there should be one vote at least against the Senatus Consultum, in order to give the Senate the appearance of independence; and it is also said that, with a similar object, care will be taken that there shall be 160,000 "*Non*" against the *plebiscite*.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality since their return to Windsor Castle. On Monday, her Majesty gave a grand dinner to the distinguished foreign officers deputed by their respective Governments to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

On Tuesday, the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, to Cumberland Lodge, and inquired after the health of Lieutenant-General Wemyss.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres, went on a shooting, attended by Earl Talbot, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home Park.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council to-day (Saturday) at Windsor Castle.

The Duchess of Atholl, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Cowley, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer; the Duke of Northumberland, Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, and Lord and Lady Wriothe-ley Russell have been among the guests of her Majesty at the Castle during the week.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince Hermann, and Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe have left England on their return to the Continent.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Viscountess Canning in the duties of Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Verulam and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Bowater have been retired by Earl Talbot and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On Saturday last Mr Joseph Nash's drawings of the "Lying in State of the late Duke of Wellington," and of the "Funeral Ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral," were submitted to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were graciously pleased to express their approbation of them.

On Tuesday Mr. Adams had the honour of submitting his bust of the late Duke of Wellington.

FASHIONABLE RE-UNIONS.

Viscount and Viscount Palmerston gave a grand dinner, on Monday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, to a distinguished circle invited to meet the Duke and Duchess de Terceira. The Duke having been commanded by Her Majesty to Windsor Castle, the Duchess was alone present, attended by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio. Among the guests at the banquet were his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, his Excellency the Spanish Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Duchess of Inverness, the Marchione s of Ailesbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Tankerville, Lord Howard de Walden, Count Boutenoglie d'Aragon, Hon. Spencer Cowper, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. After the banquet the noble Viscountess had a brilliant assembly.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer gave a grand banquet on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Legation, in Portland-place. The guests included the Duke and Duchess de Terceira, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, the Duchess of Somerset, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and M. Delefosse. After the banquet, Madame Van de Weyer received a select circle of the nobility.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner, on Saturday evening, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, to the distinguished officers sent by the respective Governments of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, the Netherlands, Hanover, and Brunswick, to represent them at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Viscount Hardinge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, gave a grand dinner, on Tuesday, to the same distinguished party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Moray and Ross has declined to allow himself to be put in nomination for the vacant diocese of St. Andrews.

CIRCULAR CONFESSION.—A numerous and most respectable meeting was held at the Amphitheatre, in Liverpool, this week, for the purpose of protesting against the practice of auricular confession recently introduced into the Church, in the diocese of Exeter and elsewhere.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following preferments [illegible] are announced:—*Sub-deanery*: The Rev. and Hon [illegible] William Lowley, M.A., to be the Collegiate Church of York. *Rectories*: The Rev. Washington Shirley Mayers, M.A., to Thurgarton, near Cromer, the Rev. J. C. Walker, M.A., to Acaster-Malbis, near York, the Hon. and Rev. Archibald George Campbell, M.A., to Kilpeck, near Grantham, Leicestershire; the Rev. David Winstone, M.A., to All Saints, Watchfield, near Boston, the Rev. John Owen, to Llanystyn, Carnarvonshire. *Vicarage*: The Rev. G. Peake, B.A., to Acton, near Birmingham; the Rev. William Wright, M.A., to St. Peter's, Worcester.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 28.—Advent Sunday. Goldsmith born, 1713.
MONDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
TUESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, December 1.—Leo X. died, 1521. Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
THURSDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.
FRIDAY, 3.—Plassan died, 1826. Beloni died, 1833.
SATURDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 0 50	A. h. m. 1 3	M. h. m. 1 32	A. h. m. 2 0	M. h. m. 2 35	A. h. m. 3 4	M. h. m. 3 40	A. h. m. 4 10	M. h. m. 4 30	A. h. m. 4 50	M. h. m. 5 10	A. h. m. 5 30	M. h. m. 5 55	A. h. m. 6 20	M. h. m. 6 45	A. h. m. 7 15

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London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAROLUS—Arms of Bulmer: "Gu. billetée ar. a lion rampant of the last. *Crest*: A hind passant gu. armed and unguled, or."

ERWIN—Arms of Neville of Montacute: "Gu. a saltire arg."

AN INDIAN SUBSCRIBER.—Total number of British troops consisting of cavalry, inf ntry, artillery, &c., and West India and Colonial corps, and excluding the East India Company's troops, 129,211 men

A FOOTSTEER—The Footsteerers' Company of London bear for *Arms*: "Arg on a chev., between three storks ar. many swans ppr. *Crest* On a mural coronet sa. a stork with wings expanded gu. *Supporters*: Two pelicans or, with wings indorsed, valuing their breasts ppr." Refer to Stow's "History of London."

J. K.—Which family of Lawrence does our correspondent refer to?

FANNY—Arms of Beaconsaul of Lancashire: "Sa. a cross formée arg., in the dexter quarter an escallop or."

CHRISTABELLA—We know of no work giving the names of the English and Scotch settlers in Ireland between the years 1640 and 1700. For particulars of Walker, the hero of defender of Derry, refer to Harris and to Graham's "Memorials of the Siege"

A LADY.—The old Scotch title of Lovat is not extinct, but dormant. The present possessor is Simon Joseph Thomas Alexander Fraser, Baron of Lovat in the Peerage of Great Britain

QUERISTON.—Each day, before the House of Commons proceeds to business, prayers are said by the Speaker's Chaplain

J. G.—Parker's "Glossary of Heraldry"

J. W. P.—The inheritor of the estate must petition the Crown for a sign-manual to change his name. The expenses will be little short of £100

EVANGELINE.—The text admits of no misconstruction; the pronoun "him," of course, refers to the Chief Mourner

BERLIOZ.—A biography of this distinguished composer has been published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

J. W. C.—The picture of the late Countess of Mornington, mother of the great Duke of Wellington, surmounted by busts and medallions of her distinguished sons, painted by the present Countess of Westmoreland (when Lady Burghersh), was engraved in mezzotint, by T. Hodgetts, and was published in 1839 by Welsh and Gwynne. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 25 we gave an Engraving of the figure of the Countess, copied from this picture.

Friday Morning, Nov. 26.

Our Readers and Subscribers may form some idea of the great inconveniences which the Trade have experienced in the last week's issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when we explain to them that we are now obliged to take off the Forms from the Printing Machines, in order to print our Journal of the present week; although many thousands of our last week's Number are yet unsupplied—every arrangement, however, being made to eventually supply all demands. Regular Subscribers are served in preference to casual purchasers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

Now that the solemn State Funeral of the Duke of Wellington has become a thing of the past, and that public homage to departed greatness and virtue has been rendered after the form the most obvious, if not the most appropriate—we, in common with our contemporaries—and in common, also, with the highest personages in the realm—with the Administrative and Executive authorities, and with the general feeling of society—may be permitted to record our admiration of the great people, who lent to that ceremony its greatest beauty and significancy. So vast, so orderly, so respectful a multitude of men were, perhaps, never gathered together in this country. One particular feature of the proceedings on the memorable 18th of November, is too remarkable to be passed by without especial notice. On that day there were no conflicts of individuals with the police—no robberies in the crowd—no attempts at robbery in those remote and unguarded districts of the metropolis which were left without an adequate force of constables for their protection, during the absence of the majority of that estimable body of men on the long line of procession. On all ordinary occasions, when shows and spectacles are offered to the teeming inhabitants of this city—whether at the Lord Mayor's annual exhibition of barbaric and mediæval foolery—or at the more striking displays consequent upon a Royal progress, or a coronation—the crowds that assemble but too commonly include large numbers of professional thieves, who resort to the show for no other purpose than to turn it to thievish account. Not so on the occasion of the funeral of the hero of Waterloo. That this particular class of men were present we cannot doubt; but that they, during this one ceremony, mingled with the public as part of the public, and abstained from doing dishonour to the day by the exercise of their vocation, is a fact which remains equally clear, by the strongest negative testimony. No such cases came before the police magistrates, and no complaints, as far as we have been able to ascertain, have been made of loss sustained by robberies, either among the crowds or in the unguarded houses of the metropolis. The fact is remarkable, and we leave it without further comment.

Among all the gorgeous and ceremonial attendants on the funeral, nothing has more forcibly struck the public than the simultaneous tolling of the bells of all the parish churches in England and Wales, at the hour of three o'clock, on the day of the interment. It was the unbought homage of a whole nation to departed greatness and heroism. It was a mark of respect which has never, we believe, before been paid on any similar occasion. As tower echoed back to tower throughout the length and breadth of the land the announcement that the obsequies of Wellington were finished, it was felt to be a greater sign how truly he had lived in the hearts of Englishmen, than all the ceremonial which it was the privilege of the inhabitants of London to witness.

While upon the subject of the funeral, we cannot refrain from expressing our satisfaction that the name and fame of the Duke of Wellington are to receive from his contemporaries some more satisfactory memorial than a public funeral, however magnificent—and than statues of marble or bronze, however costly or conspicuous. We learn from a public announcement that, with a view to erect a monument to the memory of the Great Duke, to which all may contribute, which shall be worthy of its object and of the nation, and which shall be of permanent and important advantage to that service of which he was long the head and the ornament, it is proposed to erect and endow, by public subscription, a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army. Her Majesty the Queen has headed a subscription for this object with the munificent sum of £1000; and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several of the most eminent and illustrious of the nobility and of the officers in the army have followed with subscriptions of £500 each. We cordially wish success to this project—a far more sensible mode of rendering homage to the memory of the Great Duke, whom the nation delights to honour, than a state funeral—however splendid.

THE gradual improvement in the condition of the Irish people is admitted by all recent writers and travellers. The famine and the pestilence—the collapse of the long agitation carried on by the late Daniel O'Connell—the still more rapid collapse of the "Young Ireland" delusion—the introduction of an apparently hard and stringent, but absolutely essential Poor-law—the emigration of the superabundant population—and, last of all, the highly beneficial working of the Act for the Sale of Encumbered Estates—all combined to awaken the Irish people to more correct notions of themselves, and of their connexion with this country, than were formerly current among them. We are glad to see that the present Government is not only fully aware of the real causes of this great and desirable change in the prospects of a country, of which the very name has so long been synonymous with misery and misrule, but that it has determined to extend the benefits of the system introduced by its predecessors, and to work out the regeneration of Ireland without reference to party considerations. The Attorney-General for Ireland, in a speech which reflects high credit on his legal ability, and on his statesmanlike comprehension, introduced on Monday evening a series of four measures for the improvement and simplification of landtenure in that country. The object of the first bill is to facilitate the improvement of landed property, whether held by encumbered or unencumbered proprietors; of the second, to compensate tenants for the permanent improvements which they may have effected during their occupancy; of the third, to remove impediments now existing in the making of beneficial leases, and of the fourth, to consolidate, to simplify, to define, and generally to amend the laws which regulate the relationship and the transactions of landlords and tenants. In the eloquent peroration of his admirable speech, the right hon. gentleman truly described the series of measures as calculated to meet all the real wants and exigencies of Ireland. In preparing them, and in considering every suggestion made to him, "he had," he said "added many an hour of toil to a life of labour, and every suggestion which might hereafter be offered, from whatever quarter it might come, would be accepted, and considered in the same spirit in which these measures had been submitted to the House. He knew (he continued) the recompense often bestowed on those who preferred the moderate and equitable adjustment of extreme opinions and conflicting claims, and who considered the common weal as paramount to the selfish demands of any class or party. The man who is clamorous about rights and negligent of duties might depreciate his labours; the grinding middleman might dislike, and the factious or fraudulent tenant might heartily condemn; but for all this he was quite prepared. Enough for him if he had provided a free course for industry, and a hindrance to injustice. If he should have afforded the means of working effectively the resources of a land which God had blessed, but man had blighted, the recompense would be to him an exceeding great reward." We think the verdict of the wise, whether in Great Britain or in Ireland, will be unanimous in favour of Mr. Napier's attempt to forward, if not to complete, the good work of Irish improvement; and we trust that none of the chances or mischances of political and parliamentary strife will prevent his measures from being duly considered and from becoming the law of the land—of course, with such amendments as may hereafter be deemed advisable. At some future day, it may, perhaps, be found necessary to extend similar principles to other portions of the empire; but, in the meantime, it is right that the most suffering should receive the first attention. Such measures—and the adoption of strict justice to the tenants, as well as to the landlords—will, it is hoped, tend to the eradication of the greatest remaining obstacle to the improvement of Ireland, and the foulest blot upon the character of the people—the horrible practice of assassination—and the no less horrible sympathy of the populace with those who commit murder upon the persons of landlords, agents, and rent and rate collectors. Legislation cannot do everything, but it can undo much; and, in both of its functions, we consider the zealous and conscientious labours of the Irish Attorney-General to be well entitled to all the praises which they are certain to receive from the well-wishers of Ireland.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. BY ADAMS.

Mr Adams, of Eccleston-street East, has just completed a bust of the late lamented Duke, which may fairly be pronounced to be, in every sense, admirable. It was undertaken and has been completed with the sanction, and under the superintendence and guidance of the present Duke and his family, to all of whom it has given unqualified satisfaction. Her Majesty caused this interesting memorial to be brought to her for inspection, a few days ago, and pronounced herself well pleased with it; at the same time ordering a copy, in marble, to be prepared for her. Numerous other copies, in the same material, have also been ordered by some of the most intimate of the, Duke's relations and acquaintances; amongst others, the present Duke, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lords Hardinge, Tweeddale, Ely, Dynevor, &c.—affording ample test mony to the reliable and speaking character of the likeness. We visited the studio of the artist in the course of the week, and were indeed agreeably surprised, after having inspected scores of busts and portraits of the great commander, with more or less approval, to find in the one produced by Mr. Adams an accuracy of feature, and a simple truthfulness of expression, which surpassed all former efforts, and brought, as it were, the living man before us. The marvellously intelligent eye and commanding brow, and the compressed lips, are especially characteristic. The head alone is given, as fixed straight upon the neck, and without any drapery; the whole being severely and classically correct. We understand that Mr. Adams is commissioned to produce a full-length statue, to be erected at Stratfieldsay.

CALLIGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Among other interesting relics of the great Duke brought to light by the recent melancholy event, we have been shown a very curious caligraphic production in the possession of Mr. Uloth, of Kentish-Town. It is the Duke's portrait, formed by a written scroll giving the history of his life and achievements, and executed with a common steel pen. The Duke is in military costume, with his numerous orders, the figure being surrounded by an oak wreath containing acorns, each bearing the name of one of his principle battles.

Although 411 pages of letterpress are contained in this work, the whole can be easily read with the assistance of a reading glass. It was produced some years ago, and was the production of an amateur who devoted immense labour and very great ingenuity to its completion,

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

AMERICAN FISHERIES.—In reply to Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of MALMESBURY said that a letter had been written by the late Mr Webster, Secretary of State to the American Government, complaining of an order issued by the British Government, with a view to the increase of the naval force on the coast of North America. There was an impression abroad that the British Government was disposed to take a new view of the question, or to make some new claim on the American Government under the treaty. That impression was, however, an incorrect one. The negociations at present were in such a state as to prevent him from according to Lord Wharncliffe's request for the production of the correspondence which had passed between the two Governments. The late Mr Webster had entered heartily into the negociations, but his death was a cause of peculiar inconvenience by the interruption of the discussion that had shown an anxious desire to bring the matter to a satisfactory issue, and he (Lord Malmesbury) had a very sanguine expectation that that desire would be fulfilled.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the election of representatives—for Abingdon, in the room of General Caulfield deceased; for Barry St Edmunds, in the room of Sir John Stuart, appointed a Vice Chancellor; for Carlow county, in the room of Colonel Bruen deceased; for Durham county, in the room of John Duncuft, deceased; and for Peterborough, in the room of Mr. Watson, deceased.

THE BUDGET. In reply to Lord J Russell, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would probably make his Financial Statement next THURSDAY said that he would probably make his Financial Statement next Friday.

THE FREE-TRADE RESOLUTIONS. In answer to a question from Mr. Richards, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not approve of the motion either of Mr. Villiers or of Lord Palmerston, but he preferred the latter.

THE ARRANGEMENTS IN ST. PAUL'S.—In reply to questions put by two or three hon. members respecting the collective arrangements for admission to St Paul's, Lord J. MANNERS said he would not interfere with the regulations of the Dean and Chapter.

THE POLICY OF FREE-TRADE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

Mr M. GIBSON resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Villiers's motion. He expressed his regret that party politics should have been mixed up with the subject, and said he was at a loss to understand how the Government could support that the motion of his hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton was tantamount to a vote of confidence. He declaimed, on behalf of the party with which he acted, intending any insult towards the Government. They were only influenced by the motive of securing the stability of a Free-Trade policy, and of rendering it impossible for any Government to reverse it.

A destructive fire at the Nine Elms saw-mills took place on Thursday night.

Four persons have perished this week in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon, in consequence of the present inundation.

The Murchioness of Sligo died on Tuesday last, in the 72th year of her age.

Captain Edward Somerset, M.P., of the Rifle Brigade, has arrived in London, from the seat of war at the Cape.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif met on Thursday, and M. Fould, Minister of State, read a message of the Prince President, in which he says that the Government will only change in form; that, devoted to the great interests which are brought forth by intellect and carried out by peace, it will, as in the past, maintain itself within the limits of moderation. This message was received by unanimous acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

"WELLINGTON CLUB."—It is proposed to establish a new club, under this title, in the immediate neighbourhood of Portland-place, or in some other eligible situation, "thus giving club accommodation to residents in Regent's Park, and the numerous squares in the northern part of London."

THE ALBERT PARK, ISLINGTON.—The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have announced their intention to apply to Parliament for an Act to empower them to form and make a public park, to be called the Albert-Park, at Islington, and which will comprise 165 acres of land.

"THE CLUB."—The members of this venerable society, established in the last century, by Dr Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and called "The Club," in contradistinction to others, dined together on Wednesday evening, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, where the meetings have been held since its establishment. Sir David Dundas was in the chair, and among the members present were the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Overstone, Lord Granby, Viscount Mahon, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Rev. Dr. Wigram, Dr. Holland, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Nassau Senior, and the Dean of St Paul's.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held in the Mary-le-bone Court House, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a free library for the borough, and the rector, Dr. Spry, were desirous of promoting the object; the Bishop of London had given 20 guineas, Prince Albert had been able to become a patron; other eminent personages, such as the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Brougham, had also supported it. Amongst the speakers were Sir B. Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Dr. Burn, Messrs. Ewart, M.P., C. Gilpin, M.P., Grace, and Gentle. A meeting of the working-classes to take the plan into consideration had been previously held, on Saturday last.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday were—Boys, 770; girls, 720: total, 1490. The deaths registered during the same period were—Males, 487; females, 435: total, 922.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.189 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 49.3 deg., which is 2.6 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week, and the excess was more than 5 deg. on Monday and Tuesday, and 6 deg. on Wednesday and Saturday. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The rain in the week amounted to 1.77 inches.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD RAGLAN.—A paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers alluding to the strong and general wish entertained in many circles to present Lord Raglan with some substantial token of the gratitude and affectionate esteem created in the minds of all who have had the happiness to come into contact with him during the long series of years through which he filled the arduous and responsible functions of Military Secretary to the late lamented Commander-in-Chief. For nearly forty years Lord Fitzroy Somerset was the Duke of Wellington's confidential adviser and assistant in all matters connected with military organization and government. There is, perhaps, no office which requires for its success full and satisfactory discharge a rare combination of tact, firmness, urbanity, and sound judgment—no position in which, from its inherent nature, it is more difficult to observe rigid justice, and, at the same time, to avoid giving personal offence. A number of distinguished persons, including the Duke of Rutland and Richmond, the Earl of Ellesmere, &c., have already expressed their cordial concurrence. The Duke of Richmond has consented to take the chair, on an early day, at a meeting to be held for the purpose of giving practical embodiment to the plan.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Thomas Croft, Esq., formerly of Fleet-street, by his will, proved the 1st instant, has bequeathed the sum of £400 to each of the following charities:—Charing-cross Hospital, St George's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Lambeth Orphan Asylum, Gravesend Dispensary, King's College Hospital, Kent Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, School for the Indigent Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent road; Aged Pilgrim's Society at Camberwell, Caledonian Society, Kent Dispensary, Deptford; Royal General Annuity Society, and to the Aged Needlewomen's Society.

The *New York Herald* states that a recent attempt was made to murder Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, its proprietor, by means of an infernal machine.

Only one vessel containing negroes landed in June, 1852, on the Brazilian coast.

The Royal Academy of Berlin has recommended Major Rawlinson, the Orientalist, as a candidate for the medal of the Prussian Order of Merit, vacant by the death of the late Thomas Moore.

THE LATE FUNERAL.

WE have already shown how last Thursday was kept in London and the country. As the public interest is still undiminished, we now add further particulars relative to the solemnities observed in memory of the departed hero.

A funeral service for the Duke of Wellington was performed, on the 18th, in the garrison church of Berlin: it was attended by detachments of all the troops in garrison in Berlin, with generals, officers, and Princes of the Royal family. The body of the church and the galleries were crowded with every variety of uniform—Lancers, Artillery, Cavalry of the Guard, Hussars, and the different regiments of the line. The late Dean's own regiment, the Fusiliers, in all respects quartered on the Rhine, and was not represented. The communion table was draped with black cloth, and the stands of the lighted altar candles were bound with crape. The decorations were of the simplest kind, subduing alike to indicate the event, and, excepting the address of the preacher, there was little in the service itself that denoted the occasion; yet it had much interest for the English present. It was a fact redolent of the grand solemnity being celebrated almost at the same hour in the Cathedral of St. Paul. It was the last mark of honour by an old national ally to one whose name is associated with the greatest and most united effort Germany has ever made against a foreign enemy. Of the Royal Family there were present Prince Albrecht, Prince Adalbert, Prince Karl, and Prince George; General Wrangel, the Commander in Chief of the province; and all the Generals under his command also attended. The English Minister, Lord Bloomfield, is confined to his room by illness, and could not attend, but the Embassy was represented by Mr. Bligh and Mr. Norman. The Austrian Embassy, the American Embassy, also attended the ceremony. No member of the Austrian Embassy was present. The sermon was preached by the Military Chaplain of the Division, M. STRAUSS. He took his text from the third chapter of the Second Book of Samuel, "And the King said to his servants, know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" Funeral services were held also in the Catholic church in the Prussian military quarters, as well as in Berlin. In Frankfort the mixed garrison of Prussian and Austrian troops also attended a funeral service in memory of the Duke of Wellington, in the Protestant and Catholic churches.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the Secretary-at-War has consented to allow a gratuity of a shilling each to all the non-commissioned officers and men employed in the procession or on duty. A general order from the Horse Guards has appeared, stating,—"The General Commanding-in-Chief desires to express to Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge his entire approval of the very judicious and successful manner in which the military arrangements for the funeral were carried into execution. The conduct of the officers and men on this melancholy occasion, on the ground with the police—was most praiseworthy. The detachments from every regiment in the service brought up to London by the express command of her Majesty, to represent the army, will take back to their several comrades the deep feeling of admiration and sorrow which universally prevailed amongst all classes of the people on this solemn occasion of carrying the immortal hero to his grave. The presence of the troops was most welcome throughout the procession, and at the various points at which they were posted, not only as assisting the civil authorities in preserving order and preventing accidents, but as being the class of their fellow-countrymen who, trained under their illustrious commander, will, on all occasions, endeavour to follow his perfect example of preferring the strict performance of his duty to every other consideration."

The Dean of St. Paul's has been honoured with the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—"Whitehall, November 22, 1852.—Gentlemen,—In obedience to the Queen's express commands, I have great satisfaction in signifying to you her Majesty's entire approbation of the excellent manner in which the arrangements for preserving good order throughout the metropolis were made by the commissioners of police, and executed by those who acted under them on the memorable occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Her Majesty has also commanded me to express her strong sense of the admirable conduct of all her people, who displayed such real feeling and true respect to that illustrious man who was carried amidst a whole nation's tears with such pomp and honour to the grave."

The carriages in the funeral procession, belonging to the late Duke, struck the spectators on account of the multiplicity of appearance. The fact is, the Duke never would have any new carriages after he had purchased the equipages for his embassy to Paris, in 1815. He found that those when he possessed them answered his purposes very well, and as he seldom went out in the daytime except on horseback, he did not care for appearance at night.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.

WITH the present number of this journal is presented a large Sheet Engraving of the Wellington Funeral Car. In reference to the design and construction of the car, the public has been informed by Mr. H Cole, in a lecture delivered on Wednesday evening, that—

Its production is the first public result of the special classes established at Marlborough House. Whatever (said Mr. Cole) may be its merits or defects, I may say that the car would not have been produced if our special classes had not been established. We were consulted by Mr. Scharf, jun., to furnish a design for a triumphal car, and superintend its execution. Although imperfectly organised, we thought it our duty not to shrink from the work. We had just time enough to produce a work tolerably creditable to many, though not to all; and great was the pressure at last, that for eighty hours preceding the starting of the car the workmen of two bronze founderies had not had their clothes off or their beds; and up to the very dawn of the day some fifty female students of the school were at work on the embroideries. The briefness of the time placed great restrictions in the character of the design, not forgetting the lowness of the archway at Temple-bar. We resolved to make the Duke's coffin the principal object, and in this we succeeded, for I believe that every one of the hundreds of thousands of mourning spectators would point to the coffin as the object best impressed in his memory. We resolved whatever there was should be real, and not a sham, but were defeated in this by the disobedience of two of the manufacturers entrusted with the castings. Helmets were to be fitted in particular spaces; one had been modelled, and was sent to Birmingham to be repeated six times in bronze. Would you believe it? the manufacturer had the irreverent audacity to put aside the one modelled, and to substitute a helmet different in shape, and so big that it could not be used. We sent to another manufacturer a lion's head of a particular model; he returned it a sort of pug-dog's head—too large. Such is the wilful ignorance of art, and total disrespect for authority among some manufacturers displayed at a moment so critical, and thus we were driven to strike painted papier maché helmets; but these helmets are only shams to another manufacturer, and to substitute a mere heraldry; but, when they were sent, the way some fifty female students requested to substitute a real embroidered one. The general design of the car was chiefly suggested by Mr. Redgrave; but the mechanical execution of the structure, with its architectural details, was due to the ability of Professor Semper, who conducts our metal class, whilst the richness and propriety and truthfulness of the woven and decorative materials from the unrivalled science of Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt, who also superintended the whole. Although the car was essentially a reality in its materials, it was, perhaps, less a reality viewed on true architectural principles than it would have been if soldiers would have had less impressive than the Duke's corse with the dangling empty boots. Truth in effect must arise from the perfect reality of all the attendant circumstances. Triumphal cars belong to heroes ages—the sculptured car, the car of the soldiers themselves, carry their comrade to the gravein these days.

So far we have quoted from Mr. Cole. Justice to ourselves compels us to add that the Engraving of the Car published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week was drawn on the wood by the pupils of the School of Design, at Marlborough House, by especial arrangement with Mr. Cole; and, that the canopy was omitted, because, until the morning of the funeral, it was the intention of the authorities that no canopy should be used. In our large and admirable Engraving of this week, for which we are solely indebted to our own artists and engravers, this involuntary omission has been supplied.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT WELLINGTON.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) With respect to your account of the state of the Waterloo memorial, near Wellington, Somerset, I beg further to inform you that the obelisk was struck by lightning and much injured in the summer of 1846. I am also credibly informed that sixty or more pieces of cannon, captured by our brave countrymen, under the command of the Great Duke, and intended to have been used for this monument, lay many years on the quay at Exeter, being detained for non-payment of freight. My informant for her states that some have been converted into mooring posts for the shipping, and many of them dispersed.—E. B.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—We regret to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been suffering severely from influenza. He has now partially recovered.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Countess of Derby will hold a "reception" this evening (Saturday), in Downing-street, after the banquet to be given on that day by the noble Earl to the officers forming the foreign deputation at present in London.

Lord Brougham has left town for his *château* at Cannes, in the South of France.

The marriage of Lord de Blaquiers with Miss Jolliffe, daughter of Sir William Hylton Jolliffe, M.P., was solemnised on Thursday morning, at St. James's Church.

The new residence of the American Legation is No. 45, Portland-place. We understand his Excellency Mr Ingersol intends to enliven the fashionable world with a series of assemblies before Christmas.

The *Sapphire*, which arrived from Sydney last Saturday, brought 14,868 ounces of gold, valued at £60,000. The *Eagle*, which arrived a day or two after, brought £600,000 worth of gold.

On Saturday night a daring garotte robbery was committed on Mr. Chalmers, of Cambridge-street, Golden-square, London.

Australian papers state that a gold-field has been discovered at Bingara, in the Gwyder district, which promises to rival Mount Alexandria itself. In Adelaide a gold-field has been discovered, extending over sixty miles.

The Dutch booksellers have been requested by the authorities not to sell "Napoleon le Petit," or the "Nuits de St. Cloud."

Dr. Dixon, the new Roman Catholic primate, was consecrated on Sunday, at Maynooth.

It is said the Madiai will be pardoned, on condition that they quit the Tuscan territories.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Captain Ingenhell gave a detailed account of research for Sir John Franklin.

Inquests were held this week on the bodies of two men who died from the pressure of the crowd at Chelsea, last week.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, such is the rage among the peasantry for occupying farms, that in the barony of Owney and Arra, Tipperary, several hundred acres have been late y taken at £3 per acre.

The birthday of the Grand Duke of Tuscany was officially celebrated at Florence on the 16th.

The only specimen of British art in the British Exhibition, which closed on Sunday—the bust of Lord Westmoreland—was the production of Mr. Birch, a young artist of great promise, and pupil of Professor Westmacott.

A limited amnesty has been promulgated relative to the revolt of Capadonia; seventeen prisoners have been set at liberty, and four banished.

The Government of Port Phillip has offered £1000 to the discoverer of one available coal-field.

A subscription has been started at Melbourne to present the captain of the *Chasseur*, the first to inaugurate direct steam communication between the mother country and the colony, with a silver vase containing 2000 sovereigns.

A new metropolitan line has been proposed, with a capital of £2,5,000, to run from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and to effect a junction with the East and West India Dock Railway, near the Grange-road, Kentish Town.

The funeral of the Duke de Leuchtenberg took place on the 4th at St. Petersburgh.

The Canadian Parliament is adjourned to the 14th of February.

The special session of the New Brunswick Legislature adjourned on the 20th inst., having passed several railroad bills.

On Tuesday, a meeting of Lord Derby's supporters in the House of Commons assembled at his Lordship's official residence. About 214 gentlemen were present.

About 100 American Nova Scotia fishing-boats have recently been detained by the commander of her Majesty's steamer *Devastation*.

According to the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England.

There are an immense number of forged Bank of England notes in circulation in Manchester.

Letters from Toulon announce that the French squadron, which has been in that port for some days, has received orders to get ready for sea.

On Thursday, a sewer explosion took place in Clerkenwell, which resulted in the loss of two horses, which fell in.

Great inconvenience is felt in Australia from the scarcity of copper coin.

Mr. F. Wion Knight, M.P. for Worcestershire (W.), has been appointed to the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-law Board, in the room of Sir J. Emerson Tennent.

The county votes for the two divisions of Lancashire are, this year, 19,782, being an increase of 474 over the number in 1851.

In consequence of orders given by the French Government to complete the two ships of war on the mixed system, the *Bayonnaise* and *Magenta*, which are building at Brest, will be launched in the early part of 1853. Another screw steamer of the first class is to be laid down forthwith.

The cause of Mr. Hume's absence from the House of Commons this week is the death of a lamented sister.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree, dated Florence, the 16th instant, which re-establishes the punishment of death by the guillotine for crimes against religion, of public violence against the Government, of premeditated homicide, and robbery accompanied with acts of violence.

Digby Pilot Starkey, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

A letter from Genoa states that a steamer had arrived bringing intelligence that the Bey of Tunis was dead.

A Frankfort journal states that Prince Puckler Muskau has embraced the Catholic religion.

On Wednesday there was another flood in the Thames, which did considerable damage.

In Austria, a Baron Ehrenberg, who enticed upwards of 700 persons from Moravia and Bohemia to go as colonists to Hungary, whence they had to return in a state of the most pitiable plight, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and his mother and secretary to two years.

The importation of negro slaves into Cuba amounted to 4118 in the period between the 1st of January and the 9th of October of the current year.

Motives of economy have led the Porte to withdraw the allowance hitherto granted to the Hungarian, Wallachian, and Greek refugees.

The immigration into Oregon continues very extensive.

There has been a failure of the brandy vintage in France.

The order forbidding all the travelling Prussian workmen from entering Switzerland has appeared.

Banditti have for some months infested the road between Naples and Rome.

The Hull steam-ship, *Archimedes*, had a narrow escape from fire last week.

On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond was elected President of the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

The herring fishery at Yarmouth this season has been very successful.

The entries to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show this year exceed those of any former years.

Mr. Thomas Baring arrived from New York, by the *Arctic*, on Thursday last.

The Peruvian Government has offered charters to all the American vessels which visited the Lobos islands for guano.

Four men have been shot at Rio Janeiro for having expressed revolutionary ideas.

Numerous arrests have taken place on the frontiers of Switzerland of parties charged with circulating revolutionary publications.

The works of Raphael in the Vatican are to be restored. The artistic world of Rome is imagnant at the idea.

M. de Lamartine is offering for sale the fine lands and Château of Monceau, near Melun.

The *Hamburgher Nachrichten* states that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has assented to the settlement of the Danish succession according to the London Convention of the 8th of May.

FLOODS IN THE MIDLAND AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CROWS-MILLS VIADUCT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY, NEAR LEICESTER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the occurrence of disastrous and fatal floods, in various districts, by which property to an immense amount has been devastated. We now engrave a few of the localities of the catastrophes, from Sketches by our own Artists, as well as Correspondents, in the respective districts. The appearance of these Illustrations was unavoidably deferred last week.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire has been visited as seriously as any county. The town of Leicester, on Friday and Saturday (the 12th and 13th instant), was entirely insulated, from the overflow of the Soar, which arose several feet in the course of a few hours, and at the height of the inundation was eight feet above its ordinary level. All the houses in the low-lying districts were flooded four or five feet, in some cases even more, almost without warning. Many of the factories were invaded in the same way. Walls were washed down; and the destruction of pigs and sheep has been very great. Happily no lives have been lost in Leicester. Near Market Harborough, however, a post-office messenger was drowned. Melton Mowbray and the whole valley of the Wreake suffered equally with the valley of the Soar.

The Midland Railway has sustained great damage in several places: by the destruction of a great portion of the Crow Mills Viaduct, near Leicester; at Loughborough by the tearing up of the rails and washing away of the embankment; and at Manton from a similar accident. The first-named is the most serious disaster, the line having, in the other instances, been sufficiently repaired, after a day's stoppage, to allow of the resumption of traffic on one line of rails, and now on both. The destruction at the Crow Mills Viaduct will not be so easily repaired, as our readers will perceive by the accompanying Sketch, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. Clarke, an artist of Leicester.

This viaduct is situated between the Wigston and Countesthorpe stations, in the Rugby direction, and crosses the canal and a small stream called the Blaby-brook, which can frequently be stepped over. The whole of the country about here lies very low, and there are many smaller water-courses, which feed this brook in time of rain. A high embankment of nearly a mile takes the line over this ground; this viaduct consisted originally of fourteen or fifteen arches. Last summer, the arches spanning the canal had to be replaced by an iron bridge. On the Thursday night week the waters had begun to accumulate so rapidly above the Crow Mills, that Mr. Perkins, the occupier, was on the watch all night: about five o'clock he heard a tremendous crash: he proceeded to the viaduct about 100 yards from his mill, when he found that one of the buttresses, with a considerable portion of two of the arches, had fallen. He immediately called up a neighbour, and despatched him to Countesthorpe, while he himself rode off to Wigston and Leicester, and there gave information of the accident. By this timely precaution, trains both ways were stopped, and a fearful loss of life and property prevented. At first, it was hoped that the remaining portion of the arches would stand, and allow of the passengers being handed over on the single line of rail, and so only necessitate the trifling delay of a change of trains. The directors and their officials passed and re-passed in this way many times during the day; the midnight down-mail passengers were enabled to get to Leicester; and within five minutes of the entire and instantaneous fall of five of the arches, some of the company's servants were quietly passing over this treacherous way.

By Monday the company had made such arrangements for forwarding their passengers to Countesthorpe, as permitted of three trains being despatched each way per day. At a rough estimate, the loss to the company, irrespective of the annoyance and delay of traffic, will not fall short of £10,000

The inundation had almost entirely subsided, when, on Saturday and Sunday, there was again a heavy fall of rain. The result was, the river Soar again overflowed its banks, and the streets of Leicester were again under water. The inhabitants of several streets near the Westbridge were unable to leave their dwellings except in carts, a number of which were occupied during the whole of the day in conveying persons through the flood.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The city and county of Hereford were, on the 12th instant, devastated by the rapid rising of the rivers Wye, Lugg, and Frome. At eight o'clock, a messenger arrived at Hereford with the news that, at a place called "Five Bridges," in the parish of Donnington, six miles from Hereford, a bridge had, during the night been washed away by the flood in the river Frome, and that the mail, which is drawn by four horses, had been swallowed up in the stream. At that time it was supposed by the messenger that all on the coach had been lost; but this, happily proved to be unfounded. The "Five Bridges" cross the Ledbury-road, and it has transpired that the cries of the passengers, when they found themselves in so terrible a position, were heard by persons at Lonsworth Lodge, on the Hereford side, and at Donnington, on the Ledbury side.

TAKING THE GLOUCESTER AND ABERYSTHWITH MAIL-COACH OUT OF THE RIVER FROME.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS NEWSPAPER

FLOODS IN THE MIDLAND AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

FLOOD AT GLOUCESTER.

Access, however, without boats was impossible, and a messenger on horseback was instantly dispatched to Hereford, whence a vanload of small boats was instantly sent, together with a body of men, to assist the sufferers. The coachman and box-passenger, it appears, were thrown upon the leaders, and, having got among some trees, or hedges, managed to save themselves from drowning. So with the other outside passengers and the guard, all of whom scrambled to the road; but Mr. Thomas Hardwick, a solicitor in Hereford, was inside the coach, and breathed his last almost immediately that he was rescued. The leading horses kicked themselves free, but the wheelers sank. One of the leaders, however, was drowned. A few of the mail-bags were got out of the coach by means of a pole, and among them the London bag. Thirteen bags remained on or in the coach, which, with the two wheelers, floated down the bed of the Frome. Here the coach lay until Tuesday, the 16th, when it was recovered by attaching ropes, and thus drawing it with horses out of the river.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Great alarm was excited throughout this county on the 13th, by the alarming increase of waters in the Severn, through the "freshes" from the late rains, added to a high spring-tide. At Gloucester, the houses in the neighbourhood of the Quay, and in the lower portions of the city, were several inches under water. The flood soon increased two feet, and the whole country westward presented a scene of desolation. The water was up level with the South-Wales Railway, which crosses the low grounds adjacent to the Severn by a high embankment. During the whole of the day the water was running into the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, through flaws in the "stop-gate," used at the mouth of the canal in cases of flood to keep out the river water. This gate has not been closed for thirty years, the water in the Severn having never before risen to such a height as to lead to this precaution being employed. The traffic to Hereford and the western part of the county was almost entirely impeded. Much cattle and stock in the fields were carried away; and several carcases were seen floating down the river. Our Artist has pictured the scene of devastation near Gloucester, with the singular scene of a railway train passing through the flood.

The next illustration shows an incident witnessed by our Artist from the coach on the road from Hereford to Gloucester. Here the toll-gate keeper was driven to the upper room of the toll-house, whence he descended by a ladder to take the toll. The boat in the foreground is conveying the parish surgeon, who was obliged to resort to this mode of conveyance, and lead his horse, till they reached a part of the road which is passable.

BLISWORTH CUTTING.

On the evening of the 13th, the 9 P.M. mail-train from the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway proceeded at the usual rate till near Blisworth, when, in the steep cutting, it was stopped by a slip of earth caused by the heavy rains, the water, at the same instant, rushing with destructive force over the lofty banks. The guard was sent back some distance to stop the luggage-train. The clearing away of the fallen earth occupied about an hour, when the mail-train proceeded.

EALING

(From a Correspondent.)

While every mail was bringing to London accounts of the floods in the provinces, we had an outbreak of the waters at our own door. Within six miles of London the traffic on the Great Western Railway was suspended for several hours by a land-slip of the cutting at Ealing, which was produced by the defective drainage of that village. The land all around this vicinity, saturated with the recent heavy rains, could absorb no more; the drains were insufficient to carry off the

THE TOLL-GATE BETWEEN HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER.

STOPPAGE OF THE MAIL-TRAIN IN THE BLISWORTH CUTTING, LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

EALING STATION, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

rapidly-increasing surface-waters; and early on Monday morning, the 15th, the flood, which had accumulated on Haven green, beside the railway-station, and on some adjacent fields, having filled every surrounding ditch, broke bounds, and found a vent over the edges of the railway-cutting, and soon grew into a torrent of such force as to sweep down a mass of earth and gravel, which completely blocked up both the lines. When the accident occurred is not exactly known, but it must have been after quarter-past four, A.M., as at that hour, the up-mail train fortunately passed the spot in safety. Soon after, however, the alarm was given, and no time was lost in setting a number of workmen to clear the line. As the news of the disaster spread, the quiet little village was worked up to a state of excitement, numbers hastening to the bridge, which spans the line, where the inundation broke loose, and there, to their wonder, beholding a large waterfall sweeping down the bank, and rushing along the trench of the railway like a mountain stream.

The first object on the part of the authorities was to get the London morning mail down the line; and for this purpose, an ingenious bit of engineering took place. The shapeless mass of fallen earth was vigorously attacked by the workmen, and flung on the north, or up side of the line, so as to form a channel for the wild waters, and turn them upwards towards London; thus leaving the south, or down side, free from further accumulation of earth, and open to clearance. The well-plied shovels of the navvies did their work; and a locomotive engine, with several trucks attached, was at hand, to expedite the clearance. In the meantime, all the up trains were stopped at Hanwell; and here a scene of great pictorial beauty was presented, the entire valley of the Brent was flooded; that small stream having swollen to a raging torrent threatening the safety of the bridge at Hanwell, and roaring through the stems of the willows that fringe its banks. The noble Wharncliffe viaduct that spans the valley, reflected in the wide expanse of the outlying waters had a grand effect, and, at one time, six trains were to be seen upon it, arrested in their course, blowing off their steam, and giving animation to the picture.

The village of Hanwell presented a scene of great activity; all passengers whose business made their early presence in London imperative, quitted the train and sought conveyance to town. It was a harvest for the omnibusses—seats were scrambled for, in and out—they were bonded and pounced upon, gallant style as fast as they appeared; while those who had more money than activity negotiated for flies, cabs, and even taxed carts, till at last every available vehicle above a wheelbarrow was put in requisition. All the old rattle traps that had lain for long under sheds, and become legacies to the legs of the poultry, were drawn from their retirement, and became tenanted with the bird of passage of the railway, instead of the cocks and hens of Hanwell; and spavined and ringboned, halt and broke-winded, were withdrawn from their work; and gallant ringboys were elevated to the rank of Jehus: it was new life to the road, and a great day for the turnpikes.

By eleven o'clock A.M. the down line was open at Ealing, and the trains presented a novel appearance, ploughing their way through the water, for the rails were still completely immersed. The cutting resembled a canal; and the perfect reflection of the houses, bridges, engines, and carriages produced a most picturesque effect. Two or three trains had passed before the line was quite open; and as they lay at the station, blowing off their steam, they attracted crowds of beholders; but these were only the idlers, the indu-trious people having quite enough to do at home in endeavouring to clear their kitchens and cellars of water, for every house in the village was flooded

Later accounts state the inundations to have risen considerably higher within the past week. Reading, on Tuesday night, remained covered with water; hundreds of acres on each side of the Thames were submerged and punts had been used for several days for conveyances on the Caversham road and causeway; and a vast sheet of water extended nearly six miles. No parallel flood has occurred since the year 1841. At Maidenhead, on Tuesday, the Thames rose higher than hitherto, and rushed over the meadows and lowlands for many miles on each side of the South Western and Great Western Railways; so much so as to stop trains opposite Cliefden. On the same day, the excessive rains again raised the floods to a great height, and on the Great Western Railway the water was two feet deep

Early in the week, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, the river Frome again overflowed its banks. Between Bristol and Cleveland the moorlands appeared like a vast lake of water. At Ashton, on the Somerset side of the river, most of the meadows were under water, and the country about Caverham was inundated for several miles

At Nottingham, on Tuesday, the waters had risen within three feet and a half of the height attained on Saturday week

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday, a large proportion of the 550 houses inundated by the Severn, obtained relief.

In many parts of Essex heavy floods have laid large breadths of the lowlands under water. On the North Woolwich line some damage has been done to the embankments. Boats have been used, and the inhabitants of some of the houses contiguous to the Eastern Counties Railway have been compelled to leave the water, in some instances, reaching the upper floors. Even the basement of houses at Stratford Broadway have been flooded.

We regret to add that at Walton-upon-Thames, on the South-Western Railway, on Saturday evening, a farm-labourer, his wife, and two children, were drowned while endeavouring to punt themselves across a swollen meat in a boat or cooler

From Ireland the accounts still report great losses in the lowland districts of Leinster

On Saturday the Waterford and Maryborough mail coach was near being lost in the floods on the road near Dunkitt-bridge, county Kilkenny. The coachman did not perceive his danger until "the leaders" were literally swimming.

In Kilkenny and Carlow the convulsion of nature caused a greater flood in the River Barrow than any remembered for many years. In Carlow, a portion of the town was inundated

At Longford, a large portion of the low-lying lands was covered with water, particularly bordering the Shannon.

On Friday week the river at Ballybrigan burst the flood-gates of a mill, and the water, in its rush towards the sea, destroyed two houses, and drowned a woman

Floods in Herefordshire.—The pas engers inside the mail-coach (engraved on the preceding page) were Mr. Haddock, solicitor, who was drowned, and Mr. Allen, solicitor, who was saved. These gentlemen, who represented the rival Worcester and Hereford Railway Bills, were proceeding to Hereford to insert the Parliamentary notices in the *Hereford Times*. Mr. Haddock had his notices in his pocket, and they came out after his death, sent to Hereford, and handed to the paper just in time. Mr. Allen, while waiting at Gloucester for the coach, removed the notices from a trunk and placed them in his breast-pocket; and a gentleman, which was washed away in the catastrophe, has not yet been found.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Achilli *v.* Newman.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Sir Alexander Cockburn obtained leave for a new trial in this case, on the ground of misdirection—the verdict being against evidence—and of the exclusion of evidence.

Sir C. Napier *v.* the "Quarterly Review".—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. M. Chambers, on behalf of Sir C. Napier, moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Murray, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, for a libel published in the October number of the periodical. The libel charged Sir Charles with mutiny, and with "an ungovernable determination to bring about war at any cost," when Commander-in-Chief of the army in India. Lord Campbell, the other Judges agreeing, refused the rule.

The Strand-Bridge Case.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court. After reviewing the facts, his Lordship stated that the Court had determined to refuse the application of the attorney-General.

The Wagner Case.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, this case was advanced a step. Mr. Cressy having, upon a former occasion, obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be allowed to demur to the declaration, as well as to plead to several matters proposed to be pleaded; Mr. Hoggins (with Mr L. Bailey) on the part of the plaintiff, appeared to show cause. After some discussion, the Court granted a rule absolute for the defendant to plead the several matters proposed. The demurrer and pleas to be delivered in a week, but no further proceeding to issue, in fact, to be taken, till demurrer has been argued.

The Eoham Duel.—An application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench for allowing the prisoners to be bailed. The Court refused the rule.

Controverted Elections.—The late election appears likely to produce an unprecedented number of petitions against the return of the successful candidates. At the commencement of the last Parliament there were 37 returns petitioned against, and more than one-half of these petitions then were presented on the last day allowed by law. Up to Thursday, 107 were presented. There are some places for which more than one petition has been lodged, and there are many petitions that affect more than one seat each. The total number of members petitioned against, and who are consequently disqualified from serving on committees, is about 120. If we add to these the honourable gentlemen who claim exemption, on the ground of being over sixty years of age, the number of members capable of exercising judicial functions will be found to be very greatly reduced. Among the petitions presented, there was one against the return of the Lord Mayor of London for Finsbury.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Crystal Palace.—On the presentation of a petition by Lord Panmure, relative to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays, the Earl of Derby took the opportunity of stating the proceedings and opinions of Government on the subject. It had been determined that a charter should be granted to the Crystal Palace Company; and with regard to the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday the Government had inserted some restrictive clauses in the draft which had been prepared. Subject to these restrictions—to which the company cordially agreed—he believed that so far from it being a desecration of the Sabbath, great advantages would arise from the opportunity of instruction that the Palace being opened on that day.—The Earl of Clanricarde considered that, in a proper state of the law of partnership, there would be no necessity in cases like the present for granting a charter at all. He regretted that the Government had neglected this among its other law reforms.—Lord Campbell expressed his satisfaction at the state and prospects of the New Exhibition.

Convocation.—The Earl of Derby, in reply to Lord Shaftesbury, stated that it was not the intention of Government to depart from the usual practice with regard to Convocation

Policy of Government.—Lord Clanricarde asked a question, of which he had given notice, with regard to the public business to be brought forward this session. The Earl of Derby, after reviewing generally the conduct of Government since its tenure of office, and stating that the recent election had convinced them that it was their duty to advise her Majesty that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted, said that, after the motion of the 26th instant had been disposed of, it was not their intention to bring forward any important measure during the present session.—Lord Wodehouse made some general remarks condemnatory of the proceedings of the Government as equivocal, and wanting in good faith.—On the "terms, the progress, the tone, or the good taste" of these remarks, Lord Derby said he did not think it necessary to make any observation.—This drew from Lord Wodehouse a disclaimer of any personal or offensive inference, and the *amende* being graciously accepted by Lord Derby, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Case of Mr. Paget.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Milnes, Lord Stanley said it was true that Mr. Paget, who had been resident for two years at Dresden, had had his house en ered and his papers seized by the police; but it was not true that the seizure had been made by the Austrian police, but by the police of the country in which he resided. As a result of the remonstrance made to the Saxon Government was that Mr Paget's papers had been restored, and the police who had entered his house had received a severe reprimand.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—In answer to Sir B. Hall, Mr Walpole stated that the Government were of opinion that there ought to be an effectual reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that no bill should be introduced for that object until the whole question now under investigation, had been fully considered; that the Crown had no power to prevent what Sir Benjamin had termed "flomish" proceedings in the Church; the best mode of checking which would be found in the good sense of the people of this country; and, lastly, that he did not see that the Government ought to interfere with the life-incomes of any of the Bishops.

Call of the House.—On the motion by Sir J Walmsley, in the absence of Mr Hume, that the House be called over, Sir R. Inglis having objected that the call would be a *brutum fulmen*, and a waste of time; after a few words from Messrs. Cobden, Walpole, and Lucas, the motion was withdrawn.

Improvement of Property in Ireland.—Mr. Napier moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland. After noting the difficulties which beset the framing of a code of laws to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and giving a sketch of the agricultural history of Ireland, and of the policy which England and the Imperial Legislature had pursued with reference to the Irish question, he then developed the objects he had in view to remedy the agricultural evils of Ireland, in the bills he proposed to introduce. The first was to enable owners themselves to carry out fully improvements in the soil, by means of money. The second was to facilitate the making of beneficial leases and contracts, and agreements for compensation for improvements of lands, which would promote concord and harmony between the landlord and tenant by assuring that they had a common interest; while the tenant would enjoy a full legal protection, and the landlord's just rights would be secured. A third bill would simplify, consolidate, and amend the existing law in relation to the relation of landlord and tenant; fou thing that relation upon the principles of contract, and providing facilities for effecting such contracts, along with remedies more prompt and effectual than those now existing for the recovery of rent, abolishing arrear, barring of lands, and other wrongs; simplifying, at the same time, the law of ejectment. The last bill would provide compensation to tenants for the improvements they had made, by the increase of the land in Ireland being held by tenants from year to year. It was not intended to interfere in any way with the tenant right of Ulster. It was proposed to enable the tenant to carry out improvements under the system he ancied chose to avail himself of the means of effecting them, which would be placed in his power; and retrospective improvements, made by the tenant before the passing of the law would be taken into consideration, without resorting to schemes that would lead to the compulsory adjustment of rent.—Mr. Connelly spoke warmly in commendation of the proposed measures.—Lord John Russell, after reading at length the three bills which was about to bring in, and explaining their objects, said he was convinced that the last bill would give no sort of satisfaction in Ireland, that part of the bill which related to improvements was liable to the objections Mr Sanley's measure over again.—After a few remarks from Messrs. George, Kirk, W. P. Urquhart, and from Lord Naas, who denied that there was any similarity between this bill and Mr Stanley's, leave was given to bring in the four bills.

The House adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. C. Villiers rose for the purpose of moving the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. That it is the opinion of this House, that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free Trade, as opposed to that of Protect on, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by her Majesty's Ministers." The hon. gentleman commenced by declaring that the vagueness of the Royal Speech had rendered it impossible for him to do what he had done. The House had met for the purpose of receiving the answer of the country as to what policy should be pursued, and accordingly he (Mr. Villiers) could not refrain from making a motion at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His motion was not intended to upset the Government; at the same time, he did not see why he should have any confidence in them. There was one question which he was particularly glad to find admitted: an admission that one of the acts of recent legislation had produced the prosperous of the country, and thereby to prevent the condition of the people. During the discussions which took place in the time of the Corn-laws, it was said it was a labourer's question; that they would suffer were those laws repealed. This was the ground on which the hon. gentlemen had taken their stand. Supposing his motion were carried, and gentlemen in office remained, he believed the country would be able to get over the calamity; especially hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would continue in office. The hon. gentleman continued:—"I have been in my time a cotton spinner, which readily illustrates the policy which I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to pursue. The City of London alone affords a most conclusive illustration of the enormous effects that are produced by a reduction in the price of articles of food upon the availability of the people's means for purchasing other articles. The population of London, according to the most moderate calculation, is 2,000,000. From July, 1846, when the sliding-scale enacted, up to the end of 1841, when it was abolished, 14,767,990 quarters of wheat were admitted, 12,493,948 of which, or 84 per cent., were not admitted until the price exceeded 70s. per quarter. 70s. per quarter for wheat grew to be cheap for flour. The quarern loaf would then be 1½d., it is now 7d. The consumption of the population of London is not less than two quarters loaves per head per week; so that the saving is 5d. per head per week, or £1 18s. per annum; being, for the whole population, £4,760,000. Again, as bread is the staple food of the people, consumption is greater than in the country, the allowance to servants is half-a-gallon of beer per week, and tea alone; the middle and upper classes consume not less than 5lb. lbs.; so that the average duty hardly be taken at 20 lbs. The sort sugar, that, up to 1845, was 7d., is now 4d. to 5d.; the loaf sugar, that was 10d. to 11d., is now 5d. to 6d.; and probably half the consumption of London is loaf sugar, so that the saving on this article is 3d. per head, the saving is 8s. 9d. a head per year; or, for the whole population, £4,380,000. The artizan consumed living above 20½ lbs. per head. In 1842, on a similar calculation, the saving was 3s. 3d. per head; and consumption £1,230,000, representing a total of £8,739,983 in London alone, there being a proportionate gain also to the country and to the provincial towns." He (Mr. Villiers) was desirous to put these facts upon the notes of Ministers of the Crown, who did not seem to be aware that the difference between food and any other article is, that food is a thing of necessary consumption, and that it depended entirely upon the price and abundance of that article as to any thing else was consumed. The amendment referred to the working-class; he did not confine himself to them, because he thought that there was no possibility of affecting them by legislation which did not also benefit the whole community. He believed all interests were benefited by the Act of 1846, and no compensation was necessary to any class. Agriculture never was in a better position. Mr. Villiers said—"I asked a large occupier and farmer of land, who is, besides, employed by many noblemen and gentlemen as their land-agent, and who is moreover, is largely interested with the sale of land, what he thought of the condition of the landed interest; and he told me that he had not known it for years in so good a condition as it was in now. I asked him whether land now sold for more than it used to fetch, and he replied 'Most undoubtedly;' that speaking from 30 years' experience, he had never known land so well as now; that he himself had sold, within the last few months, a great deal of land at more than 30 years' purchase, and that some pasture and, which a few years ago sold for 27 years purchase, had recently fetched, under his hand, 33 years' purchase. The farmers and the labourers also were well off. What the farmers wanted was equitable agreements with the landlords. The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society had shown that farming, to be carried on profitably, required improved leases. The farmers had been an ill-used class. Their distress has been made capital of by gentlemen opposite. But the farmers had grievances, such as the Law of Distraint, the Law of Settlement, the Game-laws, and the want of tenant-right, which ought to be attended to. The hon. gentleman then referred to Lord Derby's remarks as to the influence of the discovery of gold in Australia, and concluded his speech amid loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. Ewart seconding the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, by way of amendment, "That this House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that, unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." The question before the House was not, whether the Corn-laws should be repealed, nor whether the Sugar-duties should be reduced, nor whether Protection or Free Trade, to use the language of the hon. and learned gentleman, should be repealed or supported; but whether her Majesty's Ministers by their conduct since their accession to office have fulfilled their pledges to Parliament and the country; and whether, having announced that they differed from the opinion of the country, on a subject of great importance, they have, frankly or otherwise, communicated to the House the resolution at which they have arrived. The Protectionists were opposed the repeal of the Corn-laws for two reasons. "We," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "opposed that change on two grounds. The main ground was, that we believed it was a change which would prove injurious to the interests of labour. That was the main and principal ground on which I myself individually based it: was it not the main cause of failure? We opposed that change for a second reason, because, irrespective of the great and principal objection which we entertained to it, we believed it would occasion injury to another great interest—land. And on a subsequent occasion, in 1850, when the matter was incidentally referred to in the House, I myself used the expression with reference to the Corn-laws, that it was a question of labour, or it was nothing." Shortly after the repeal of the Corn law came that of the Sugar duties, and that of the Navigation-laws. The five years which elapsed between the election of 1847 and the recent dissolution were mainly occupied in a successful and legislation upon the agricultural, commercial, and shipping distress. "It is a fact," asserted the hon. gentleman, "which it may be convenient for members to forget, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned by those who have had experience in the business of the House, and which no one will be further we have not that experience to remember—that, from the time that the repeal of the Corn-laws was passed until the present moment, not a single attempt has been made in the House of Commons to abrogate the measure of 1846." No effort of such a kind was made, because the Protectionist party felt there were no facts before them of a sufficiently large character to convince them that the condition of the working classes was injured by the act of 1846. With regard to the Sugar-law, a committee was appointed, with but three Protectionists on it, which decided that there ought to be a differential duty of 15s. per cwt in favour of colonial sugar. As to the Navigation-laws, so far from attempting to re-enforce them, the present First Minister of the Crown took an early opportunity of saying that he thought that that was a step which it was impossible for the Legislature to retrace. And along the Protectionist party had refused to attempt to alter the Act of 1845, in 1851 he (Mr. Disraeli) had brought forward a motion, the object of which was to relieve the country from the pressure of local taxation; and though that was lost, in a full house, on by a majority of ten, it led sons to the alteration, and to placing the power in the hands of its present possessors. Lord Derby then declared a policy of compromise and conciliation. All Lord Derby proposed was, that the descending scale, which made a division between the rate of duty upon colonial and foreign sugar, should be arrested, and that the former, while the colonies were suffering from the great trial through which they were passing. As to the Navigation-laws, Lord Derby only proposed declaring that any recurrence in that respect would be impossible. After the enunciation of those principles which were the basis of the noble Lord opposite himself condemned). Lord Derby did not succeed in forming a Government in 1851. It therefore became necessary to consider his position with regard to this question, and, on mature consideration, it was his opinion that it would be extremely unwise and injurious to bring forward in England, or in that or any subsequent session, any motion which directly or indirectly maintained the great industrial controversy which had been so long prevailed. The Government of which the hon. Member for London was the head fell to pieces from internal dissensions, and again Lord Derby had to form a Cabinet. The answer given was to the address of the Queen commercial policy, was, that Government was about to appeal to the people, and would abide by the result. The Chancellor then quoted from the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, to show that his conduct had received the approval of the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman then referred to the speech of the member for Wolverhampton, and said he would not follow it, for it was not agreed with. The agriculturalists had had a fair fight and been beaten, and now he would defend them. It was said the Queen's Speech was unsatisfactory, but the bill which Lord John Russell was in power, by the Manchester school. If they were to be censured for retaining office, the same blame as was due to Sir R. Peel, who opposed the Reform bill, and yet became minister after it had become law. If the Queen's Speech were carried out, Parliamentary Government would be impossible. After putting it to the House whether it was the interest of the present Ministers, should they be turned out, the Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by appealing to the new Members and to the friends of Protection generally, to support the new Ministers.

Mr. Bright, after alluding to the significant expression that Mr. Disraeli had ceased himself and his party throughout his speech as "protectionists," said himself—Lad brought forward motions directly against the present commercial system of the country. The argument of the right hon. gentleman was bad as himself. He (Mr. Bright) would not come to ask Protectionists to do what he had not done

principal articles of the food of the people. That this House is of opinion that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burthens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people. That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with this principle, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's gracious Speech and recommendation, may be laid before them."

The House then adjourned, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

COUNTY ELECTIONS POLL BILL.—Lord R. GROSVENOR moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr B DENISON said he was in favour of the polling in counties being confined to one day, but he objected to the proviso in the bill making the day of polling to take place the second day after the day of nomination; and he was sure that, if the bill was to pass, the expense of contested elections would not be diminished.—Mr. ROBERT PALMER moved that the bill be read again that day six months.—After a few words from Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Mr Spooner, Sir J. J. Buller, against the bill; and from Mr. Alcock, Sir G. Pechell, Messrs. Monsell, F. Scott, Viscount Monk, and Messrs. Brown, Elliot, Locke King, Grieve, and W. Williams, in its favour, Mr R. PALMER withdrew his amendment.—Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR replied, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Sir G. PECHELL's motion for a return of screw gun-propelled but dilatory, or already built, having been withdrawn, the House adjourned, at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, but only sat for a few minutes; the only business done being the presentation of some petitions.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Sir W. CLAY wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was willing to withdraw his amendment if the House agreed to the proposition of Lord Palmerston; and he wished to know from Mr. Villiers if he would withdraw his resolution, and adopt the amendment of Lord Palmerston?

Sir J. GRAHAM felt bound to oppose the course adopted by the right hon. baronet (Sir Wm. Clay). To enable him to explain himself he would move that the House do now adjourn. After the question put by Sir William Clay, he felt bound to address the House. At the close of the debate on Tuesday, Lord Palmerston suggested certain terms which he thought might be adopted by both parties. Now, it was impossible, as one of the surviving colleagues of Sir Robert Peel, that he should not feel a deep interest in the subject which stood for discussion this evening. He would state all that had passed to-day with Mr. Villiers's motion. The right honourable Baronet then proceeded at some length to state his reasons for concurring with the course taken by Mr. Villiers, a course which also met the approbation of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord John Russell. He admitted being a party to the framing of the resolutions proposed by the hon. member for Wolverhampton, in conjunction with the noble Lord, the member for the City of London. It was at the suggestion of some of the other friends of Free Trade that the words "were just and beneficial" were inserted. The amendment proposed on Tuesday night was, however, worded in nearly the same terms as the original resolutions, which he and Lord John Russell had framed. Although he was opposed to any compromise, he thought that if the Government accepted the terms of Lord Palmerston's address, with the addition of the words he had just referred to, the hon. member for Wolverhampton might with propriety withdraw his proposition. In that case he would not be in a position to make their statement on the following evening, to which he would give the widest possible publicity. (Cheers.)

Lord LOVAINE said, he believed the resolutions proposed by Mr. Villiers to have been brought forward from factious motives. He did not come forward on the principles of Protection, but on the principles of common sense and common justice to the farmer.

Mr. GLADSTONE saw no course to pursue but to leave the Government unfettered, or to bring forward a vote of want of confidence, and put an end to the Administration, if the House had a sense of what was due to its own dignity. He thought the suggestion of Sir James Graham might be adopted without disgrace or disparagement to the Government or to Mr. Villiers, and would finally close the question of Free Trade.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, he believed the real fact was, that the gentlemen below him could not themselves take office, and now they wanted to get out of a mess.

Mr. CAILEY admitted that Free Trade had conquered Protection; and he was convinced it was folly to attempt to restore it by any legislative policy with Mr. Villiers; he thought that such relief as the finances of the country could afford should be extended to the agricultural interests.

Mr. R. PALMER said, it had been his intention to have met the resolutions of Mr Villiers with a direct negative. He admitted, however, that the sense of the country was against the re-imposition of the Corn laws. He could not vote for Lord Palmerston's amendment, because he considered it a party vote.

Lord PALMERTON said that, if the motion of Mr. Villiers were withdrawn, he would still persevere in his amendment against that of the Government, if he was supported by the House. (Cheers.) He thought the question would have preferred the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was willing to accept the resolution of the noble Lord the Member for Tiverton.

The Marquis of GRANBY hoped the Member for Wolverhampton would persevere in his motion. He wished the House to divide on that motion. He did not agree with any of the resolutions proposed.

Mr. B. JOHNSTON declared his intention to oppose the resolution of Mr. Villiers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that the Government had ever acceded to office on the question of Protection; the fact being, that, upon that question, they said they would be governed by the opinion of the country. He had been generously supported by the Protectionist party in that House; and now that Protection was abrogated, he would adopt a policy which would give relief to that class which were suffering from those causes which had been so beneficial to their fellow-countrymen. He had received a copy of the resolutions to be moved as soon as possible after the Address, and the Earl of Derby on reading them, at once recommended their acceptance to his followers. This was no secret. It became generally known to the public that the resolutions would be generally accepted. The resolutions were then altered, and three others against those introduced into them. In consequence of this, it became necessary to frame a resolution by way of amendment, adopting the policy of Free Trade for the future most unreservedly. He should certainly resist the amendment of Mr. Villiers; but, from a conciliatory and natural goodness for his own amendment, he was willing to give way, and to accept the proposition of Lord Palmerston, with the amendment of Sir J Graham, if the House should think it preferable to his own proposition as it stood. The only question now was whether Mr. Villiers would persevere in outraging the feelings of the Ministerial side, which he thought could answer no good purpose.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought that the Government had committed a great mistake in not having included in her Majesty's Speech a definite assertion of the decision of the country upon the appeal which had been made to it on the subject of Protection. It was at his own suggestion that the words "wise and just" had been, in the first instance, introduced into the resolutions, and he felt that some acknowledgment of their policy was due to the late Sir R. Peel as the promotor, from those who regarded that policy as beneficent. Under existing circumstances, he would recommend his hon friend, Mr. Villiers, to withdraw his resolutions in favour of Lord Palmerston's, as amended by Sir James Graham, and thus give the stamp of unanimity to a resolution certain to bring Free-Trade as the unalterable policy of the country.

Mr. CORDEN regretted the principle of compensation; for, if it were admitted, the Free-traders would have gained nothing. It was necessary, after the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—who implied a policy of compensation—that the House should come to a division, in order that the Free-traders might know how they stood. He therefore hoped that Mr. Villiers would adhere to his motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE avowed himself still a Protectionist.

Mr. VILLIERS said that, though he was not the author of the resolutions, he was the mover of them. The words "wise, just, and beneficent," were in the original resolutions, as they were sent to Downing-street, previous to their being proposed in that House. Under the circumstances he did not think it his duty to withdraw the motion.

After several further observations, the debate upon the resolutions was then resumed; the Chancellor of the Exchequer having withdrawn his amendment, with a view, as he said, of simplifying the question; and Lord Palmerston having moved the one of which he had conditionally given notice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated to the House his inability to bring forward his finance statement on the following evening, in consequence of illness.

Mr BOOKER said he could not vote for either of the resolutions, not believing that the prosperity of the country was to be attributed to Free Trade.

Mr. S. OSBORNE said that Lord Palmerston was making himself a sort of waterspout to the Admiralty, as he had done last session. He strongly commented upon the case with which Mr. D'Israeli audaciously asserted that he had no wish or attempted to reverse the doctrines of Free Trade, after having been for a few years doing his utmost to restore Protection in his room. He had no confidence in the protestations of principle, as of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or of his party; and he called upon the House to vote for the motion of Mr. Villiers.

Mr. F. BARING contended that the landed interest was entitled to compensation for the losses they had sustained by the Act of 1846.

After some further discussion, in the course of which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON defended the conduct of Ministers,

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Hull. The Rev H Kelson's Problem, in our Number of the 13th, is perfectly correct. Play 2.—B sch mate, he cannot delay the mate beyond three moves

J P, Bethnal-green. Your solution of Stella is right; but you have failed, like most of our novice prob-ers, in re-setting the proper line of play for White in the game of Anderson and Dufresne

ELLIM.—We should have much pleasure in deciding the "knotty point" submitted; but we are quite unacquainted with the name of "Dash Chess."

RODGER.—It is obvious that if White move his King to B square, the Rook can take the K B Pawn, checking, &c.

SECRETARIES of the SOUTHAMPTON and LEAMINGTON CHESS CLUBS.—We are glad if by the particulars regarding our Correspondence and Problem Tourney we have given our readers cause for action to publish a renewal list of all Chess societies in the kingdom, with their places and times of meeting; well knowing that many of them are unable to inform their friends of their existence. Without such assistance, which it is the immediate duty of every president and secretary of a club to supply, it is next to impossible for us to carry out our purpose.

CASTAS versus UNIONIENSIS.—The printed report of the Westminster Chess Club, dated November, 1851, the year in which the unsurpassed match was played between Staunton and Horwitz, Bernauer and Mucklow, and others, is the only one known. The documents given the following statement of the final result:—" Eighty-eight games were played by these gentlemen, of which ninety-four were fought out. Of the remaining seventy-four, M de la Bourdonnais won forty-four and lost thirty."

PERCY, Tunbridge Wells.—The first of a Chess Problem being solvable in two ways does unquestionably detract very seriously from its merit. We doubt exceedingly, however, whether the position of Falkener's Problem is capable with the defence, and four certain lines of the solution proposed by you is erroneous.

BOOK-WORM.—The late Mr Bledow, the accomplished proprietor of the *German Chess Magazine*, possessed, we believe, one of the richest Chess libraries extant, but the most unassailable collector in this department of literature we have ever heard of, is M Fortelick Allky, a magistrate in one of the French provinces who has accumulated, it is said, between seven and eight hundred works upon the game! In fact any description of the kind to be found, as in Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Museum alone would occupy our whole Chess column.—See the "Literatur des Schachspiels," by Anton Schmid (Vienna, 1847.)

SOUTHAMPTON, M P, PUNCH, HARROVIENSIS, AMATEUR, Manchester.—You are quite white of the mark.

C S, Lindfield.—The amended version is now under consideration

SIGMA GRAY-ton.—A and B "are undoubtedly of their moves

CIRAN WAKEDA.—Your suggested continuation of the game between Andersson and Dufresne is ingenious, but the result, you will find, on re-examination, would not be to White's advantage. On the Kt being played to K 8 th Black might answer with rook to K 8 th, and it appears to us the game was at its most interesting point for challenge?

A CONSTANT READER, Birmingham.—The chief practical superiority of what are called the Staunton Chessmen consists in their being so formed that one piece can never obtrude upon the view of any but that from the branch of it from which they cannot readily be diverged, and, that as the officers on the King's side have each a distinguishing mark, no one can ever err in giving proper priority even to a Pawn, much less to the Pawn, the Knight, the Rook, and Queen's men. You will no doubt be able to procure them of any leading dealer in such articles in Birmingham

J W M C.—There is no such commercial rule as that assigned by your adversary. When you have advanced a Pawn to Queen's, and there is no Black Queen forced off the board, the Queen you have acquired by the promotion of a Pawn is a perfectly new piece, for the time of the right colour

J W G. Where are writers to be addressed in regard to the challenge?

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 455, by M K R, J P of Bethnal-green, Stevens, Bells, Phiz, Amateur

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 459, by Stevens, Jack of Shrewsbury, Amateur, Bodger, Halsey, of Norwich, Brutus, Albert, R D, I B D, Rev P T, Rev S M G Clarke, Madge, Phiz, F V, Diana, Neaa, Mercutio, An Old Subaltern, B B N, P A S, Before the Mast, M P, Hall, Tarnouth Dane, Liverpudlian Harrovienais, J P, R R of Ashford, T B of Woodford, W H J B Baldock, D M B, and J J of Hanover-square, Amateur, Manchester, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 461.

By Herr RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

The interest at first felt in the progress of this little contest we regret to observe is manifestly subsiding, and the whole affair is threatened with oblivion before it is half over. The cause of this is undoubtedly the neglect of due provision for the publication of the games by the chief Chess organs, and the fault would seem to rest upon the authorities of the Club where the match is played. We hesitate to give credence to a report which has reached us, that the games are not published because the players claim them. This is too absurd. The players have not a vestige of right to the games. If A and B agree to play a match at Chess, without any stake or for a sum of money or beer one, or if they play to oblige parties who have wagered with each other, on their respective powers, the games in such match are unquestionably their own property; as in the present instance. A Club subscribes a purse to be played for by two or more competitors engaged for the purpose, the subscribers have a clear and indisputable claim to all the games in the contest. This is so evident as hardly to admit of argument. But without stopping to inquire by whom the games are monopolised, we put it to all parties concerned whether they will not best consult the interests of their Club, and serve the cause of Chess generally by giving every facility for making the games public.

During the past week one game only has come off, which was gained by the German, having the score:—

Harrwitz	.. .. ..	4	
Williams	.. .. ..	0	Drawn 3

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Games were contested lately between Prince ODRCOUSKOFF the Younger and Count PETROFF.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q K† to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	28. P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q sq
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	29. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 3d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	30. K Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3d
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	31. Kt to K R 5th	Kt to Q 2d
6. R to Q B 4th	P to K B 3d	32. R takes P (ch)	K to K 2d
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	33 Kt to K 6th	K R to K R 2d
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	34. R to Q 6th	Q R to K sq
9. Kt to Q 3d	P to K 3d	35. P to K Kt 5th	P to K Kt sq (g)
10. B to K 3d	B takes P (ch)	36. Q Kt takes Q B P	K to B 2d
11. K to Q 2d	P takes P		(ch)
12. Q takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	37. R to K 7th	P to Q R 4th
13. Q to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 2d (a)	38 P to Q R 3d (h)	Kt to B 3d
14. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d (b)	39 Q Kt to Q 3d	Kt to Q R 3d
15. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 4th	40. Q Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to K 3d
16. Q to K B 2d	B takes B (ch)	41. K to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2d
17. Q takes B	P to Q R 3d	42. Kt to Q 7th	K to K 3d
18. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	43. P to Q B 6th	Kt to Q B 2d
19. Q R to K Kt sq (c)	Q to K Kt 4th	44. P to Q B 6th	Kt to Kt 4th
20. P to B 5th (d)	Castles	45. R to Q 6th	K to K 3d
21. Kt to K 4th	Q takes Q (ch)	46. P to K Kt 6th	P to Q R 5th
22. K takes Q	P to K B 4th	47. Q R to Q 8 sq	R to K R 6th (ch)
23. Q Kt to K B 2d	P takes P	48. Kt takes R	R takes (ch)
24. P takes P	Q R to Q 2d (e)	49. K to K 4th	R to K 5th (ch)
25. K Kt to K B 4th	K R to K R 2d	50. K to K 3d	
26. K Kt takes K R (f)	K R to K 2d	And Black resigned.	

(a) This and the next move of the defence are not to be defended. See the April No. of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, page 111, note h, where the game is carried on thus:—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
13 Q to K 2 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d	15. P to Q Kt 3d	R to K Kt 2d, &c
14. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d		

(b) Breaking up to take the Q Pawn; and, if White took it, to win the Queen by B to K 4th.

(c) With the intention of taking the K R Pawn with the other Rook unless Black guards against it.

(d) It does not appear that Prince O would have gained anything by playing Kt to K 3 th to which the Q R Pawn.

(e) Apprehensive of White's taking the K R Pawn.

(f) Well played. If Black take the Kt he must lose his own in return.

(g) He might search long enough ere he found a good move in his present untoward situation.

(h) This is sign decent-looking move was important, because it prevented the adverse Kt from entering White's territory, and enabled Prince O. to maintain his Q Kt at his post, if needful.

A FOREIGNER'S ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL.

(From the *Independance Belge.*)

London, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

London is recovered from its fever, and returned to its normal condition. An hour after the procession passed, the demolition of the scaffoldings began, the black hangings were taken off, and the barriers removed which had intercepted the circulation during the past twelve hours. It is a serious thing for this business-like nation to have suspended all occupation for a whole day, that day not being a Sunday. England, however, went completely into mourning for her hero. In London not a single shop was opened, and it appears to have been the same over all the kingdom.

This was the real demonstration, for as respects the military display, decidedly this excellent English nation understands nothing whatever about this kind of spectacle. Not that I reproach them for it: they may thank God that they have something else to do besides excercising troops, and have no need to mount guard. But then, when one has no sort of experience in the style of the Olympic Circus, one should not attempt it, nor have reviews. The fact is, that the spectacle of the military procession was very poor, and for foreigners, accustomed to grand reviews and great marching and countermarching of troops, this part of the ceremony altogether miscarried. The English are to blame for going out of their ordinary course to play at soldiers. Hence one of the most remarkable things of the funeral yesterday, was precisely the long double row of policemen, forming a line from one end to the other, and whose only weapon was their little staff. This is what gives to English funerals *fête* such a characteristic and original aspect—it is the absence of the armed force, the absence of military power. But for the funeral of a general, and of a general whose name was Wellington, a military show was indispensable. England, therefore, made an exhibition of troops of every arms.

These troops are fine men, well appointed, if you please, but there were not many of them. Londoners most likely there saw more soldiers at a time than they had ever seen in their lives before. The *cortège* of the English marshal of France in the *Invalides* would have surprised that of Wellington as a military escort. I know not why English soldiers always have an artificial appearance, they look like model soldiers for which their trainers had obtained prizes and medals. Their arms are so bright, so well cleaned, that one would think they were the fittings are of polished steel; they shine like fire grates; they seem like objects of luxury. The band of the Life Guards, instead of helmets, wear little velvet caps, which, with their red coats, give them the air of huntsmen in pursuit of a sling.

All this, however, you are not to infer that English troops are not as sturdy as others; history shows they are; but it is also clear, that a land army in this country is altogether a secondary thing; and that neither its strength nor its intelligence lies there.

To judge how much the English are out of their element when they attempt a military spectacle, it is only necessary to notice the singular and almost grotesque effect caused by the mingling of civilians with the procession of troops. There were Judges of the land in their carriages, with their traditional wigs; then came Bishops and Archbishops, also with their wigs. Then the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived, ornamented with, if possible, more wig still than the Judges and Bishops, and of the group alone in an immense gala coach, gilded from top to bottom, as large as a house, and which must have been made after the pattern of Noah's Ark. It was still better when the procession arrived at Temple-bar, which is, as you know, the gate of the City. There the Lord Mayor, who was on his own territory, took up his place in the procession, with an abundance of wig, and also with a gala coach, such as one only sees in old pictures, and in the City of London. The Lord Mayor's place was immediately before Prince Albert. He gave up the inside of the gala carriage to the husband of the Queen, and it was an act of voluntary politeness on his part, for the Lord Mayor is King of the City, and gives precedence only to the reigning Sovereign.

Together with the civic coaches, the car, on which the coffin was placed, was the most monumental part of the procession. The English papers state it was 27 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 17 feet high, and that it weighed 12 tons. I will not speak of it out of respect for him it carried. It was necessary that the car should pass through Temple-bar, and that was not an easy operation. The builder had provided for this by a mechanism which allowed the enormous machine to be lowered a few feet when passing under the arch. Thus, the old Duke of Wellington, even after death, did homage to the ancient laws of this country, and the representative of military power bowed for the last time to salute the civil power.

And thus the body of the Hero of England was carried to St. Paul's, and laid by the side of Nelson.—Around the coffin was Prince Albert, holding Hutton as Field-Marshal, and the Duke of Cambridge as Admiral. The pall bearers were old companions-of-arms of Wellington; and at the head, his successor in the Command-in-Chief of the Army, Lord Hardinge. The Duke's baton as Marshal was carried by the Marquis of Anglesea; and the three insignia turned on the left hand by Lord Rolle, and who is now 84 years old. All the *corps diplomatique* were there, including the French Ambassador. Belgium rendered still higher honours to the Duke of Wellington. She was represented by her King's sons—the Duke of Brabant and the Count de Flandre.

The English papers will come to you with twenty columns, bordered in black, containing the description of the day of the funeral. It is quite natural that they will find everything superb. As for me, two things appeared particularly striking: they were—first, the popular manifestation, in itself; and, next, the almost cosmopolite character of the honours rendered to the memory of Wellington. In presence of the homage of all Europe, one recollection necessarily occurred to all minds—and that was Waterloo.

The Duke of Wellington had seven bâtons of Marshal from foreign countries: at his funeral each of those countries had sent a general officer to bear the bâton; Austria alone was not represented by a General. You are aware that the Emperor formally refused to allow the uniform, torn off the back of General Haynau, by Barclay's brewers, to appear in London. All these foreign uniforms following the body of Wellington, seemed to be the Europe of 1815 paying its final homage to the man she had chosen to command at last battle; the Allies again came together, after thirty-seven years' interval.

As to the national demonstration the English demonstration—it was universal; and, under this point of view, it was indeed magnificent. More than a million and a half of men, women, and children assembled from the extremities of the kingdom, to follow in the train of the greatest of England's sons. The day before, and all the night, was very bad weather. The old dictum could never have been better employed, that "the sun always shines on a funeral." But on the day of the funeral, the English sky manifested itself more English than ever, by showing itself in mourning and in cataracts. But nothing could stop the people. The railways had organised *bonnes affaires*, which, during all the previous afternoon and night, brought thousands of persons to the London sands passed the night in the streets, exposed to to rents of rain, for they might have the best places the next morning. Those that left their houses at the dawn of day, saw an enormous crowd behind the barriers and behind the palisades, and boldly mounting guard in two feet of mud, and in icy cold weather.

It is this universal concurrence of a whole nation which appears to me the most striking trait of this solemn funeral. The Duke of Wellington, for more than a half of men, women, and children, and, on the contrary, always treated them with *hauteur* and a certain contempt; and, nevertheless, the masses rushed eagerly in the train to pay him the last popular homage. The fact is, they recognised in him a man profoundly national.

On all the line of the procession, there was but one inscription; and that was—" *Non sibi, sed Patriæ.*" It was for that the English people honoured Wellington the citizen, for whom his country was everything to him. And to him, that is following the funeral car of the conquer at Waterloo, England bore in mind, not only the battles of the past, but also reflected on the sombre presage of the future, and that on the very day that Wellington descended into the tomb, a Napoleon was about to ascend a throne.

THE CHARGER "COPENHAGEN."—In the *Times* of Nov. 22, has appeared a letter, signed "ARMS GROSVENOR," containing the following statement in correction of the quotation in our Journal of last week, from *Bell's Life in London*:—" Lady Catherine, the dam of the horse was the charger of Marshal (then Major-General) Grosvenor, at the siege of Copenhagen, when, in his own presence, received the thanks of the House of Commons, in company with his associate, Sir Arthur Wellesley, on the 1st of February, 1808, both Generals being members of the House. The mare gave birth soon after to a colt foal, which, in memory of the event, was named 'Copenhagen,' and was reared by General Grosvenor. The horse went afterwards into other hands, before he became the favourite charger of the illustrious man we have lost."

"THE IRISH GLEANER."—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE IRISH GLEANER.

THE DAWN OF A BRIGHTER DAY.

BY FRANCIS BLNNOCH.

From the bustling east to the idle west—
From the north to the southmost shore—
O'er hill, through bog, in light and fog,
You may travel all Ireland o'er.
Where energy, liberty, love, were dead,
Or in senseless stupor lay,
Hope—smiling beams,
And its radiance streams
On the dawn of a brighter day.

The pestilence came like a quenchless flame
On the breath of a poisonous wind;
You might reckon its force and track its course
By the ruin it left behind:
Nor beauty, nor youth, nor sex was spared—
Its mission was still to slay!
From the desolate past
There cometh at last
The dawn of a brighter day.

Though kindred fled from kindred dead,
They have found a home afar;
They have labour and rest in the beautiful West,
Where trusty brethren are.
And those who remain in their own dear land
While justice bears the sway—
Have prosperous lives;
For labour thrives
In the dawn of a brighter day.

What matter, although the pauper's rags
May flutter before the breeze!—
Dead leaves are seen 'mid the living green
Of the leafiest forest trees.
Though poverty lurks, and beggary work,
In the South, wherever we stray;
Yet, all around
Is increasingly found
The dawn of a brighter day.

Here many will find hearts warm and kind;
Maids beautiful, lithe, and sweet—
You might envy the favoured grass they press
In the tread of their naked feet!
A flood of melody swells the voice,
And stealeth the soul away.
'Tis beauty supreme
Fulfilling the dream
That told of a brighter day

By head and hand, on sea and land,
The present its future weaves;
By hill and plain, or where ears of grain
Are gathered among the sheaves,
A spirit of love in labour lives,
Bringing health and wealth alway
The night has flown,
The light has shone—
'Tis the dawn of a brighter day:

TOMB OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

SOMEWHAT more than two years since, on the morning of September 2, 1850, the remains of Louis Philippe were interred in the vault of the beautiful little chapel, built in the garden of Miss Taylor, at Weybridge. The tomb beneath which the Royal remains were deposited was made in London, and completed at Weybridge, in about four days before the burial, under the superintendence of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street, to whom the funeral arrangements were confided.

The monument having been duly consecrated, the coffin was inclosed within it. It is an altar-tomb, of simple design, covered with a large slab attached by the upper end to the wall, and supported at the foot by a pair of small columns. On the portion nearest to the wall are sculptured in relief the arms of the ex-King, surmounted by a Royal crown, and beneath the escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

Depositum juxta
hoc lapide
donec in patriam,
avitos inter cineres,
Dilecti adjuvante, transferatur,
Reliquiæ
Ludovici Philippi primi,
Francorum Regis,
Carmouthi, in Britannia,
Duncth
die Augusti MDCCCXXVI,
Anno Domini MDCCCL.
Ætatis LXXVI.

Requiescat in pace.

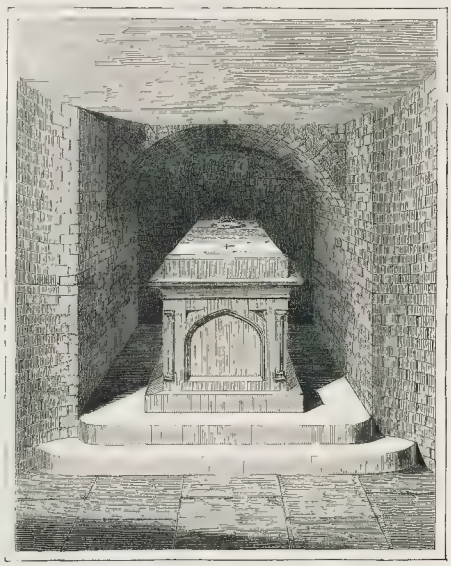
The above interment is still considered as temporary; since it is the wish of the family of Louis Philippe that his remains should be removed to France.

THE AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER, "FORERUNNER."

THIS new vessel, the first of a set of five screw steamers to conduct the mail contract service between this country and the coast of Africa, arrived from Sierra Leone on Sunday evening, at Plymouth.

The *Forerunner* left Plymouth, with the mails, &c., on Sept. 24; arrived at Madeira, Sept. 30th; Teneriffe, Oct. 1; Goree, Oct. 6; Bathurst (Gambia), Oct. 8; and Sierra Leone, Oct. 12. Having discharged her mails and cargo, landed her passengers, and taken in fresh cargo, and received the mails and passengers for England, she left Sierra Leone, on her homeward voyage, Oct. 18; Bathurst, Oct. 23; Goree, Oct. 24; Teneriffe, Oct. 31; Madeira, Nov. 2; was dismantled Nov. 4, arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 8; left Nov. 14; arriving at Plymouth Nov. 21.

On the 4th of November, when the wind was blowing from the west-north-west, the *Forerunner* running under double-reefed topsails, the wire rigging gave way, and foremast, mainmast, and funnel were swept away. There was a very heavy sea at the time, but the vessel was brought to the wind under close-reefed mizen, and she rode out the gale in fine style. At sunset Captain Atkins brought his vessel up under lower studding sails set on a jury foremast, for Gibraltar, to refit: in consequence of the loss of the funnel it was impossible to get up the steam to even half power; but, using two headless casks as a temporary funnel, sufficient draught was obtained to get steam to a 5-lb. pressure. The *Forerunner* in this way arrived at Gibraltar on the 8th instant, for the purpose of refitting the vessel. There every assistance was received from the Hon. Captain Grey and Captain Codd, of the *Firebrand*, and, having refitted, the *Forerunner* left Gibraltar on the evening of the 14th; Captain Atkins having been presented by the passengers with a letter congratulating him on the coolness and ability with which he had encountered the storm, and thanking him for his uniform kindness. She experienced strong head winds in passing through the Gut, and encountered heavy weather all the way home, notwithstanding which she made the distance from the Rock to Plymouth Sound in the short space of a week. She passed the ship *Arthur* on the morning of the 21st in the Channel, bound from Calcutta to Cork.



TOMB OF LOUIS PHILIPPE, AT WEYBRIDGE.

THE AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER "FORERUNNER."

The *Forerunner* has been proved to be a good vessel, possessing great powers of speed during the voyage; and it would seem, by the cargo of palm-oil, gold, bees-wax, oranges, &c., and the passengers she has brought, that she has been the precursor in steam communication with parts of the world which promise a considerable increase to the trade of this country.

The *Forerunner*, having landed her passengers, left Plymouth for London on Monday morning.

This new vessel was built by Mr. Macgregor Laird, at Birkenhead; and is 160 feet in length, between the perpendiculars; has 22 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches depth. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and propelled by two engines of 80-horse power, constructed by Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool.

The *Forerunner* is handsomely and strongly constructed: her iron plates are made to overlap each other, inwardly and outwardly alternately. She is sharply moulded forward and aft, and under the water remarkably so; while she runs into much wider bearing amidships. The vessel has an elliptic stern, and for a figure-head she bears Mr. Laird's arms.

The vessels to complete the line are to be named *Faith*, *Hope*, *Charity*, and the *Northern Light*: each of which will be considerably larger than the *Forerunner*. The same principles will be applied in their build; and the speed is required to be at a good average rate. It is interesting to find that these vessels are building on the banks of the Mersey—not only as regards the credit of the port, but as significant that an important share of the trade in iron shipbuilding is returning to Birkenhead, where it originated upwards of twenty years ago.

THE DUKE AND WILLIAM IV.—Dining at Queen Charlotte's table, on his return, in 1814, from the Peninsular campaigns, Wellington happened to be placed next to the Duke of Clarence, who observed to his mother, "that on entering the port of Cork, while in the naval profession, in 1787, an escort of honour awaited to conduct him to the city, commanded by a young officer, whom he was then happy to find seated beside himself, a Royal guest, invested with all the distinctions which merit could carry or power bestow."—From *Notes and Queries*.

POOLE.—(From a Correspondent.)—Those who were unable to pay their tribute of respect to the lamented Duke, by swelling the crowd at his funeral, evinced their feelings here by the general suspension of business in the town, the shops being closed and the bells tolling from an early hour. The shipping had their flags half-mast high, and at Brankses Castle, the residence of Major Waugh (10th Hussars), minute guns, to the number of eighty-three, were fired from the batteries, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE WELLINGTON TREE ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying accredited account, by the late Mr. Children, F.R.S., of the Wellington Tree, upon the field of Waterloo; beneath which, it will be recollected, the Duke was stationed during part of the memorable battle.

"Brussels, Sept. 30th, 1818.

"On Sunday morning last, I visited the field of battle, accompanied by François Brasgine, one of the guides from Mont St. Jean, who attend

THE WELLINGTON TREE.—SKETCHED ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

travellers, to point out the positions of the French and Allied armies. My daughter had seated herself to take a sketch of the tree, when François called to us to proceed; and on my explaining the reason of our stopping, he exclaimed, "*Ma foi! en bon temps! car demain il est tomber!*" And so it was: the earth was already cleared away, and the roots prepared by the axe to receive the saw, which, the following day, was destined to bring it to the ground. The eager but unfortunate desire of thousands to possess a morsel of the tree had completely removed the bark, through its whole circumference, for nearly three feet in height, and in many places considerable portions of the wood had been cut off. In this state it would have been impossible to preserve the life of the tree, even had the owner, who occupies the farm of Papilotte, been willing to suffer it to stand. The injury done annually to his corn, which was trampled under foot by the visitors to the tree, determined him to make the tree a sacrifice. Anxious that it might remain, though in death, a triumphant memorial of the great events it had witnessed, I directed my guide to treat with the farmer for the sale of it, and became the purchaser of the tree. It is now on its way to England, and I trust the purposes to which it is destined will not be thought unworthy of this illustrious, though silent, record of the skill and gallantry of the greatest General and bravest troops that ever fought and conquered.

"Although it has thus fallen to my lot, to be the temporary possessor of this treasure, I hope I shall not be accused of having become so unworthy, and that I may be allowed to express my regret that proper measures were not taken to preserve the tree till removed by age and natural decay.

(Signed) "JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN."

The most remarkable relics of this tree are a chair, now in Windsor Castle, presented to his Majesty George IV., by Mr. Children, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 25 last; another chair given by Mr. Children to the Duke of Wellington, in which we have heard he mostly sat for his portrait; and a third chair, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. There is also in the British Museum a very curious portion of the tree, having an iron chain over which the wood had subsequently grown. Mr. Children himself had a cabinet made of this wood to contain minerals, now in the possession of his son-in-law and daughter, and many of his friends possess smaller articles manufactured from the tree.

THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER AT THE HORSE GUARDS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FUNERAL.—(SEE PAGE 474)

THE DUKE A FREEMASON.

(To the Editor.)

EDINBURGH, Nov. 20th, 1852.

I am induced to copy the annexed account of an event in the life of the late Duke of Wellington, in the persuasion that it is but little known. It is a curious fact that most of the Duke's military friends and associates were members of the Masonic fraternity. Witness Lord Combermere, a very keen Mason; the Marquis of Tweeddale, a Past Grand Master of Scotland; the late Earl of Dalhousie, also a Grand Master of Scotland; and various others, dead or living. It is also remarkable that Soult, and other Marshals of France whom the Duke met in fight, were Brothers of the Craft of Peace. I am, &c., W. P.

"MASONIC INITIATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—This distinguished Brother, when Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, was initiated into Freemasonry in Lodge 494, which was at the time held in the Castle of Dangan, county Meath, the late Earl of Mornington, his Grace's father, being the Master at the time. He was duly passed after the usual examination, and (in the phraseology of the Lodge) entered at the southern gate and afterwards raised. The following Brethren, being members, were present; many of them in the words of the Irish bard, have been 'famous in story.' viz Sir James Somerville, Bart; Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.; Ham. Georges, M.P.; — De'vere, Esq.; John (late) Earl of Westmeath; Robert Uniacke, M.P.; Richard Boyle, M.P.; John Pomeroy, William Forster, George Lowther, M.P.; Earl Mornington, Marquis Wellesley, F. North, (late) Earl of Guilford; Robert Percival, Robert Waller Richard Lesley, Arthur Wellesley. This Lodge has for many years been in abeyance, but has never surrendered its warrant. The venerable Brother, Christopher Carlton, through whose fraternal kindness the above interesting particulars have been communicated, filled the offices of Master and Secretary for several years; and, finding at length that he could not succeed in effecting sufficient gathering of the craft to work the Lodge, he prudently took the warrant into his personal charge, and maintained the credit of the Lodge by payment half-yearly dues from his private purse, as though it were working in prosperity."—*The Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1836, Vol. III., p 442.

SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS.

AXMINSTER, DEVON, 21st Nov., 1852.

(To the Editor.)

I take the liberty of pointing out to you an omission in the list of the Waterloo officers, given in your last number, which, as the list purports to be strictly accurate, you will perhaps do me the favour to insert in your next. The omission is the name of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Alester, 35th Regiment who has now the honour to address you, and who then commanded the 2nd Battalion 35th Regiment, attached to the 2d Division of the Duke of Wellington's army.

I have the honour to be, &c., C. A. M'ALESTER,
late Lieut.-Col. 35th Regiment, and an Old Subscriber.

(To the Editor.)

I beg leave to call your attention to the omission in the list of the surviving Waterloo officers, in your paper of Saturday last, of the name of Major D. Hamilton, late of the 73d Foot, who retired on half-pay in June, 1837, and finally sold out of the service in 1841, with the rank of Major; as reference to the Army Lists for 1837—1841 will prove.—I am, &c., your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON

17, Great Russell-street, Nov. 23, 1852.

THE FUNERAL TENT AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—TROOPS PRESENTING ARMS.—(SEE PAGE 474.)

MUSIC.

M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts at Drury-Lane Theatre have been well-attended with crowded houses. The florid vocalisation of Mdlle Anna Zerr, and the solo playing of Arban and Koenig (cornet-à pistons), Barret and Lavigne (oboe), Baumann (bassoon), Lazarus and Mayer (clarionet), Cioffi (trombone), Prosjere (opheicleide), Cooper (violin), Remusat (flute), Tutt (harp), &c., are nightly received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Bal Masqué, on the 13th of December, will terminate this brief season, after which M. Jullien will depart for America ——Amongst the musical events of the week must be mentioned the commencement, on Tuesday last, of Miss Dolby's delightful *soirées*, at her own residence, in addition to her charming displays of singing, she is aided by the leading *artistes* of the day, both vocal and instrumental; and taste and tact are evinced in the introduction of novelties, as well as in the execution of the standard classical chamber works ——The Musical Institute in Sackville-street, under the presidency of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., M.A., will soon resume the holding of *conversazioni* on musical subjects ——The Camberwell Musical Evenings have been commenced at the Hall in Grove-lane ——Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Francis, Land, and Bodda, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, at the St. James's Theatre, have just terminated a most successful tour in the northern and midland counties ——Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, has just returned to town from Paris to organise his winter series of chamber concerts —— At the second concert of the Whitington Club, on Thursday, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Cooper, Herr Anschues being the conductor, the vocalists were the Misses Messent, Lizzy Stuart, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Messrs. Tedder, Lyall, and Wilworth, and the solo instrumentalist as Mr. B. Wells (flute), and Herr Leo Kerbusch (violin) —— Madame Fiorentini is engaged for the concerts of Mr. George Forbes, at St. John's wood; she will shortly make her *debût* at Exeter Hall, in oratorio, having been for some months studying under Sir George Smart for that purpose. Madame Fiorentini, who has been the *prima donna* at the Italian Opera Houses in Berlin and Paris, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, is an Englishwoman; and, with her magnificent voice, it is expected that she will take a high position amongst the vocalists who have devoted their talents to the sacred school of singing. The impression that she produced in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Bristol, was of a nature to afford every assurance that she will be a most welcome addition to the present list of leading sopranos, a dearth of which has been felt.——The programme of the music performed at the Town-hall, Birmingham, on the day of the late Duke of Wellington's funeral, included the "Dead March" in "Saul," the airs "Ye Sons of Israel" and "Let the bright Seraphim," from "Samson," the "Holy, Holy, Holy" from "Redemption," Spohr's quartet, "Blest are the departed," Mendelssohn's chorale, "Sleepers, wake," the quartet from Handel's funeral anthem, "When the ear heard him;" the third part of the "Messiah;" a selection from Mendelssohn's "Paul" and "Elijah;" and Handel's imposing chorus, "Then round about the starry throne."——A Baptismal Anthem, the words selected from the Scriptures by Mr. Bartholomew, and the music composed by Mr. Costa, was recently performed in private; and the record of this event, of which it is to be regretted no more at present can be given, suggests the hope that Mr. Costa, in the multiplicity of his labours as a conductor, may yet be enabled to devote some time as a composer, for there is no existing writer who is more thoroughly master of picturesque instrumental-on than Costa ——To the list of singers specified in our last week's notice as forming the choir at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the Duke's funeral, must be added the names of Mrs Endersohn and Miss Dolby, and for the name of Hayward that of Hayeroft must be substituted.—— Some new harp compositions by Mr. F. Wright, have been lately performed at Erard's warehouse, in the presence of amateurs and professors.— Advices from St. Petersburgh mention that the *début* of Labocche, last month, in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was a complete ovation from beginning to end. He was called for seven times at the conclusion of the opera. Signor Medori was the *Norina* ——Mdme Persiani, Gardoni, Rossi, and Tamburini are about to sing at the Hague and Amsterdam, and the Italian Opera-houses.—— Madame Jenny Lind Go.dschmidt and her husband have taken up their residence at Dresden, having purchased the villa called the "Elys ium."——The first performance of his oratorio of Mendelssohn's death was celebrated in Berlin, in the church of the Garrison, of which he was organist, by the performance of his oratorio "Paul," and of two of the composer's hymns.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Charles Reade, was produced on Saturday last, under the title of "Masks and Faces." It is said, probably, from the French; it is, nevertheless, so thoroughly anglicised, that it assumes, in a great measure, the merit of originality. The heroine is an actress, *Peg Wellington*, the daughter of a poor but married gentleman of Huntingdonshire, *Ernest Vane* (Mr. Parselle), for whom she declines the suit of a *Sir Charles Pomander* (Mr. Leigh Murray). The latter accidentally makes the acquaintance of the neglected wife, and takes her to a party given by her husband to his histrionic acquaintances For awhile, *Mabel Vane* (Miss Rosa Bennett) thinks that the company has been invited by *Ernest* to meet her on coming to town; ultimately, she is undeceived. The second act introduces her to the dwelling of *Triplet* (Mr. Webster), the poor poet by whom the discovery has been made, and who is likewise an actor and a portrait-painter, to whom *Wellington* gives a sitting for her likeness. Dissatisfied with his work, he dashes his palette-knife through the canvas, just at the moment that her friends the critics, such as *Soddy Cobber* (Mr. Lambert), *Quin* (Mr. Bland) and others, are about entering to discuss his merits. *Peg Wellington*, thereupon cuts out the head altogether, and inserts her own in the place, which being mistaken for the picture, undergoes severe censure. *Mabel* afterwards enters, and addresses the portrait in a strain of passion, which causes *Wellington* to reveal herself, and to take measures to demonstrate *Vane*. For this purpose she personates his wife, and receives the addresses of *Sir Charles*, with a diamond ring worth £200. Having thereby succeeded in sundering the husband's jealousy, she at length declares herself; and then, for the purpose of disgusting him, pretends that she has all along been making a fool of him, having wagered with Sir Charles on the possibility. This part Mrs. Stirling acted with a fine sense of humour as put upon delicate a delineation. Mr. Webster also personated the poor poet whose business in the scene is of a much larger amount than it appears in our description—with a singular felicity of aptitude for realising peculiar traits. The piece is written with much elegance, and was deservedly successful.

OLYMPIC.

"Go to Bed, Tom" is the name of an original farce, by Mr. T. Morton, produced on Thursday, the humour of which turns on the familiar *soubriquet* of a certain *Thomas Gotobed Smith* (Mr. Compton), who, twenty years ago, had left England for America, to escape from the consequences of his smuggling transactions. He returns to find his wife just on the eve of marrying a Irishman, and his daughter disconsolate because such Irishman had been her lover. His appearance at first seems to set all matters to rights; but the old warrant against him revives, he has to escape afresh. Fortunately, however, it is discovered in time that the legal document in question had been made out in fact against another person of a similar surname, but spelt with a Y; and thus the required *denouement* is accomplished. The dialogue portion of this trifle is too much extended, but the clever acting of Mr. Compton carries it triumphantly through.

SURREY.

A nautical piece of some merit, entitled "The Life Chase; or, the Marriage Day," has been produced at this theatre. Mr. Shepherd, as *Dick Rolt*, represents the British tar, and was considered successful by the audience

ASTLEY'S

An equestrian drama on the subject of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced on Monday, with all needful accompaniments of scenery, costume, and pageant. It proved a stirring and str king piece of work, and will probably continue to be attractive for a considerable period.

In our last week's impression we omitted the name of Mr. J. T. Cooper in the list of the members of the musical procession, who assisted in the funeral service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the last day.

THE MANCHESTER SILK TRADE.—A memorial has been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by the majority of firms (37) in the broad silk trade, asking for the total and immediate repeal of the duties on foreign silk goods.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Steeple-chase calendar shows only one fixture, viz., Crewe, on Tuesday; and the bill of fare is not by any means imposing The Coursing appointments are confined to the Newmarket Champion, commencing on Tuesday; Knutsworth, on Wednesday; Whitchurch, Ridgway, and Coquetdale, on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY—The betting this afternoon was in small sums, but quite as brisk as we usually have it at this period. The laying prices at the close were as follows:—

SHERRY BURY HANDICAP

2 to 1 agst Doubt	5 to 1 agst Kit of se
5 to 1 — Le ta Fawn	7 to 1 — Pill of Pens
	8 to 1 agst Larryheart

COLUMB HANDICAP -2 to 1 agst Warwick (a)

6/5 to 1 agst Muscovite	100 to 1 agst Gaudeamus
100 to 8 — Hobbs Nobbs	100 to 1 — Gr y Tommy
	1000 to 1 agst Redmond O Hanlan

CHESTER CUP.

100 to 1 agst Madeline	
100 to 1 — Tarleton	

DERBY

12 to 1 agst Umbriel	25 to 1 agst Nimrahammer
20 to 1 — Ulysses	33 to 1 — Brocket
20 to 1 — Elmsthorpe	

16 to 1 agst West Australian
16 to 1 — The Baboon
16 to 1 — Pearce

THURSDAY.—No attendance.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

ASTLEY HOUSE STAKES.—Knight of the Whistle (Ashmall), 1. Ada (Aldcroft), 2

SHREWSBURY HANDICAP.—Doubt (Ashmall), 1. Bit of Blue (Waddington), 2

ABBEY STAKES.—Carinetta (Wells), 1. Lady Jane (Kendall), 2.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Lady Jane, 1. Grapple Kate (Astell), 2.

COLUMB HANDICAP.—Bit of Blue (Waddington), 1. Lady Robina (Cliff), 2.

COUNTY HUNDRED STAKES.—Rose (Owner), 1. Diana (W. Jones), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SEVERN STAKES.—Black Jack, 1. Henrietta, 2.

STAPLE CHASE.—Heroine, 1. Sir Edward, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During nearly the who's of the week the market for the national securities has been somewhat excited, and prices have continued to advance. In our last week's article we stated that we had great confidence in the future, and the result of the transactions within the last few days has fully justified the accuracy of their conclusions. The main cause, however, of the excitement is the arrival of nearly £1 000,000 sterling in gold, from Australia, and of advices to the effect that a similar quantity is closest hand. From Sydney we have dates to the 4th ult., in reference to the produce of gold are very flattering, most of the diggers having been very successful in their operations, the precious metal being discovered in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, and the shipments largely on the increase The total quantity of go d forwarded to England, to the 31st of July, was not less than £7,500,000 sterling. Of course the stock of bullion in the Bank of England will be steadily augmented; and, on the other hand, we must bear in mind, that every effort will be made by our leading capitali-ts to find a profitable market for their gold in other portions of the globe. For instance, since the commencement of the present year, nearly £7,000 000 sterling in silver has been shipped to India, and it is very probable that gold will become an article of commerce with the East. Since the last week £288,000 has been forwarded to Calcutta, and £2 000 in gold to China, Egypt, &c.; but we have had additional arrivals from other quarters, viz 800 000 dollars from Mexico, 35,000 dollars from New York, and about £25,000 from Paris, notwit standing the the exchange is by no means favourable, gold being only 0 to 1 per cent. dearer in London than in the French capital. That metal is 0.18 per cent. dearer at Hamburg than here; the Crystal Palace exchange shows 0.67 per cent. in favour of England compared with New York.

The trade and commercial affairs of the country are also satisfactory as at present. In the manufacturing districts, nearly the whole of the ar lean are fully employed, while the shipments of British manufactures are rapidly increasing The extension of trade is greatly assisted by the abundance of money, and the comparative ease with which discounts are obtained in all quarters. The revenue of the United Kingdom is improving to an extent which has created no little surprise in many quarters, and yet there is evidently ample room for a further extension in it.

On Monday, the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100¾; Three per Cent C nsols, 100⅞ 101; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New, 103⅜; India Bonds, 84s. pm; Ditto, under £1000, 80s.; Exchequer Bills, 70 to 72s. pm.; Ditto, for Account, 100, to 101. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents were 101; for Money, and 101⅜ for the Account. On the following day, they were marked 101½. The low interest now allowed upon the Continent has created a very onward movement in the quotations. On Thursday, the Three per Cent. Consols were done at 101⅜; Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜; India Stock, 278; India Bonds, 85s. to 83s.; Exchequer Bills, 73s. 75s. pm.; Bank Stock, 213; Long Annuities, 19⅛; the Bank Stock, 223; Long Annuities, 19⅛; India Stock, 278; India Bonds, 85s. to 83s.; Exchequer Bills, 73s. 75s. pm.; South Sea New Annuities, 100⅞

The business doing in the For ign House has not been to any extensive, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. A serious Scrip has been done at a premium; Sardinian ditto, 1½ 2; and Turkish Scrip, 3 premium A meeting of the bondho ders in the latter security has been held, at the offices of the Ottoman Government announced for refusing to fulfil general into eats. Within a short time the whole of the bondholders will be repaid the last amount of their coupons. It was stated at the meeting that Mr. ex. Rovenale was to be a Commissioner of Taxes for Crete, but were objected to as a foreign portion of the revenue would be appropriated to his remuneration. Ten per cent. on their coupons, amounting to £1,000, would be retained by the Turkish Government, and the remainder would be paid in cash. Russian Stock was realised, ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 101; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 61; Portuguese Four per Cents, 34; Spanish Certificates, 5; Ditto Coupons, 4; Ditto Passive, 4; Peruvian Four per Cents, 77; Venezuela, 41; Austrian Five per Cents, 98; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 97; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Ditto Certificates, 5.

Joint Stock shares have been in request for Commercial, 168½ for East and West India, 103 for London, 99 for St. Katherine, 35 for Southampton, and 6¾ for Victoria.

Extensive transactions have taken place in Australasia Bank Shares, at 70 to 71½; Bank of British North America, 68 to 69; Colonial Gold, 10½ 11; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 4½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4¾ to 5; Oriental Bank of Australasia, 60; Ditto, New, 7½ to 7⅝; Union Bank of London, 16¾; Australasian Royal Mail Steam, 7½ to 7⅝; Crystal Palace, 5; General Screw Steam Navigation, 29; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 98½ to 99; Ditto, New, 49½ to 49¾; Royal Mail Steam, 78½

The last returns of the total circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales show an increase, compared with the preceding month, of £405,000, the total amount being £6,984,488. These banks are still bearing their fixed issues, £1,186,000

The market for English Railway Shares has ruled rather active, and prices have somewhat improved, and we have to report transactions in the Scrip of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway and Stock Company's Shares at 12s. 6d. to 20s. prem. Foreign Shares have ruled heavily, and the quo ations have to be somewhat revised. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Bristol and Exeter, 108; Caledonian, 65¾; Chester and Holyhead, 14¾; Cork and Bandon, 18¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4¾; Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathmines, 5; Dublin and Kingstown, 12½; Eastern Counties, 6⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 45; Edinburgh and Northern, 10½; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 50; Great Northern, 19½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 87½; Great Western, 59½; Hull and Selby, 112½; Ditto, New, 28½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 34½; Lancaster and Preston Junction, 16; Leeds and Bradford, 70; Leeds and Thirsk, 10; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and North Western, 94½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 54½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 18½; Midland, 74½; Newry and Enniskillen, 3; Norfolk, 44½; Ditto, New, 9½; North British, 34½; North Staffordshire, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39½; Scottish Midland Junction, 58½; Scottish North Eastern, Stirlingshire, and Edinburgh, 14½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 19½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8½; South Devon, 4½; South Eastern, Dover, and Ramsgate, 14½; South Eastern and Dover, 17½; Vale of Neath, 70; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5; Waterford and Limerick, 11; West Cumberland, 9½; West London and Crystal Palace, 11½; West London Extension, 8½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 14; Ditto, New, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21; York and North Midland, 24; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Purchased, 9½; York and North Midland, 6.

LOAN SHARES AT LOWER RATES.—Aberdeen Annuity, 18½; Clydesdale Junction, 8½; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 33½; Hull and Selby, 112½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 27½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Midland (Bruxford), 178

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 10½; Caledonian, 103; East Union, 3½; Ditto, 7 per Cent. 5½; Eastern Union, 17½; Great Northern, 127; Ditto, Preferable at 10 per Cent. premium, 113; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 2 thirds, 9, ex. New; Great Western, 109; Ditto, New, 10½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 25; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarter Shares, 150½; Norfolk, 5½ per Cent., 6½; North British, 103; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½; Ditto, New, 1½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 13; Ditto, New, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21; York and North Midland, 24; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, Purchased, 9½; York and North Midland, 6.

FOREIGN SHARES.—Buenos Ayres and Ensenada, 14½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2½; Cuba, 14½; Ditto, New, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 7½; Namur and Liege, 9½; Northern of France, 35½; Ditto, Extra Bonds, 15½; Paris and Lyons, 39½; Paris and Strasbourg, 34½; Quebec and Richmond, 3½; Rouen and Havre, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; Sicilian, 2 premium; West Flanders, 3½; Western of France, 18½.

MINING SHARES have remained very much unchanged, at very full prices. Agua Fria have been done at 3½; Anglo-Californian, 3½; Australian, 6¾ to 7; Australasian, 3¾ to 4; Ave Maria, 3 to 3½; St. John del Rey, 3½; Liberty, 2½; Nouveau Monde, 3; Santiago de Cuba, 14½; West Maripposa, 1.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The amount of money business doing in the Consol Market to-day has been comparatively small, and prices have ruled a shade lower than last evening. The Three per Cents Consols are 10⅜; and for the next Account, 10½ The Three per Cents Reduced have been done at 100⅞ and 101; the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜; Bank Stock, 223; India Stock, 275; India Bonds, 85s. and Exchequer Bills 70s to 73s pm In the value of Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little change has taken p ace.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat up to our market this week to last was large, amounting to 21 quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent, and in very fair condition. To-day the show of samples by land carriage was very moderate. All kinds of wheat were in very slow request, and a fair clearance was effected, at Monday's prices. The imports of foreign into the country continue on the full average scale. Several parcels of low wheat changed hands at a reduction to clear on former rates. Floating cargoes were held at the extreme rates of last week. Several cargoes were sold for shipment to the Continent, of which we have no definite account. A very large quantity of English barley is now on offer—upwards of 50,000 quarters—the sale for malting purposes is slow, and nearly last day's prices are barely maintained. Malt was in good supply and moderate inquiry, at previous quotations. Beans were in good request, and fully supported. Peas were in limited supply and steady demand.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 21 qrs; barley, 10,500; malt, 28,500; peas, 6130; flour, 2260 sacks.

Foreign.—Wheat, 24,510 qrs; barley, 10,500; malt, 28,500; peas, 6130; flour, 2260 sacks.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 43s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Kent & Essex malting, 36s to 38s; brown ditto, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 40s; Chevalier, 40s to 42s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 77s to 80s; pale ditto, 70s to 76s; Yorkshire and Co. k. black, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 52s; tick beans, new, 32s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, new, 32s to 40s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 37s to 42s; harlots, 40s to 43s per quarter; Town-made flour, 38s to 40s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s per 280 lb.

FOREIGN.—Linseed is in good request at very full prices. Cakes are 10s more dearer Other articles are to the very first —

Linseed, English sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 43s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Kent & Essex malting, 36s to 38s; brown ditto, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 40s; Chevalier, 40s to 42s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 77s to 80s; pale ditto, 70s to 76s; Yorkshire and Co. k. black, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 52s; tick beans, new, 32s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, new, 32s to 40s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 37s to 42s; harlots, 40s to 43s per quarter; Town-made flour, 38s to 40s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s per 280 lb.

FOREIGN.—Linseed is in good request at very full prices. Cakes are 10s more dearer Other articles are to the very first —

Linseed, English sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; Egyptian, 36s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 6s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 8s. White ditto, 7s 6d to 9s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. Rapeseed, English, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £9 10s; foreign, £8 5s to £9 0s per ton. Rape cakes, £5 10s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 58s to 62s per quarter. Clover seed nominal.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Provisions.—Wheat, 39s 2d; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 27s 6d; beans, 34s 2d; peas, 33s 3d

The Daily Gazette gives the following average:—Wheat, 39s 2½; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 27s 6d; beans, 34s 1d; peas 33s 11d

Butter.—Best, per cwt, barley, 1s; oats, 1s 2d; beans, 1s, peas, 1s.

Cheese.—The demand for cheese has been limited, but prices are nearly supported. Common sound cheese is selling at from 50s to 56s per cwt. Fine Cheshire, 60s to 64s; Gloucester, 56s to 60s; Derby, 60s to 64s; Wiltshire, 60s to 64s; Suffolk, 50s to 54s; Cheddar, 60s to 64s; Scotch, 50s to 54s; Irish, 50s to 54s; Edam, 40s to 42s per cwt. Rochelle Salt, 2s per lb. Soda, 1s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have a steady demand for all kinds of Irish butter, at fully last week's prices. English qualities have advanced 4s per cwt. Fine weekly Dorset, 94s to 98s; middling ditto, 86s to 90s; Devon, 90s to 92s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 9s per dozen pots. Bacon is in good demand, at full prices. Hams are scarce, and 2s per cwt dearer. Bacon is in best, 52s to 56s per cwt. Irish ditto, 48s to 52s per cwt. Irish lard, 50s to 52s per cwt. Irish pork, 70s to 72s per barrel; Mess ditto, 80s to 82s per barrel.

Tallow.—Our market has become a trifle heavy. On the spot, and for all the year, the best P C is 47s 6d to 47s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 47s per cwt, net cash. Rough fat 2s 8d per 8 lb.

Oils.—The general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Linseed, 29s 6d to 30s per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum continues active. Proof Leewards is 6d to 1s 7½d; East India, 1s 6d; 8d; Jamaica, 4s 2d to 4s 3d per gallon. Brandy moves off freely, at very full prices. British-made spirit is brisk, at 9s 8d to 9s 9d cash. Geneva, 2s 4d to 2s per gallon.

Hops are in steady request. Mid and fine kinds are scarce. Sussex pockets, 90s to 98s; Weald of Kent ditto, 94s to 102s; Mid Kent ditto, 98s to 110s; East Kent ditto, 100s to 120s; Farnham, 120s to 170s per cwt.

Fruit.—Currants are selling at from 45s to 50s; Valencia raisins 40s to 48s; Smyrna ditto, 30s to 36s; Turkey figs, 45s to 70s; muscatels, 70s to 72

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—[illegible] MONDAY, November 29, and during the week, will be produced a new and original Drama, in Two Acts, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," produced with great success at the Adelphi Theatre, New York, and the Adelphi, Liverpool. Characters by Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Addison, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Wood, Mr. Vining, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Newton, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Saker, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Norton, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Alfred Wood; Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Cooper, Miss Wells, Miss Ellis, Miss Hudson, Miss Nelson, Miss Wilkins, Miss Lee, Miss Wilmot, Miss Saker, Miss Bennett, Miss Nesbitt, Miss Norton, Miss Nash, and Miss Alfred Wood.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—[illegible] Manager, Mr. ANDREW ASTLEY. [illegible] Every Evening, at Seven o'clock, a Grand Equestrian Drama, in two Acts, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," produced with new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments, written expressly for this Establishment by Mr. [illegible], and embodying a combination of attractions never before presented in this or any other Theatre. The Drama will be preceded by an Overture, and will conclude with a Grand Ballet of Action, entitled "The Fairy Queen," in which the whole of the Company will appear. Commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily from Ten till Four.

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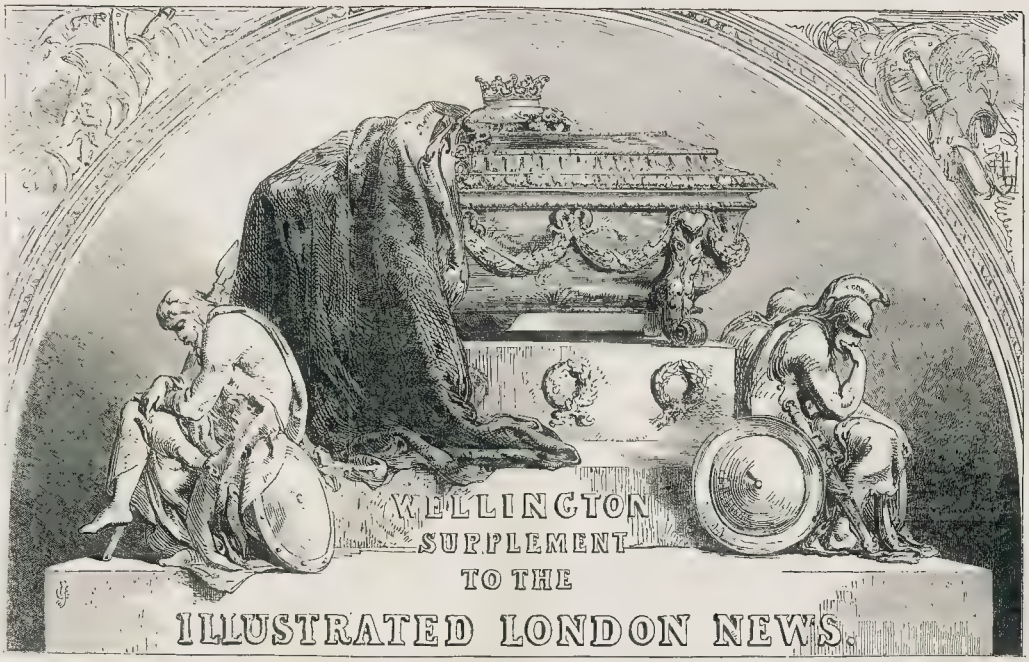
THE STRAND.—THE PROCESSION PASSING SOMERSET HOUSE.—THE SCOTS GREYS.—(SEE PAGE 475 OF SUPPLEMENT.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 27, 1852.



No. 594.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s., WITH LARGE PLATE, GRATIS.

THE GRAND STATE FUNERAL OF ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

So far as our time and space permitted, we presented our readers last week with the more salient points of interest in the unprecedented spectacle which took place on Thursday, the 18th. A great deal, however, still remains to be told; and we have now to ask the reader's indulgence for an attempt to place before him a connected and complete narrative of the last honours paid to the memory of one of the most illustrious of Englishmen. No one can hope worthily to describe the splendour, magnificence, and solemnity of that great state pageant, or the imposing interest which it derived from the countless thousands of human beings who swarmed along the line of route and reverently stood with uncovered heads as the bier of the venerated dead passed before them. England's metropolis—vast, populous, mighty London—empress of modern cities—the huge living wonder of the nineteenth century—never before presented a scene so amazing to men of other lands or even to her own sons.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

The striking military spectacle presented in the Parade-ground in St. James's Park, facing the Horse Guards, began, as we stated last week, with the dim light of early morning. About half-past six the gates of the Park were thrown open—trumpets were heard sounding right and left—and heavy columns of armed men were dimly seen advancing from the Bird-cage-walk on the one side and from the Queen's-mews on the other. As they approached more nearly, their measured tramp became more distinctly heard, and their bayonets began to reflect the dull gleams of morning light. The second battalion of the Rifle brigade—a compact mass of dusky uniforms—took up their position on the extreme left, near the long gun; while on the extreme right (the post of honour), near the Cadiz mortar, was the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Next to the Grenadiers were the Coldstream Guards, and then came the Scots Fusiliers, the 33d Regiment, and the first battalion of Royal Marines. The bands of each regiment formed in the rear. A brilliant muster of officers of high rank in full uniform, and wearing military mourning, were assembled under the Horse Guards, awaiting the arrival of Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, to whom, at his special request, was confided the command of the whole of the troops in the metropolis on the day of the funeral.

The entire Parade was reserved for the military and the mourning-coaches, the latter of which were irregularly drawn up at each side of the Parade, ready to obey the order of Garter King-at-Arms, and to take their proper rank in the procession. The troops, which were drawn up in contiguous column, at quarter distance, had thus "ample space and verge enough" for their evolutions. The infantry alone occupied the Parade-ground in front of the Horse Guards; the cavalry and artillery being drawn up along the Mall leading from Buckingham Palace to Carlton-terrace and stables. On the left, near the Treasury, were seen the six state carriages of her Majesty and the Royal family, each drawn by six incomparable horses, and attended by a crowd of the Royal footmen in rich liveries of scarlet and gold lace. The state carriage of the Speaker of the House of Commons was also seen on the Parade, near the Treasury.

Under the shadow of the Horse Guards, and just under the suite of rooms occupied by the Commander-in-Chief, was the gigantic pavilion containing the funeral car, upon which the crimson and gold coffin now reposed, having been removed from the Audience Chamber early in the morning. The sides of the tent were closely secured until a few minutes before eight o'clock, when the tent was struck, and exposed to the view of the military on the Parade the coffin and car. At the word of command, "Present arms!" every musket and sword were raised in respectful homage to the memory of the great commander; while the muffled drums gave a long and heavy roll that sounded like distant thunder. The cavalry and artillery in the Mall now drew their swords. Minute guns in the Park began to fire a funeral salute. The troops were, after a short interval, ordered to "Reverse arms!" and thus in the attitude of mourners, and in view of the body of the illustrious departed, the military awaited the signal to move off.

The moment belonged to history. Here, under the walls of the building with which his name had been so long identified, lay all that was mortal of Arthur Duke of Wellington. The mind reverted to that far distant period when, in 1787, a missive issued from this building which made the heart of the young Ensign of eighteen beat high with joy and

THE DUKE'S HORSE, LED BY HIS GROOM.—(SEE PAGE 479.)

hope. Six short years hardly elapsed before another despatch from this same spot ordered him, then Lieut.-Colonel of the 33rd, to embark at Cork, with his regiment, to join the Duke of York's army in the Netherlands. Hither, too, young Colonel Wellesley repaired, upon his return, to receive the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for the wary, resolute, and skilful manner in which he had commanded, as senior officer, three battalions on the retreat of the army through Holland. When he next mounted the staircase leading to the Audience Chamber, it was after eight years' brilliant service in the East. He was then the young hero of Assaye; and clerks in the War Office and the Quartermaster-General's Department, hearing of his arrival, left their desks to get a glance at one who had plainly entered upon a career teeming with great exploits, while young aides-de-camp vied with each other in their praises and congratulations. A few years more and the Audience Chamber witnessed the Lieutenant-General of forty explaining to a Prince of the Blood Royal his plans for the campaign in Portugal. He was now in the prime of life, confident in himself, and in the coolness and courage of his troops; nor did he descend the staircase with a less buoyant step as he remembered that he was going forth to measure his prowess with Napoleon's best Marshals, with the probability of bringing down upon him the most irresistible military genius of modern times, with his vast armies. He embarked for Lisbon, and then began to arrive a series of despatches, which, opened in this very building, announced a series of brilliant victories that make the very walls vocal with his praise. Could the Lieutenant-General have even dimly conceived that when he next entered the Audience Chamber of the Horse Guards, after an absence of five years, it would be as a Field-Marshal and a Duke? Waterloo followed; and England, already lavish of her honours, had no higher title wherewith to reward her famous commander. The next and last step was an easy one for such military greatness. It was reasonable that he who had been appointed by common acclaim to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies of Occupation in France, should at length fill the post of Commander-in-Chief of the gallant army which he had so often led to victory against overwhelming numbers and the bravest antagonists. Here, in the Audience Chamber, from which his pallid and lifeless remains have just been removed, the soldier, who had himself once been ushered with palpitating heart into the presence of his military superiors, was now in his turn to receive timid ensigns and gallant veterans, to whom his nod was fate. Here he laboured unceasingly to increase the comforts, and improve the efficiency of the British army. He never forgot the difficulties and disorganization against which he had to struggle in the conduct of the Peninsular War. His example, his military maxims, his close attention to the minutest details of discipline, and his incessant care for the comfort and contentment of the soldiery have passed into traditions less perishable than the stones of the edifice with which his name will ever be identified.

He had left that building for the last time, and lay under the windows from which he so often had looked out into the Parade upon the household troops, of whom he was so proud. A thousand veterans who had seen him giving his orders unblenched, under the hottest fire, now gazed upon his funeral bier with dimmed eyes and sad hearts; and young and gallant soldiers thought, perhaps, that, if opportunity served, they also could emulate his valour, his coolness, and his unswerving loyalty.

The word of command was given. The infantry, beginning with the Rifle Brigade, moved off in sections, eight in front, headed by their band. They were followed by the Marines and the 33rd Regiment.

Every band played the "Dead March in Saul." A tremendous roll of the drums denoted that the Coldstreams were in motion. A pause—a few measured beats of the drum—and then a grand outburst of slow and solemn music. But it was still the "Dead March." Our bands are satisfied with Handel, and they are right. Heard from all those companies of musicians—now near, and now distant—this sublime strain of grief never tired. Now, in the distance, it reached like a low wail; and then, at a turn of the road, it burst upon us with magnificent fullness and grandeur of harmony. Now it seemed to pierce the skies with accents of a sadness too heavy to be borne; and then, becoming more assuring, the strain whispered of fortitude, manly resolution, and a sustained hope beyond the grave.

The eight cavalry bands, too, being in motion along the Mall, contributed their notes of measured grief. The "trumpet's silver sound" still discoursed Handel's music, and the ear found a new beauty in every accidental combination by which the breeze or the distance imparted novelty to the effect.

The soldiers having filed off, the Kings-at-Arms, in their gorgeous tabards, marshalled the mourning-coaches in their due order of precedence. The Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath were nobly represented by Lieut.-General Sir E. Blakeney, who fought with the Duke in the Peninsula, and is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland; Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G. Cockburn, who conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena; Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, who forced the Khyber Pass and took Cabul; and Viscount Palmerston. These four filled one mourning-coach.

The mourning-coaches containing the Judges, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State, had long since arrived with their several occupants, and only needed to be marshalled by the heralds. But so soon as the Archbishops were despatched, and the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, with their assistants and deputies, all high and potential authorities at the Horse Guards, had left—a brilliant group—who immediately preceded the Royal carriages, containing Prince Albert and his suite—a series of mourning-coaches drove up to the entrance of the Horse Guards, and there awaited their illustrious occupants. To give greater dignity and effect to the departure of the distinguished representatives of foreign armies, Garter King-at-Arms, in his scarlet coat, upon which the Royal arms of England are most richly embroidered in gold, and bearing his bâton as principal King-at-Arms, himself ushered them, with due heraldic observance, to their carriages. The Duke of Osuna entered the first carriage. You might have guessed the nation he represents by the *empressements* with which the Spanish colonels who accompanied him entreated each other to mount first after him the carriage steps. That old man, with silvery hairs, who, covered with decorations, bore the Duke's bâton as a Russian Field-Marshal, was the Russian General, Prince Gortchakoff, who was present at Waterloo. He is aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, and *chef de l'état*—a position of no mean distinction at the Court of the Czar. The Prince was accompanied by the Count de Benckendorf and two other Russian soldiers, whose breasts bore marks of their valour and the favour of their powerful Monarch. Prussia sent another venerable warrior in the Count de Nostitz, a General of cavalry, and aide-de-camp to the King, who saved Blucher, at Quatre Bras, at the hazard of his own life, and fought at Waterloo. Portugal sent one of her greatest nobles in Marshal the Duke de Terceira, who enjoys the high honorary title of Grand Ecuyer to her most faithful Majesty. From the Netherlands we had a friend of the King in the Baron d'Omphal, an aide-de-camp to his Majesty of Holland, who was accompanied by the King's chamberlain. A hundred veterans at Chelsea Hospital would recognise the representative of Hanover in the old and gallant General Sir Hugh Halkett, whose life is a romance, and who so often led his Hanoverian Legion to emulate the steadiness and valour of English troops in the Peninsular campaigns. All those foreign visitors who carried the Duke's continental bâtons were accompanied by generals and colonels of their respective armies, whose gorgeous military uniforms could not fail to attract attention, even among so distinguished an assemblage as that in St. Paul's Cathedral. Last, and most remarkable of all that gallant company, was the venerable Marquis of Anglesey, the first cavalry officer of his day, who, supported by the Dukes of Richmond and Cleveland, all in military uniform, entered a mourning coach as the bearer of the Duke's bâton as an English Field-Marshal.

Two other mourning-coaches now drew up to receive the pall bearers. When we say that the first contained Viscount Combermere, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Viscount Hardinge; and the second, Lord Seaton, Sir G. Woodford, Viscount Gough, and Sir C. Napier;—we have given a list of eight of the most distinguished of those gallant veterans who followed the Duke in his Peninsular campaigns.

The twelve horses attached to the funeral car were now urged to a simultaneous effort, and the car was drawn from under the tent. Its ponderous weight is seen in the traces left by the wheels. But the horses walked away easily with their magnificent load. The Colonels carrying the bannerols now surrounded the car, and their gaily-painted flags, the rich bronze of the funeral car, the gilt bier, the trophies of modern arms, the canopy of silver and silk tissue, and the splendid crimson and gold of the coffin, relieved, by the brilliancy of their colours, the funereal black of the rich silk velvet pall, which is, moreover, powdered with silver heraldic collars. With such pomp and statelimess the mortal remains of the hero left the scene consecrated by his labours no less than by his victories.

The pall-bearers and the coffin were preceded by the fine band of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's own regiment), playing the sublime "Dead March."

After the funeral car came a long train of mourning-coaches, containing the present Duke of Wellington, the chief mourner; his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley; and other members of the Duke's family. Other mourning-coaches, containing his intimate personal friends, followed; among whom were Lord Raglan (so long the Duke's right hand at the Horse Guards as Lord Fitzroy Somerset), the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Ellenborough, Viscount Mahon (to whom has been confided the Duke's biography, and the publication of his papers), Lord Colchester, &c. To these succeeded the Duke's dark-brown horse, led by his body-groom. Suspended from the saddle were the Duke's boots and spurs. The suggestive picture formed by this mute mourner excited great sympathy along the line of route, and caused tears to spring unbidden from a thousand eyes, which had looked upon the long and princely train of mourning-coaches unmoved.

When the mourning-coaches had gained the site opposite the Duke of York's Column, the gate of the enclosure of St. James's Park opposite the Horse Guards was thrown open; and the detachments of the various regiments of the army—which had been drawn up six in front, in single ranks, without muskets, and only carrying their side arms—marched from the enclosure after the procession, of which they formed a most interesting feature. The band of the 93rd Highlanders followed. They also played the "Dead March;" but, in the Strand, they changed the music to the scarcely less noble and solemn "Adeste Fideles." The carriages of the Queen and Royal Family, and several private carriages, closed the procession, which was brought up by an escort of the Horse Guards (Blue). They had need be men and horses capable of enduring fatigue, for we hear that they had been on duty for nearly 24 hours, and that they were to be seen in all parts of London on the previous night, conveying orders and messages for personages engaged in the proceedings of Thursday. When these Blues reached Temple-bar, they turned their horses' heads round, in order to hinder the crowd from following the procession, by which position they prevented all pressure from the rear. Every soldier in the procession, or employed in keeping order in the City, had a shilling presented to him in addition to his pay.

It was about a quarter to ten o'clock when the last of the procession left the Horse Guards, at which hour the Rifle Brigade, which led the advance, were emerging upon Charing-cross.

THE MALL.

The centre mall in St. James's Park, between Buckingham Palace and the Carlton stables was from an early hour in the morning occupied by the cavalry and artillery. The former were drawn up on each side the Mall, in order that the procession might pass through the lines thus formed. No less than eight squadrons of cavalry, making 668 swords, and accompanied by their respective bands, were thus formed into two opposite lines. In the gardens of Marlborough House a large scaffolding was erected by the Department of Works for the accommodation of officers of the civil service, &c.; admission to which was obtained by cards signed by Lord John Manners. Similar accommodation was provided at Stafford House. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal children, and the two young Belgian Princes, the sons of King Leopold, appeared in the centre balcony of Buckingham Palace, and watched from an early hour the effect produced by the waving plumes, the burnished helmets and cuirasses, and the snorting and impatient steeds of the cavalry stationed along the entire length of the Mall. When the successive battalions of infantry, with muffled drums, reversed arms and funereal step, had cleared the Duke of York's column, the band of the Royal Artillery fell into the procession, leading nine guns of the Field Batteries, each gun a 9-pounder. Then came the band of the 17th Lancers, and a squadron of that regiment by threes. The 8th Hussars, the Scots Greys, and the 6th Dragoon Guards, then followed by threes, headed by their respective bands, each of which played solemn music. The cavalry of the line were followed by eight guns of the Royal Artillery. Then the band of the 1st Life Guards, with heart-thrilling strains of plaintive music, led the way before the cavalry of the household brigade, comprising the Horse Guards (Blues), the 2d Life Guards, and the 1st Life Guards. The fine soldier-like bearing of the horse-soldiers, the precision with which they moved after the procession "from the left of squadrons," and the docility with which the noble steeds obeyed the slightest motion of bridle or knee of their gallant riders, rendered this a striking portion of the military spectacle, which was watched with untiring eyes by the crowds assembled upon the noble flight of steps leading to the Duke of York's column, the thousands assembled in the gardens of Carlton-terrace, and the limited numbers of the public who were admitted within the enclosure of St. James's Park, and who hurried to the side nearest the Mall.

When the funeral car had reached the Mall, nearly opposite the Duke of York's Column, its ponderous weight caused the wheels to sink in a small gutter in crossing the Mall. The wheels sank several inches, and the twelve horses could not for some time be brought to pull together, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of the sergeants of the Royal Artillery who accompanied them. Aides-de-camp galloped to and fro—advice was tendered, and orders were given on all sides—the Duke of Cambridge furiously galloped up Constitution-hill and down Piccadilly to tell the commanding officers that the car had broken down, and directing a halt—and her Majesty, alarmed at the delay, sent to inquire into the cause. After a pause of a quarter of an hour, by the assistance of a body of police, of some private soldiers and milkmen, and of a few bystanders who lent their aid by means of ropes attached to the car, the horses were got to pull together, and the car was extricated from the mud. The Earl of Cardigan immediately galloped off to the Queen with the welcome intelligence that the cause of delay had been overcome, and that the car, uninjured, was on its way again. The bands of the various regiments saluted the Queen in passing; and it is deserving of notice that the Royal standard was lowered upon the flagstaff at Buckingham Palace while the funeral procession passed by—a signal mark of respect to the memory of one not of royal blood.

CONSTITUTION-HILL AND APSLEY HOUSE.

It was one of the circumstances attendant upon the Duke's funeral, that almost every one who saw it was not only satisfied with his position, but was inclined to think it better than any other. The spectator upon the roof of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty thought nothing could be finer than the marshalling of the procession and the assembling and evolutions of the troops upon the spacious Parade-ground. The fair occupants of galleries in the gardens of Stafford House, Marlborough House, and Carlton-terrace, would not have exchanged for any other the "sight entrancing" of

> Files array'd
> With helm and blade,
> And plumes in the gay wind dancing."

The persons fortunate enough to gain the roof of St. George's Hospital saw the procession come up Constitution-hill, and witnessed the departure of one-half the cavalcade and the approach of the other. The view from this point also took in the Duke's mansion, the colossal equestrian statue over the Wellington Arch, and the Achilles statue in Hyde-park. The view of the procession from the centre of Piccadilly had also its points of especial interest; for horse and foot, mourning-coaches, and funeral car, were seen stretched along in a magnificent line of pageantry. Charing-cross presented an imposing scene in the vastness of the area, and the dense masses by which it was occupied, and had its point of special interest in being the spot where the eighty-three Chelsea pensioners, in their long scarlet coats, and bearing black wands, joined the procession. The Strand was a sea of heads in such close proximity on either side of the way, and windows, balconies, foot-paths, and house-tops, were occupied with such economy of space, that the pulsation of human life had its own strong and memorable interest. East of Temple-bar, the spectators could congratulate themselves upon seeing the procession with its final additions of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen; while the eighteen thousand favoured individuals, who thronged to St. Paul's, would not have been anywhere in the world on that day, save in the metropolitan cathedral, and around the grave of the departed hero. Thus, of the incredible masses who thronged the line of procession, all experienced a sad and chastened satisfaction, in having witnessed the melancholy *cortège* from some point along the line which disclosed some peculiar feature of beauty and interest.

Hyde Park-corner and Grosvenor-place were choked up with human beings, whose first glance was turned to Apsley House. The well-known mansion had a tenantless and desolate air. The household gods were mute. The entrance-gate into the courtyard was closed. Every window was shrouded in darkness, and there were the iron blinds still closed which, looking upon the Park, have long enough told in dumb eloquence the melancholy story of the fickle ingratitude and the violence of an excited populace. A guard of honour of Light Dragoons was placed in front of Apsley House. Wyatt's statue of the Duke upon his favourite horse, Copenhagen, pointed like a spectre to the road along which grim death had now marshalled the way. Westmacott's statue of Achilles, looming in gigantic proportions through the morning mist, stood in silent but emphatic witness not only of the gratitude of the Duke's fair countrywomen, but of the terrible battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, in which those thirty tons of ordnance metal were silenced and captured. At twenty minutes to nine the detachment of Life Guards, which opened the procession, reached the Wellington arch; and amid intense and respectful silence, the Rifles and the rest of the military passed beneath the arch, and turned into Piccadilly. The several bands played the "Dead March" as they passed Apsley House, but the Life Guards band subst tuted for the march a solemn and subdued roll of muffled drums, which sounded like the muttering of low and distant thunder. A delay (the cause of which we have already described), occurred here, so that precisely two hours elapsed from the arrival of the advanced guard before the sad procession had passed Apsley House.

It was remarked that, whether by accident or design, the funeral car and coffin remained for a few minutes stationary under the Wellington Arch. The scene at this moment was solemn and affecting. The large open space around Hyde-Park-corner, the Knightsbridge-road, the tops of the houses, and even the arches leading into Hyde Park, were filled with people, who maintained a decorous gravity, well suited to the thronging memories of the Duke around them. When the funeral car was passing Apsley House, there was a general cry of "Hats off!" which was immediately complied with; and thus, bare-headed, the vast assemblage did reverence to the deceased, as his corpse passed the mansion so long consecrated by his presence, and teeming with the invaluable trophies of his glorious campaigns.

PICCADILLY.

This fine long entrance into the metropolis was marked out by its position as an eligible and favourite point of view. Most of the mansions at the upper end of Piccadilly, opposite the Green Park, are able more or less to overlook Constitution-hill, and could see the procession soon after it emerged from Buckingham Palace. The mansions of Miss Burdett Coutts and Baron Rothschild were, like Apsley House, entirely closed, and not a single face was visible at any of the windows. But the front wall of the courtyard of Devonshire House was fitted up with wooden galleries, which gave admirable accommodation to many hundred persons of rank and fashion. The houses along Piccadilly are, for the most part, provided with balconies; and these, and the windows of every house, were occupied from an early hour. The balconies of the Coventry Club were covered with rich black drapery: they were occupied exclusively by ladies.

When the procession reached St. James's-street, the crowds seen down this street, and along Piccadilly, seemed to be reaching an incredible climax of grandeur. The people filled the pathways, and swarmed upon the tops of coaches, carts, waggons, and omnibuses, that were brought into the road.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.

The course of the procession was diverted from Piccadilly down St. James's-street, in order to allow her Majesty and the Royal Family an opportunity of witnessing the *cortège* from St. James's Palace. The *habitues* of this aristocratic region of clubs determined to avail themselves of this fortunate diversion; and the most extensive and complete preparations were made. St. James's-street and Pall-Mall, indeed, presented almost a continuous line of lofty tiers or galleries, some of them capable of containing from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons. These galleries were covered with black cloth, the outer portion of the framework being in some cases hung with heavy folds of black drapery, gracefully festooned and looped with black and white cords. The Oxford and Cambridge, in addition to these marks of respect, placed at intervals along their spacious tiers of galleries mantles of black silk, fringed with silver, upon which were placed escutcheons, bearing the initial letter "W," and surmounted with the ducal coronet. The St. James's Club, Crockford's, the Travellers', the Army and Navy, Brookes's, Boodle's the Reform, the Athenæum, and the other princely edifices in this quarter, took the opportunity afforded by their extensive frontage to construct tiers of substantial galleries, more or less in accordance with

the architectural features of their respective mansions, and covered and draped with the signs of mourning. At the entrance of Marlborough House was a spacious gallery, occupied by two or three hundred persons. All these galleries were crowded to excess by distinguished spectators, most of them ladies, and all in the deepest mourning. No portion of the route could have made a deeper impression upon the distinguished foreigners in charge of the Marshal's bâtons than the line along St. James's-street and Pall-Mall. The Carlton Club alone had no visitors and no public breakfast. The Duke was one of the founders of the Carlton, and remained a member until his death, and these indications of mourning stood out impressively amid the general preparations

In front of St James's Palace a guard of honour was placed; and in apartments close to the main entrance were her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice. The youthful Princess Charlotte of Belgium, whose brothers had repaired to St Paul's Cathedral after witnessing the passing o. the procession from Buckingham Palace, accompanied her Majesty and the Royal family. The Royal group also included the Duchess of Kent, their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princesses Adelaide and Feodore of Hohenlohe. A scene of indescribable beauty and solemnity immediately began to open upon the view of the Royal and illustrious party.

The sun shone resplendently, as, at a quarter after nine, the advanced guard of the Life Guards slowly turned into St. James's-street from Piccadilly. The sounds of plaintive melancholy music, softened by distance, had prepared the eager but hushed crowd for the approach of the procession; and when the band of the Rifles came into view the solemn strains of the "Dead March in Saul," and its exquisite appropriateness, were soon recognised. The dark and sombre uniform of the Rifle Brigade, which alone of all the battalions carried no colours, made them appear in the distance like a dusky mass of armed men, and furnished an artistic foil to the scarlet and gold of the Life Guards who led the way. Then came the fine band of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, also playing the "Dead March." The red jackets of the Marines contrasted finely with the dark uniform of the Rifles. As this amphibious body of troops passed down the street, with their colours containing the red cross of England upon a ground of rich blue, a hundred officers in the galleries declared that the Royal Marines were as fine, as steady, and as gallant a body of men as any in her Majesty's service; and before the procession arrived at the Senior United Service a thousand naval and military veterans had endorsed the opinion. And now, as another regiment turned the corner, the military men recognising their scarlet facings and coats, exclaimed "Here is the 33d, the Duke's first regiment! It is to be called 'Wellington's Own!'" The colours of this regiment were regarded with peculiar interest, and the Ensigns who bore them, and the sergeants with fixed bayonets who guarded them, seemed conscious of the honour they enjoyed in carrying the colours which the Duke himself once bore. The colours of the 33d—a red cross upon a white ground—carry two names which mark the commencement and the close of the Duke's long military career, "Seringapatam" and "Waterloo." They are not picked men, but form a very good specimen of an average British infantry regiment—men who cannot plume themselves upon being all "five foot ten," or of parading as steadily as the Guards, but rough and ready fellows, who would be as fresh after a forced march as their comrades, and quite as forward in a row at an escalade.

The Rifles were now out of sight, and St. James's-street and Pall-Mall were a bright mass of moving scarlet. In the distance was heard a band of music of extraordinary power, and soon the un tended bands of the Coldstreams and the Scots Fusilier Guards turned into St. James's-street with a burst of overpowering richness and harmony. The very air seemed laden with heaviness and sorrow. The simple and swelling strains of the "Dead March" increasing in grandeur as the musicians drew near the Palace, broke into an irresistible volume of sound which penetrated every soul, and brought a tear into many an eye. The battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, another steady mass of moving scarlet, marching with sad but soldier-like step, then filled the street. They were followed by a similar battalion of the Coldstreams, and these by the first battalion of Grenadier Guards—the latter the Duke's regiment. No band of music was permitted to break the solid columns of these three battalions of English Foot Guards, the pride and infantry of Great Britain. The battalions were of 600 men each; and when they filled the two streets there was something imposing and massive in their air and march, which gave their countrymen, and perhaps their Queen, the assurance that they would encounter the shock of war with the same steadiness as when they met the Old Guard at Waterloo. Less grim in their appearance than the veterans of Napoleon, they are quite as grand and warlike in their port. The colours of each regiment of Foot Guards carry the honourable names of Egypt, Talavera, Barossa, and Waterloo.

Another of the contrasts which gave brilliancy to military spectacles! The band of the Royal Artillery, with their brass instruments and dark-blue uniform, were now seen. Then, a nine-pounder, drawn by a fine team of six horses, was seen, with six men walking on each side. A small party of artillerymen followed the gun; and then eight more guns, similarly accompanied, came thundering down the street. These were the field batteries; and admirably served, and in the highest degree of efficiency, this most important arm of the service appeared to be. During all the best years of his life, the old man who now lies coffined and in his shroud was more familiar with the thunder of their fire than the ladies in those balconies were with the slamming of a door. Did they then, on looking upon those powerful horses and those murderous guns, remember how necessarily a soldier's sense of hearing becomes dulled amid incessant cannonades; and did they cease to wonder at that deafness which grew upon the venerable warrior, and made the conversation of his friends often a painful effort rather than a pleasurable gratification?

Another band turned the corner, and we had the beautiful blue uniform of the 17th Lancers, which reaches the height of beauty and richness in the Colonel, Lord de Ros, the premier Baron of England, who served that day upon the staff of the Duke of Cambridge, as his Royal Highness's Quartermaster-General. The Lancers carried upon their lances the red and white pennons, which fluttered in the breeze—"the last relics of the weapons of ancient chivalry, as the cuirasses of the Life Guards are of its armour." The brass band of the 13th Light Dragoons brought upon the scene another picturesque-looking regiment, in an elegant uniform of blue and gold, and mounted upon light and fleet chestnuts: their colours have the names "Peninsula" and "Waterloo." Another brass band, with its piercing notes, succeeded; and next we had the Hussars, with their dark jackets hanging loosely from the shoulders. Their horses are small and wiry, forming a marked contrast with the powerful grey chargers of the Scots Greys, who, in their bright red uniforms, nodding plumes, and handsome black caps, came proudly down the street, not unmindful of that terrific charge at Waterloo, in which, supported by the Inniskilling Dragoons and the English Life Guards, and commanded by the gallant Marquis who carried the Duke's English baton, they performed such prodigies of valour, and asserted to convert an obstinate battle into a triumphant victory. The Dragoon Guards followed, upon large black horses: their brass helmets and heavy swords flashed out brightly from their dark-blue uniforms. The Horse Artillery succeeded, with six guns, each drawn by four horses, and served by mounted artillerymen. The wonderful celerity of the manœuvres of this force has impressed our continental visitors with an opinion that its efficiency, which strikes them with astonishment, is somewhat underrated by our countrymen.

A halt was commanded just as the Duke of Cambridge and his staff appeared in sight, at the head of the Life Guards, and the delay gave her Majesty and the Royal children an opportunity of admiring the contrasts of colour which the various cavalry regiments within sight supplied. The word was soon given to march again: and the brilliant Life Guards, upon their large and shining black steeds, appeared in their magnificent uniforms of scarlet and gold, richly accoutred and caparisoned, with gleaming helmets, glittering cuirasses, and superb snow-white plumes. The splendid cavalcade now reached its climax; and probably her Majesty and her Court may have thought, with the veterans of the Clubs, that never had the Queen's cavalry and infantry turned out in finer order, or made a more gallant show.

The soldiers from every regiment in the service destined to represent the army in the Cathedral, heralded in the private carriages of the deputations from public bodies, and the heads of great departments in the State. The Judges, in their robes of ermine and scarlet, and the Ministers, in their Windsor uniforms, almost escaped observation in their close mourning-carriages; although Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Earl of Derby were eagerly looked for, and recognised. The carriage of the Duke of Northumberland was easily known, by the bright blue equipage; and the Archbishops of York and Canterbury were also objects of respectful interest. The state carriage of the Speaker of the House of Commons formed, too, a beautiful feature in the procession, as it rolled down St. James's-street. The Standard or Pennon, the Guidon, the Banner of Wellesley, carried by field officers, to be handed over to the most illustrious officers in the army at St. Paul's, gave some life to the long and sombre train of private carriages and mourning-coaches. By-and-by the Royal children quickly recognised the state carriage drawn by six horses, containing Prince Albert, and attended by the state footmen. When three of his Royal Highness's carriages, each with six horses, had turned into St. James's-street, they made a gallant show, which agreeably relieved the monotony of the mourning coaches. The band of the Royal Horse Guards followed the Prince, and preceded the Great Banner, which was the place of honour in the procession. It was borne by Colonel Chatterton, and was handed over, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to Sir James Macdonell, the hero of Hougoumont, to whom the Duke awarded the palm as one of the bravest of the brave who fought at Waterloo.

The foreign generals, in their splendid uniforms and brilliant decorations, were received with respectful and admiring glances. But all eyes impatiently watched for the funeral car: and soon the twelve black horses, covered from head to foot in black velvet housings, emerged, three abreast, from Piccadilly.

There was the car at last, with its venerated burden—stately, towering, and massive. We described it last week, but sometimes the terms employed by one pen may be understood by those who fail to realise distinctly the phrase of another. The funeral car then, "is a series of repetitions of designs, forming a majestic whole. In shape something like a railway carriage truck, it is a flat surface upon wheels, upon which is raised a golden dais, elaborately ornamented, and terminating in halberts, which support a rich tissue of woven black and gold, the latter predominating, and producing a lustrous effect over the whole The wheels of the car are formed by repetition of truncated oaks, the circle of the wheels being formed by double dolphins extended between the points of the cross. These are of solid bronze, and the centre of each wheel is formed by a lion's head, sharply moulded and vigorous in model. These wheels are six in number, and the body of the truck is brought down between each of them, so as to take off that meagreness of outline which would be occasioned by mere straight lines upon wheels. In each department between the wheels is a figure of Victory, or Fame, holding in either hand a laurel and an olive. This figure is repeated in high relief, and larger proportions, upon each corner of the truck, which is also all of bronze. In the centre of the front rises a boldly-conceived design of the arms of the Wellington family, with the supporters. At each side of the dais is constructed a splendid military trophy formed of two cuirasses, surmounted by a helmet. From these radiate, in the first instance, swords, bayonets, and other small arms; the effect being completed, on each side, by the flags of an infantry regiment, beyond which extend a cavalry ensign. The pyramidal form of these trophies has been artistically attained by small drums under the flags, above which were deposited splendid arms, holsters, &c., of Indian manufacture. At the corners of the truck were laid, as if without order, heavy pieces of artillery, also of Eastern make. Wreaths of laurel and cypress were pendent on the side of the car, whilst garlands of boy were laid on other parts, and on the coffin and by its side were laid the palm with crowns of *immortelle*. It may be interesting to note that in obtaining this palm—the true date-palm that grows about Jerusalem—there was much difficulty, and it was only through the kindness of Sir William Hooker that a supply was obtained from the only available source—the gardens at Kew. At each side of the dais are five entablatures, each of them containing the titles of three victories gained by the late Duke. All above this was expressive of death, for upon that dais lay the coffin. The coffin rested upon a pall of rich black velvet, powdered with the ensigns of the Duke's honours, having a border of bay-leaves, the stems and berries of which were exquisitely intertwined; underneath which is the legend, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,' and terminating in a silver fringe of a foot and a half in depth.* In the panels of the rich pediment of gilding is inscribed the following immortal series of victories:—Ahmednuggur, Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur, Rolica, Vimiero, Douro, Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, Waterloo. The fringe of silver was two feet deep. The coffin was covered with superb crimson Genoa silk velvet, the ornaments and heraldic decorations of which were silver richly gilt. Upon the coffin were placed the Duke's hat and sword. The gigantic vehicle, which is 27 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 17 feet high, weighs from ten to eleven tons, and is said to have cost £11,000. To steady its passage down St. James's-street, a body of police was employed, who, by means of ropes fastened to the back of the car, prevented it from attaining a velocity which might have been fatal to the horses nearest to the ponderous machine.

Mournfully, amid the tears of the spectators in the balconies, the gorgeous and towering car approached St. James's Palace. In a few minutes the stately dais, with the sacred remains of the Queen's fastest friend—her greatest but yet most loyal subject—her paternal adviser in seasons of difficulty, doubt, and danger—the warrior who had given her land peace for nearly forty years—slowly passed before the gaze of the Sovereign and the Royal children. We shall not intrude upon the grief of the illustrious circle; but her Majesty's subjects may be certain that sweeter and more honourable tears of respect and gratitude were not shed by any of the countless mourners who saw the Duke sadly carried to his long home.

CHARING-CROSS AND THE STRAND.

The "argent pageantry" of the procession now gave place to a new and more striking demonstration. An astounding sight was presented in Trafalgar-square, and the great arteries of the metropolis that open upon the "finest site in Europe." A sea of faces, in every part of the square, was turned anxiously towards the west. As far as the eye could reach along the Strand, every window, every balcony, the top of every house, were thronged with people. They swarmed everywhere, like hives of bees. The dense multitudes filled the quare, and the foot pavements contained closely-packed masses of men and women. The side streets, leading out of the Strand, were completely built up with living masses of men and women, forming, to all appearance, a mound or rampart of heads, which were all respectfully uncovered as the stately funeral car swept by. The people were everywhere "built into the walls, swarming in the streets and clustered like hives on every projection and parapet." No capital in Europe could have presented a spectacle of such strong human interest as the presence of these living and breathing masses supplied. Thousands had remained in the streets all night. The occupants of windows were in the streets two or three hours before break of day. Anon the melting strains of distant plaintive music caused a breathless silence, and battalion after battalion, and squadron upon squadron, each accompanied by the same melancholy music, and marching to the same measured and solemn step, traversed the populous thoroughfare. They were followed by pennon and banner and gilded coaches; and yet, before strained to the uttermost to miss no feature in the great pageant, gleamed with new light and interest as the coffin and canopy were seen in the distance. There was a cry of "Hats off!" and the crowds stood bareheaded as the bier passed by; and with this touching and universal mark of respect the multitudes took their last gaze at the enshrouded mortal remains of England's Great Duke.

TEMPLE-BAR AND LUDGATE-HILL.

The last accession to the procession took place near Temple-bar, in the persons of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London. Great solicitude was, therefore, felt to view the ceremonial from this spot, and two and three guineas were given for seats commanding a good view. The Lord Mayor, in his state carriage, and the Sheriffs, in theirs; the Aldermen and Recorder, in their official robes, and the Common Council, in their mazarine gowns, awaited in Fetter-lane the arrival of the procession. The Lord Mayor had waived his claim to take precedence over Prince Albert, and, in return, was permitted to take the next place of honour, enjoying precedence over the Archbishop of Canterbury and all the other great officers of State. The splendid funeral decorations at Temple-bar were minutely described in our last Number; and, we have now only to add, that the immense sweep of the black cloth curtains, with which the Bar was covered, the rich silver cornices, which marked out the great Roman funeral arch into two stories, the silvered funeral urns, and the ten large silvered flambeaux, which emitted a flare of gas from an early hour in the morning, until shortly before the arrival of the *cortège*—all the decorations, wreaths, and trophies suggestive of a great military conqueror, invested with a new solemnity the entrance of the funeral car into the city of London. Strong wooden barriers had been erected along the kerb-stone on each side of the road from Temple-bar to St. Paul's Cathedral, which were kept by the soldiery. At the open space where Farringdon-street and Bridge-street intersect Fleet-street, a vast expanse of faces was seen, while even the crown of Blackfriars-bridge was occupied by persons anxious to catch this distant view of the procession. The infantry battalions, soon after passing the Bar, drew up in line along the street, beginning with the Rifles and ending near St. Paul's with the Grenadier Guards; the two flank companies of the latter battalion having been detached to join the flank companies of the 2d and 3d battalions of the same regiment, which had been posted from an early hour within the railing of St. Paul's Churchyard. Each battalion successively presented arms to Prince Albert as the carriage of his Royal Highness proceeded along the line. As the funeral car passed the battalions, the soldiers presented arms, reversed arms, and then rested upon the firelocks so reversed, until the carriage of the chief mourner had passed; and thus, with all outward marks of sorrow and regret, the procession emerged, at eleven o'clock, into the view of the innumerable multitude congregated in the streets, windows, balconies, and house-tops which lie under the shadow of St. Paul's. The sounds of military music, now near, now distant—the deep and solemn tones of the great bell of St. Paul's—the booming of the distant Tower guns—gave great solemnity to the scene. The band of the Grenadier Guards marched into the cathedral yard at the western entrance. The cavalry and artillery presented an animated picture as the various squadrons successively crested the hill, and filed off on the south side of the cathedral. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the funeral car safely reached the area of the cathedral yard, and was drawn to the temporary erection, where arrangements had been made for removing the ponderous bier into the cathedral. A delay of nearly an hour occurred, during which, the general officers who were to form part of the procession, and the clergy, who waited in double lines near the great western door, were exposed to a searching November blast. The procession, being at length marshalled by Garter King-at-Arms, entered the cathedral; and the remains of Arthur Duke of Wellington bade an eternal adieu to the light of day!

THE CATHEDRAL.

Nearly 20,000 people assembled in St. Paul's: the population of a considerable town congregated under one roof! A fact difficult to realise. The great cathedral of Protestant Europe embraced within the shadow of its mighty dome the rank, genius, learning, eloquence, wisdom, valour, and enterprise of a nation unsurpassed for arts, arms, and dominion. Its Princes, Judges, priests, senators, warriors, merchants, heralds, were here marshalled in picturesque and glittering splendour around the tomb of a hero. His severe Roman virtue and great exploits rendered him the preserver and defender of the State; and at his grave his countrymen were gathered, to catch a new spark of patriotism and new incited means to heroic self-denial in the service of their cherished country

The sublime architectural proportions of the dome were delineated as its mighty base by a line of brilliant light beneath the whispering-gallery. The rim of flame leaped along the deep, rich cornice of the nave. Seen at a midnight ceremonial, or with the daylight carefully excluded from the windows and doors of the edifice, there would be but one finer sight in the world—the exterior illumination of St. Peter's at Rome on the night of Easter Sunday. But the sun, as usually bright and clear for a November day, threw into the building a flood of light which converted the gas into a somewhat sickly yellow flame. A cold, wintry wind entered at the great western door, coursing up the nave, and chilling the bare heads of the male portion of the multitude, until the pain and inconvenience became intolerable, and they were compelled to cover their heads in the sacred edifice. These were *desagremens* against which it would not have been difficult to provide, if they could have been foreseen. But when these failures and annoyances faded from the memory, there remained an indelible recollection of one of the grandest ceremonials of modern times. Yet so crowded was the canvas with illustrious figures, so fertile in incident the scene, so magnificent the spectacle, so solemn the occasion, that, although the pencil of our artist has seldom been animated by greater enthusiasm, or guided by greater skill, much must still be left to the imagination to supply.

Entering the cathedral by the great west door, the spectator found the nave filled on both sides with tiers of seats from about a yard from the floor to the farthest recesses of the lower windows. A capacious gallery was erected over the great west door, draped with black cloth, relieved by white rosettes. The expanse under the dome exhibited a vast sweep of seats, which recalled to mind the proportions of some huge Roman amphitheatre. There was even gallery piled upon gallery, for on the north and south entrances tiers of seats projected at the cornice in a "flying gallery," and were carried far back into the windowed recesses of the north and south porticos. The seats in these galleries and the naves were filled by ladies and gentlemen in deep mourning attire; the

THE HORSE GUARDS.—MARSHALLING THE PROCESSION.

PICCADILLY—HEAD OF THE PROCESSION—THE RIFLE BRIGADE

gentlemen, in compliance with the wish of the Earl Marshal, all appearing in white neckerchiefs, which somewhat relieved the sombre effect of the funeral habiliments.

If the reader would imagine himself in the centre of the space under the dome, and would anticipate by a few minutes the appearance it presented after the arrival of the procession, he would find himself in the centre of a multitude of about 7000 persons assembled under the dome, who were placed as we are about to describe. The two Houses of Parliament worthily occupied the centre compartments. They sat opposite each other, the Lords on the south side of the dome, and the Commons on the north. The Lord Chancellor occupied a chair of state in front of their Lordships; and directly opposite was a similar massive gilt chair, hung with black, which had been provided for the Speaker of the House of Commons. Some of the Peers appeared in uniform as Lord-Lieutenants, &c.; but none of them wore their scarlet and ermined robes The members of the House of Commons, for the greater part, wore the ordinary mourning costume; and, as they mustered nearly 500 strong, their gallery presented a sombre appearance. Sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, Mr Hume, Mr Macaulay, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. H. Drummond, and Lord J. Manners were among the members present. Lord J. Russell occupied a seat in another part of the cathedral, among the friends of the Dean of St Paul's. East of the Peers' gallery was a compartment devoted to the Military Knights of the Bath, whose uniforms of scarlet and gold stood out in bright relief between the Peers' and the Peeresses' gallery under the organ. These ladies, to the number of 400 or 500, attired in the deepest mourning, were enabled by their position to command not only a complete view of the dome, but also of the nave and western entrance. The Dowager Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary occupied front seats in this gallery, to which they were conducted after witnessing the arrival of the procession outside, from the gallery under the portico of the western entrance.

On either side of the organ was placed the choir, consisting of more than 200 voices, their white surplices beautifully relieving the dark mass of mourners in the Peeresses' gallery. Below the Knights of the Bath were the distinguished Generals who bore the foreign bâtons. The bright scarlet of the Spanish costume—the dark, but gorgeous, uniforms of Russia and Prussia—and the medals and decorations which all these visitors and their military assistant officers bore, made them objects of the most flattering interest. On the north side, facing the Knights of the Bath, and on the left of the Commons, were the diplomatic body, resplendent with stars, orders, and decorations. There were seen every variety of rich costume, civil or military—sky blue, dark blue, scarlet, gold, green, and white. Each Ambassador was accompanied by an elegantly-dressed party of intelligent *attachés*—the future Talleyrands and Nesselrodes of European diplomacy. The outrage upon General Haynau is alleged as the reason why the Emperor of Austria refused to send a military representative to carry the Duke's Austrian bâton; but there, in the diplomatic gallery, was the Austrian Ambassador, Count Colloredo de Waldsee, and the officers of his embassy and consulate. And there—omen most cheering and honourable!—was Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, the diplomatic representative of the nephew of that Napoleon whom it was the mission of the great English Captain to vanquish and subdue. Be buoyant, Three per Cents! for you have no such assurance of peace and a new *entente cordiale* between France and England, as Count Walewski's presence by the grave of Wellington! The accomplished Chevalier Bunsen was also there; and the Greek Fez bowed to the representative of the Great Western Republic. The Corporation of London, in scarlet and mazarine gowns, occupied seats on the right of the House of Commons. On their right again were the representatives of the East India House and other corporations; and on the right of the corporations was the deputation from the University of Cambridge; directly opposite to whom was the deputation from Oxford, consisting of University "dons," who, in full clerical costume, accompanied the procession from the Horse-Guards. Another compartment was occupied by a large number of the late Duke's personal friends and relations. A few of the lower seats in the centre require notice. Her Majesty's Ministers sat at the base of the Peers' gallery, and the other foremost seats were occupied by the Judges and high officers of State An open space still remained in the centre of the seats thus amphitheatrically arranged; and there was placed a frame about eight feet long, by five feet broad, and about eight feet in height. Around it were placed tabourets, covered with black cloth, edged with white borders, for the principal mourners. The nave was occupied by those ladies and gentlemen who had no official position entitling them to seats under the dome. Three or four rows of the front seats along the nave were more or less completely reserved for officers of the army, whose uniforms gave great and not unwelcome relief to the mourning habits of the civilians along the nave

The occupants of seats in the nave found perpetual objects of interest in observing the naval, military, and official personages, who began to arrive soon after eight, in the costume of their rank. Hussars and Lancers, Life Guardsmen and Dragoons, entered the cathedral with the noisy accompaniment of clanking swords and jingling spurs; and Highlanders in their kilts, and Riflemen in their dark uniform, "foregathered" with Indian officers in light blue and grey. Nor were the rich dark blue and gold uniforms of the officers of the British navy the least honoured or the least attractive costumes in the pageant. The scarlet and furred gowns of Aldermen, and the mazarine robes of Common Councilmen were mixed up in picturesque vicinage with the white and red robes and gowns of the University deputations.

Two light-complexioned, fair-haired youths arrived about ten o'clock, in the uniforms of the Belgian Guides and Lancers. They were the Belgian Princes They were accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe. They had left their Royal sisters and relatives with her Majesty at St. James's Palace. These distinguished visitors of Royalty were accompanied by Colonel de Moerkerke, Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, and Colonel Wylde. They took their seats in the foremost places under the dome.

At half-past eleven a solemn dirge from a band at the western portico announced the arrival of the procession. The Chelsea Pensioners tottered up the nave four abreast, and took their seats under the benches in the nave. Many were very infirm, and all seemed tired with their fatiguing and exciting march, and glad to sit down. They, too, felt the biting wind from the western entrance, and covered their thin grey hairs with their handkerchiefs The men selected from every regiment in the service followed and arranged themselves on each side of the nave. A stream of rich and glittering uniforms, civil and military, now came pouring in at the west door. The Standard borne by Sir Harry Smith gave the spectators an opportunity of remarking the gallant hero of Aliwal. The Banner of Wellesley appeared in charge of Lord Saltoun, a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran. The Great Banner was worth by entrusted to Sir James Macdonnell. These banners were carried up the nave, and placed in the area under the centre of the dome. The more distinguished Generals now passed up the aisle. Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir C. Napier occupied adjoining tab urets around the bier; and three more distinguished brothers-in-arms it would have been difficult to find, even in an assembly where all were valiant.

The Speaker, in his gold robe of office, repaired to his chair of state, in front of the House of Commons. The members simultaneously rose to mark their respect for the first Commoner of the realm, while the sensation which this event caused showed that it was not the least effective incident in the ceremonial. Her Majesty's Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and the Foreign Marshals carrying the Duke's bâtons, had gained the central area; and now, amid the gay banderols outside, the rich canopy and the crimson and gold of the coffin could just be discerned. The doors of the choir were thrown open, and the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's, followed by the Prebendaries, the minor canons, and choristers, all in white surplices, swept round the amphitheatre in two lines, divided by the bier, and, uniting in the nave, slowly proceeded towards the central door to receive the body Here, however, occurred that trying delay of nearly an hour, which was consumed in transferring the bier and coffin to the running platform, upon which the body was to be borne up the nave. At length the foreign Marshals were requested to come down to the western entrance. The heralds, with their tabards of gold lace and scarlet worn over their mourning cloaks, stood ready with spurs, helmet and crest, sword and target, surcoat, and coronet. Prince Albert, in his Field-Marshal's uniform, with the Collars and Star of the Garter and the Bath, and the Riband and Badge of the Golden Fleece—the brilliancy of his uniform being toned down by a mourning scarf and carrying his Field-Marshal's bâton, stood the centre figure amid a group of richly-costumed officers. The Body, in its sumptuous crimson *cercueil*, was flanked by the pall-bearers and the officers bearing the banderols; and, all being in readiness, the subdued tones of the organ reverberated through the edifice, and the vicar choral sang in plaintive strains "I am the resurrection and the life," amid the breathless silence of the hushed and tearful multitude, who had risen by a common impulse to their feet. As that most brilliant, yet most sad and most impressive, *cortège* slowly proceeded up the nave, the wind gently stirred the feathers of the Field-Marshal's hat as it lay upon the coffin. This little incident, it has been truly said, "produced an indescribably sorrowful effect, in giving an air of light and playful life to that where all was dead." Close to the coffin walked the present Duke of Wellington, as chief mourner, wearing a long mourning cloak, and supported by the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Marquis of Salisbury, also in mourning cloaks; the former wearing the Collar and Badge of the Order of the Thistle, and the latter the Collar and George of the Garter over his cloak. Lord Charles Wellesley and a group of mourners followed. And thus, amid the blending tones of organ and surpliced choristers, with intervening pauses which gave solemnity to the music, and rendered more impressive the reverberations of the great bell, the coffin reached the centre of the dome, and was transferred, after a short delay, to the bier upon which it was to descend into the crypt. The hat and sword were here removed from the coffin, and their place occupied by the ducal coronet and the Field-Marshal's bâton. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the other mourners, took the seats prepared for them—the eldest son of the late Duke at the head of the coffin. Prince Albert on his right with his suite, the Peninsular and Waterloo general officers on either side of the coffin, and the foreign Generals with the Marshals' bâtons at the foot. One other mourner should not be forgotten at this instant the Duchess of Wellington, from a distant gallery, beheld the touching ceremony.

Again the notes of the organ resounded beneath the dome, and the choir sang the "Dixi custodiam," and the 90th Psalm, both united to chants of the Earl of Mornington, the father of the deceased. In the latter psalm occur the pathetic and well-remembered words:—"The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong, that they come to fourscore years: yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone." Few there were who failed to notice the appropriateness of this sad strain of the Royal Psalmist's verse. A funeral anthem, a double chant, and a dirge followed, the closing notes of which led naturally but most effectively to the "Dead March in Saul" It is difficult to describe the thrilling and profound sensation which ran round the vast audience as the coffin was now slowly lowered into the dark and silent tomb, while from "pealing organ and the piercing brass" resounded the sublime strains of Handel's music. Tearful eyes were strained in every part of the cathedral, and gallant and gentle mourners still kept they saw the coffin when it was no longer visible except to the princes and aged chiefs who were still endeavouring through blinding tears to pierce the dark chasm into which had descended that loved, honoured, venerated form.

O Melancholy, linger here awhile!
O Music, Music, breathe despondingly!

We have all stood by the grave-side and wept at the words which the choir now sweetly sang from the beautiful ritual of the Church of England:—

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay

In the midst of life we are in death: of whom may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?

Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

Then the Dean, with distinct and solemn utterance, said:—

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, of His great mercy, to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto His glorious body, according to the mighty working, whereby He is able to subdue all things to Himself.

Death had entered upon his possession. The glittering stainless coffin was tarnished by the earth thrown upon it, in conformity with the Rubric, which directs that "earth shall be thrown upon the body by some standing by"

The Dean then said, "Lord have mercy upon us." To which the congregation fervently responded, "Christ have mercy upon us!" The Dean rejoining "Lord have mercy upon us."

The Lord's Prayer followed; and the congregation having been requested to join audibly in the responses, every man and woman in the vast edifice, animated by the strong religious fervour produced by the solemnity of the occasion, repeated after the Dean:—

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen

Since England was a nation no sublimer utterance of prayer has ever pierced the empyrean. Men were curiously moved by the organ-like depth and reverberation of the universal voice. Strangers looked as if they could shake hands with each other, so deeply stirred were that great multitude by the enthusiasm of a common patriotism and a common religion.

The funeral service ended, Garter King-at-Arms came forward, and proclaimed, as follows, the style and various titles of the deceased:—

Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy, the late most high, mighty, and most noble Prince,
Arthur, Duke and Marquis of Wellington,
Marquis Douro, Earl of Wellington,
Viscount Wellington, and Baron Douro.
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Knight Grand Cross of
The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
One of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and
Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. Also,
Field Marshal of the Austrian Army,
Field-Marshal of the Hanoverian Army,
Field-Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands,
Marshal-General of the Portuguese Army,
Field-Marshal of the Prussian Army,
Field-Marshal of the Russian Army, and
Captain-General of the Spanish Army
Prince of Waterloo, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,
Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Grandee of Spain of the First Class,
Duke of Victoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiero in Portugal.
Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Teresa of Austria.
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria.
Knight of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark.
Knight of the Order of St. Esprit of France.
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of William of the Netherlands.
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.
Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.
Knight of the Imperial Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Nowski, and St. George of Russia.
Knight Grand Cross of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia.
Knight of the Royal Order of the Rue Crown of Saxony.
Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and the Military Orders of St. Ferdinand and St. Hermenegilde of Spain.
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of the Sword of Sweden.
Knight of the Order of St. Januarius, and of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of the Two Sicilies.
Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg.
Knight or the Order of the Golden Lion of Hesse Cassel, and Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Fidelity and of the Lion of Baden.

The enumeration of these titles occupied several minutes.

Farewell those honours, and farewell with them
The hope of such human barrier!

What toil, what heroism, what self-denial to reach so dizzy a summit of worldly honour, and to accomplish such vast aims of patriotism! Guizot has eloquently and feelingly said of Washington:—"It matters little in de-ign so lofty what labour there have been. *There is no sweet which is not dried by such a wreath on the forehead where God places it.*"

The Comptroller of the Duke's household then breaking his staff of office gave the pieces to Garter, by whom they were deposited in the grave.

The following hymn from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was now sung:—

Sleepers, wake! a voice is calling.
It is the watchman on the walls,
Thou city of Jerusalem!
For lo! the bridegroom comes.
Arise, and take your lamps!
Hallelujah!
Awake! His kingdom is at hand.
Go forth to meet your Lord."

The whole of the ceremony was then concluded by the Bishop of London pronouncing the benediction:—

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.

And, thus, beneath the colossal dome of St. Paul's, in the grandest mausoleum in Christendom, was buried ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON—

Who so sepulchred, in such pomp doth lie,
That Kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES IN ST. PAUL'S. In the centre area of the Cathedral were—the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the deputation of the Common Council, and officers of the Corporation. The Lady Mayoress was seated in the Peeresses' gallery. In the north transept lower gallery were the ladies of the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and officers of the Corporation, together with the members of the Court of Common Council not of the deputation.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

INFANTRY.—8 x Battalions.
Band of the 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.
2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Major-General Fane { Band of the 1st Battalion Royal Marines
1st Battalion Royal Marines.
Band of her Majesty's 33d Regiment.
her Majesty's 33d Regiment.
Bands of the Scots Fusilier and Coldstream Guards.
Major-General Shaw { Battalion Fusilier Guards.
Battalion Coldstream Grenadier Guards.
Band of the Royal Artillery.
ARTILLERY.—Nine guns of the Field Batteries.
Band of her Majesty's 17th Lancers.
CAVALRY.—Five Squadrons, viz.:—
17th Lancers.
Major-General Jackson { Band of her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons.
13th Light Dragoons.
Band of her Majesty's 8th Hussars.
8th Hussars.
Band of her Majesty's Scots Greys.
Scots Greys.
8th Dragoon Guards.
Eight Guns of the three Artillery.
The 17 Pieces commanded by Colonel Wm Yates, C.B.
Band of the 1st Life Guards.
Major-General the Hon. H. Cavendish { Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues)
2d Life Guards.
1st Life Guards.

The troops moving in the Procession, and also those on duty in assisting the civil authorities to preserve order and prevent accidents, were commanded by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

The Infantry, drawn up in columns in front of the Horse Guards, presented arms and reversed arms, and having saluted the Body, moved off to the Parade at eight o'clock, followed by

Marshalmen on Foot.
Messenger of the College of Arms on Foot.
Eight Conductors with Staves, on Foot.
Chelsea Pensioners, in number Eighty-three, on Foot, fell in at Charing-cross.
Two Yeomen Prison rs, on Foot.
One Soldier from every Regiment in her Majesty's Service.
Three Soldiers of Artillery, and Thirty-three of Infantry, of the East India Company's Army,
Representing the Artillery and Infantry of the three Presidencies.
Thirteen Trumpets and One Kettle-drum.
Two Pursuivants of Arms, in a Mourning Coach.
HENRY MURRAY LANE, Esq., Blue Mantle.
GEORGE WILLIAM COLLINS, Esq., Portcullis.

THE STANDARD OR PENNON,
Borne by Major-General Sir HARRY SMITH, Bart., G.C.B.
(Carried in the street by Lieut.-Colonel GARVOCK, supported by two Captains in the Army, on Horseback.)
Servants of the Deceased in Mourning Coach.
Lieutenant of the Tower, in a Carriage.
Major-General Sir GEORGE BOWLES, K.C.B.

DEPUTATIONS FROM PUBLIC BODIES IN CARRIAGES.
Merchant Taylors' Company, in One Carriage:
CHARLES RICKARDS Esq., Master.
JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. } Wardens.
JOHN FORMAN, Esq. }
JOHN EWART, Esq.
East India Company, in One Carriage:
Sir JAMES WEIR HOGG, M.P., Chairman.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq., Senior Director.
JAMES COSMO MELVILLE, Esq., Secretary.
Corporation of the Trinity House, in One Carriage:
Captain JOHN SHEPHERD (Deputy Master), Captain WELLS, Captain FELLERY, Captain PEGRUM.
The Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle, in One Carriage:
ROBERT H JENKINSON, Esq., HENRY STUART, Esq.
Captains of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Sandown Castles, in One Carriage.
Board of Ordnance, no Ornamental Equipment, in One Carriage.
Delegates from the University of Oxford, in Two Carriages.
Deputation from the Common Council of the City of London, in Three Carriages, the first being preceded by a Marshalman.
Procession had passed through Temple-bar:
In the First Carriage, Mr JOHN HUMPHREYS, Mr. THOMAS BARKLEY, Mr. HENRY LOWMAN TAYLOR, Mr. Deputy HOLT
In the Second Carriage Mr. Deputy BOWER, Mr. THOMAS SNELLING, Mr. FRED. FARRAR, Mr JAMES, Mr MICHAEL BARNARD
In the Third Carriage, Mr. Dep. ty HALSE, Mr. Deputy ONSARD, Mr. EDWARD CONDER, and JOHN WOOD, Esq., Chairman.
Two Pursuivants of Arms:
EDWARD STEPHEN DENNY, Esq., Rouge Dragon.
WILLIAM COURTHOPE Rouge Croix
Band of her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards.

THE GUIDON,
Borne by General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. G.C.B.
(Carried in the street by Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR CUNNINGHAME,
Supported by Two Captains in the Army on Horseback.)
Comptroller of the late Duke's House old (Mr. COLLINS) in a Mourning Coach.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Physicians to the Deceased,
Dr. M'ARTHUR and Dr. WILLIAMS.

A Mourning Coach, conveying the Chaplain of the Tower, Rev. H. Melville; the Chaplain of the Forces in the London district, Rev. Professor Browne; and the Chaplain General of the Forces, Rev. R. Gleig.
A Carriage, conveying the High Sheriff of the County of Southampton.
The Sheriffs of London, in two Carriages:
Alderman Carter, R.A. Cabell, Esq.
The Aldermen and Recorder of London; Deputation, consisting of four Carriages, Followed after the procession had passed through Temple-bar.
In the first carriage were the Lord Mayor and two of the Aldermen.
In the second carriage were Alderman Sidney and Alderman Moon.
Alderman Hunter and Sir John Wilson, Bart.
In the third carriage were
Alderman Finnis, Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sir William Magnay, Bart., and Alderman Wilson.
In the fourth carriage were
Alderman Thompson, M.P., Alderman Humphery, Alderman Farebrother, and Alderman Hooper.
A Carriage, conveying Colonel Airey, C.B., Military Secretary.
Companions of the Order of the Bath, represented by Four in one Carriage, viz.
General Sir Lucy Ottway Vere Adams, the Hon. Jocelyn Percy,
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Sandwith, Sir Joshua Rowe.
[Members of the House of Commons were seated in the Cathedral.]
Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, represented by Four, in One Carriage, viz.:—
Lieut.-General Earl Cathcart, Admiral Sir John West, Lieut.-General Sir Hopetoun Stratford Scott, Sir George Bonham.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, represented by Four, in One Carriage, viz.:—
Lieut.-General Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Cockburn, Bart., Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, Viscount Falkington.
Being one of each class from the Army, one from the Navy, one from the East India Company's Service, and one from the Civil Service.
Heralds in a Mourning Coach:
George Harrison, Esq., Windsor; Matthew C. Gibson, Esq., Richmond.
Band of her Majesty's 31 Life Guards.

BANNER OF WELLESLEY,
Borne by Lieut.-General Lord Saltoun, K.T., K.C.B.
(Carried in the Street by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Wood, C.B., supported by two Captains in the Army on Horseback.)
A Carriage, conveying Lord Charles Wellesley, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.
A Carriage, conveying Lord Stanley, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel in the Grenadier Regiment of Guards.
A Carriage, conveying Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
A Carriage, conveying Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
A Carriage, conveying Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls.
A Carriage, conveying Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
A Carriage conveying the Right Hon. R. Christopher, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Hon. S. Rolfe, Baron of the Exchequer.
A Carriage conveying Lord Colchester, Paymaster General of the Forces.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Hon. W. Beresford, M.P., Secretary-at-War.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P., Judge Advocate-General.
A Carriage, conveying Lord Raglan, Master-General of the Ordnance.
A Carriage, conveying the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P., and the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., the Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Hon. J. S. Lefevre, Speaker, representing the House of Commons.
[The Lords Spiritual and Temporal were seated in the Cathedral.]
A Carriage, conveying the Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
A Carriage, conveying the Earl of Derby, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
A Carriage, conveying the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.
A Carriage, conveying Lord Wodehouse, Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.
A Carriage conveying the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Lord Privy Seal.
A Carriage, conveying the Earl of Lonsdale, the President of the Council.
A Carriage, conveying The Most Rev. Dr. McHale, Lord Archbishop of Tuam.
A Carriage, conveying the Archbishop of York.
A Carriage, conveying the Lord Chancellor.
A Carriage, conveying Lord St. Leonards, Lord High Chancellor, Representing the Peers of Ireland.
A Carriage, conveying the Right Rev. Dr. Sumner, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
At Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor was met in the Procession, The Right Hon. Sir Matthias Prime Nicholl, Bart., attended by his Cup-bearer, and the Sword- and Mace-bearers.
Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General.
The Marquis of Worcester, Aide-de-Camp to the Deceased.
The Earl of March, Aide-de-Camp to the Deceased.
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
Col. G. A. Wetherall, Deputy Adjutant-General.
Col. G. Hamilton Brown, Inspector-General.
Major Gerard, Brigade Major.
A Carriage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, drawn by Six Horses, with the Gentleman Usher, the Equerry in Waiting, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.
A Carriage, drawn by Six Horses, with the Prince's Secretary, Treasurer, and Lord of the Bedchamber, and Equerry to his Royal Highness.
Col. the Hon. C. Grey, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord George Lennox.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
In a Carriage drawn by Six Horses, attended by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household and the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness:
The Marquis of Exeter, K.G., and the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Herald at large:
Albert William Woods, Esq., Lancaster;
Walter Aston Blount, Esq., Chester.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Somerset Herbert, Esq., Norroy King-at-Arms.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards.

THE GREAT BANNER.
Borne by Lieut.-General Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B.
(Carried in the Street by Colonel Chesterton, K.H., supported by two Lieut.-Colonels, on Foot.)
Here, on reaching the Cathedral, the Dignitaries of the Church met the Body at the West Door, and then in

Of Spain—Borne by Major-General the Duke of Osuna, in a Mourning Coach, supported by Colonel Don Gabriel de Torres and Col. Don De Augustin Calvit y Lara.
Of Russia—Borne by General Prince Gortchakoff, in a Mourning Coach, supported by Major-General Count Benkendorff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tchitchitzeff.
Of Prussia—Borne by General the Count De Nostitz in a Mourning Coach, supported by General De Schabrandt and Lieutenant-General De Manow.
Of Portugal—Borne by Marshal the Duke of Terceira, in a Mourning Coach, supported by Lieut.-General the Count De Villa Real and Major Don Manuel De Souza Coutinho.
Of the Netherlands—Borne by Lieut.-General the Baron D'Ompdal, in a Mourning Coach, supported by Captain Gevers Leuven and Lieut. W. F. Tindal.
Of Hanover—Borne by General Sir Hugh Halkett, G.B., in a Mourning Coach, supported by Colonels Poten and Marenholtz.
Of England—Borne on a Black Velvet Cushion, in a Mourning Coach, by the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., supported by Colonel the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and Major-General the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.
The Coronet of the Deceased, borne on a Black Velvet Cushion, in a Mourning Coach, by

Gentleman Usher	James Robertson, Esq.	Gentleman Usher
	Clarenceux King-of-Arms.	

Supported by J. H. Pelham, Esq., and Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
The Pall-Bearers, Eight General Officers, in two Mourning Coaches:
General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
General Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B.
General Sir Frederick Maitland, G.C.B.
General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Viscount Gough, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.
Band of the Grenadier Guards.

Five Banners borne by Officers in the Army on Horseback.

THE BODY
upon a
Funeral Car drawn by Two v6 Horses,
decorated with Trophies and
Hatchments.

Five Banners borne by Officers in the Army on Horseback.

Gentleman Usher	Garter Principal King-of-Arms, Sir Charles Young, In a Mourning Coach, supported by J. J. Young, Esq., and C. W. Young, Esq.,	Gentleman Usher

A Mourning Coach, conveying
THE CHIEF MOURNER,
The Duke of Wellington, in a long Mourning Cloak,
Supported by
The Hon. William Wellesley, Train-bearer.
Lord Charles Wellesley,
Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley.
A Mourning Coach, conveying
The Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Tweeddale,
Supporters.
The Earl of Mornington.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Gifford, Lord Arthur Hay, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Thesiger, M.P., Assistants.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Lox, Assistant.
Richard Fitzroy Somerset, The Earl of Westmorland, Lord Ellesmere.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Hon. Julian Fane, the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Rev. G. D. Wellesley, Vicar of Chelsea, M.P.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Hon. A. Liddell, Lord Cowley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Colonel Smith, Esq.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Rev. Sydney Smith, Rev. Dr. Henry Wellesley, Richard Alleslee, Esq., Lord Rathdetham.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Hon. and Rev. Dean of St. Patrick's, the Earl of Longford, Major de Hen. R. Fakenham, Capt. the Hon. Thomas Fakenham.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Hon. Fanton John Evans Fakke, Lord Burghley, M.P., Sir Edward Hayes, Bart., M.P., Captain E. Fakenham.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Rev. Arthur Fakenham, Captain Thomas Fakenham, Thomas Hinchliffe Watts, Esq., Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P.
A Mourning Coach, conveying the Rev. W. Foster, J. Stewart, Esq., Algernon Greville, Esq., the Earl of Ellesmere.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Viscount Mahon (Literary Executor to the Deceased), Lord Colchester, Lieut.-General Lord Downshire, Hon. R. Cavendish, M.P.
A Mourning Coach, conveying Major General the Right Hon. George Anson, Major-General Archdall, Esq., John Parkinson, Esq.
A Mourning Coach, conveying William Booth, Esq., Philip Hardwick, Esq., John Hamilton, Esq.
The late Duke's Horse, led by the Groom to the Deceased.
Private Carriages of the Deceased and of the Chief Mourner.
Band of the Rifle Brigade.
Officers and Men from every Regiment in the Service, consisting of one Captain, a Subaltern, a Sergeant, a Corporal, and a Private, from every Regiment.
Band of Her Majesty's 33d Highlanders.
Carriage of her Majesty the Queen.
Two Carriages representing her Majesty's Suite.
Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.
Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.
Carriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Troops to Close the Procession.

THE DUKE'S HORSE, IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Duke was a bold rider, but of late years necessarily selected steady riding hacks. The horse led in the procession was one which Paget had bought about four years ago from Mr. Nathan, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards. It was a mare, and remarkably steady, never shying, even under the most awkward circumstances. The Duke was accustomed to grasp his horse's mane very firmly, and pull himself into the saddle by this means. He would never allow any person to assist him, and, within a few days of his death, the station-master at Deal nearly incurred his serious displeasure by offering to hold the animal's head while he mounted. The Duke's groom, John Scott, who only just time to prevent the expression of his grace's displeasure

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASS

APSLEY HOUSE.—THE ARTILLERY.

PORTRAITS, STATUES, AND MEMORIALS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

PURSUING our researches amongst the art-memorials of the Great Duke, those by Sir George Hayter first claim notice; who, besides the miniature engraved in our last, and which was strictly a private commission, has painted the Duke under a great variety of circumstances, all of more or less public interest.

In 1820, Sir George painted a large equestrian portrait of his Grace, as on a battle-field, standing by his horse Copenhagen, in the plain blue dress and white cloak which he wore in Spain. The late Lord George William Russell, one of his aides-de-camp, for whom the picture was painted, is represented galloping up to receive orders; troops, and the evolutions of a siege, are indicated in the distance. This picture is at Woburn Abbey. On request, the artist painted several repetitions of the head of the Duke.

In 1821 was painted the miniature already mentioned; and in 1822, the Duke sat to Sir George Hayter for his portrait introduced into the great picture of the House of Lords during the trial of Queen Caroline, which was painted for the late Lord Dover, and has been engraved by Bromley.

In 1833, the artist had the honour of remaining on a visit with the Duke at Walmer Castle, to paint a small portrait to be introduced into the great picture of Moving the Address to the Crown in the first Reform Parliament of 1833. The Duke afterwards gave a sitting for the finishing of the portrait in the picture itself. This interesting work presenting an accurate representation of the old House of Commons, and portraits of nearly 400 statesmen of the day—still remains in the studio of the artist.

In the same year the Duke sat to Sir George for his portrait, introduced into the picture of "the Coronation." This picture is in the possession of Messrs. Greaves, who published the engraving of it.

In 1842 Sir G. Hayter made a study of the Duke, when at Stratfieldsaye, for his portrait in the picture of "Her Majesty's Marriage." Of the study two repetitions were made by the artist, the original being in the possession of Prince Albert. The picture itself is the property of the Queen.

In 1845 the Duke sat again to Sir G. Hayter for his portrait in the picture of "The Christening of the Prince of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor," which is now being engraved.

Finally, in the present year, the Duke sat for his portrait to the same artist, who has thus, for thirty-two years, at various intervals, had opportunities of studying his Grace's features; and the circumstances under which the last sitting was obtained are of considerable interest. The picture is no other than one representing the veteran hero at Waterloo contemplating the Effigy and Relics of his old foe, Napoleon, at the Tussaud Gallery. At first the notion of associating the greatest living man of his age with a portion of wax-work &c., may savour of somewhat questionable taste; but when we recollect that it was the only mode by which the two generals, historically connected as they were, could be brought together upon canvas, and when we know that the incident so embodied was one of actual occurrence, the force of any prejudice upon the point is weakened: to which we have to add that the masterly manner in which the story has been treated by the artist converts all doubtings into confidence and satisfaction. The result being a real triumph over great and undoubted difficulties. To explain the subject of the picture, it should be stated that the Duke of Wellington, who always treasured deep feelings of interest and admiration for the conquered of Waterloo, more than once visited Madame Tussaud's, where some of the most remarkable relics of the late Emperor are exhibited, in connexion with a wax effigy of him as he appeared on his death-bed at St. Helena. On one of the occasions of the Duke's coming to view this great "School for Ambition" (if we might so describe it), M. Tussaud happened to be the only other person in the room, and immediately stooped down to draw aside the curtains of the camp iron bedstead upon which the effigy lay. Upon looking up, he observed that in the meantime the Duke had taken off his hat, and was standing contemplating with feelings of mixed emotion the strange and suggestive scene before him. There lay the mere perishable

LITERATURE.

ODE ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. MOXON.

We are not satisfied with this laureate ode. The laureate's ode, it must be confessed, is not the most hopeful of compositions—has generally borne marks of labour and incompleteness—for the most part, has been dry, hard, cold, formal—a forced product, in short, pleasing neither to the producer nor to the consumer; but still it has dealt with august themes, and aimed at a somewhat ambitious style, rather to be blamed for stiffness than carelessness Of these themes, the ode before us has the most august that ever fell to the chance of poet laureate; one to have wakened emulation in the most humble of minstrels. But Mr. Tennyson seems to have thought otherwise, and regarded the occasion as happily intended to illustrate how readily he could sport with a great subject, and reduce its mightiness to the singsong of indolent rhythm and familiar rhyme; spinning verse after verse of mere ballad significance, and with none of the majesty of sound that betokens a lofty argument Most inappropriate, alas! is the mode of treatment to the topic; for the "Great Duke," whom he commemorates was the most unaffected of men; and this self-same method is of all the methods of verse-writing the most affected. The attempt at it is made in the spirit of singularity. Instead of trusting to the recognised metres of the language and the simplicity of the matter, the poet elects a fantastical form, a free and easy manner, promising indeed variety of tone and measure, but achieving monotony—setting the composer at large to combine every possible harmony, and ending in producing no music at all. The shepherd's sea-mel-pipe has more of melody than has the harp or organ of our courtly bard.

With what regret we are compelled to pass such a verdict as this may be naturally imagined. In admiration of the Great Duke's character and conduct, in estimation of the importance of his career, and in reverence for his funeral ceremonials, we yield to none. In respect, moreover, for Mr. Tennyson, as a poet, we are exceeded by few. We, therefore, sincerely desired that honour should be done both to the dead and to the living, both to the subject of song and to the singer: and, as sincere was our disappointment in the national tribute paid to a mighty memory by the State-appointed minstrel, not only so inadequate but so inappropriate. While the sentiments scarcely ever reach to the elevation of the theme, the injudicious style of expression lowers the best of them to the level of a contemptuous familiarity, offensive to well-educated taste.

It is evident that the poem begins without plan or purpose. The singer, of course, feels that it should be *something apropos* to the great Duke's funeral, and the choice of the topic so sees it at once, dashing his hand across the chords of his shell, indifferent to the notes that may be produced The hand is a well-practised one, chance is in its favour, and such a theme will, of course, take care of itself; or, rather what mastery over it will be displayed, when it can be announced and accompanied with so little preparation. That, therefore, it begins:—

> Let us bury the Great Duke
> With an Empire's lamentation,
> Let us bury the Great Duke
> To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation,
> When laurel-garland'd leaders fail,
> And warriors carry the warrior's pall,
> And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

This, and much more, is what one of Shakspeare's fools calls "the false gallop of verse"—most full and most facile in its rhymes; *e.g.*:—

> Load out the pageant: sad and slow,
> As fits an universal woe,
> Let the long, long procession go,
> And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow,
> And let the mournful martial music blow;
> The last great Englishman is low.

The description of the Duke is better; but still poor to what it might and ought to have been:—

> Mourn for the man of long-enduring blood,
> The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute,
> Who'e in himself, a common good.
> Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
> Yet free'st from ambitious crime,
> Our greatest yet with least pretence,
> Great in council and great in war,
> Foremost captain of his time,
> Rich in saving common-sense,
> And, as the greatest only are,
> In his simplicity sublime.

Conceive how the Grecian Pindar would have treated such a lyrical hero: how he would have described him, form and soul, until the stanza with which he was identified had "breathed" with "thoughts" and "burned" with "words." Mr. Tennyson has contented himself with rhetorical common-places, technically expressed, not in the diction of poetry, but of ethics. But this is sublime, in point of language, to much that follows. For instance, this:—

> All is over and done:
> Render thanks to the Giver,
> England, for thy son.
> Let the bell be toll'd.
> *Render thanks* to the Giver,
> And *render him* to the mould.

Could anything be more poor and mean than the point attempted in the words we have italicised? Is it pun, or pathos? In the same strain of what looks very much like doggerel, the lyrist still repeats his admonitions as to the tolling of the bell, until he comes to a few lines where the dignity of the theme is allowed somewhat to vindicate itself:—

> Let the bell be toll'd;
> And the sound of the sorrowing anthem roll'd
> Thro' the dim dome of the golden cross,
> And the vol eying cannon t under his loss:
> He knew their voices of old.

But this touch is followed by some common-places in more verses of the "false gallop" school, with nursery rhymes appended; such as "shame, claim, name, blame," and "fame, name,"—like endings, as familiar to the ear as "breeze" and "trees."

The best passage in the poem follows. The sublime text in Isaiah, from which it is imitated, must be ever fresh in the memory of every poetical reader.

> Who is he that cometh, like an honour'd guest,
> With banner and with music, with soldier and with priest,
> With a nation weeping, and breaking on my rest?
> Mighty seaman, this is he
> Was great by land as thou by sea,
> Thine island loves the well, thou famous man,
> The greatest sailor since our world began.
>
> Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
> To the tread of the mighty soldier comes;
> For this is he
> Was great by land as thou by sea;
> His martial wisdom kept us free,
> O warrior-seaman, this is he,
> This is England's greatest son,
> Worthy of our congenial rites,
> And worthy to be laid by thee;
> He that gain'd a hundred fights,
> And never lost an English gun,
> He that in his earlier day
> Saw not the myriads of Assaye crouch
> Clash'd with his fiery few and won:
> And underneath another sun
> Maz'e the soldier, led him on,
> An ever great and greater crew,
> Beating from the wasted vines
> All the Marshal's banded swarms
> Back to France with countless blows;
> Till their hosts of castles flew
> Past the Pyrenean pines,
> Follow'd up in valley and glen
> With shouts of battle, clamour of men,
> Roll of cannon and clash of arms,
> And England pour'd on her foes.
> Such a war had such a close.
> He withdrew to rest in peace,
> Again the ravenous eagle rose

> In anger, wheel'd on Europe-shadowing wings,
> And barking for the thrones of Kings,
> Till one that sought but Duty's iron crown
> On that lond Sabbath shook the spoiler down;
> A day of onsets of despair!
> Dash'd on every rocky square
> Their surging charges foam'd themselves away;
> Last, the Prussian trumpet blew;
> Thro' the long-tormented air
> Heaven flash'd a sudden jubilant ray,
> And down we swept and charged and overthrew.
>
> So great a soldier taught us there,
> What long-enduring hearts could do
> In that world's earthquake, Waterloo!
> Mighty seaman, tender and true,
> And pure as he from taint of craven guile,
> O saviour of the silver-coasted isle,
> O shaker of the Baltic and the Nile,
> If aught of things that here befall
> Touch a spirit among things divine,
> If love of country move there at all,
> Be glad because his bones are laid by thine!
> And thro' the centuries let a people's voice
> In full acclaim,
> A people's voice,
> The proof and echo of all human fame,
> A people's voice, when they rejoice
> At civic revel and pomp and game,
> Attest their great commander's claim,
> With honour, honour, honour, honour to him,
> Eternal honour to his name.

The following appeal to our statesmen, though prosaically worded, is also in good taste, and highly judicious:—

> O remember him who led your hosts;
> Respect his sacred warning; guard your coasts:
> His voice is silent in your council-hall
> For ever; and whatever t-mpests lower,
> For ever silent; even if they broke
> In thunder, shall not yet remember all
> His spoke among you, and the Man who spoke;
> Who ever told the truth to serve the hour,
>
> The poet, then, rising with his theme, reminds his audience that "the path of duty is the way to glory," enforcing the moral in the following eloquent lines, rich in allusion to Scripture types:—
>
> He, that ever followed her commands,
> On with toil of heart and knees and hands,
> Thro' the long gorge to the far light has won
> His path upward, and prevail'd,
>
> Exhausted by the effort, the poet then again betakes himself to moral common-places and ballad metres, which terminate the strain in other than a sublime manner, leaving upon the mind no impression of music, no feeling of grandeur. Here and there, however, in the midst of all this poverty and humility of thought and style, there is an occasional beauty of phrase which arrests attention. Some of these minute graces are observable in the following passage:—

> O peace, it is a day of pain
> For one, upon whose hand and heart and brain
> Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.
> More than in of man's degree
> Must be with us, watching here
> At this our great solemnity.
>
> Whom we see not we revere,
> We revere, and we refrain
> From the call of battles loud and vain,
> And brawling memories all too free
> For such a wise humility
> As befits a solemn fane:
> For solemn, too, this day are we.

The reader who can be pleased with these small sprinklings of "poetic dew" on the barren stems and branches of a wintry scene, mocking the blossoms and leaves of a more favourable season, will find many such in unexpected places, as his eye wanders over the lines of various length that compose the present lyric. Many of those have the true Tennysonian glitter; but they are cold, and merely ornamental, not the fruit of the warm vital sap within. The whole, in fact, is clear, await Mr. Tennyson's better mood; must become, perhaps, idealized by distance of time, and then we doubt not we shall have a fine poem from his pen, the produce of a leisure consecrated to the high argument, not hurried by the pressure of circumstances, but a free offering from the soul of the poet.

J. A. H.

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By J. WESTLAND MARSTON, Esq.

We performed the duty, last week, of stating that this Monody had been delivered at the Princess's Theatre, by Mrs. Charles Kean, on Thursday, as appropriate to the evening of the Great Duke's funeral. The perusal next morning, in the *Morning Post*, of the production itself confirmed us in our opinion of its poetic merit: but we could not repress our surprise that the poem was compiled with generalities in praise of the Duke's abstract virtues and devotion to duty, but never once condescended to particularise his acts, whether in the senate or the field. Still, our suspicions were not aroused; we thought it "strange," but were willing to accept it as "true." The poet, we thought, had chosen to take an ethical view of the subject; and we were well disposed to submit. But we were not long left unstarled from our propriety. A glance at a weekly contemporary gave the matter a very different complexion. Lo! another version of the poem appeared in the columns of the *Sunday Times*, without any remarks; but, with the common-sense abundant allusions both to the Duke's victories and his political acts. This, said we, is as it should be; but why were these passages not pronounced on the stage? why were they omitted in the copy published by the *Morning Post*? Had they been prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, or any other authority? And, if so, what could have been the object of the prohibition? We then recollected a singular omission on the play bills—announcing the delivery of "a Monody," but not stating on whom. For some reason of false delicacy, the public were left to guess that the poem was in honour of the Great Duke; his name being suppressed. We therefore determined to collate the two versions of the same Monody, to ascertain whether we could, from the internal evidence, discover the motives for this extraordinary proceeding.

The Monody thus commences:—

> A pause; a hush! ye, shapes, awhile retire,
> Thou draw your being from the poet's fire.
> Stand mute, ye heroes, quickened by his will,
> And bodied by the actor's art! All still,
> Kneel with veiled brows, ye forms of sembled woe!
> Not now for *fabled* grief a tear must flow,
> Not now may *fabled* greatness thrill the heart;
> Reality is here! Let *dreams* depart.
> Yes, to each thought, the life of Hero achieved
> What sons has scarce recorded or conceived,
> Is present now: he, on whose single mind
> Heaven stoked the ire of Europe combined;
> Whom, like the law that guides the planet's track,
> Our orb of fame, pursued through storm and rack,
> Rose in the sight of nations, in whose sky
> There flashed alone one meteor prodigy,—
> Rose with calm march, enkindling shore on shore,
> And peaks that bore him! pride's best claim is read;
> Rose to its zenith; when that course was run,
> 'Tis a world was day, and Britain was the sun.
> Our Britain bore him! pride's best claim is read;
> Our Britain holds him! sorrow's worst is said.
> What words may speak that sorrow? what regret
> Measure the hero greatness and our debt?
> For not to him we give the mere acclaim
> That greets the conqueror: his was higher fame.
> The sword that won our agues was to the fight,
> Ne'er drawn in vain—*was ever drawn for right.*

Then occurs the omitted passage, relative to the Duke's victories:—

> Whether with patient foot, on India's shore,
> He tracked the winding "Tiger of Mysore,"
> Or at Assaye—the foe piled rank on rank—
> Breasted a sea of fire, and on its bank
> Planted our banner; or, when Europe cast
> Lay black 'neath hostile thunder, looked and crossed;
> Or built our envy on the en renched height
> Of Torres Vedras, there to sweep in might
> Upon usurping va our; or, last, threw
> His sword into the fate of Waterloo,
> Poised up that scale where realm on realm was hurled,
> And avenged the wronged balance of the world.

Some interpretation of this singular omission may be found, perhaps, in the Lord Chamberlain's crusade against the forthcoming pantomimes, in which, it is currently reported, all references to books alluding to our relation with foreign powers, and particularly in regard to Louis Napoleon, have been mercs essly prohibited. The same spirit seems to have been in operation here; and, in a monody expressly devoted to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, has obliterated the story of his military career. We repeat, we care not by whom the omission has been directed, even if under certain influence, by the author himself; all we look at is the implied motive. What is it come to this, that Englishmen, in their public places, shall fear to hear even mention of battles that our Wellington feared not to win? Are the authorities that sway in all things—the powers that be in England—overcome with such dread of that "great self-seeker, trampling on the right," in Paris—that Englishmen must "bate their breath" and "speak in tones of whispered humbleness"—forbearing to specify the victories of the hero of Waterloo, because the Corsican avenger has enthroned himself in France? Forbid it, pride! forbid it shame! forbid it, old English courage and national independence! forbid it, British freedom, honesty, and conscience! Mr. Marston has been decidedly justified in putting forth that second version of his poem. It is, supposing the passages to be restorations, a complete vindication of himself; but whom else does it implicate?

We proceed with the poem:—

> *Freedom* and *order* were his ends; his star
> Was *duty*, and blest peace the fruit of war!
> Ay, peace, three-best, where peace with conscience joins,
> Where liberty with stable rule combines."

Then follows another significant omission—

> Wh re Order smiles on Freedom from a throne,
> Which to obey—*as now*—and love are one,
> Where hunted game shrill unlistened, nor keep time
> In their free instinct to the torrid chime
> Slaves ring for tyrants—where the mind and soul
> May grow, and swe l rel ion crown the whole.

This contrast between the constitution under which we live, and the absolute forms imposed by foreign despotisms, was likewise expunged, by this Censor before publication of stage literature. The Master of the Elyeés seems, in this instance, also to have inspired a wholesome dread in the critic and reviser of the unspoken monody. But to proceed:

> Such was the peace he won, such hallowed rest
> For England—O, be this his long bequest!
> Bequest? He gives no more. We are bereave.
> Oh, word that almost mocks the wealth it bears.
> When comes his like? Twin column of the State,
> In fight Achilles, Nestor in debate?
> Whose mind was virtue's polar, whom no success
> Might dazzle, no adversity depress,
> No bribe allure, no ambition betray,
> No labour tire, when duty showed the way,
> No danger daunt and no renown e ate;
> His fate soared high, his soul coasoared his fate.
> A youth as fresh as his first laurels were
> He gave his country; and his silver hair
> Honoured the brows of service, brows that caught,
> Thro' near an age no shade of selfish thought.
> The earliest beam that on his path way crossed,
> Behold him where night found him—ar nus Dover.
> Crowd to his bier! Kings, mourn the mighty chief!
> Ye hold your empires as his valour's fief.
> Ye warriors, mourn him! whose bright sword round complete
> Knew every turn of war—except defeat.
> Mourn, statesmen! honesty was all his art,
> His mind's clear vision was his upright heart.

And now, again, occurs a brief passage, which the Censor prior to delivery could not permit to be spoken, consisting of two lines, only these:—

> Of purpose firm, and yet his will could bend
> To those his arm was foremost to defend.

The Duke's concession to popular opinion was, it appears, an incident in his life, not to be recorded in a monody to his memory! All that breathed in the production of patriotism, of liberty, of reform—whether in the church or in the market—was to be carefully expunged. The poet had prepared his oracle; but it was to be falsified by the Pythoness who had to pronounce it!

But we have done with this part of our argument. From this point the poem was permitted to proceed almost unaltered, or, rather, unmutilated.

> Mourn, bard and painter! Fancy's noblest birth
> Is best beloved when greatness treads the earth.
> Our Shakspere's self, who peopled every sphere
> Seeking a hero, had but copied here.
> Mourn him, ye sons of trade! for, by that peace
> He gave your harbours fill, your stores incr ase.
> Mourn him, ye poor! in serrow to your estate
> His bounty spake—the co trast to his fame.
> High into day the palms of his renown
> Aspired; but, 'neath their shade deeds concealed flowed down
> His rills of pity. Mourn! Who mourns him not?
> A hope undreamed. A memory unforgot
> Mourn'd but living! Patient though unseen!
> For *thee* Time's recor' changes! *He has been*
> Is wrot on myriad tombs: *He is* on thine!
> Death but promotes these, all that could decline
> Of thy most honoured being was—its dust:
> *He never thee who holds his life a trust!*
> Hid from thy sight, dear to thy every se se,
> The hero-patriot rules in *influence.*
> A people free, united, just, and brave,
> Will kneel before the altar of his grave;
> And vow that, while the seas shall sweep our strand,
> No foe shall tread, no wrong pollute, the land
> Whose boast shall be, next to its latest sun,
> It nursed the fame, it holds the tomb, of WELLINGTON.

Such is the Monody—a poem of considerable beauty, but mutilated and robbed of its completeness prior to its being pronounced—and restored to its completeness by the act of the poet, on its republication. Had the passages so singularly omitted been innocuous in the tone, *ad captandum* in their expression, and obviously seditious in their motive, the proceeding would have been intelligible. But being such as they are, their exclusion is utterly unaccountable. Are we degenerate, that these things can be suffered

> To overcome us, like a summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder?

One thing is clear, that the anomaly of a censorship on stage literature previous to publication is an evil that ought to be speedily abolished, if only to spare the officials the inconvenience of being suspected, as in this instance, of unwarrantable interference with sentiments in which the honour and gratitude of the country are in question.

WELLINGTON. A HISTORICAL SKETCH. By CHARLES PHILLIPS. This tribute to the fame of the Great Duke has been reprinted from the fourth edition of the author's "Curran and his Contemporaries" (one of whom was the Duke; for he was an associate of Curran in the Irish House of Commons, in 1798).

Mr. Phillips inclines to the opinion, that the Duke was born at Merrion-street; "fortified by the baptismal register, and by the very best private authority." The Sketch is, from first to last, a brilliant piece of writing, bristling with eloquence at every point; the author justifying any phrase of his eulogy by the quotation of established authorities, in foot-notes. Here is one of the most eloquent passages:—

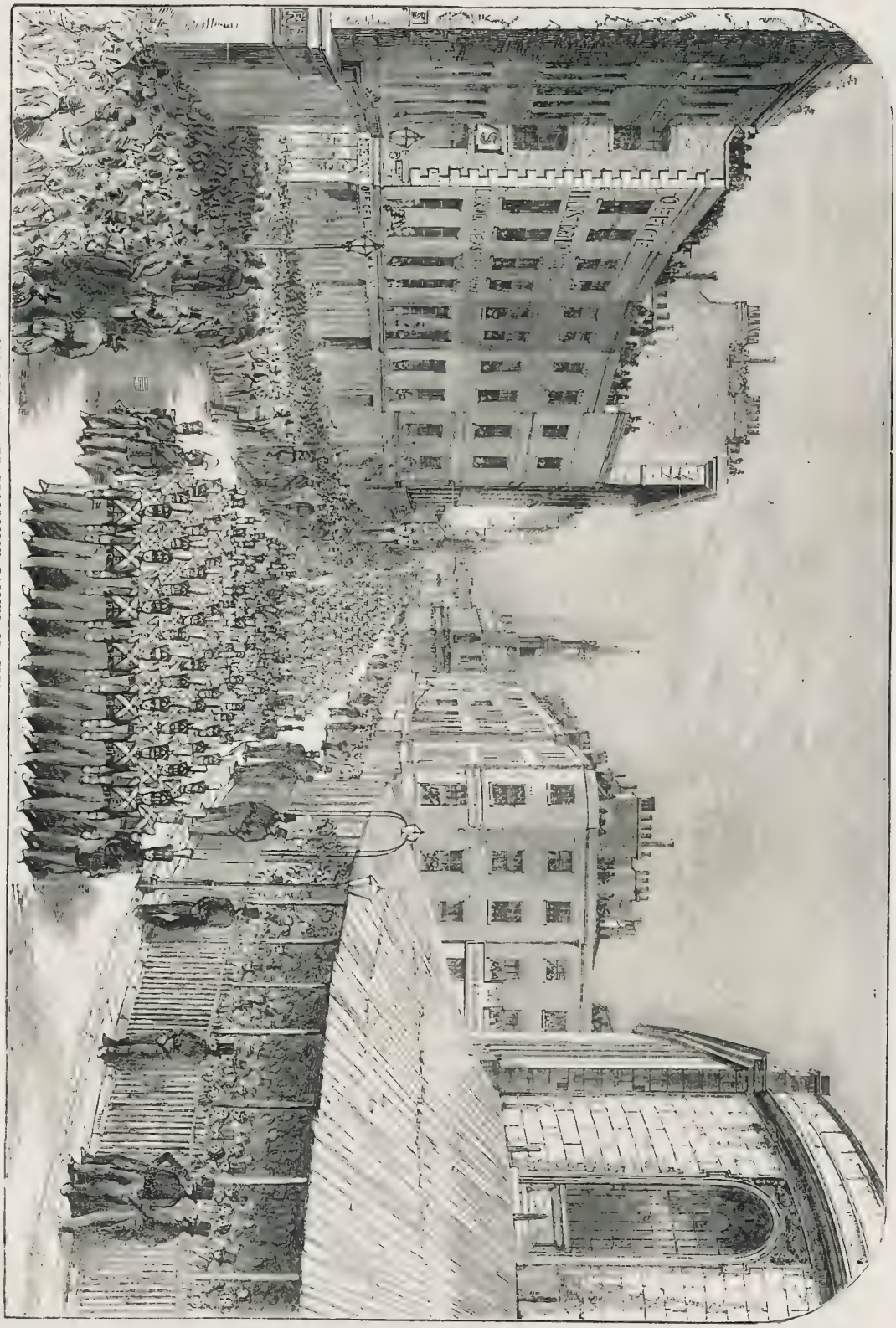
Amid the mingled scenes of Moorish romance and Spanish chivalry, every rock awoke some noble recollection—"visions of glory tired the arch ng sight." The mighty spirit of the Cid himself seemed to arise, in resp nse to a kindred hero-sm. Nor were the hosts ranks unworthy their antagonist. No barbaric horde, an easy prey to discipline—no conscript levy, to whom war was novel; but veterans, inured to danger, familiar with victory, and ignorant of fear. And the chiefs who led these—honour to their memories!—honour to the brave, although they were our enemies!—well were such leaders worthy of such followers! No ancestral shield or heraldic artifice made pedigree supply the place of merit. Nature's own nobility, their cradle was the ranks, their achievements their only title-deeds to distinction; hence, indeed, who, with their own bright swords, carved their armorial bearings; veterans of the bivouac, the battle, and the siege—now crowned beneath the sun of Egypt, now nerved amid the Alpine snows—their names familiar as the fields on which they fought, and their exotic garlands culled from the varieties of the climes in which they conquered. No wonder that their eagle had soared—from Rome to Moscow—over every capital in Europe—over all save London. No great marvel that prostrate dynasties indicate at its course, and rising kingdoms marked its resting-place! But, before Wellington, the standard and its bearer drooped together. The "*Invincibles*" were vanquished One by one, marshal after marshal, fell on the field; until, at last, his crown shivered, his throne in fragments, and his mighty empire a tradition, their glorious master—even the great Napoleon—saw his conqueror.

Nor was it always an individual leader against whom he had to combat. There were occasions on which he stood, and stood alone, against the concentrated energies of France. In one single month, and in one single province, Marc d'Estramadure, six of their ablest generals, Soult, Ney, Mortier, Kellerman, Victor, and Sebastiani, were in the field against him. Another period, though separated, there were in force in the Peninsula, Mortier at Leon, Soult at Zamora, Kellerman at Valladolid, Suchet at Zaragoza, and St. Cyr at the blockade of Gerona. In numerical force, too, the disparity was fearful. Napoleon had at one time available in Spain very nearly two hundred thousand troops. The terrific fight of Talavera—where each army lost a fourth part of its complement—we were by two to one outnumbered. At Fuentes d'Onore there were two to one of infantry, and five to one of cavalry opposed to us. Fearful disparity! But difficulties seemed no longer difficulties—obstacles appeared, as if merely for the purpose of being surmounted. All paled before the star of Wellington. From the first rifle-shot at the village of Obidos, to the last gun which boomed at Toulouse, over an empire's grave—from the day on which he resigned his seat, in Dublin, to that on which—having received twelve votes (the thanks of Parliament) he took his seat among the Peers of England, Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, Duke (honour's fountain being quite exhausted), in right of all, at once, his path was a place of continued ovation.

With these emphatic words the Sketch appropriately closes:—

Regarding the foe he had to combat, the difficulties he had to contend with, and the means at his disposal, Wellington, as a general, never had an equal. No; neither in modern times, nor in remote antiquity. I do mean to express my full conviction that, could the heroes of the past again appear once more amongst us, answering their summons from the roll-call of fame, they would, as the world's writers of our day have done, recognise him as their head, and serve beneath his banner. Yes, we have the solid him, and with the concurrence of his choicest spirits, the chosen of the earth. Marshals and kings and emperors have followed him, the elected leader of their veteran hosts, and never followed him, except to victory; victories, be it remembered, ever welded humanity need not mourn, nor honour blush, for they were unborn of ambition and nourished by rapacity. Through war's dire atmosphere they shine aloof, in constellated grandeur—all radiant with its glory, but divested of its guilt, through their redeeming motive—a world's emancipation. In Wellington's behalf, therefore, we betray no arrogance. We but vindicate the claim which time has accorded, and which has been more than justified by results. We only anticipate what history will record, and what is already has comm-nced recording. We but feebly follow the example of our days, which, with impatient grasp, has located posterity, and unveiled to him, before death, his dawning immortality. Almost canonized in life, he broat s amid his relics. He wa-k abroad, impeded by his monuments. Our streets and squares and bridges, as he passes, speak to him of the name which England's children's children will learn by heart Columns and statues and triumphal arches aw-ke the past and typify the future. Through her Avons and Alpines, the anointed of the shrine, the sword cross itself has spoken. Wellington has heard the deathless words, HERRAFTER is to hear, and which "unborn ages" will accept and venerate.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—CHELSEA PENSIONERS JOINING THE PROCESSION.



THE STRAND—THE PROCESSION PASSING ST. CLEMENT'S—DETACHMENTS OF REGIMENTS

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS COMPANION-IN-ARMS.

It has often been said of the Duke of Wellington that he was bound up in a self-est sified sense of his own glory, and was regarded against him that he was of a cold, selfish, and haughty temperament, and could not appreciate the merits of his younger contemporaries. Such imputations as these are only deserving of notice because they serve as a reason for bringing into light the real character of the man whose reputation they affect, and for adding tributes to his character without ado ation.

In looking through the despatches and speeches of the Duke, we find many instances of spontaneous alacrity in testifying to the merits of companions-in-arms, in doing justice to reputations which, from some cause, were temporarily under a cloud; of a manly resolve to stand between public opinion and the military estimate of the conduct it presumed to judged, of frank and unreserved communication on the great events of the hour. A few of these we will string together, as reminding the countrymen of the Duke of those qualities of the soldier and the gentleman which got paled in the splendour of his exploits, or forgetten in the civil glories of his later social career.

A Portuguese nobleman, of high family, had objected to have quartered on him a British officer, who was married, with children. The Duke took the trouble to write to him a long explanatory despatch, in the course of which he says:—"It is not very agreeable to anybody to have strangers quartered in his house; nor is it very agreeable to us strangers, who have good houses in our own country, to be obliged to seek for quarters here. We are not here for our pleasure; the situation of your country renders it necessary; and you, a man of family and fortune, who have much to lose, should not be the first to complain of the inconvenience of our presence in the country. I do everything in my power to alleviate the inconvenience which all must suffer. We pay extravagant prices with unparalleled punctuality for everything we receive; and I make it a rule to inquire into and redress every injury that is really done by the troops under my command, as I shall that to which I have above referred, of which you complain, in the conduct of ——— tow rds your servant."

Such resolves as these were handed from hand to hand, and produced their effect on others, as Wellington well knew they would.

If he could thus reprove a puntilamious Portuguese, he could not the less do justice to the Portuguese troops, which he described as being, next to the British, the best in the Peninsula. Nor was he slow in doing justice to the few heroic men the Peninsula produced at that period; witness his character of the Marquess de Romana. "In him," he said, "the Spanish army have lost their brightest ornament, his country their most upright patriot, and the world the most strenuous and zealous defender of the cause in which we are engaged; and I shall always acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I received from him, as well by his operations as by his counsel, since he had been joined with this army." Writing home of the battle of Albuera, he thus expresses himself:—"You will have heard of the Marshal's (Beresford) action on the 16th. The fighting was desperate, and the loss of the British has been very severe; but, adverting to the nature of the contest, and the manner in which they held their ground against all the efforts the whole French army could make against them, notwithstanding all the losses which they had sustained, I think this action one of the most glorious and honourable to the character of the troops, of any that has been fought during the war." In the true spirit of a soldier was his celebrated letter to Damowirez, descriptive of the battle of Waterloo, in which he says:—"Notre Bataille du 18 a été une de géans, et notre succès a été complet, comme vous voyez. Que Dieu me fasse assez pour que je n'en a e pas, parceque je suis dé o é de la perte de mes anciens amis et camarades. Mon voisin et collab rateur (Blücher) est en bonne santé, quo que un peu souffrant d'une chu e qu'il a faite d'un cheval blessé sous lui dans la bataille du 16." Equally also the well-known letter to Marshal Beresford in which he describes the battle of Waterloo as a "pound pg match." More sedate than that characteristic epistle was his letter to the same friend and co-panion-in-arms, on the 16th August, 1813, when he wrote:—"The battl- of Waterloo was certainly the battle fought that has been for many years, I believe, and has placed in the power of the Allies the most important results. We are throwing them away, however, by the infamous conduct of some of us; and I am sorry to add, that our own Government are taking up a line to mislead the people of their rascally newspapers. They are shifting their objects; and, having got their cake, they want both to eat it and keep it. As for your Portuguese concerns, I recommend you to resign, and come away immediately. It is impossible the British Government can support the British officers for the P ruguese army, at an expense even so trifling as it is, if the Portuguese Government are to refuse to give the service of the army in the cause of Europe in any manner. Pitch them to the devil, then, in the most flourishing style you can devise, and come away. Depend upon it, the British Government must and will recall the British officers."

In the House of Lords, in the year 1818, he took occasion to deliver a strong eulogium on the conduct of the Indian army. In the course of his speech, he professed his entire concurrence in the tribute of approbation bestowed on the Marquis of Hastings, for his conduct of the late war in India. There could not remain a doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the facts, but that the wisdom of the plan on which it was commenced, and the vigour of its execution, merited the highest praise. The noble Duke said, "he was pleased that an opportunity like the present had occurred to do justice to the services and gallantry of our troops in India, which were often neglected or disallowed. No troops in the world performed their duty better, or observed a more steady discipline. They had evinced their good qualities in all their late transactions, whether acting in great masses, or small detachments. In all situations they had nobly performed their duty."

This was no grudging praise; and it effectually disposed of the cry that the Duke of Wellington forgot his old comrades, or, in other words, kicked down the ladder by which he had risen.

We may also cite his earnest defence of Lord Londonderry, when, in obedience to the popular feeling, the nom ination of that nobleman to the embassy to St. Petersburg was cancelled. He said:—

My Lords, having learned that it would not be disagreeable to my noble friend to be accosted in the public manner, I did concur in the recommendation; or, rather, my Lords, I did recommend to my right honorable friend, Sir Robert Peel, that my noble friend should be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh. I made this recommendation, founded as it was on my own personal knowledge of my noble friend for many years past—on the many great and important military services he has performed, and on the fitness he has proved himself to possess for such an appointment in those various diplomatic employments in which he has filled during a long period of time; more particularly, at the Court of Vienna, where for a period of nine years, he performed most important services to the entire satisfaction of the Sovereign with whom he was the immediate subject of his employment. He returned from the discharge of that office, my Lords, with the strongest testimony of the approbation of the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I was aware, my Lords, of the peculiar talents of my noble friend in certain respects, for this particular office, and of his conversation, fitness for this very description of diplomatic employment, especially on account of his being a military officer of high rank in the service of this country, and of distinguished reputation in the Russian army. I knew the peculiar advantages that must attach to an individual conducting such an embassy on that account. Under these circumstances, I was justified, my Lords, in recommending my noble friend, and I was glad to find that my right honourable friend concurred in that recommendation, and that his Majesty was pleased to approve of it. I may also add, that the nomination of my noble friend having been communicated in the usual manner to the Court of St. Petersburgh, it was received with approbation at that Court. For all these reasons, my Lords, it was with the greatest regret I learned that this nomination had gone no further than nomination—was not approved of in another place; for it is in consequence of that exp ession of disapproval that my noble friend, with that delicacy of feeling which belongs to his character, has declined the office.

Considering that Lord Londonderry at this time laboured under popular odium, and that his past services were either unknown or forgotten, the steadfastness of the Duke to his ancient companion-in-arms cannot but go to detract from the opinion to which we have referred at the opening of this article.

The Duke of Wellington never missed an occasion to do honour to an old companion-in-arms. Witness his eulogium on Lord Sexton. In March, 1840, he said, in the House of Lords:—"I had the honour of being connected with the noble and gallant Lord in service at an early period of his life; and I must declare that, at all times, and under all circumstances, he gave that promise of prudence, zeal, devotion, and ability, which he has so nobly fulfilled in his services to his Sovereign and his country, during the recent proceedings in Canada. I entirely agree with the noble Viscount in all that he has said, respecting the conduct of my noble and gallant friend, in remaining, under all circumstances, at his post, and in taking the command of the troops, although it was not thought expedient by the Government to place him again in the government of the provinces. I agree with the noble Viscount in wishing that such examples as that which has been shown may be always followed in her Majesty's service; for I must say that there never was a brighter example of fortitude and discretion than that which has been manifested by the noble and gallant Lord."

Long ago, the Duke devoted himself to the praise of Sir Charles Napier, to whose talents he afterwards gave such testimony in his well-known and recent recommendation to the East India Company. In 1844, he said, speaking of the gallant veteran:—"My Lords, I must say, that, after giving the fullest consideration to these operations (n Scinde), I have never known an instance of a officer who has shown in a higher degree that he possesses all the qualities and qualifications to e able him to conduct great operations. He has maintained the utmost discretion and prudence in the formation of his plans, the utmost activity in all the preparations to ensure his success, and, finally, the utmost zeal, galantry, and science, in carrying them into execution."

Add to these the Duke's eulogy on the present Viscount Hardinge, and his noble defence of Sir Harry Smith, when assailed for his conduct of the Kaffir War, and there is evidence enough that the Duke was not the cold and impassible man he was represented to be; but that, when occasion required, he could spring up to the aid or the honour of the brave. When the object of his eulogy had been a companion-in-arms, the only perceptible difference was a slightly-increased earnestness, and an approach to something very like tenderness of feeling. To these public proofs may be added innumerable minor instances in private life, proving the Duke to have been sensitively alive to all the feelings of a comrade and all the duties of a commander.

"SEATS TO LET."—MEMORABILIA OF THE LATE FUNERAL.

"The English are a nation of shopkeepers," said Napoleon, in one of his cynical moods; and the consignment of his conqueror to the tomb has led to some strange exemplifications of the imperial sneer as regards our metropolitan population. The pageant itself was characterised by fitting simplicity and grandeur; and the conduct of the people, who stood bare-headed as the car of the warrior's remains passed by, was one of the most impressive features of the spectacle; but there is a host of minor circumstances preparatory to the event, which show unmistakably that what "our good Edmund" said of his being an "age of calculators and economists" was not merely a flourish of rhetoric; and that the "age of chivalry" has not since returned. Watching the market, and turning the penny, have long been the attributes of different grades of our population; but, with all our recollection of their passion for traffic even in sights and scenes, and making hay in the sunshine of their glory, we were scarcely prepared for such a crop of substantial lucre as was reaped by speculators in the national solemnity of the 18th—a practical refutation of the picture, as drawn from a distance:—

Here were none
Who cared to buy and sell, and make a gain,
For one whole day.

The advertising columns of our newspapers have, within the past month, fully shown how ingenuity has been racked to turn the event to best account; and, although we do not propose here to use the inventors precisely according to their deserts, a passing moral may be gleaned from showing up a few of the gentle stratagems, in which it is pretty clear the prospect of gain must have outmastered grief. We question if the loss of gorgeous pageantry and robes has ever drawn from the pockets of curious spectators so large an amount of specie, and through such various channels, as was drawn at the late public funeral. Several instance s border upon the indecrous, from the clumsy attempts of their originators to conceal their motives, and their failure in disguising them. The love of gain may often be traced through the flimsy veil of sorrow, while an unseemly care for creature comforts obtrudes itself at the expense of a snake; and our present object is to point at such instances, with mild reproof, in the same time that we preserve them as so many *curiosities* of the record, and odd contributions to "the history of prices."

Among the earliest arrangements were seats to view the pageant; the tariff of prices presenting some amusing lures. Foremost in the market, the City caterers proved themselves sensible of the advantages of their portion of the line by demanding the most exorbitant prices; though justifiable upon principle, that

The worth of a thing,
Is what it will bring.

In some cases, however, more was held out than could be realised. Thus, one advertiser had "a first-floor to let in Fleet-street, close to Temple Bar, where the ceremony of opening the gate could be seen;" whereas the gate was not closed at all, nor has it been shut for years. The report that a gallery in front of Somerset House was fitting up for the Queen led the advertisers in that quarter to promise by the rumour, which turned out unfounded: these advertisements ran—"The Queen at Somerset House"—"Her Majesty being expected," &c. "Charing-cross decidedly affords the best opportunity for viewing the *cortège*," said one of the morning journals, which opinion some advertisers quoted in their announcements as adroitly as a publisher seizes upon a pleasant recommendation of a new book. The "best view in the line" was, however, to be found everywhere along it; and "first-rate views" abounded from St. Paul's Churchyard to Piccadilly. The former locality was recommended by its "commanding the very best view of this imposing spectacle, as well as the reception, by the clergy, of the coffin, which must necessarily remain a considerable time precisely opposite the house." Cockspur-street was advertised as "decidedly the best position in the whole route:" an early application is requisite, as they are fast filling up. Also a few places on the roof. A most excellent view." Some advertisers stated "present terms, which will be increased, as the period approaches;" another strangely commenced with "Funeral, including the night previous;" and another, "Funeral of England's Hero. The most commanding view," &c. Here is odd confusion: a drawing room "commanding a first-rate view of the procession, by Pall-Mall, suitable for a family of the first notion." A first floor in Fleet-street promised "the best view in the line of route, furnished, suitable for a nobleman and family." elsewhere there was "a choice window, capable of accommodating a party of eight, with every accommodation." But the most pretentious advertisement was the funeral of the Immortal Hero of Waterloo. The only house in the whole route of the procession where a comfortable seat is obtainable, combined with a good view," &c. Perhaps, however, this is eclipsed by a house in Pall-Mall advertised as "commanding at one view the entire procession."

"Wellington Funeral Agency Offices" were opened; plans, models, and drawings, with the places occupied by spectators, were shown in some shops; and curious was it to see persons bargaining for seats in shop-windows, and trying the point of view by sitting in several. *The Prices of Seats*, of course, varied with situation. The lowest we find in the tariff by advertisement were, "cheap seats, in the best part of the Strand. Shop seats, 8s. 6d.; rooms, well warmed, up stairs, from 7s.; entire rooms, moderate; roof seats, 4s. 6d." The house-top location, by the way, was entered by a dangerous flight; for upon the roofs a small, but lofty, (five-storied) house in the Strand, we counted some thirty spectators, several of whom were perched upon the most perilous points. The only fatal accident recorded was that by a fall from the roof of Drummond's banking house, at Charing-cross.

Returning to the prices: in the same column with the above, we find advertised, near somerset House, "a furnished room, with three windows, to accommodate over twenty persons: present terms £25, with an ample cold collation, wines, &c.; per order of chairman." Among the highest prices were, on Ludgate-hill, "a large dining-room, with balcony, on the first floor, price fifty guineas,"—to accommodate fifty persons. In the succeeding advertisement, "on Ludgate-hill, is the best parapet view in the whole line, 15s." Lower down, in the same column (*Times*, Nov. 15,) we find "a first floor in Piccadilly, opposite the Green Park, price £60." On Saturday, Nov. 13, the sum of 30 guineas (agreed upon some days previously), was paid for a first floor in the Haymarket, after trying to evade the bargain; within three days the same sum was paid for a second floor; and for a third-floor bed-room, for three nights, 20 guineas. In some cases, seats were advertised for; and among the "Wants" we find "a second-floor room, with two windows, for a gentleman and his family, not to exceed twelve persons, and for which he is willing to pay £5. and not more." Elsewhere, 20 guineas were offered for a first floor. Buckingham House, Pall-Mall, was put up in 7s. and one guinea seats; "families may bring their own servants." One householder made the most of his locality, by advertising "The Duke's Funeral—Devonshire House, Piccadilly (directly opposite)," &c. In Cook-pur-street we find, "a large first floor window at 1) guineas; and an exten-ive flat roof at 6s. 6d. each person; with good private door, good fires, and every comfort." The following may be taken as an average of the Strand seats: first floor, £20; second floor, £10; third floor, £8; fou th floor, £4: each room for 12 or 16 persons; and single seats in shop at one guinea each.

A few ingenuous traders provided for outward show of grief by "cypress hatbands;" and others, who "keep a post," after sympathizingly referring to the public sympathy and patriotic respect, ventured to suggest, as "the appropriate mediator of public appreciation," "a new run of mourning for the occasion;" the advertisers adding, that they "are in no way desirous of making this a business affair!" In this class we find "a mourning head-dress, suitable for wearing in the Cathedral," and for open-air seats—the gear being warm, protecting the throat, and not impeding the view, as would a bonnet. Nor was the hat itself forgotten; for the proprietors of the "incomparable Hats Manes-ar," indulged in a sort of historical retrospect, associating their own brilliancy with the glories of the Great Hero. Next, a tailor's firm recommended every one to be provided with a fire-preserver, on the 18th; and the proprietor of a bath establishment delicately suggested that "the luxury of a warm bath will be appreciated by those who have witnessed the Duke's funeral."

Science was oddly pressed into the aid of the public appreciation of the pageant, by a few opticians advertising their wares; as "portable perspective glasses, for viewing objects within the distance of a mile, so extensively patronised on this occasion," &c. Another glass "will surprisingly assist the sight in viewing the procession." Another announces "the best View of the Funeral for 12s. 6d. can be obtained by purchasing" a glass, "which will bring out, in a clear and distinct manner, the features of the great men and the most minute objects present on that memorable occasion."

Creature comforts for the day forgotten: here we have "the Duke of Wellington's Funeral Wine, in immense demand;" and there, that "delicious article, the Wellington Funeral Cake;" an extra supply of celebrated lemon biscuits, &c.; while a famous Chelsea tavern was "open for the accommodation of visitors to the great national ceremonial"

We now approach a more censurable mode of "watching the turn of the market," by the raking up of *relics* and *memorials* of the Great Duke, and advertising them for sale to the highest bidder; though, in some cases, the strange proceeding is qua ified by the owner promising that the sums realised shall be appropriated to charitable purposes. First on our list is a "genuine and unique relic of the late Duke of Wellington—A lock of hair will dispose of a Lock of his Grace's Hair, which can be guaranteed; the date of its being cut, and circumstances of possession, will be imparted to the purchaser. The owner would not like to part with it under 50 guineas; but is open to a liberal offer." Again: "Memento of the late Duke of Wellington.—To be disposed of, a Lock of the late illustrious Duke's Hair. Can be guaranteed. The highest offer will be accepted." Next: "A valuable relic of the late Duke of Wellington.—A lady having in her possession a quantity of the late illustrious Duke's Hair, cut in 1841, is willing to part with a portion of the same for £25. Satisfactory proof will be given of its identity, and of how it came into the owner's possession." Again: "A Lock of Hair of the late Duke of Wellington to be disposed of, from the possession of a widow lady. Cut off the morning the Queen was crowned," &c. Next: "The Greatest Relic of the Age.—A Lock of the Mane of the Horse the late Duke rode in the Battle of Waterloo. Cut off by the Duchess. The property of a private individual. The most indisputable evidence given of its genuineness. It being supposed that this will, in all probability, be the only piece offered to public competition, the advertiser declines naming a price, but the most liberal offer will be accepted within a week," &c. Again: "For Sale, a Wreath, composed of the Laurels grown by his Grace some years back, which can be well authenticated as such." But, more reprehensible, is the following piece of cupidity, from the *Times* of the 19th (we omit the name): "Relic of the Duke of Wellington for sale.—The son of the late ——, of Hounslow, bird-lime hair-cutter to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye, has a small quantity of Hair, that his father cut from the Duke's head, which he is willing to dispose of. Any one desirous of possessing such a relic of England's Hero, are requested to make their offers for the same," &c. In the *Times* of the 23rd, also is offered a small portion of the Duke's Hair to be disposed of, "with unimpeachable testimony," &c.

The traffic in autographs has considerably revived since the death of the Duke, for whose letters very large sums have been demanded. The *Times* of Nov. 10 contains advertisements of three notices for sale: the price asked for a letter, with seal and post-mark, written in 1828, is 20 guineas; of another, 15 lines, with envelope, date 1844, £10; but, in the next advertisement, an autograph note, with stamped envelope and seal, is offered for 30 shillings. In the *Times*, Nov. 19, an autograph letter, "a good specimen of the sternly courteous style of his Grace," is offered at above £3. Next, an "autograph business letter, courteous, and style highly characteristic," is priced at £15.

Such are a few of the memorials of the Duke that have been preserved, under the following circumstances, and as offered for sale by advertisement in the *Times* of Nov. 12. Several years since, there was published in Italian an ode on the death of Napoleon by Manzoni, which was translated into French by one Augustin Fauvel, of Venice. It appears that the Duke was one day reading a copy of this work in passing through Kent. His Grace, we dare say, was not much struck with its merit, for he tore it in pieces, and threw it out of the carriage window. A gentleman on the road side picked up the fragments, and here they are, offered as a memento of his Grace—an appropriation never dreamt of by the great Hero.

The following calculation has been made with some care (in the *Observer*), for the purpose of ascertaining the proximate amount of money paid by the public for mere seats to view the Funeral procession.—

There were in the line of procession, in Piccadilly, 100 houses; St. James's-street, 90; Pall-Mall, 124; Cockspur-street, 34; Charing-cross, 34; Strand, 457; Fleet-street, 208; Ludgate-hill, 90; St. Paul's Churchyard, 30: in the whole, 1167 houses, besides the club-houses, the houses in Waterloo place and Parliament-street, and the houses of the street-crossing upon the line. The enclosures of St. Martin's, St. Clement's, and St. Dunstan's, accommodate 6060 persons; the gallery over the Opera Colonnade, 1000; Crockford's three galleries, 1000; and the Arundel sittings 1000 persons. Now, assuming that there were only 60 spectators in each house (69,420), there must have been private accommodation for about 120 000 persons; and if one-third be deducted on account of those who desired their accommodation for the accommodation of their connections and friends, there will remain 80 000, which, at one sovereign a head, makes £80,000; and this sum must be considered a low average estimate, as it is well known that many gave considerable sums by taking windows, rooms, and houses, at high prices, on speculation, and subletting them at two, three, five, and ten, some cases, ten guineas a head, and that the "scaffold-erecting trade" of the different cities and towns made up by the sums paid by those members who had obtained the privilege of introducing lac es.

Portions of the churchyards in the route of the procession were turned to benevolent account, by letting the ground for sittings and devoting the profits to the parochial charities. Thus, by sittings in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the admission of persons to the roof of the church, the sum of about £200 was cleared. In the churchyard of St. Mary-le-Strand seats were erected for 1655 persons, of which, however, about 1000 only were occupied. At St. Clement's, the erection of the galleries cost about £200, and the receipts for seats were £800. In each of the above cases the profits were added to the funds of the parish schools. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, the ground was let for £100, which sum was added to the funds of the Infant School: there were 350 sittings, all which were let, besides about 100 upon the roof of the church.

At the south-west angle of Arundel street, Strand, was a large and lofty pavilion, named "The Arundel Sittings," erected at the cost of Mr. Macey, builder, under the superintendence and from the plan of Mr. H. M. Abraham, the architect. The ground was let for the occasion for £60; there were sittings provided for nearly 1000 persons, the cost was about £200, and the result was a net profit of £300 to the builder, who also seated gratuitously several customers and friends. This was one of the most commodious buildings of its class throughout the line.

Passing from these trivial records of the spectacle to the impressions of its grandeur, how many great and glorious deeds were commemorated in the pageant of last week, when the funeral route glittered with the pageantry of the days of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, when Princes and people alike assembled to do honour to the warrior, whose end was peace.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL.—In Kilmore church (of which an Engraving was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 16th ult.) was rendered the further and final, but striking and touching mark of veneration for the lamented chieftain, of a solemn service—chiefly selected from that for the burial of the dead—being performed, as nearly as possible at the moment of interment, by the rector and vicar, the Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory; up to which period, from noon, the bells tolled without intermission. The appropriate text was, "He is both dead and buried," Acts ii., 29.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

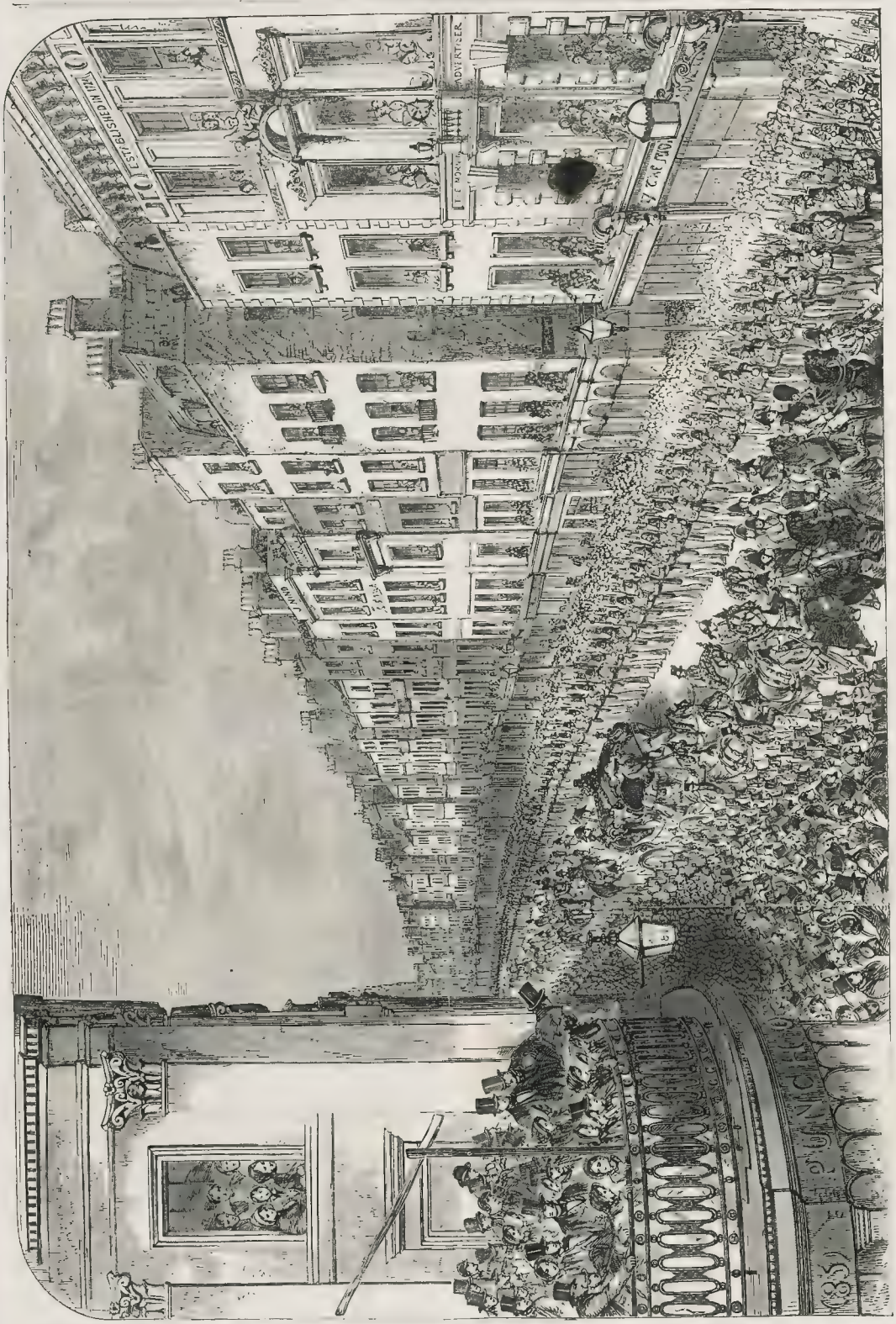
MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the SECOND or her ANNUAL SERIES of THREE SOIREES MUSICALES will take place on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th at her Residence. No. 2, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, at Eight o'Clock precisely, when she will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:—Miss Eliza Birch and Dolby, Mrs. Hill (her 1st appearance this season), Miss Kate Loder, Messrs Alfred Pierre, H. Baggs (violoncello), C. Hargrove, Jones and Herr Pauer. Conductor of the Vocal Music, Mr. Joseph Tickens. Half-a-guinea each to be had at the Music Warehouses, and of Miss Dolby, No. 2, Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, and DECEMBER 6 and 8, at the Star Rooms, Oxford Theatre, New Inn, a few doors from Holywell-street, Strand. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had at the Box-office, Bridgewater-house, 39, Cornwall-road, Lambeth; at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter. Dec. 14 at the Athenæum, Teignmouth. Dec. 20 at Plymouth. Dec. 16, at Sherborne. Dec 20, at the Institution, Johne Co.—Begin at half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES.—Every Evening, Richt's Tavern, Adelaide-place, City Quarter, 41a Splendid New Ball-room, with all the arrangements of a first-class Mansion. Admission, 6d. Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., by a Select Band. Lessons given by Mrs. CALDWELL, at Messrs. Hobbs and Co.'s, 38, Gracechurch-street, London.

CAUTION.—S. MORDAN and CO. CAUTION the Public, in purchasing their PATENT EVER-POINTED PENCILS, to see that their name is legibly stamped on the case. A quantity of counterfeits are constantly offered to the public as "Mordan's," to produce a greater profit to the salesman but will be found useless by the purchaser. These remarks apply to their Patent Leads for replenishing the same. Manufactory, 72, Chiswell-street, London.

FINE ARTS.—S. MORDAN and CO. beg to inform the public that they are enabled to SUPPLY a genuine pure CHEMICALLY PREPARED LEAD (free from that mixture of grit or any other impurity, so fatal to the use of the pencil), which in case any such accident should occur, will be found to have been produced, and in confirmation of this the highest testimonials from the first artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs have been received. The following is an abbreviated list:—Charles Barry, Esq., R.A.; Edwin Landseer, Esq., R.A.; E. M. Ward, Esq., R.A.; Richard Dadd, Esq., R.A.; Richard Burchett, Esq., R.A.; Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.; S. Prout, Esq., R.A.; Mrs. Carpenter, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Mrs. Mary Ann Severn, Portrait Painter to the Queen Dowager; Miss Sharpe, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Miss Corbaux, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Miss Setchel, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Miss Rigby, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Miss Rigby, Portrait Painter to the Queen; Miss Rigby



FLEET-STREET—THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES IN THE PROCESSION.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 595 —VOL. XXI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE GREAT FREE-TRADE DEBATE.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Charles P. Villiers, and on the amendment of Lord Palmerston, which ended on the morning of Saturday last, by the triumphant affirmation of confidence in, and adherence to, the great principle of Free Trade, will long be remembered in the annals of this country. The new Parliament, especially elected and convened to pronounce its verdict on the policy or impolicy of Free Trade, and especially of free trade in corn, has declared by the large majority of 468 against 53, its opinion that "the improved condition of the industrious classes is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purpose of Protection, and has hereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people." The Parliament by the same resolution, or we should say amendment, proposed by Lord Palmerston, has furthermore determined that it will "prudently" persevere in the same policy. So far there is an end of the quarrel which has so long raged between those who would make dear the food of the people, and those who would make it cheap. Protection, as a principle, is defunct. It has given up the ghost, and ceased to encumber the arena of politics with its inconvenient and unwieldy presence. The Parliament specially convoked to pass sentence of life or death upon it, has sealed its doom; and the thing has gone, never more to be revived amongst us. So far there is reason for rejoicing.

A very similar affirmation was previously proposed for the acceptance of Parliament by Mr. Charles P. Villiers; but, as it contained, according to Mr. Disraeli, some "odious" words—which odious words were simply the expression of its opinion, that the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, in repealing the Corn Laws, was "wise," "just," and beneficial—a dispute arose, as unseemly as any recorded in the long and unhappy history of the Corn-laws. To end that dispute, Lord Palmerston—"judicious bottle-holder" between contending parties—proposed his amendment; the same in spirit, but different in form. To save the personal pride of men who had been convinced, possibly against their will, and certainly against their comfort, the original resolution was negatived by the majority of 336 against 256.

It may be said that, Parliament having affirmed a right principle in right words, there ought to be an end of the matter. But the question has a deeper interest and significancy. It affects character. It touches the respect entertained by the mass of the people for those who lead opinion in the Legislature, and it tends greatly to impair the reverence hitherto felt amongst us for the representative form of Government.

If we strip the question of externals to examine it more closely, and if we retrace succinctly the history of the last seven years in reference to it, we shall see more clearly what Parliament has sanctioned. If we put the case in its broadest simplicity, as the people "out of doors" put it to themselves, we shall better be enabled to judge upon what dangerous seas the leaders of party have embarked their political fortunes; and we may discover whether a right or a wrong thing has been done by those who have stood between the Ministry and a more satisfactory decision.

It is entirely a question of Consistency. We are not of the number of those who stickle for that principle. There may be consistency in error—deserving no better name than that of obstinacy, or of stupidity, or, in the most favourable sense, of Persistency. In this country, where statesmen but too often lag behind the intelligence of the age, allowance ought to be made for change of opinion. This was particularly the case with the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel and of the great soldier whose recent loss the nation yet deplores, and of many other eminent and illustrious men, alive and dead. If the change be from the wrong to the right, the act deserves praise instead of condemnation. If even it be from the right to the wrong, it deserves respect, if it be conscientious. It is, however, a great misfortune when men in the position of Ministers of the Crown find themselves compelled by the force of circumstances, and the irresistible pressure of facts, to turn round upon their less enlightened, less able, and less advanced supporters, and to carry great public questions which they formerly opposed. Such events are deeply to be deplored, because they shake confidence in public men, and tend to efface the recognised boundaries between right and wrong. Such was the case with Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, in two remarkable instances—the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, and the repeal of the Corn-laws. Both of these conversions—though of infinite service to the country—were accompanied by compensating injury. They impaired the public faith in statesmen. Parliamentary morality—which should be as pure and spotless as the morality of any private man—suffered by them to an extent which we cannot fully appreciate. Yet history has already done justice to the motives of these illustrious individuals: their fame remains pure, and their memory not only bears no blame, but they stand recorded to all time as public benefactors. In the last great instance—the repeal of the Corn-laws—which more immediately led to the disruption of which we speak, the conversion of Sir Robert Peel excited a bitterness of feeling, an amount of ill-will, of anger, and vindictiveness, which has scarcely yet subsided. Yet Sir Robert Peel, in changing his opinions, only yielded to irresistible necessity. That he might do his duty, he sacrificed the friendships and the ties of a long and honourable life. Yet it should never be forgotten that, when he changed his opinions, he went to his Sove-

GENERALS, CARRYING BAT[illegible].

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—ENTRANCE OF THE PROCESSION INTO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

reign, and, like an honest man, tendered his resignation of his high office. He said, in effect, "I have been an opponent of Free Trade—I accepted office as a Protectionist—I am no longer of the same opinion. The party with whom I once acted I can act with no longer. I am not the man to carry the repeal of the Corn-laws. I resign office." Thus he acted. On the 10th of December, 1845, Sir Robert Peel ceased to be Prime Minister of England. Lord John Russell was sent for, but failed to form an Administration. After some days of fruitless negotiation, it became apparent to the Sovereign and the country that it was utterly impossible to form a Ministry from the ranks of the Whigs or of any other parties in the Legislature. Under these urgent circumstances, and impelled by a high sense of duty, and of a national peril consequent upon his refusal, Sir Robert Peel, on the express understanding that he should propose the repeal of the Corn-laws, consented once again to conduct the fortunes of England. He re-entered office as a Corn-law repealer—broadly, openly, avowedly, and notoriously.

Compare his case with that of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, which came before Parliament last week. These statesmen, who for six years organised a party opposed to Free Trade—who, by themselves and their subordinates, constantly talked Protection—Lord Derby at one time insisting upon a fixed duty on foreign corn, and Mr. Disraeli, at another, insisting upon compensation to the agriculturists, for the injuries which he pertinaciously alleged that they had sustained—these statesmen, we say, came into power as a necessary consequence of the fall of the Russell Administration, in the spring of the present year. They came into office as Protectionists, or as nothing. But they were no sooner installed in office than their opinions began to change. New responsibilities awakened new intelligence in their minds. They saw in Downing-street and Whitehall what they could not discover in the "cold shade" of the Opposition benches. Facts became too strong for them; and, one by one, they avowed secretly to themselves—if not openly to each other—that they had been wrong. They gradually became Free-traders. On Saturday morning last they set the seal to their conversion, by voting for the Free-Trade amendment of Lord Palmerston. But was this honest? Was this the conduct which the country had a right to expect of them? Was this a course similar to that adopted, in far more pressing circumstances, by the high-minded man whom they or their adherents so aspersed and so maligned? If they had been as independent and straightforward as that lamented statesman, they would have imitated his example, and resigned office. They would have said to their Sovereign, "We have been in error. We were Protectionists. We assumed office as Protectionists. We had and could have no other claim upon your Majesty or the country but that which we have derived from our conduct in Parliamentary opposition. Experience has made us wiser. We are Protectionists no longer. We are Free-traders. We resign into your Majesty's hands the seals of office with which we have been entrusted, and reserve ourselves for a future time, when, this question being settled, we may come into your Councils, unsullied by the imputation of preferring power to principle." This would have been manly and generous. That this was not done will, we are certain, be in after-times widely regretted, and by no men more than by the members of the Ministry themselves. No future good conduct can atone for the omission. No Budget, however excellent; no series of measures, however admirable, will save the Administration of Lord Derby from the imputation that lies upon it—of preferring so cheap and miserable a thing as office to so priceless and excellent a thing as character.

The new Parliament, in its first expression of opinion, has made itself a party to what we cannot but consider a cowardice and a mistake. It has done a right thing in so wrong a way, that the thing had been better left undone. Like Mr. Sidney Herbert, we can see humiliation on the Treasury benches; but we can see it also in other parts of the House.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved the impressive scene of the entrance of the procession into St. Paul's Cathedral, after the body had been removed from the Car, and received by the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and Prebendaries, attended by the minor canons and choir, and thus borne into the Church, attended and supported as follows:—

The Spurs, borne by York Herald.
The Helmet and Crest, borne by Richmond Herald.
The Sword and Targe, borne by Lancaster Herald.
The Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald.

Then came the General Officers bearing bannerols, and carrying the batons of the great Duke: altogether, perhaps, the most various and splendid portion of this memorable pageant.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—The consecration of the Rev Dr. Robert SEYMOUR, Archdeacon of Dublin, to the bishopric of Meath, as successor of the late Rev. Dr. Townsend, took place on Advent Sunday, in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.A., to Manton, near Marlborough.—Lindsay, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. C. Owen, M.A., to Llandebrog, Carnarvon. *Vicarages:* T. & Rev. R. Croly, M.A., to Dunkeswell and Dunkeswell Abbey, near Honiton, Devon; the Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., to Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire: The Rev. C. C Sharpe, M.A., to Ince, near Chester; the Rev. E. W. Taunton, B.A., to St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland. The Bishop of Peterborough has licensed the Rev. J. W. Sharpe, B.A., to the Rudby-with Newton. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. C. S P. Parish, M.A., has been appointed to Moulmein, in India.

The Rev G. H. Nobbs, chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, was, on Tuesday, admitted to priest's orders, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday afternoon a general meeting of the graduates in this University was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for urging upon the Legislature the claim of the University to be represented in Parliament. Mr. Heywood, M.P., presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P.; Mr. Thornely, M.P.; Mr. Collier, M.P., Mr. Carter, M.P.; Dr. Birkbeck, Dr. Carpenter, and other gentlemen.—In opening the proceedings, the chairman remarked on the necessity of an addition to the number of scientific men in the House of Commons, and where the medical profession was very insufficiently represented.—Dr. Foster read a report, which stated at some length the circumstances connected with the foundation of the college, and its present history. The number of schools and colleges now affiliated to the University was above 100, in which between 7000 and 8000 young men were under instruction. As some of these pursued their studies at two schools at the same time, the number of students in connexion with the university might be estimated at 5000, which was more than the number at Oxford Cambridge, and Dublin taken together. It was now a matter of doubt which had the most wealth Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Upwards of 700 graduates were now connected with the London University, which would be a larger constituency than the University of Dublin possessed when the Reform Bill gave it a second member. Upwards of thirty members of the House of Commons had promised to support the claims of the university, amongst the number being Lord J. Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Hume, and Lord D. Stuart.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MACKINNON, C.B.—From the *Graham's Town Journal* of October 1 we learn that a testimonial had been presented to Colonel Mackinnon, late Chief Commissioner of British Caffraria, by the British settlers of Lower Albany, in token of their appreciation of his services in the difficult and onerous duty he has so efficiently fulfilled in that country. The testimonial consists of an ornamental box, pencil-case, and chain, purchased by subscriptions, limited to half-a-crown each subscription, and was presented with an appropriate address, to which Colonel Mackinnon has replied, in the Castle in Cape Town.

GOLD CAMEO MEDALLION OF THE DUKE.—This interesting memorial has just been issued by Dodd, of Corah II. It consists of a miniature cameo portrait of the Duke, in gold, set in an ivory case bearing the ducal coronet and cypher.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The voting being over, and the examination of the numbers pretty well concluded, we feel in less danger than last week of falling into the deep abyss of politics; though we flatter ourselves that, all things considered, we manfully resisted the epidemic. We have so much small talk and gossip for you this week, readers, gentle and simple, that we hardly know where to begin; and if our glass beads are "at random strung," you will remember they are but glass beads, and therefore not worth a very careful and systematic arrangement. We will begin with a little bit of inedited and here ineditable, gossip, which has the rare peculiarity of being authentic. In the midst of all the cares of State, the interests of the nation, the great political questions of the day, the "amber bay" has stepped in most inopportunely, and cast a dark with more success than the infernal machine of Marseilles. A certain *fair* Spaniard (we use the word in its precise and literal, as well as its general, sense) has, by the force of her charms, mental and physical, so enthralled the heart of the *chef de l'état*, that it is difficult to say where this influence may stop; and some even go so far as to hint at the possibility of its interfering with the matrimonial designs, which, lately more than ever, have become the subject of general interest and conversation. The best-informed assert that the news of the lady—who is young, rich, nobly born, accomplished, and, we need hardly add, ambitious—stops at nothing short of a share of the Imperial throne; but that *sa Majesté* elect hopes to be able to arrange matters by a morganatic marriage a compromise which those best acquainted with the haughty damsel of the *sangre azula* declare she will indignantly reject, should he venture to propose it. Whatever be the result of the affair, it is positive that at present this influence is most powerful.

The lady, with her usual tact, has been the constant guest of Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud. The best horse in his stables has been placed at her disposal to join the hunting parties; she is invited wherever *soi-disant Impériale* goes; she gives the list of such ladies as are to be asked to the *reunions* at St. Cloud; and, in short, in all such matters, the Sovereign for the time being. It is, however, but justice to add, that, notwithstanding the perilous game she is playing, not the slightest suspicion of what, in such cases, is commonly called dishonour, attaches to it; her position in the whole affair; and she even takes an insolent pleasure in displaying the chains of her captive and her own freedom from any such fetters. This, however, is of course the under-current of affairs, and it is declared in public that the Wasa marriage is positively to take place: that the betrothal is to be performed by proxy at Vienna, in the month of January; and that plans are being discussed for the household of the Empress on a magnificent scale. For that of the Emperor, the Duc de Mortemart is spoken of as *Grand Maréchal des Palais*, the Duc de Guiche as *Grand Veneur*, and the Duc de Mouchy as *Grand Chambellan*. Louis Napoleon is said to purpose following the plan of his uncle in placing about his person all the old historic names he can induce to accept the position.

Abd-el-Kader is deposed from his post of lion of the day by another noble infidel, Vely-Pacha, the new Turkish Ambassador, who is at present the object of curiosity in general, of female curiosity in particular. He is barely thirty, good-looking, courtly in manner and address, speaks French like a Parisian, and possesses a princely fortune: if these are not elements of success, we should like to know where they are to be discovered.

Fêtes and galeties are becoming each day more frequent and brilliant. One of the first was the dinner given by the Princess Mathilde to the President, at which were assembled most of the *notabilités*, both of the *haute société* and the *hauts fonctionnaires*. The halls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville are shortly to commence, with the balls of the Opera; are to begin with that of the latter, which is unusually early. Many of the French diplomatists at foreign Courts are, it is said, to come to Paris for the celebration of the Empire, while others are to give splendid entertainments at their various Embassies in honour of the event. In preparation for all these splendours, the looms of Lyons and St. Quentin work merrily, night and day, and even then can hardly suffice for all the orders they receive for the richest and most costly stuffs. *Tant mieux*, if it will but last.

It is reported here that the object of M. Thiers's visit to England is to obtain from Lord Mahon information of the contents of such of the papers of the Duke of Wellington as may afford, for his history of the Empire, intelligence respecting the campaign of the Peninsula in Portugal.

The Odéon, that theatre which, though so many succeeding managements has seemed fated to misfortune, and has but lately rallied from its last fall, is now flourishing under the benign influence of a most successful piece. The "Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme" is, however, a study of which no idea can be given by a critique. The plot is a mere framework to connect together the personages; the incidents are (and must be, or the thing loses its character and *transcendence*) trivial and common-place. It is upon the latter parts are significant; all and everything is known into the shade to bring forth in strong relief the hero of the play. M. Joseph Prudhomme is a fictitious and fantastic personage of the *genre épicier*, as well known in France as "Paul Pry" is in England. It has, however, been reserved to M. Henri Monnier, who is both author and actor in the work, to embody and bring before us in a living form the hitherto sketchy outlines of Joseph Prudhomme; to present him to us in the flesh tangible and palpable; to bring our wandering speculations as to the personnel of that individual into exact shape. He has done it, and done it with a truth, a closeness of observation, a consistency on all points, that utterly baffle description. Nothing is left out—nothing overdone. Joseph Prudhomme cannot enter the room, speak, be silent, walk, sit, blow his nose, but we exclaim, in delight, "Tout lui!" Every movement, look, word, is instant with the same character of self-complacent, unconscious, preposterous *bêtise*; of egotistical, pompous, heavy, credulous self-importance. In short, Joseph Prudhomme is a study which deserves to be placed beside the *Mercadet* of Balzac, than which we conceive no higher praise can be accorded it.

The Italian Opera is giving "La Sonnambula," for the *débuts* of Mdlle. Bettramelli, a young singer of considerable promise, but who is, as yet, so paralysed with fear as to leave us a good deal in the dark as to the real extent of her talents. Belletti and Calzolari perform their *rôles* with considerable skill, and altogether the performance is tolerably successful.

At the Gymnase, the "Fils de Famille," by MM. Bayard and Brésille, is warmly applauded. It is full of interest, and abounds in characters well and indeed, and, as is always the case at the Gymnase, admirably acted and *costumé*. The names of Rose Chéri, Bressant, Lafontaine, and Lesueur, are a sufficient guarantee for both points.

Auber is, it is said, to be, with M. Théodore Sobarre, charged with the superintendence of the chapel of the Imperial household. He is employed in finishing an opera, entitled "La Fiancée du Brigand." The libretto is by Scribe, and the principal *rôle* is to be performed by Mdlle. Caroline Duprez. Berlioz has just returned from Weimar, where, by the direction of the Grand Duke, he was invited by Liszt to assist at the first representation of the grand opera of the latter, entitled "Benvenuto Cellini"—a work which has had the most brilliant success—and to preside at a concert composed of his own music.

Berlioz is engaged in the preparation of the "Te Deum," which he has composed for the approaching official solemnities. Of these we have, as yet, little to say. The mere details of the grand affair of the proclamation will, of course, be found in all the journals: we will try to collect some of the episodes for our next writing letter.

The Empire is definitively proclaimed. On Wednesday the vote of the nation was conveyed to the Emperor, at St. Cloud, by the Corps Législatif Legislative Body. The Emperor replied to the announcement as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The new reign which you, this day, inaugurate, derives not its origin as so many others recorded in history have done—from violence, from conquest, or from fraud. It is, you have just declared it, the free result of the will of a whole people, who consolidate in calm that which they had founded in the midst of agitation.

I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which, three times in four years, has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power. But the more that power increases in extent and in vital force, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—independent men, such as those whom I address to guide me by their counsel, to bring back to party strife just limits, if it should ever quit them.

I am, from this evening, with the Corps, from the name of Napoleon III., become the chief of the house he has restored to upon me in their acclamations; because the choice has been legally proposed it; and because the whole nation has ratified it.

It is then to be inferred that in accepting this title I fall into the error imputed to the Prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished of good and of evil; for Governments which succeed one to another are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors. But the more completely that I accept all that, for fifty years, history transmits to us with her inflexible authority, the less it is permitted to me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the regular, though ephemeral, title of his son, whom the two Chambers proclaimed in the last throes of vanquished patriotism.

Thus, then, the title of Napoleon II. is not one of those dynastic and supernatural pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth. It is the homage of a Government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment when you have announced to me the suffrages of the nation.

Receive, then, my thanks, *Messieurs les Députés*, for the *éclat* that you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident by your superb size, more imposing by your declaration.

I thank you also, *Messieurs les Sénateurs*, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish.

And me, all of you, to set firm in this land, upset by so many revolutions, stable institutions, which shall have for its bases religion, probity, and love for the suffering classes.

Receive further my oath, that to sacrifice shall be nothing on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country: and that, whilst I am main peace, I will yield in nothing which may touch the honour or the dignity of France.

PRUSSIA.

The chambers were opened on the 29th inst., by the Minister President, with an address, of which the following are the most essential points:—

The administration of finances has been conducted with the customary regard to our necessities, and with order and economy. The September proposition has not, up to the present time, obtained the assent from all sides, but the Government feels assured of the consent of the country in the political negotiations it has pursued. Propositions respecting designs relative to the communal, district, and provincial regulations, as well as the first Chamber, will be presented. The last proposition concerns the freedom of the Crown from limitations which are not grounded upon the interests of the country. Generally, the Government will be maintained in the exercise of all party endeavours. No interference with legal freedom will be permitted; but no weakening of the Royal power by division will be tolerated. It is the legal path of constitutional development which gives security and enduring success.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—THE BURMESE WAR.

The papers and letters from Bombay of November 3, and Calcutta of October 27, have been received in the metropolis of the Overland Mail. The first division of the expedition against Prome, under General Godwin, left Rangoon between the 18th and 24th of September. The vessels which conveyed the troops to the place of destination met with no resistance until the 9th of October, when they were in the immediate neighbourhood of Prome. The Burmese, who had planted a long range of guns on both sides the river, upon perceiving the approach of the British squadron, commenced firing upon each vessel as it came within reach, which was gallantly replied to by the several ships composing the squadron. In two hours the enemy's fire was silenced. The casualties on our side were insignificant. The loss sustained by the enemy was not known. In the afternoon some of the 80th Regiment landed, and pushing onward, dislodged the enemy at all points, until they reached the Golden Pagoda, which was defended by 500 men. Here the contest was sharp, but of brief duration, and the enemy took to flight in all directions. In the course of the night Prome was abandoned by the Burmese, and on the following morning (the 10th), about 3000 men marched into Prome, and took possession of it without opposition. Strong stockades were erected some few miles from Prome, which were defended by about 6000 Burmese; but General Godwin thought it prudent not to attack them until the second division should arrive. General Godwin returned to Rangoon on the 15th, leaving the captured city in charge of Sir J. Cheaps. The war was considered to be over; but nothing was known as to future movements. Admiral Austen died from cholera on the 8th of October, near Prome.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

The provincial journals still teem with accounts of the damage done, and the loss that is consequence of the heavy floods which have been experienced in all parts of the country. The waters still continue to cover the land for a great distance round Windsor, and much inconvenience to all parties, with a vast deal of injury, is suffering among the poorer classes, is the natural consequence. Subscriptions to relieve the necessities of the latter have been set on foot at Windsor, Eton, and Datchet, and it is understood that her Majesty, previous to the departure of the Court for Osborne, with considerate benevolence, commanded that the most deserving of the lumble claimants should be ascertained and relieved. At Maidenhead, the cellars of Mr. Lovegrove, at the Bear Hotel, were entirely filled with water. The corporation supplied the inhabitants with the use of punts gratuitously. In Berkshire, numerous sheds, outhouses, and ricks have been entirely swept away, and a great loss of cattle sustained. The same on the banks of the North Western line, between Peterborough and North mpton, had not, in the beginning of the week, been able to resume their ordinary traffic, many parts of the rail being literally swept away. Many of the farmers in the eastern counties, who have sown it or early seed, will be nearly ruined.

In the west matters are no better. Scarcely a grain of wheat has been put in, and what has been sown will be exceedingly little or nothing. The ground is so completely saturated with rain as to prevent the ordinary preparations for the reception of the seed being carried out. The low lands around Bridgewater are flooded to a great depth, and in many instances the roads are nearly impassable, except by means of boats or on horseback. Cottages at Burrowbridge have been washed down, but, fortunately, no lives lost. In the moors many of the houses are so inundated that the inhabitants are confined to the upper stories, and communication from house to house is by the means of boats, by which also food is conveyed. The Avon has overflowed its banks, and upwards of eleven hundred acres now stagnate beneath its waters, visited with such an inundation, the water having reached ten feet above the ordinary level. From the neighbourhood of Wells we hear that the moors are completely under water, and in many places the waters have extended on every side by water, rendering communication difficult, and the ordinary traffic for the time wholly impracticable. At Farringdon, in consequence of the continued rains, the lower part of the town is full as far as the eye can reach, in one vast sheet of water. In Biscot, Lechlade, Clanfield, &c., a great number of families are compelled to reside in the upper parts of their houses. At Cricklade, owing to the continual rains, many of the houses in the surrounding farms are under water, labour is quite suspended, and great numbers are thrown out of employment. Salisbury is described as the centre of an extensive lake. Heavy and continuous rains have fallen in most of the districts in the West. Riding on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. The rivers in all instances have been unusually swollen; and down towards Goole and Selby the waters have overflowed the banks to a considerable extent, and many houses are being paved under water. Goole stands in almost the same position, cottages on the banks of the river being near submerged in some cases. At Wakefield the current has again been very rapid and swollen. On Friday morning a new "billboy" belonging to Mr. Craven, boat-builder, was washed from its moorings above the large weir, and carried over the dam. A woman was on board, but she was fortunately rescued from her peril ous position on the boat went over.

Notts, and has been visited by another inundation. On Saturday morning last the water had risen three feet since the preceding afternoon; this was in part owing to the immense downfall of rain in Derbyshire and Leicestershire on the day and Friday. Shrewsbury was, by the last accounts, still surrounded with the waters of the Severn. In Montgomeryshire the water rose to within 2½ inches of the height it attained during the memorable season which has ever since been termed the year of the great flood in 1795. There was a meeting held on Monday, at Shrewsbury, of the relief committee and others interested in relieving the poor—the Mayor, Richard Taylor, Esq., in the chair; when it was announced that upwards of £500 had been subscribed, including £50 from George Tomline, Esq., one of the members for the borough.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHESS-CLUB.—This old-established society, which boasts of possessing many distinguished members of the University, and several of the most respectable persons connected with the town, will hold its anniversary meeting and dinner at the Red Lion Hotel, on Tuesday, December 7th. Applications for particulars should be made to G. D. Lyeing, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—Authentic intelligence has at length been received from Rome regard ng the final determination of the Pope to adhere to the decision already announced, prohibiting Roman Catholics from holding any connection whatever with the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. In consequence, the Rev. Dr. O'Toole has resigned his connexion with the Galway College. There is, however, no prohibition against the attendance of the laity at these colleges.

A SCOTCH BARDGAIN.—In the Scotch papers an "eminent publisher" announces a money-prize for the best piece of "poetry for the million" from the pens not to exceed twenty-four lines, to be sent to the publishers, and to be sold at pennets at a shilling the hundred. The man "having the largest sale before 1st February will be entitled to the prize."

The Count de Chambord (Henri V.) was thrown out of his carriage last week, but fortunately received no damage.

MUSIC.

STATE OF MUSIC IN GERMANY.

The subjoined communications from private correspondents, competent to report on the present condition of music in Germany, will be perused with great interest:—

LEIPSIC, November 22.

There has been already much music performed in this town, which is famed as the seat of the celebrated "Gewandhaus Concerte," conducted by the world-renowned Mendelssohn, and now under the direction of David, the violinist (brother of the late Madame Dulcken), and the Danish composer, Gade. These concerts are given weekly, and their programmes are much the same as the old Philharmonic Society in London, with this important difference, that they not only consist of the great works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mozart, &c., but the schemes include also the cleverest productions of living composers; and thus every year there are one or two new symphonies, several new overtures, concertos, and cantatas, which last form of writing is now very much in vogue. It is in this region of Germany that the new school is in full force, of which Liszt, the pianist and composer, is the grand priest and protector and Schumann (brother of the late Madame Dulcken), Berlioz, Schumann and R. Wagner (needs of the vocalist) are chiefs and apostles. These three musicians are next of immediate to, even if the possessor of great genius be denied to them by their opponents. That their school contains many defects, there can be no doubt; but art can never retrograde with inquiry, discussion, and novelty. The chief fault I find with their works is that of unmelodiousness (I mean, in German, "*Unmelodisch*"), but their discords go far beyond the boundaries of their masters, and declare that a new era in art has arrived; that all music, like that of Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven—except the Ninth symphony of the latter, &c.—is old-fashioned, and is merely instrumental, and that real music only began with the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven; and that since that great work nothing has been done, except by Schumann and Wagner, particularly in the two operas of the "Nibelungen," and "Tannhäuser," by the last-mentioned writer. This party is very extensive in Northern Germany, and the public are so led by this style, that it music be not of the most complicated kind, they are not satisfied. Leipsic is the only place where most of the music is printed, you hear nothing but discordances, the principal feature of this school; and you are, indeed, in a state of bliss if, now and then, you can catch the common chord, in this case of frequent occurrence. Mendelssohn is regarded as a much inferior light, and it is with difficulty the admission can be extorted, that some of his works are really fine. Now, I recognise in the productions of Berlioz, Wagner, and Schumann, an earnestness of purpose which calls for esteem, even if we do not concur in all their principles and innovations. I have the highest admiration for Berlioz, though I disapprove of his exaggerations. Wagner is of a very great genius, but I think he will never write only for the stage, and seeks to reform the modern opera. Wagner is more simple in his system than Berlioz, but has not a genius of the latter. The means employed by both are assured by common consent, but may be stated to steer between the two extremes of Wagner and Berlioz. I think his style is more pure and genial; and he is more thoroughly master of the means to accomplish what he desires than his two rivals. I think Schumann, to say, Mendelssohn is regarded as a much inferior light, and it is with difficulty the admission can be extorted, that some of his works are really fine. Now, I recognise in the productions of Berlioz, Wagner, and Schumann, an earnestness of purpose which calls for esteem, even if we do not concur in all their principles and innovations. I have the highest admiration for Berlioz, though I disapprove of his exaggerations. Wagner is of a very great genius, but I think he will never write only for the stage, and seeks to reform the modern opera. Wagner is more simple in his system than Berlioz, but has not a genius of the latter. The means employed by both are assured by common consent, but may be stated to steer between the two extremes of Wagner and Berlioz. I think his style is more pure and genial; and he is more thoroughly master of the means to accomp lish what he desires than his two rivals. I think Schumann's nature is superficial, and he ought to be heard in England. He has written four symphonies, an opera, and innumerable chamber compositions. I have heard the symphony in B flat, which is brought beautiful, and the orchestration is perfect. He has the same faith, however, as Berlioz and Wagner, of elevating the harmony too much at the expense of the melody. It was only Beethoven who knew how to combine both in such perfection. Amongst the new overtures of more ordinary merit I must specify Gade's "Nachklänge Ossland," Schumann's "Genoveva," &c The overtures and symphonies of Lachner are attracting much attention in Vienna.

WEIMAR NOV. 23.

Liszt is actively carrying out his notions for the regeneration of music in Germany. After producing the operas of Richard Wagner, he invited his rivals from Paris, to bring forth the "Benvenuto Cellini," the opera composed for the Grand Opera in the French capital, but which was not successful, so startled were the amateurs at the daring departure from the conventional operatic forms displayed by Berlioz. The two representations here, on the contrary, have proved a signal triumph to Berlioz, who was called before the curtain at the end of the third act with such enthusiasm by the public, that the attendant of the theatre was glad to request the presence of the composer to settle the applause. The Kapellmeister Liszt directed the performance on both occasions. On the 20th instant, Berlioz conducted, at a concert, his "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony (the whole of which was executed), and the two first parts of Spohr's "Last Judgment." The singing Academy of Weimar, for the first time consented to join the artists of the theatre, in order to give more effect to the choruses: the beautiful voices of the lady amateurs were heard to the greatest advantage. At the end of the concert, after several encores and the most rapturous demonstrations, to Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar sent for Berlioz to their box, and after complimenting him in the most gracious manner, the Grand Duke presented on the composer the order of the White Falcon. On the following day Berlioz was invited to dine with the Court by Franck Envoy, M. de Talleyrand being present. Last Saturday the artists of the theatre, as well as a large number of amateurs and strangers from all parts, gave a grand banquet at the Town-hall to Berlioz. The dinner was followed by a ball: at the former, various toasts in German and French were proposed, in honour of art and the artists. The members of the Dinec. Chapel presented, also, to the composer a silver baton, and finally, at three o'clock this morning, the guests went in procession to the station, to see him off, and give him a parting cheer on his return to Paris.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. G. Forbes, the pianist, gave the second of his St. John's Wood Subscription Concerts last Tuesday, playing with Mr. Blagrove, the sonata, in E minor by Mendelssohn, and a duo concertante by Alexander, and joining Mrs. Thompson (Kate Loder) and Mis's Reid, in a trio by Czerny, for two pianos. The vocalists were Miss Brah, Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Hermann, Mr. Wrighton, and Signor Nappi. For the third concert, on the 15th inst., Madame Lavenu is engaged, as also Signor Belletti and Madame Ferrari, Mr. Lonkey, Regondi, and Mr. W. H. Holmes.——

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, performed at the Albion Hall, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, Handel's "Allegro,"——Paris letters state that the debût of Mdlle. Baltramelli, at the Italian Opera, as *Amina*, was not very successful: Calzi hari and Belletti were the *Rivino* and *Count*. Verdi's "Luisa Miller," with Cruvelli as the heroine, was in rehearsal.——The *début* of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of the great French tenor, will take place at the Opéra Comique, in a new work by Scribe and Auber.——The Norwich Choral Society has presented Dr. Beckfield with a tume-piece, to compliment the first performance of the oratorio "Israel Restored," at St. Andrew's Hall.——Miss Louisa Pyne has been delighting the audiences of Edinburgh in English opera.

HOOD MEMORIAL FUND.—On Monday next, a literary and musical entertainment, consisting of selections from the writings of Thomas Hood, will be given at the Whittington Club in Monkton Milnes, Esq., M.P., in the chair—the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the monument in Kensal-green. The "Bridge of Sighs" and the "Song of the Shirt" are included in the programme of the concert.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

The long-anticipated version, by Messrs. Mark Lemon and Tom Taylor, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was produced on Monday, under the title of "Slave Life." The compilers have aimed at something more than usual, not contenting themselves with placing certain disjointed scenes on the stage calculated to recall the novel from which they are taken, but not to explain the plot to the uninitiated spectator. They have dared to conceive a dramatic unity of their own, and delighted the *materiel* of the romance into a modified expression of an original purpose. New combinations of incidents and characters have accordi gly been effected; such, for instance, as an amalgam between *Tom Loker*, *Haley*, and *Legree*—between *Topsy* and the boy who follows *George* in his escape and adventures—and between *Emmeline* and *Eliza*. *St. Clare*, likewise, is sunk in *Shelby*, while *Cassy* is extended into a pervading guardian personage, worthy of being represented by Mdme. Celeste. *Uncle Tom*, as on other boards, is also on these, shorn of his "methodism;" and, thereby, the character shorn of its chief significance. Thus, the terrible *Legree*, excited to irrepressible passion by his slave's continuney, stabs with a bowie-knife; but is afterwards himself killed in pursuing *George Harris*, the incident being transferred to him from *Tom Loker*, with the addition of a fatal result. The acting is, of course, throughout excellent. Mr. Emery, as *Legree*, had a part which, however repellent, agrees with his style and his ambition, and which he plays with genial earnestness. Mr. Wigan, as *George*, performed the mulatto well, but the American trader better, assuming the latter as a disguise to aid in the deliverance of his wife and child by purchase. Mrs. Keeley was *Topsy*; so, also, was Miss Woolgar *Eliza*, whose escape on the ice is admirably managed, the incidents being arranged for realising the ice-blocks from which the fugitive bounds in succession until she finds safe landing. Mr. O. Smith, as *Uncle Tom*, did his best to supply the necessary incompleteness of the sketch, and succeeded as well as possible. The whole getting-up of this piece is admirable, and it well merited the vehement applause with which it was received. Some of the scenes are novel in their effect. Thus we have a double scene becoming a moving panorama, and changing into one, rendered impressive by a vis tation from *Cassy* to *Eliza*. An arrangement, too, of *Legree's* plantation, whereby the negroes on one side are heard singing psalms, while on the other their master and his guests are at high revel, vociferating curses and profane songs, is very striking. There is also something tragic in *Cassy's* situation, while the drunken monster sleeps, hovering over him with her drawn knife, until prevented by the pious *Tom* from assassination. Altogether, it is but fair to say that we look upon this production as accomplishing the most artistic combination possible of the incidents and interest. The success of these adaptations will unquestionably give impetus to the cause of slave liberation: at any rate they show d make America ashamed of herself for suffering such an anomaly in her institutions to continue, after full experience of its vicious consequences. The house was crowded.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Mr Albert Smith recommenced on Monday his entertaining lecture, with Mr. Beverley's illustrative views, of his now celebrated ascent. "The Monarch of Mountains" once more appeals to the British public through its old venturous viandant. On the present occasion the room has been most carefully arranged to represent a Swiss chalet, with plants and flowers and appropriate rustic decorations; and the views have been increased in number and effect. One, in particular, is presented between the parts, representative of Chamouni during the late inundation, of which a personal description is rendered in the programme. The entrees in the *Lovres des Voyageurs* still make a favourite part of Mr. Smith's entertainment; and the song "Vellgrum's Messenger" has been modified, including the most salient topics of the latest date.

THE MARIONETTES AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE favourite little Troupe who acquired so great a reputation last season at their theatre, Adelaide-street, are to make their reappearance in London, at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday next; and we have no doubt that they will meet with a warm welcome in their new location.

MR. WOODIN'S SERIES COMIQUES AND THE MARIONETTES.—Mr. Woodin's "Carpet Bag" is no sinecure still, and no vain merits to be so. that the Marionettes are compelled for awhile to abandon their prop r home, while the excellent entertainment of that gentleman proceeds, as usual, in Adelaide-street. The Theatre Royal St. James's, from the 6th inst., furnish a stage for the amusing little troupe, whose untiring energies are equal to any effort, and embody foreign inspirations with unerring aptitude. Of the two pieces produced on Monday, the first, in point of subject to no more than a display of hands in favour of Mr. Heald. In the absence, through ill health, of Mr. Fox, Sir J. Walmsley addressed the electors. At the close of the poll on Thursday Mr. Fox was returned by a majority of 111, the numbers being Mr. Fox, 290; Mr. Heald, 784.

DURHAM, at the same time, also met to elect a representative in the room of the late Mr Grainger. The candidates were Mr. Fenwick (Libera.) and Lord A. Vane (Conservative.) The show of hands was in favour of the former. The voting took place on Thursday: the numbers at the close of the poll being Lord Adolphus Vane, 544; Mr. Fenwick, 490: majority, 54.

On Thursday the nomination for BURY, took place, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Oakes (Conservative). A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hardcastle (Liberal).

Mr. Francis Macdonough, Q.C., has offered himself to the electors of CARLOW as a candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of the late Colonel Bruen.

The death of Sir John Guest creates a vacancy in the representation of MERTHYR TYDVIL. Mr James, the Chancery barrister, has already taken the field on the Liberal side.

The number of petitions against returns presented to the present Parliament is unusually large, it being no less than 84, and affecting no less than 120 members.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE EMIGRATION CASES.—Captain Lean, the agent to the Emigration Commissioners, waited upon the Lord Mayor, on Monday, for the purpose of reporting to his Lordship the result of the reference of the soldier in cases made to him on the preceding Thursday. His statement was corroborated by Mr. Hu chinson, the broker of the ship *Progress*, in which they expected to have been to sangers to Australia, and Mr. Peachey, of the house of Stevenson, Lavie, and Peachey, who had engaged for the conveyance of the passengers, and gave information to those who had suffered from the disappointment and delay. The sum which had been handed over to the c ptain's amounted to between £1300 and £1400, and they had most gratefully to the Lord Mayor for having so promptly interfered, and to the highly respectable firm of Steve son, Lavie, and Peachey, for having recommended the course of negotiation, which had been, they admitted adopted with a unanimity by Mr. Hutchinson.

FALCAS BETWEEN M.P.'s.—At Bow-street on Wednesday, the Hon. Butler Johnstone, M.P., was bound over to keep his tra. at the next Middlesex Quarter Sessions for an assault on Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, M.P., on Saturday morning, after the discussion on Lord Palmerston's resolutions. The cause of dispute was as to whose right it was to use a cab that each party had hailed.

THE QUEEN *v.* HAMP AND OTHERS.—At the Nisi Prius sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, this case came on. It was an indictment for conspiracy to extort money, for the purpose of compounding a felony. The trial arose out of the card cheating case at Brighton, and it was alleged that a cheque for a sum of money, amounting to £400, had been obtained by Hamp from Mrs. Broome, for the purpose of inducing him to abs ain from appearing against her husband for a former case of false cards. The case closed on Thursday, when a verdict of "Guilty" was returned.

LORD FRANKFORT.—Lord Frankfort's case came on on Friday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was found guilty of libel, and sen e ced to twelve months' confinement in the Middlesex House of Correction.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

IT will be remembered that in February, of the present year, a successful movement against General Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was made by General Urquiza, President of the Confederated State of Entre Rios. The system pursued by Rosas for a long course of years, had not only been highly oppressive to the other States that, in conjunction with Buenos Ayres, were known under the general designation of the Argentine Republic, but extremely hostile to the trade of all the civilised nations of the world, especially of Great Britain with the rich provinces of the River Plate and its numerous tributaries. An account of the two battles—the one by land, the other by sea—which led to the downfal of Rosas, will be found in the memoirs of Urquiza and Admiral Grenfell, which follow in another part of our paper. The fall of Rosas was hailed with almost universal acclamation; and the Free-Trade policy established by his successor tended greatly to increase the satisfaction of the commercial community with this new solution of Argentine politics. Urquiza, however, has not long held the reins of power. The new revolution—not headed, however, by the partisans of Rosas, but by a new party in Buenos Ayres, more anxious for the separate nationality of that republic than for a confederation with Entre Rios and Santa Fé—has broken out, the result of which is that Urquiza has retired to his own Republic.

The intelligence last received, and announced in our Journal of the 20th ult., is interesting. The following are the details:—

On the 11th September, while General Urquiza, Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, was on his way to Santa Fé, to meet Governor Cabanas, the Buenos Ayrean party, consisting chiefly of members of the Parliament which Urquiza lately dissolved, seized the Government.

The revolution was of both a military and civil character, and was headed by Generals Pinan and Madariaga.

At midnight of the 10th, two Correntino battalions formed in their barracks in the Retiro-square, headed by General Madariaga and a brigade of artillery, under the command of Commandant Solano, and came to Victoria-square. The battalion stationed in the fort, under the command of Colonel Tejerina, and the battalion San Martin, under that of Colonel Echagaracia, followed and formed in the square before daybreak. During the night, the officers of the Correntino division of cavalry were engaged with the requisite secrecy in providing horses for the discharge of the service. Shortly after, the same division, under the command of Colonels Haynes and Ocampo, arrested General Virasoro and Urdinarrain, known to be faithful to Urquiza. Before daybreak, the Cabildo bell was rung, to assemble the people in the square.

In consequence of these proceedings, the late Chamber of Representatives assembled in the forenoon, and having recognised the movement, declared themselves reinstalled, and elected General Pinto Governor of the province, who has named Dr. Alsina Minister General.

On the 14th the Government issued a decree, calling under arms, within 24 hours, all citizens capable of serving in the National Guards, as well as those who were already enrolled, and appointing Bartolome Mitre colonel of the corps. On the 15th, General Flores, commandant-in-chief in the north, joined the Government, with 1600 men. A considerable displacement of troops now took place, with a view of preparing for the retaliatory measures of Urquiza; but they proved unnecessary. The General having heard of what had taken place, sent off Colonel Baez to Buenos Ayres, to state to the Government that General Urquiza ordered all the Entre-Rioano troops then at San Nicolas to embark for the province of Entre Rios, that he commanded the Scottish ian forces to retire back, and left the Government of Buenos Ayres in the full enjoyment of its rights; that he wished this movement to be concluded without a single shot being fired between Argentines; that he requested General Urdinarrain and the Entre-Rianos forces to be conveyed to their provinces with their arms; and, finally, that he does not wish to see them destroyed by anarchy.

It appears that no blood was shed in this revolution, General Urquiza preferring to leave Buenos Ayres rather than sacrifice human life.

Thus, although Urquiza has thus retired from Buenos Ayres, he has not resigned the direction of the Confederation. The *Uruguay Nacional* of October 2, contained Urquiza's circular to the foreign Consuls, dated Paraná, September 25, in which he speaks of what has happened at Buenos Ayres as a thing of no importance; and announces his attention of leaving that province to take its own course, directing them to treat exclusively with him in all that may concern the foreign relations of the Confederation: and the entire fleet is to be destined to instal the Sovereign Congress, assuming for himself the style and title of Director.

A letter official despatch, dated San Nicolas, Sept. 20th, says:—"At this hour, quarter past six P.M., the compromise is fulfilled which General Urquiza had contracted with the province and the Republic, of retiring from the political scene, and leaving the province of Buenos Ayres the free mistress of its destinies."

A late commercial circular of the house of John Galt Smith and Co., of Buenos Ayres, dated the 30th of September, states as follows in reference to these events:—

Since our last respects, important political changes have occurred in this country, which with instant flattering results to the Argentine Confederation, have taken place. Urquiza has left Buenos Ayres, and the Congress: he was not popular, and reports got abroad that a rising was looked for against his power, which was realised on the morning of the 11th, and completely successful, the people being unanimous. He has since retired with his army to his own province, Entre Rios, giving up all interference with the affairs of the Confederation, and this Government have confirmed all the Free-Trade measures which had been in force previously. Business is going on as if nothing had happened, and will be better, as all parties have united and done away with their party distinctions which have been so injurious to the country. We give this explanation that our friends may feel tranquil.

GENERAL URQUIZA.

GENERAL DON JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA is a native of Entre Rios, and was born about the year 1800. He is of middle height, strong and well made, and of active and temperate habits, neither using wine nor smoking tobacco. Since the year 1840, Le has been Governor of the province of Entre Rios, which he has ruled with singular ability, transforming it from a state of general confusion and ruine to be a model of order and security.

As General of the Argentine Confederation, Urquiza commanded a division under General Rosas, during the civil wars against the Unitarian chiefs, Lavalla and Fructo Rivera, when he completely routed the latter, at the battle of Indas Muertas, in 1846.

The policy and acts of Rosas, and his system of eluding the federal principles to which Urquiza was devoted, at length decided him to join the forces of Entre Rios and Corrientes to those of the Empire of Brazil, and to put an end to a tyranny that had for twenty years disgraced the Argentine Confederation.

When Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian navy, first met Urquiza, at Gualeguachu, in June, 1851, he had no force in the field; but he assured the Admiral that if the Brazilian squadron would keep the rivers Paraná and Uruguay from the Buenos Ayrean fleet, Urquiza would, in eight days cross the Uruguay with 5000 cavalry, and march on the army of General Rosas, which, 8000 strong, commanded by General Oribe, maintained the siege of Monte Video. Sure of the co-operation of the Brazilian forces, he gave orders for the immediate assemble. In few days, 6000 men presented themselves armed and equipped with four horses each for remounting, and all this without the expense of a single dollar; the recompense for this service being the protection of their families and property, and the only allowance for the campaign to officers and men, being one head of cattle for each hundred men daily, as rations.

In a short campaign, peace was restored to the Banda Oriental; the siege of Monte Video raised, and all ready to commence operations against Rosas; who declared war against Brazil and her allies; and decreed by a law that Urquiza was a savage Unitarian, a madman, and a traitor, worthy to die.

The Dictator determined to pursue a policy diametrically opposed to that of General Rosas, immediately abolished the odious legend and device in the public acts and correspondence of "Death to savage Unitarians!"

Urquiza possesses moral courage in a high degree. On the surrender of the troops of Oribe, before Monte Video, in October, 1851, Urquiza had his tent pitched in the midst of them, encamping his own cavalry at a considerable distance and out of sight. He afterwards embarked with Admiral Grenfell in the Brazilian steamer *Alfonso*, bringing with him 1200 of his late enemy's infantry. Admiral Grenfell took every precaution, but it was not without serious apprehension that he saw his ship, his person, and that of the General-in-Chief at the mercy of the soldiers of Rosas. Such, however, was the moral influence of Urquiza, and the effect of his courage, that no one dared to think of revolt.

Urquiza's punctuality and combination are admirable. On separating from Admiral Grenfell on the Uruguay, in November, 1851, he told them he would reach the Paraná at Diamante, distant by land about 300 leagues below Santa Fé, on the 20th of December. Much was to be done—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and ammunition had to be transported a great distance, and across many rivers.

General Madariila, with a division of the Buenos Ayrian army, had fortified the pass of the Tonelero, on the principal branch of the Paraná. The pass, however, was forced by the Imperial squadron; and on the evening of the 19th of December the squadron reached El Diamante, three hours after the arrival of the General. On the day appointed, the passage of the troops commenced.

At the final triumph at Monte Caseros, General Urquiza displayed no ordinary military talent. Rosas awaited him in a strong position at Monte Caseros, with 20,000 men and 60 guns, thinking that Urquiza's excellent cavalry would be of no use against entrenchments and artillery. In fact, Urquiza had no other infantry than that formerly belonging to Rosas, of whose desertion the latter was sure.

The whole strength of the Brazilian Cabinet, for the purpose of avoiding the renewal of the ancient antipathy of the Portuguese and Spanish races, was to leave as much as possible to the Argentines the decision of the question.

Urquiza, however, requiring the assistance of the Brazilian army. 15 000 men of all arms were ready to embark at Colonia in front of Buenos Ayres; but only the first division, commanded by Baron de Porto-Alegre, and composed of 3000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 12 guns, effectually crossed the river, and assisted Urquiza in the battle of Monte Caseros. It is just to mention here that not a single man of Holstein cavalry ever existed in the Brazilian ranks; and that the 2000 infantry and artillery of Holstein engaged in 1850 were at Colonia with the whole army of Baron de Caxias. Only 50 men were distributed in the ranks of the first division, to try their mettle.

Rosas exhibited great talent in the choice of his position, and in the distribution of his troops. His right was defended by a marsh; his centre occupied the rising grounds and fortified buildings; and his left extended to some enclosures and a wood. His infantry and artillery formed his front line, his cavalry being kept in reserve in rear of his left and centre.

Urquiza prepared to attack them in the following manner: On the right was General Virasoro with the Correntino division; in the centre, General Baron de Porto-Alegre, with the Brazilian infantry, and on the left the Oriental infantry, under Colonel Cesar Dias. The entire army was composed of 22,000 men, and 90 guns. The whole of the cavalry—12,000—were massed by Urquiza, in one body, being the vanguard to the 2nd regiment of the Brazilian Lancers, under Colonel (now General) Osorio. All the troops advanced simultaneously against the enemy.

The Brazilians, in columns of battalions, advanced steadily against the centre, in the face of the fire of the fifty pieces of artillery, concentrated against them. As soon as the action became general along the line, Urquiza, with the whole body of his cavalry, fell on Rosas' left, broke through it, and charged the cavalry in the rear, putting them to

THE LATE REVOLUTIONS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

GENERAL DON JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA, GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS.

VICE-ADMIRAL GRENFELL, OF THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NAVY.

rout, and following them in hot pursuit to Buenos Ayres. The 50 guns were all taken by the Brazilians at the point of the bayonet; but the greatest glory of these fine troops was in this outcry of the vanquished —"Surrender to the blue pants (the Brazilians)—they don't kill their prisoners."

A body of troops, occupying one of the fortified houses, refusing to surrender to the Orientals, the General deputed to them the Brazilian Captain, Petra, and they immediately laid down their arms. Altogether, the 8000 Brazilians took 5000 prisoners.

The use made by Urquiza of his power for the purpose of securing the liberty and prosperity of his country is well known. This conciliatory and enlightened policy is proved by his abolition of punishment by death for political offences; the restoration to his mortal enemy, Rosas, of all his confiscated property; and the opening of the rivers to the commerce of the world. Notwithstanding the result of the recent revolution in Buenos Ayres, in the history of the Argentine Confederation, the appearance of this distinguished chief must always be considered as the opening of a new era of progress and civilisation.

VICE-ADMIRAL GRENFELL.

It has ever been a source of pride to consider the great influence which the sons of England have exercised in foreign countries in the establishment of those principles of liberty and civilisation to which the prosperity of this country is due.

The services of Lord Byron to the Greeks; those of Lord Cochrane to the independence of Chili and Brazil; the influence of the British Legion in the liberal cause of Spain; and the immense assistance ren-

BATTLE OF MONTE CASEROS

THE BATTLE OF TONELERO. "AFFONSO" STEAMER, ADMIRAL GRENFELL.

dered to Donna Maria by Admirals Sartorius and Napier, are yet fresh in our minds

One of our most conspicuous countrymen engaged in foreign service is Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Imperial Brazilian Navy, who has recently arrived in England, after his brilliant achievements in the River Plate, in the last struggle between civilisation and liberty sustained by the ruling Prince of Brazil and his allies, against the dictator Rosas.

John Pascoe Grenfell is the son of Mr. John Granville Grenfell, of the city of London, and was born at Battersea, in the year 1806.

In 1812 he entered the naval service of the Honourable East India Company, in which he continued as Midshipman and Mate until the year 1819, when he joined the navy of the Republic of Chili, and served as Lieutenant with Lord Cochrane, now Earl of Dundonald, during the Peruvian War of Independence. In 1820 he commanded one of the boats at the boarding and cutting out, from under the Castles of Callao, of the Spanish frigate *La Esmeralda*, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1823 he accompanied the Earl of Dundonald to Brazil, and entered the service of that empire, then engaged in struggling with Portugal for its independence.

He assisted at the reduction of Bahia and Maranham; and from the latter place was detached by Lord Dundonald, with the rank of Commander, in a captured brig of war, to attempt the liberation of the province of Para. In this he completely succeeded, taking possession, in the harbour, of a 50-gun frigate, and several other armed vessels.

In 1826, when Brazil was at war with Buenos Ayres, he commanded, with the rank of post-captain, one of the Imperial squadron in the River Plate; and lost his right arm, at the shoulder joint, in an action with the Buenos-Ayrean Admiral Brown.

In 1830, he commanded one of the squadron which escorted to Brazil the Empress Donna Amelia and the Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II.

In 1842, he was appointed to the command of the naval forces on the lakes of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, where a rebellion was on foot. In this command, his usual success attended all his operations. The rebel flotillas were successively attacked and captured, the enemy driven from their positions; and, in October, 1836, the principal rebel chiefs, with a division of their army, all the artillery and baggage, were compelled to surrender, in the Island of Tamfa, in the River Jacuinay.

In the disastrous campaigns which followed, the naval forces mainly sustained the cause of the Empire. In 1841, Captain Grenfell was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and continued commanding on the Lakes until the re-establishment of the Imperial authority in the province by the Count de Caixas, in 1844, when he was appointed to command the squadron in the river Plate, having on this occasion obtained her Britanic Majesty's permission to continue in the Imperial service.

In 1845, he was appointed to command the squadron which conveyed their Imperial Majesties to the southern provinces of the Empire. In this squadron were incorporated her Britannic Majesty's ship *Grecian*, the United States' ship *Raritan*, and her most faithful Majesty's ship *Don John II*.

The Admiral now desired repose; and his services in the navy not being required, he obtained the appointment of Consul-General in England, with residence in Liverpool, and was entrusted to superintend the construction of two steam-vessels of war for the Imperial navy. In the first of these, the *Affonso*, commanded by Captain J. Marques Lisboa, in company with his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, he assisted at the rescue of the passengers from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*, for which he received a gold medal from the "Shipwreck Society" in Liverpool.

In 1851, when the war with the Platina States broke out, Admiral Grenfell was recalled to Brazil, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the squadron in the River Plate. At the head of one of its divisions, in the month of December last, after a sharp action, he forced the passage of the River Parana, defended by the forces of General Rosas, and, co-operating with the allied army under General Urquiza, materially contributed to the overthrow of the Argentine ruler. We give an Illustration of the forcing of the pass of Tonelero, in which our readers may recognise the Admiral standing on the larboard paddle-box, exposed to the full fire of the enemy.

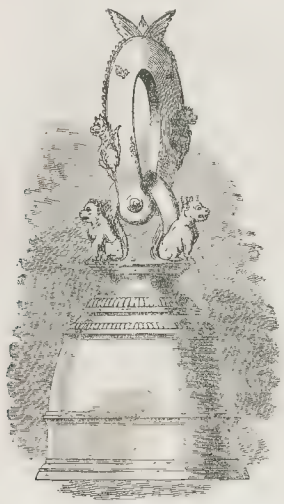
For his brilliant services, Admiral Grenfell has been raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Brazilian Navy, made a Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Rose, a Dignitary of the Order of the Southern Cross, and decorated with two gold medals for the wars of the Independence and the River Plate. He also enjoys a well-earned pension from the Government. He was married in 1829 to Donna Dolores Maani of Monte Video, and has a numerous family.

His fine manly form, and handsome but weather-beaten countenance, were distinguished during the late solemnity in St. Paul's, among the Foreign Ambassadors.

THE BURMESE WAR.—THE DAGON PAGODA, AT RANGOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE BURMESE WAR.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the Bell captured by the British troops at the storming of the Dagon Pagoda, at Rangoon, where it formed one of the most costly ornaments which decorated that beautiful pagoda. The probable value of the Bell is estimated at £17,000 (about 170,000 rs.), which is not to be disbelieved when it is known that the Burmese largely contribute to their bells by casting into the crucible containing the metal, gold and silver, and thus greatly enhancing the value of their bells.



BELL OF THE GREAT DAGON PAGODA, AT RANGOON.

The barque *Defiance* conveyed the Bell to Madras; and it is intended that it should find a resting-place at St. Thomas's Mount, a small cantonment about eight miles from Fort St. George, and the head-quarters of the Madras Artillery. W. E. F.

The lower Illustration on the preceding page shows the great Dagon Pagoda, at Rangoon wherein this valuable Bell was kept. The sketch was taken a few days after the capture of Rangoon, already detailed in our Journal.

The following news from Rangoon we take from the *Hurkaru*:—

RANGOON, October 3rd and 4th.—The three river steamers just arrived are loading with the horse-battery brought by the *Hermes*, and are putting up stalls for the cattle. Two adventurers have left us to diligently surveying the quality and capabilities of the land. Their first object is to establish indigo factories, if possible, and then to extend agricultural experiments as far as the soil will admit of. The arts of peace are being pursued at Rangoon, while the sanguinary banner of war is about being unfurled over Prome. The engineer officers who are left behind are busy planning surveys and preparing plans for making Rangoon into a Retiro, Barrackpore, town. Old roads are being repaired, a net-work of drains to admit of being cut, and new thoroughfares are in progress of being undertaken. Major Fraser has come up to exercise his architectural skill in the construction of barracks, godowns, &c., in the "up-country stations;" and Lieutenant Fraser, who takes his place in Rangoon, is diligently occupied in the municipal and conservancy work.

THE COURT.

On Saturday last her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor, which was attended by the Ministers; and afterwards a Court was held.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, accompanied by Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Prince of Leiningen, left the Castle, for Osborne, where her Majesty arrived in safety at two o'clock; since which day, the Royal Family have been staying there, in the enjoyment of good health, and taking their usual exercise.

The Court will return to Windsor on the 2nd inst., for the Christmas holidays.

His Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has arrived at Gloucester House from Brighton. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Her Majesty yesterday at Osborne.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Thursday evening, at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton Terrace, Pall-mall, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Malmesbury, and a distinguished circle, invited to meet the Prussian Generals deputed to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. Madame Bunsen, on this occasion, opened her saloons for the first time since the extensive alterations effected in the mansion. A very numerous circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy were present.

The Earl and Countess of Derby gave a grand dinner, on Saturday last, at the noble Earl's official residence in Downing-street, to the representatives of foreign Sovereigns and armies deputed to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, and the distinguished guests. The dinner was served in the banqueting-room, and the guests appeared in uniform. After the banquet, the Countess of Derby had a "reception," at which a very brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy congregated.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Orders have just been issued for the enlistment of 2000 additional artillerymen, and for the purchase of 1000 horses, which are to be exclusively appropriated to this branch of the service. Nor is this all. Vigorous measures are in progress for the construction of so many carriages and ammunition-waggons as may be requisite for 200 field guns. At the present rate of preparation these batteries will be ready for service by the latter end of winter, or early in the spring; but if any greater expedition were necessary, the time of preparation could be very materially shortened.

It is true, the 5000 men proposed this year as a reserve for the navy, will be added to the regular force of seamen for 1853-54; and the *Herald* says the vote for steam-machinery will be comparatively enormous. During the last two or three years a vote only of £50,000 has been taken for steam-machinery. We believe that, awake to the requirements of the service, no less a sum than £380,000 will be demanded by the Government for steam-machinery alone, to restore the Royal Navy to its proper position. Messrs. Penn and Co., and Messrs. Ward, by all reports ordered to construct new machinery for eight of the line-of-battle ships in course of conversion. Orders have recently been issued to essen the progress of contracts for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and to expedite the works as much as possible. It is proposed in the new estimates to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1800 men.

PROMOTIONS IN THE LIST OF THE SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS.—(Gazette, Nov. 26.)—Major-General W. Dyrne (27th Foot); Captains William Wharton (half-pay), Knight (half-pay), Lieutenants E. W. Drane (27th Foot), W. D'Arcy (1st Dragoon Guards)—Ensigns Henry Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood), and G. Thomson Jacob (1st Regiment of Foot Guards).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 5.—Second Sunday in Advent. Mozart died, 1792.
MONDAY, 6.—St. Nicolas.
TUESDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Conception of B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
THURSDAY, 9.—Cadley Cobbet died, 1792. Gay died, 1732.
FRIDAY, 10.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
SATURDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 56	8 25	9 0	9 40	10 20	11 0	11 50
A m	A m	A m	A m	A m	A m	A m
8 18	8 50	9 32	10 20	11 0	11 50	No Tide
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 40	9 15	9 55	10 40	11 20	12 0	0 50
A	A	A	A	A	A	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 10	0 45	1 25	2 0	2 40	3 20	4 0
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 10	1 50	2 30	3 10	3 50	4 30	5 10

From the great demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, and the extra time required in working the Large Print, we are compelled to defer until December 11 the Double Number announced for this week, with the Large Interior View of St. Paul's, GRATIS.

The Large Print of the Wellington Funeral Car (which has been thus unavoidably delayed) will be delivered as soon as printed.

Another Large Print, of the entire Funeral Procession, is in the engravers' hands, and will speedily be presented, GRATIS.

The WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, will contain the following Engravings:—

The Funeral Procession passing the Athenæum and United Service Club-houses, in Pall Mall.
Arrival of the Car at St. Paul's Cathedral. (Two Pages.)
Temple-Bar, the Night before the Funeral. Drawn by Dodgson. (One Page.)
The Duke's Barons.
Portrait of the Duke, by Isabey.
Portrait of the Duke, by Pellegrini.
Room in Dangan Castle, where the Duke was born.
The Duke's First School at Trim.
The Duke's Coffin in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.
The Hero and his Horse at the Field of Waterloo.
The Duke receiving the Thanks of the House of Commons.

Also, the Number, with Illustrations of the Proclamation of the French Empire; Sketches of the War in Burmah; the Smithfield Club Cattle Show; and all the News of the Week.

Price of the Number and Supplement, ONE SHILLING; with the LARGE PRINT of the INTERIOR of ST. PAUL'S, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

OUR readers will excuse us for making a few observations respecting our labours during the last week; the more so, as we have to express our regret for the disappointment which we fear has been experienced by many news-agents, and by our subscribers throughout the country. At the last moment, an accident happened to our machinery in working the Large Engraving of the "Wellington Funeral Car." It took a considerable time to repair the unfortunate damage which was thereby occasioned, and to get the Plate to work again. Ultimately, however, the difficulty was surmounted, and the re-issue of the Engraving has been going on during the present, and will be continued in the approaching week; so that all purchasers of our Journal of the 27th November, yet unsupplied, may receive the Print on application to their respective news-agents.

From the extreme and unprecedented demand, many of our subscribers have, we fear, not only been disappointed in the receipt of the print, but of their papers also. We are bound to state, in explanation, that every exertion has been used to meet the demand; and that every arrangement possible has been made to prevent irregularity in the delivery. We may add, that never, since the establishment of this Journal, in the year 1842, has there been anything like the public excitement which has been created on the occasion of our Wellington Numbers. At the commencement and during the progress of the Great Exhibition, so large was the demand for our paper, that all the mechanical resources at our command, or to be obtained in London, proved inadequate to the emergency. But since the commencement of our Wellington Series, the public excitement has proved far greater than even at that memorable period; and though working night and day, without a moment's cessation—with fresh relays of hands, and at the fastest possible rate at which steam could impel our machinery—we have been unable within the week to meet the week's demand, and the public, and have thus been compelled to prepare for the publication of a new number of our Journal long before the extraordinary demand for the previous one had been supplied. So great were the public curiosity and eagerness to receive early copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially during last week and the week previous, that instances have been reported to us in which copies were sold at sums ranging from Five Shillings to five shillings, although the regular price, as announced, was one shilling only. We may state, too, as an interesting fact in the history of newspapers, that, for our Double Numbers and Grand Supplements of the last two weeks we required the unprecedented number of nearly 2,000,000 (two millions) stamps!

THE marvellous drama of French politics approaches its climax. Louis Napoleon has been voted to the Empire, by the requisite number of millions. Frenchmen, drilled into obedience to the central authority, whatever it may happen to be, have with acclamation voted away for a time—and for a time only—the liberties of their country. That great nation—so intelligent, so refined, and so impatient—lies slavishly at the feet of a man who has neither the *éclat* of ancient pedigree, of personal prowess, or of approved genius, to recommend him to their admiration, their respect, or even their acquiescence. By an extraordinary concurrence of events, aided by the inordinate fears of a middle class, that more than any other in Europe deserves to be stigmatised as a *classe bontiquière*; and by the fears, animosities, jealousies, and, we may say, necessities, of contending and bitterly hostile factions; and, to a large extent, by the sublime daring of a cool-headed adventurer, France has accepted for her despot a man whose greatest merit consists in his being the representative of a name and of a system that were not allowed to die peaceably of out nearly forty years ago. There remains but one scene to be enacted in the great drama, before the spectators will be so far satisfied as to confess that the play has been duly played. Louis Napoleon must not only be Emperor in name, as he has for a twelvemonth been in fact; but he must be crowned, as the first Napoleon was, with all befitting pomp and ceremonial, by the Pope, in the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame de Paris. Any other affirmation of his dignity, any other completion of his astounding career would lack in his own eyes, and in those of Frenchmen generally, the natural and expected fulness. At present the Pope is said to manifest much coyness, if not reluctance, to yield to the entreaties that have been made, that he should transfer himself from Rome to Paris for this purpose. When it is remembered, however, that the Pope owes all his temporal power to Louis Napoleon and the French army, there is little room for doubting that he will yield to the arguments of his powerful protectors. His refusal might please the young Emperor of Austria, but the Pope would scarcely be unwise enough to weigh that advantage—if advantage it be—against the positive danger of offending the man who, far more than Austria, upholds him in his position as the chief magistrate of the Papal States. To England—and, in fact, to all the other Powers of Europe—the coronation of Louis Napoleon by the Pope, is a matter of as much indifference as any other spectacle that has been provided in France during the last four or five years. Indeed, we believe that some disappointment would be felt in this country if the Pope did not accede to the new Emperor's wish. It would seem hard and inappropriate if the man who had succeeded so wonderfully in every other object of his ambition, should be foiled at the very apex of his fortunes in to essentially unimportant, but so theatrical a matter as this.

It is probable that the inauguration of the Empire will be the signal for some relaxation of the stringency of despotism which France has suffered since the 2d of December, 1851. Having conquered all enemies, surmounted all opposition, and arrived at the summit, seen afar off, and painfully but successfully reached, Louis Napoleon may find it politic to try the Imperial virtues of clemency. It is time that the French nation should be allowed to breathe a little. A homœopathic allowance of freedom of opinion might be safely conceded, and an amnesty to such political enemies as the banished generals of the Algerian army, and even to such literary hot-heads as M. Victor Hugo, might strengthen rather than weaken the props of the new throne. But Louis Napoleon has worse foes to fear than these, however virulent they may have been. He has a growing deficit in the national exchequer; he has a greedy army, that he can neither afford to keep idle nor to employ; and he has theorists and speculators—Hebrew and Christian—who are precipitating the country into the bottomless vortex of a stock-jobbing and money mania. A State Bank, licensed to issue paper money to any conceivable extent that it pleases—the shares of which, before it has commenced its operations, are selling on the Bourse of Paris at a premium of 400 per cent,—is a danger far more real than the Socialism which the Emperor and his advisers have turned to such remarkable account. Such a bubble as that will not collapse without mischief; and the finances of France are not at present in a condition to be trifled with.

PROJECT FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE ARTS.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE EXHIBITION, 1851.

The gracious recommendation of her Majesty to the House of Commons at the opening of the session, that they should take into consideration measures for the promotion of the Fine Arts in this country, has been followed up by a "Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," which throws some light upon the views entertained by those who may be supposed to have prompted that suggestion. Seldom has a more important document—important as involving the interests of the whole scientific and industrial community of the empire—been laid before Parliament, and it will doubtless receive much attention both from the Legislature and from the country at large. It propounds the first step towards a very useful object—a grand and combined movement for the advancement of Science and the culture of the Arts upon a scale never before attempted in any country in the world; but it is not too much to say, as the very outset, that upon the amount of wisdom and practical talent which marks such first step, must entirely depend the amount of co-operation which the enterprise may expect to receive from the practical intelligence of the people; and, as a consequence, its ultimate success or failure.

We need hardly remind the reader that this second Report, and the project which it sets forth, are due to the fact, that the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, finding themselves, after the termination of that Exhibition (most unexpectedly), with a considerable surplus in their hands, supplied to the Crown by, and obtained, a further charter, empowering them to devote "a scheme for the application of such surplus, in accordance with the expectations held out to the public" in connection with the Exhibition itself. Armed with this power, the Commissioners received suggestions from a great number of public institutions, local committees, and individuals, as to the best mode of disposing of the surplus. Mechanics' institutions, twenty-seven in number, all recommended the establishment of mechanics' institutions, or schools of design, or both, amongst populous communities; eight memorials from "manufacturing" districts were for a Central College of Arts and Manufactures in connexion with provincial schools; the local committees of six towns urgently applied for the return, of the amounts respectively subscribed by them (one suggesting a bonus in addition), for the establishment of local schools; and, lastly, forty-six individual or corporate memorialists suggested divers plans—a great proportion of them being for grants for local purposes: upon all which conflicting advice the Commissioners state—

We are of opinion that the surplus should be applied in further aid of one large institution devoted to the purposes of instruction, adequate to the extended wants of industry, and in connexion with similar institutions in the provinces, it would be productive of important results; whilst, if subdivided amongst many local institutions, as suggested by some of the memorials (such as those for Warrington, Blackburn, &c.), the effects produced would be comparatively insignificant.

They then come to the conclusion that London, or the neighbourhood thereof, is the fittest place for this central institution, to which the National Gallery, and, as it seems, great part of the contents of the British Museum are to be removed; and they also are of opinion that a great saving in rental, and great convenience to individual members, would result from bringing into juxta-position, as part of this large central institution, the learned and scientific institutions of the metropolis, of which, all above one hundred in number, at present located in various parts of the town. The extent of ground required for such a comprehensive project would not be less than 80, and might more properly be 180 acres; and the Commissioners, considering that the obtaining of such a site would be one of the greatest difficulties in the way of carrying out their project, proceed to apply the whole of the surplus in their hands towards purchasing ground which they deem well adapted for the purpose. They have not ventured upon this step, however, without first obtaining a promise "that her Majesty's Government would engage to recommend to Parliament the contribution of a sum of like amount towards the purchase contemplated, *either for account of the Royal Commission, or for the joint account of the Commission and the Government, or for division between them, as might afterwards be determined*." And hence the passage in the Queen's speech, specially addressed to the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons," which always implies a pecuniary requirement.

In a word, the Royal Commissioners, with a surplus of £170,000 in hand, have commenced by purchasing the Gore House estate, at Kensington (21½ acres in extent), for £60,000; and have contracted for the purchase of the Villiers estate adjoining (being 48 acres in extent) for £183,500—of which latter sum, upon the faith of the Government pledge, they have paid £15,000 as a deposit. The total space thus secured by them is about 70 acres, at a total cost of £218,000. The Government stands pledged to go halves in an outlay of £200,000 for land, so that nearly £100,000 remains as yet unappropriated. This sum, it is right to notice, however, the Commissioners do not consider adequate to the requirements of the case; for, in a subsequent passage of their Report, they recommend a further purchase of neighbouring ground, making, with that already purchased, about 100 acres so that the total cost of the Land alone wherein to establish the projected institution may be set down in round numbers at £300,000, of which the Commissioners say they have

With regard to the apportionment of the land, the expenses of building, &c., the Commissioners do not define anything at present; they vaguely suggest, however, that they look for the collection of the necessary funds to that old and truly British resource—"voluntary contributions."—

We propose to trust (they say) for the carrying out of our plan to the same principles which have governed the progress of large and undertakings in England, that is, by appealing to the public with a limited sum of money in hand, and leaving it to the voluntary efforts of individuals, corporations, and authorities, to carry out the promotion of the different interests with which they

are themselves connected, on which they are dependent, and of which they are therefore, the best guardians and judges.

Now, without for the present going into an examination of the abstract merits of the scheme itself, in which we see many points open to contention, we must say at once that its financial prospects, as defined in the above passage, are not such as to give earnest of success. We can hardly believe that, in absence of some more definite and tangible security, the House of Commons would consent to make a preliminary advance of £450,000. It would be vain and useless to disguise the difficulties of a case like this, and the complexion which it must naturally wear in the sight of a plain-going public would be to affect to overlook the fact—which is the very essence of the whole proceeding—that a commission specially appointed for a specific object, long completely carried out, now seek to be created a permanent commission, with enormously increased powers, influence, and patronage; and with a trust capital augmented out of the public funds, in the very first instance, from £180,000 to £500,000. This is a position suggestive of jealous comment; but we shall indulge in none, preferring to leave the matter in the meantime to the House of Commons.

WELLINGTON DOUBLE NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Sir, Fearing that an imposition has been put upon the public by the vendors of your interesting paper for the last two weeks, by demanding the increased price of 1s. 6d., and in many instances 2s., for such Double Number, *the reason assigned being that the extra charge had been made at your office to themselves*, I take the liberty of informing you thereof, and asking if such be the fact or not? I am led to doubt this statement from seeing the usual price named in the title-page as hitherto.

You will, of course, understand that I do not question whether the Double Number be really worth the money. I have paid it myself readily rather than go without one.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. F. G.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—We publish the above letter—one of many that have reached us upon the same subject—in order to state emphatically, for the benefit of our subscribers generally, that no extra charge is made to the trade for our Double Numbers. If our friends and subscribers do not receive copies for One Shilling, it is a matter that entirely rests with the news-agents from whom they receive their supplies.]

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday the Earl of Clancarty and the Earl of Bradford took the oaths and their seats as members of that House.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Earl of CLANCARTY having referred to a petition presented in the early part of the week, by the Earl of Carnarvon, purporting to come from certain Presbyterian clergymen in the north of Ireland, who expressed their approval of the present system of education in Ireland, and prayed that no alteration might be made in that system, said he regretted to hear the noble Earl at the head of the Government say that there was no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to make any alterations in that scheme. He wished to ask the noble Earl whether he would have any objection to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the system, with the view of making such amendments in it as would be found, upon inquiry, to be advantageous, and such as would render national education in Ireland more in harmony with the existence of the Church established in Ireland? He believed that at least four-fifths of the clergy of the Established Church were desirous to co-operate in the system.—The Earl of DERBY repeated the observation he made, in reply to the petition presented on the same subject last evening; namely, that it was not in the intention of the Government to make any alteration in the system. He, however, would have no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry upon the subject, for he thought much advantage would arise from a general knowledge of all the facts connected with the schemes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker sat at four o'clock on Friday, soon after which the House became unusually crowded.

CASE OF LEOPOLD DE ROSE.—In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. WALPOLE said it was the intention of the Government to discharge from custody Leopold de Rose a Polish officer, who was imprisoned in Westminster gaol, at the instance of Captain C. B. Hamilton, R.N.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.—In reply to Sir William Molesworth, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a measure on the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the question that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means, rose to make his Financial Statement to the House. It was his duty for the House to say whether they could maintain the present system, and likewise to consider whether they could not deal with other matters which were of an important nature not properly belonging to finance. Under these circumstances, and considering that two-thirds only of the financial year had expired, he hoped he might be excused from deviating from the usual course. After the result of the last session he should not hesitate to acknowledge that the unrestricted system of competition had not established, and it, therefore became the duty of the Government to review the whole of the fiscal system. He also thought that it was the duty of the Government to consider what were the grievances of those connected with the landed interest, and what the complaints made by them were. He thought it was his duty to take the earliest opportunity of investigating the complaints and claims of the shipping, sugar, and agricultural interests. The agricultural interest complained that they were subject to peculiar burdens; and if they came to an understanding on that point, they would be able to take a compresensive view of their condition on sound and beneficial financial basis. He would then first proceed to consider the claims of the shipping interest. Nothing could be more unwise or injurious than that considerable classes of the community should labour under the impression that they were subjected to grievances and burdens from which other classes of the community were free. The Government, after careful consideration, thought the shipping interest was subject to burdens, and were compelled by reflections which impeded the prosperity of that interest. It was, therefore, their duty to see if they could alleviate the burdens of that class of the community. The shipping interest complained of their being subject to the vexation of rights of search and passing tolls. They also complained of the system of impressment—they complained of the system of salvage and anchorage; and also as to the restrictions as to how the vessels were manned, besides other complaints. All of them of great weight and importance. Now they had considered, that, with respect to the last class, the complaints of the shipping interest were founded in fact. The Government thought the shipping interest should not be subjected to the payment of private lights, nor be obliged to pay for the charter of the Corporation of the Trinity House; and they would therefore confine the charge to the benefit which the ship received from the lights and buoys, and refund the money to private lights, the Trinity Corporation, and all passing tolls. The consequence of the alteration would be an expense to the country of £100 000 a year, but that re-set the shipping interest had a right to look for. The next subject was that of pilotage. That question was a very complicated one; but he would not detain us all the morning in discussing it. It was enough for him to develop the policy of the Government on the subject. It was the intention of the Government to propose the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the whole system of pilotage and beaconage. They all knew that some of the crew of a vessel on a foreign station were taken from a ship and impressed in the navy. He desired to do nothing to affect the efficiency of the Royal navy; but they proposed to enact that a seaman quitting the mercantile marine for the Royal navy should not have his wages until the end of the voyage had been paid off. They proposed further that the Royal navy getting the benefit of the crew of a merchant ship, the country should compensate the owners of such ship. He must question the system of salvage; and, with respect to ship repairs, he thought it unnecessary to enter into details. He wished to throw no discredit on the navy, for he believed a more gallant race was nowhere to be found in it, but instances of improper work and dishonesty did occur. There was no doubt that the mercantile marine had not been treated with the consideration to which it should be by a commercial people. At this moment there was a system in reference to salvage which was a gross imposition; and the Government thought, therefore, that the system of salvage should entirely cease. It was not necessary for him to say much as to anchorage. They proposed to abolish that system entirely, and that the navy should not have in that respect any advantage over the mercantile marine. He entered into the point of manning the navy and the mercantile marine. The Government trusted that on due time they would be enabled to submit to the House a measure with reference to an improved system of manning the Royal navy. The time had arrived when that became essential (Cheers.) There was no reason why they should apply a different system of manning the Royal navy to that of manning the commercial marine. (Cheers.) On that subject the Government would submit a plan to the House which he hoped would give general satisfaction. He had now touched on all the points connected with the shipping interest, except bills of lading and bottomry bonds. He hoped would give general satisfaction. He had now touched on all the points connected with the shipping interest, except bills of lading and bottomry bonds requiring stamps, and as to them he did not then intend to treat of the subject; but the country might be assured that the Government would deal with it. With respect to the light dues, they proposed to terminate them for the paying of £100,000 annually out of the Consolidated Fund, and they proposed that all the other subjects of complaint on the part of the navy should be submitted to a committee of the House of Commons. He would next consider the claims of the sugar-producing colonies. They must regret that sugar was the battle field of party here now, and treat the question with respect to the present, and not the past. They must regret that great lastiness of legislation had taken place on that subject, and see what they could now do for the colonies. He sympathised with the West India planters in the position which had forced results. He was not responsible for the measures which had forced results. He was not responsible for the measures which had been passed, and he believed that the measures of the Government would tend to the benefit of the whole object. They thought it was their duty to place the navy of England in the position in which all Englishmen wished to see it. (Cheers.) The Government had, therefore, taken those steps to perfect the national defences, and, for that purpose, a supplemental estimate was necessary, which would amount to about £500,000. He was happy to say that the state of the revenue was very prosperous. He had calculated that there would have been an increase in the revenue to the ex cent of £650 000. He expected there would be a diminution of the Customs to the extent of about £100 000. He had expected an advance on the Excise of £50,000. He estimated the sums at the same as last year, but he was happy to say there was an increase of £500,000. He expected a loss of £140 000 on the Property-tax; and there was an increase of £167,000. He might say that there would be an increase of £300 000 on the inland revenue. He had estimated generally an increase of £400 000, but he thought they might safely take the increase at £1,000 000, and the vote for the increased expenditure would come from that surplus. The Government expected to be able to reduce the general expenditure of the country. It was the determination of the Government to effect administrative reform. It was their intention to bring forward a measure to bring the whole of the revenues of the country under the control of Parliament. After all the reductions, he expected to have a surplus of £1,450,000; and he hoped he would never have another vote to propose with respect to the Kaffir war. For 1853 54, he thought his surplus would be about £1 670 000. The right honourable gentleman then stated that it became necessary at that moment to contemplate what would cost the revenue a loss of £2,100,000 to find ways and means to supply it. This he proposed accomplishing by means of the surplus of £1 300,000, which he had alluded to, and their intention to bring forward a measure for the alteration of the Malt-tax, so as to apply it to all houses of the value of £10 per annum. He also thought they ought to increase the rate for private houses to 1s. 6d. in the pound, and the shops to 1s. This would make a plus to offset all the reductions which he contemplated, and would still leave the finances of the country in a sound position.

The right hon. gentleman, after a speech occupying five hours and a quarter, resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

In reply to Lord John Russell, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that his resolutions should be different on that day week, and those which hinged on them would be brought in immediately. On Friday next he would therefore, move a resolution that the House-tax should be re-adjusted, and the Tea Duties reduced.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUDGET

Introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, December 3rd.

TAXES PROPOSED TO BE REDUCED.

Light Dues now paid by the merchant-service to the extent of £100 000 annually.

Malt-tax reduced one-half: present tax, 2s. 7¼ per bushel The reduction to commence from October 10th, 1853.

Duty on Tea to 2s 6d per lb.; and gradually to be reduced to 1s. in six years. Present tax, 2s 4½d. per lb.

Hop Duty reduced one-half.

Income-tax on precarious incomes to be 5½d. in the £1, commencing at £100 per annum.

Property-tax, 7d. in the £1, commencing at £50 per annum.

Stamps on Leases to be reckoned at one-third their rental, instead of one half, as at present.

TAX PROPOSED TO BE INCREASED.

Houses, at a yearly rental of £10 and upwards, to pay 1s. 6d. in the £1.

Warehouses, £10 and upwards, to pay 1s. in the £1. Present tax on dwelling-houses, 9d. in the £1; and on shops, 6d. in the £1; for £20 yearly rental and upwards

Income-tax, on funded property and salaries, to be extended to Ireland.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday evening, as the express up train, which leaves Liverpool at 5 p.m. was passing through a deep cutting between Wolverton and Stony Stratford, the earthwork gave way, from the late heavy rains, ran off the embankment, when the engine-driver and stoker were killed on the spot, although the passengers escaped comparatively unhurt.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Thursday, at ten o'clock A.M., the proclamation of the Empire was made at the Hôtel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, who was surrounded by the Municipal Council, and attended by a body of troops and the National Guards. The weather was so wet, wet, and miserable, which detracted considerably from the excitement that would otherwise have been manifested among the mass of the people collected together to witness the ceremony; but at the close of the proclamation, which was followed by the usual salute of guns, at nine before one o'clock Louis Napoleon made his first public entrance into Paris as Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, attended by a brilliant staff, and accompanied by all his Ministers of State. An immense force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery surrounded his Imperial Majesty. Cannon was fired off from the Invalides and Mount Valerien to announce the event. Cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" were everywhere heard. As the Emperor entered the garden of the Tuileries, the shouts were renewed. In the evening the grand entrance to the palace was splendidly occupied by the different members of his family, and other personal friends, who had assembled on the occasion. The Emperor shortly afterwards appeared on the balcony, accompanied by his uncle Jerome, Princess Mathilde, and other ladies. On the left of the balcony stood Abd-el-Kader and his suite, who seemed to look on with feelings of intense interest and admiration. The crowd below was immense, who repeatedly raised the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which was no frequently made response to by the Emperor, who, on all sides. At length withdrew from the window, and the people quietly dispersed. The theatres and other public buildings were magnificently illuminated in the evening.

Handel's "Messiah" was creditably performed on Monday evening, by the Surrey Harmonic Society, at St. George's school-room, Southwark, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Ogle.

A funeral pageant in honour of the late Secretary, the Hon. Daniel Webster, took place in New York on the 10th ult.

Last month, 36 ships left Liverpool for America and Australia, having on board a total number of 12,188 souls.

Since the year 1801, no less than 17,120 Acts of Parliament have been passed.

THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

THURSDAY WEEK, the 25th ult., being the day fixed by M. Berger, the Prefect of the preceding official, the Senate, and the ballot throughout the department of the Seine, the mayors of the various communes began to arrive at the Hôtel de Ville shortly after nine o'clock. Many of them appeared in full costume—cocked hat, dress coat embroidered with gold lace, and sword at their side, and a sweeping the more independent adoption of office—the tricoloured sash. The magnificent Salle St. Jean was prepared for their reception, with seats and tables; a portion was reserved for the [illegible], whose [illegible] At two o'clock the Prefect made his appearance at half-past nine o'clock, and took his seat with his assistants on a raised platform. The mayors of Paris were then called in turn to produce their lists, which were severally read aloud by one of the officers. The mayors of the different communes in the department of the Seine were similarly called in alphabetical order. When the returns were all read, the Prefect rose, and, in a short address, thanked the mayors for their exertions during the election. The few words he said were delivered with much energy. He told them that the Government was indebted in a great measure to their zeal and

M. BERGER, PREFECT OF THE SEINE, PROCLAIMING THE VOTES FOR THE EMPIRE TO THE MAYORS OF THE ARRONDISSEMENTS.

activity for its success. The Mayors replied to the compliment by waving their hats, and loudly shouting "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The Prefect then withdrew, with the Council, to add up the several lists. He returned in about twenty minutes, and proclaimed that the number of the Ayes was 310,658—the Noes, 54,753. The meeting then separated. Outside the Hôtel de Ville, and contrary to the custom observed on all previous occasions, there were no troops; indeed, an absence of military display has been observed throughout the whole of the proceedings. On the occasion of the proclamation of the ballot on the last *plébiscite*, a battalion of infantry was stationed in front of the Hôtel de Ville to keep order, but in the present instance no such precaution was adopted. It was observed that the artillerymen belonging to the battery of guns placed in the Hôtel de Ville in the year 1848 were sauntering about, while the guns themselves were under the charge of the ordinary sentinels in the back court.

As if to mark more strongly the important change in the form of the Government of France, a most unusual elector has made his appearance, and claimed to exercise the franchise. This is no less a personage than Abd-el-Kader! The *Moniteur* says:—

The Emir Abd-el-Kader has desired to give a new proof of his gratitude and devotedness to the Prince. He has asked leave to take part in the vote for the re-establishment of the Empire, and has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Amboise:—

"Infinite praise to God for His infinite grace! To the first magistrate of the town. Trouvé, Mayor of Amboise, salutation! The Emir Sid el Hadj Abd-el-Kader has the honour of asking leave to exercise the right of the citizens of France for the nomination of the Sultan, for we ought at present to regard ourselves as Frenchmen, from the friendship and affection which are manifested towards us. Our children have seen the day in France, and your daughters have suckled them; our companions, deceased in your country, repose among you; and the Sultan—just among the just, and generous among the generous—has placed us among the number of his children and of his soldiers, deigning to return to me a sword with his imperial hands. May God be propitious to the Prince, and long continue his power, his grandeur, and his glory! Amen! Written this 9th Day of Dafar, 1269. S'Hamy (Khalifa), by order of Sid el Hadj Abd-el-Kader. May God be our aid and direct us in the way of good by His grace and protection. Amen!"

The Mayor of Amboise complied with the wish thus expressed, and received the Emir's vote, and that of his officers, in a special urn.

The *Patrie* gives the following as the last returns of the votes on the *plébiscite*:—

	Yes	No
For the 86 Departments	7,468,160	237 066
Army	234 e 0	8 456
Navy	47 706	2 0:0
Civil population of Algiers	5,107	721
	7,782,903	248,263

To complete the returns, there are only wanting the votes of a few communes in eight departments, those of the army of Italy and the army of Algeria, and the votes of the civil populations of the provinces o Constantina and Oran.

ABD-EL-KADER VOTING FOR THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

THE INUNDATION AT OXFORD.—(SEE PAGE 500.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MILITARY PENSIONERS.—Lord Panmure, on Monday, asked Lord Derby what was the intention of Government with regard to the 220 pensioners which had been sent out to Toronto on the same conditions as those on which pensioners had been sent out by other parcels; viz., that they should have grants of land to cultivate, but which conditions at present had not been complied with.—Lord Derby answered by deprecating the policy of sending out old pensioners, and by stating that, in particular cases referred to, the Government had not sufficient land, and what they had there was actually wanted for ordnance purposes. The late Government were to blame for thus deceiving the pensioners, but he (Lord Derby) hoped that ultimately a satisfactory arrangement would be made.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—On Tuesday, in answer to the Earl of Clancarty, who complained of the Presbyterian committee in Marlborough-street of Ireland, praying that the system of National Education in Ireland might not be altered, Lord Derby stated:—"My noble friend the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has felt it his duty to propose very great consideration to this question, and with every desire to remove, as far as possible, the feelings or the prejudices of those who are opposed to that system. All I can say is, that I consider it would be a very great evil if we were seriously to disturb the existing system; and the Government, not seeing their way to make any alteration with the view to which I have alluded, have no intention of bringing forward any measure to effect what one party had in view, seeing that it would be offended many others, and probably many persons strongly approbated."

SCOTCH UNIVERSITY TESTS.—In answer to the Duke of Argyle, Lord Derby stated that it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring forward any measures for the amendment of the law with regard to them in the present session.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented a petition from certain electors of Cork, complaining of the manner in which the peace-officers did their duty at the late election.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The Earl of Winchilsea gave notice on Thursday that he would, on an early day, move for a committee to inquire into the system of education in vogue at Maynooth, in order to ascertain if it were reconcilable to the spirit of the Protestant institutions of the country.

FREE TRADE.—On Thursday, the Marquis of Cranbicarde who had introduced the subject on Tuesday evening, and he should wish to see any Free-Trade question that might be brought forward supported by the unanimous, or nearly unanimous, vote of their Lordships. He thought it would be of great advantage that the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons should also be adopted by their Lordships, in order, in so doing, however, with the noble Earl at the head of the Government, and find up that the noble Earl had approved rather of words which he himself had drawn up as the draft of a resolution, than of the Marquis of Granby's, would not save their Lordships the trouble of dividing or of entering into a warm discussion on the subject, but would adopt the form of words suggested by the noble Earl—inasmuch as he thought that, with the fully recognised principle of Free-Trade as a key to as the basis of their future commercial legislation, they would at the same time secure that unanimity upon the subject which they so much desired. He therefore gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—"That this House thankfully acknowledges the general prosperity; and, deeply sensible of the evils attendant upon frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operations or to impede its progress."—The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the calm and temperate manner with which the noble Marquis had treated the subject. He concurred with the noble Marquis in thinking that the question ought to be settled in that House by a formal resolution which should in no wordet as to lead to the east possible chance of a conflict of opinions. He was sure of no man that his resolution should be such as would recognise their firm adherence to the principles of Free Trade as the future policy of the country. Such a resolution as he was bound to say, would be in accordance with the general opinion of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DERBY ELECTION.

On Monday Sir A. Cockburn brought this matter before the House. The factory the case, as he had seen it, was as follows:—At the last election for Derby Mr. Bass and Mr. Hayward, who represented the Liberal interest, were opposed by Mr. Horsfall on the Conservative interest. Previously to the election Mr. Horsfall had been a stranger to the borough, except in so far as that he had married into a family several members of which were established there. One of Mr Horsfall's relations by marriage was a solicitor, another was a wine merchant, and a third carried on extensive lead works in the town. In the house of the latter gentleman, (Mr. C.), Mr. Horsfall was a guest during the election. Up to that period he had always been considered one of the strongh lds of the Liberal party, but shortly before the election there was a report spread that a offer had been made and probably by realised, and among the parties on the Conservative side it was said that money would not be wanting to secure that object. The sequel showed that this report was not without foundation. Informat on was conveyed to Mr. Moss, chairman of Messrs. Bass and Hayward's committee, that bribery was going on, and that information enabled him to trace the proceedings, and to expose them to public observation. This primary information came from a tipsy and excited source, although the subsequent details of the system which existed were substantiated by the result. The circumstances occurred thus. There was an attorney living in Derby, of the name of Fawker, who has been leading agent on the Conservative side. In the course of the last election, it had been greatly discontented with the parties for whom he had formerly acted. That discontent arose in the following manner. Having been the agent in 1847 for the Conservatives, he proceeded, a period of five years, to return Messrs. Evans and Gore, and was remunerated for getting them elected by those proceedings he found himself out of pocket £700 or £800. He applied to his friends in the borough to remunerate him to that amount, but he received no one shilling of the money. Nothing made a man so sore as losing his money, on being applied to at the last election to act for [illegible] he would be would take no part in the election. Fawker was then found in this state of mind, when Mr Hufford, also an attorney, made a last effort to secure his services, and at length he (Mr. Fawker) consented to act. Mr. Hufford then told him that preparations had been made to carry the election by money—that a stranger was in the town "to do the thing" that he was at the County Tavern and that he (Fawker) was to go to the tavern, and ascertain whether the stranger's arrangements were sufficient. Mr Hufford told him that access to the room would be given to him, and he (Fawker) the [illegible] and learned gentleman had up a card)—which he was to show to the landlord of the tavern, telling him that he came from Mr. Radford, that he might thus be known as a confidential person. The name "Mr. T. Morgan, Chester," was inscribed on the card. Mr. Fawker accordingly proceeded to the County Tavern, where he saw a man in a private room. This was a stranger to him, and he showed him the card which he had received from Mr. T. Morgan. During the interview some allusion was made to his coming from Chester, when Morgan said, "I don't come from Chester—I come from Shrewsbury, and Mr. Frail sent me." Mr. Fawker then said he had not any letter from Mr. Frail, and he replied, "I have no letter by me of Mr. Frail's, but I have another letter. He then took a letter from his pocket, and as soon as Mr. Fawker saw the writing he knew it at once to be the writing of Major Beresford, and he exclaimed, "Dear me! this is the writing of Major Beresford; I know it very well." Morgan then told him how he intended to conduct the business. Mr. Fawker having ascertained that the arrangements were complete, went back to Mr Radford, and observed that Morgan had not come from Chester, but from Shrewsbury. To this observation Mr. Rad ord replied, "Never mind; he is to have £100 for doing the job." Mr. Rad ord then asked Mr Fawker to go to Nottingham, for a purpose he would state. There was at Nottingham a man named Hubbert, who had at his command an organised body of men, who looked to him for pay, and took their orders from him alone. This Mr. Hibbert and his band transacted many delicate transactions at elections. An attorney named Hulsh was one of the agents of Mr Horsfall, at Derby. This Mr. Hulsh had sent a man named Simpson, an inhabitant of Derby, to an attorney at Nottingham, requesting him to secure the services of Hubbert and his men. This gentleman, hearing what was doing at Derby, thought it better not to have anything to do with the election. Mr. Hulsh then wrote to Hibbert to come to Derby, and bring his men with him Hibbert declined to comply with this request, having had a previous misunderstanding with Hulsh. Mr. Hufford, under these circumstances, asked Mr Fawker to go over to Nottingham, and bring back Hulsh and his man. Mr. Fawker accordingly went over to Nottingham, and there saw Hibbert, who told him that he had received a letter from Hulsh, but that he would not go over to Derby at his solicitation, as he had no confidence in him. He, however, stated that he was willing to go to Derby and take his men. If Fawker would promise to pay him. He stated at the same time that he would not allow him to go to Derby until the afternoon. Mr. Fawker, however, during his stay at Nottingham, saw a person named Cox, to whom he told his business. Mr. Cox happened to be a relation partner of the Lord in Waiting interest, so he went immediately to Mr. Hulsh, the town-clerk of Nottingham, and got a letter of introduction to Mr. Moss, the chairman of Messrs. Bass and Hayworth's committee, to whom he communicated the facts he had learned. Fawker afterwards returned to Derby, and became the medium of communication between Mr. Fawker and Mr. Bass. Meanwhile the meantime Fawker returned to Derby with Hibbert and his men, and found that Mr. Hibbert had brought Cox in company with a gentleman named Lund. He followed him to Mr. Cox's, and there told him that he had brought Hibbert and his men. Radford told him that he would provide for the men, but that he was told there was a house exactly opposite the County Tavern from which a man that went forward in that place might be watched, and that it would be well to go to the County Tavern and see that proper measures had been taken to prevent observation. Mr. Fawker accordingly went to the County Tavern, and went took Lund on the way. He (Fawker) proceeded to Morgan's room, and when Clare Lund came in and said, which is private matter I speak to Morgan upon. Fawker then left the room, and Lund went into the room and told Morgan that he had brought him [illegible]. A conversation then ensued with reference to the house opposite, and Morgan said there was no fear of his being watched by the other side as there was a double means of communication to his room, a separate access being by means of a back-staircase, which opened into a yard. The landlord of the tavern showed Mr. Fawker the rooms, and he declared that the place was quite secure from observation. While Fawker and Lund were in the house, a person named Rias came to see Morgan on the subject of a Mr. Peters, which included the names of persons who were known to be not inaccessible to a pecuniary consideration. Morgan observed that this list would not see any one who did not give "the sign"—the same being to place the forefinger of the right hand to the upper lip, and say, "It's all right; Radford sent me." Upon this Mr Fawker went to Mr. Radford's house, and was told that he was not well, and was not yet up. He then desired the servant to take up a message to Mr. Radford, that the man at the tavern wanted more horse-nails, and that he must have them immediately. The servant having given this message, in came Mr. Cox, the attorney; and he, hearing the message sent up, also sent up a message that he must see Mr. Radford without delay, and that Mr. Radford was to get up immediately, as he would not see him very much. This message was brought back: that "the horse-nails" would be sent, and that the gentleman who would bring them would be with Mr. Radford during the whole of the day. All these circumstances were communicated by Mr. Fawker to Mr. Cox, of Nottingham, and by Mr. Cox they were communicated to Mr. Moss, the chairman of Messrs. Bass and Hayworth's committee. Having received this information, Mr. Moss having communicated with Mr. Bass and Mr. Heyworth, these gentlemen called in the assistance of a sergeant of police, and three or four of his men, who went in plain clothes to the County Tavern. They found the room which they had been directed to look for guarded by a man who was a stranger to them; but, on making the sign and giving the pass-word, he opened the door and admitted them within. There they found the man Morgan, whom they apprehended, and £2500 in gold and a further sum of £40 in notes. They also found a book, in which were entered the names and the numbers of the voters on the register, and various sums which were affixed to their names which they had received or were to receive. They further found this letter:—"A good and safe man with judgment and quickness is wanted immediately at Derby. I suppose that you cannot leave your own place. If not, send some one whom you can trust to your place. Let him go to Derby on receiving this, and find the County Tavern, in the centre of the town. Let him send his card to Cox Brothers and Co's lead-works, Chesterfield, from Chester. That will be [illegible] Yours truly W. B.—Monday."—The police, besides this document, found on the man a card, which was delivered by Mr. Radford to Mr. Fawker, and which bore this address—"T. Morgan, Chester." That individual was taken into custody and brought before the magistrates on the following morning. He made no secret of the business in which he was engaged. He admitted freely that the book did contain the names of persons who had received sums of money from him, and he spoke with contempt of the borough of Derby, saying that it was a small place, and that one vote at Shrewsbury would cost as much as twenty votes at Derby Nor, as Sir A. Cockburn, came the far more important and far more painful question; namely, how far, upon the evidence of this letter, the right hon. gentleman the Secretary at War was to be considered as having been an accessary to those proceedings? This letter had been sworn to be in the handwriting of the right hon gentleman. It was found in an envelope addressed to "John Frail, Clerk of the Course, Shrewsbury," and was sealed with the seal of the Carlton Club. The right hon. gentleman had never denied the genuineness of the letter, and has (Sir A. Cockburn's) belief was that it was genuine. Sir A. Cockburn said, additional particulars as to the complicity of the Secretary-at-War had been brought to light. It appeared that the right hon. gentleman had been in correspondence with Mr. Fawker on a previous occasion. In a letter to Mr. Fawker, dated the 21st of November, 1847, the right hon. gentleman said, "I received your letter yesterday, just as I was entering the House. I should think a good deal hinged to unseal Mr. Strutt for Derby. But I have not had time to make any personal just after a general election to pay the expense of a petition." He (Sir A. Cockburn) supposed that the funds were more flourishing now, although they had recently had a general election. You got up a case, and a subscription for the purpose, I may perhaps subscribe £100.—W. Beresford." Again "I am glad to hear so good an account as the one which you give me of the prospect of the success of the Derby petition. I shall be glad to give you any assistance in my power, when the case comes on." He (Sir A. Cockburn) did not exactly understand what that meant. (Hear, hear.) Again, on the 25th of February, 1848, Mr. Fawker wrote to the right hon. gentleman thought that he could render a valuable assistance by sending Mr. Frail down to Derby, and therefore, in a letter, dated the 28th of February, 1848, he said:—"My dear sir, I have an agent who is skilful in all election matters, and understands every manner of schemes with regard to petitions. He will be in Derby next Tuesday, and will bring an introduction from me. You can trust him most implicitly, and I set every value upon having him from his respecting your petition.—W. Beresford." The next letter, dated the 27th of February, was to Mr. Fawker, and was brought by Mr. Frail:—"Dear sir, I send you Mr. Frail, in the party of Tuesday. Yours truly, W. B." This letter showed quite conclusively that, up to the 25th of February, 1848, Mr. Frail was a total stranger to the borough of Derby. On the 28th of that letter to Mr. Fawker, the right hon. gentleman says—"I have sent Mr. Frail, who gives me a good account of the case against the sitting members. I will give you every assistance in my power. I shall be happy to see you when you come to town." What that meant he (Sir A. Cockburn) did not know. "Your policy is to collect funds, and to keep the case quiet until it comes before the committee." The next letter was from Mr. Frail himself. A aid was important, because it showed that Frail had put himself on a footing of intimacy with the borough. It was dated from Carlisle. It appeared an election petition having been presented on the 28th of February, one of the members for that city was unseated, and Frail had been successful. A new election took place to fill the vacant seat. Frail was sent down, and, if not by the direction, with the concurrence of the right hon gentleman, for the purpose of leading the petition being presented. The letter was as follows:—"Dear sir,—I read your letter this day. I am much engaged in the election. It will be over on Saturday, and I hope to be in London on Friday. If you can, get Andrews under"—these were two very distinguished names in the annals of the Parliamentary bar—"but if you cannot, get Dyles." His learned friend Serjeant Byles was one of the most able advocates known in Westminster Hall; but he was, personally, not known to him. gentlemen opposite as the author of a most profound work on political economy—"The Fallacies of Free Trade." This letter contained a most significant fact. It was signed "Frail," but above the words "Swans in great haste" there was added "W. Nixon, The King's Arms Hotel, Carlisle." Then there was this addition, "My best wishes to Mr. Hibbert, our friend at Nottingham—Thomson, not Jolly." The next letter was from the right hon. gentleman:—"Dear sir,—I shall be been out of town on very important business for several days. I think he will reach Derby on Wednesday morning. I have sent him to speak to a gentleman at Derby." This communication appeared to establish, he thought, the fact and the right hon. gentleman had nothing to do with the election of 1847, and that it all was a stranger to Derby until the election of 1848. The letter, therefore, found on Morgan at the late election gave a flat contradiction to the previous election. Sir A. Cockburn then at some length contended, the idea of a conspiracy on the part of the Liberals to bring the Conservatives and Major Beresford into disrepute at Derby, and he therefore hoped that the House would not think that the House could refuse inquiry, and this also was the course which, to do him justice, Major Beresford had all along loudly demanded. He moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition.

Sir John Yarde Buller was fully convinced that the inquiry should be granted, and therefore he would second the motion. This course met the approval of Major Beresford.

Mr. Stuart Wortley would offer no opposition to the motion; but he would protest against the constitution of the committee which was granted. An election petition was pending, and if Major Beresford was found guilty of the charge alleged, the election must be declared to be void

Mr. Walpole did not think that any conscientious scruple would be entitled by conceding the committee. There was only a choice of evils; but of the two he thought the appointment of the committee would be attended with the least degree of inconvenience. After the statement which had been made, it was impossible to say that a case for investigation had not been made out. Mr. Walpole suggested that the committee should be appointed by the Committee of Selection.

Lord J. Russell approved of the view taken by Mr. Walpole.

Mr. Horsfall (the Conservative member for Derby) repudiated all connexion with the election.

Sir C. Wood suggested that the committee should consist of five members, and that they be selected by the general committee of elections.

This met with general approval, after some conversation, it was agreed that each party may be assisted by counsel, should they think proper.

The motion was then agreed to.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND

Mr. Fagan, on Tuesday, moved that the House should, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the law relating to the rates or tax called ministers' money, in Ireland, with the view to repeal so much thereof as relates to the tax or rate payable by the Roman Catholic inhabitants by the Act 3d and 4th Will. 4, c. 37, called the "Church Temporalities Act," for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide thereby a substitute out of revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a provision for the Protestant [illegible] out of by them under and by virtue of the Act 17th and 18th Charles 2, c. 7th. The colonus tax (said the hon. gentleman) amounted only to the paltry sum of £17,000 per annum, and it was collected entirely in the towns and cities in Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Drogheda, and Kinsale; while the corporate towns of the great Protestant province of Ulster contributed nothing whatever to the tax. The towns of Belfast, Enniskillen, Londonderry, and Armagh there the population were almost entirely Protestant were entirely exempt; while the Roman Catholic towns he had mentioned were subjected to the impost. Another grievance connected with the subject was, that [illegible] was [illegible] Poor-law valuation; the consequence of which was, that as no house was rated higher than at £60 per year, the more wealthy and respectable part of the inhabitants were exempted from contributing their just share. A report of a select committee upon this subject suggested that an augmentation of the cess assistant could might be made a substitute for ministers' money. At the present moment the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commission are in the most prosperous condition. They now exceed £20,000 per annum to what they did in 1847, when the commutes made the suggestion to which he had referred. What he proposed was, that, instead of a bonus of 4 per cent, which there was at present, the bonus should be increased to 10 per cent. That would induce the tenants to purchase at 17 years' purchase, by which means the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission would be greatly increased. For many years after the Church Temporalities Act had passed into a law, the commissioners were in the habit of appropriating the sums they received out of the perpetuity fund. They did so up to the year 1846. Now, he admitted that the commissioners ought to be allowed to apply some of the perpetuity fund to the purpose of abolishing the impost of ministers' money. The immediate tenants under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners did not renew yearly; but the immediate tenants under bishops' leases must renew every year, under penalty of losing their property. He would, therefore, propose that the tenants under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be still to renew as yearly tenants, and the fine thus paid would increase largely the means at the disposal of the commissioners. He proposed to introduce a clause in the bill to that effect. Again, the under tenants never purchased, although they were at liberty to do so, owing to difficulties in the way. To remove those difficulties he had also devised a clause which would obviate the objections now entertained by under tenants. There was a sum of £20,000 now due to the Government by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, out of a sum of £100,000 which they had borrowed when they first commenced their operations, to meet the exigencies of the moment. There had been over £120,000 paid, including interest, of that £100,000. He proposed that the Government should give up this £20,000, to meet any difficulty which might occur in the proposed abolition.

Mr. Walpole said he would not attempt to negative the motion; but if the hon. member would permit the previous question to pass, it would be his duty to bring forward a measure upon the subject after the recess.

After some discussion, in which Sergeant Murphy, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Messrs. Hume, Maguire, Viscount Bernard, Sir J. V. Shelley, Captain Jones, Messrs. Fortescue and Monsell, took part,

Mr. Fagan said he felt bound by a sense of duty to divide the House. The measure contemplated by Government would merely transfer the tax from the occupiers of house to the landlords, to which he could not consent.

On a division, the previous question was carried by a majority of 46.

THE DIVISION OF FRIDAY NIGHT. EXPLANATIONS.—Mr. Newdegate (on Monday) entreated the indulgence of the House whilst he referred briefly to a matter which was personal to himself. He had had the honour of being a member of the House of Commons for nearly ten years, and, at the present moment, found himself in a position that he had never stood in before. Having taken deliberately stated in that House that he would not do that which he had done—that he would not vote on the division which was taken on Saturday morning, on the amendment of the right hon. gentleman the member for Tiverton (Lord Palmerston), he felt that, by having voted against it, he was in the posit n of one who had broken his word. He begged the House, therefore, to allow him the opportunity of explaining the circumstances which had fully intended to leave the House immediately after the division upon Mr. Villiers's motion, and not to have voted against the amendment of the noble Lord; and he assured them that what he had done was perfectly unintentional, and entirely owing to the circumstance of his having been accidentally locked in on the occasion.—Mr. Knogh said that, after the division on Mr. Villiers's motion, another division took place upon the amendment of Lord Palmerston; and he had been informed, that, whilst the latter was being taken, there were some honourable members, namely, the hon. and learned gentleman, the Solicitor-General (Sir W. Erle), the noble Lord the Member for West Sussex (the Earl of March), and he believed the hon. Member for Middlesex (Mr. B. Osborne), concealed in a room at the back of the Speaker's chair. (Loud laughter.) For what reason those hon. gentlemen were so concealed he was not for him (Mr. Keogh) to say, he had risen on the present occasion merely to ask, for the information of himself and other hon. members, whether that room was a place of legislative retreat, for any portion of the Government who might be indisposed to vote, and desired to absent himself from a division? whether, in fact, the division was properly taken in that respect on Friday night; and whether the Solicitor-General (Sir W. Erle), the noble Lord the Member for West Sussex, and the hon. Member for Middlesex, ought not to have been brought to the table of the house, and compelled there to say "Aye" or "No" to the motion? The Speaker said, that if any hon. members happened to be in the chamber at the back of the chair during a division, they were entitled not to vote. Those rooms had always been considered "out of the house," and therefore the tellers could not compel the members to vote who chanced to be in them on such occasions.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.—Mr. P. Duncombe, on Monday, gave notice that, immediately after the recess, he should move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the state of the representation of the people in Parliament demands immediate attention, with a view to the enlargement of the elective franchise, and the correction of those abuses which the Reform Act of 1832 was intended to effect, but has failed to accomplish."

INTIMIDATION AT ELECTIONS.—Mr. H. Berkeley gave notice, on Monday, that, on the day after the Christmas recess, he should ask leave to introduce a measure to protect the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland from intimidation, violence, and general malversation of the franchise.

BUDDHISM IN CEYLON.—In answer to a question from Sir R. H. Inglis, on Monday, Sir J. Pakington said, that Government had entered into with the King of Candy, we have certain certain obligations; and one of these obligations was that we should take part in the Buddhist ceremonies, assist in the performance of their religious rites, and give them the offerings of the materials which were necessary for the performance of those rites. This practice had been long discontinued. It was finally put an end to by Sir R. Horton, then Governor of Ceylon, in 1844. A sum of money (£3000 was agreed to be paid to the Buddhists in lieu of the contributions which had been formerly paid for the performance of the Buddhist rites. He had now to state generally, in answer to the questions of his hon. friend, that after grossly considering the matter, and proper advice, which he had received not only just recently, but previously to a sale place for its custody. The £300 a year, agreed to be paid by Sir Robert Horton, in lieu of the other contributions which were previously made, having, in his (Sir J. Pakington's) opinion, been withdrawn with very great injustice to the parties, he proposed to issue instructions that, as a compensation for its loss, the Governor should give the Buddhists an extent of land equivalent in value to £300 a year. He (Sir J. Pakington) may should not be very much off in that respect than they were before. With regard to the third point, the instructions he proposed to send out were, that the governor should request the Buddhists to provide for themselves the means of appointing the priests, who had hitherto been appointed by the governor of the island.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—In answer to a question from Sir S. Hall, Lord J. Manners stated, on Monday, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the purpose of amending the constitution of the present Commission of Sewers, and to introduce it in sufficient time to admit of the ratepayers of the metropolis expressing their opinion upon it previous to its passing into law.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES TO LETTER-CARRIERS.—Mr. G. Hamilton, on Tuesday, in reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, stated that the Postmaster-General had decided that, for the present, the letter-carriers in the metropolis should not be prohibited from soliciting Christmas-boxes.

The Court of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on Tuesday, as was also the Weal India Colonies Loans Act Amendment Bill.

THE COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL was proceeded with on Wednesday.

On the order for going into committee, a discussion of some length took place upon the details of the bill, and the various suggestions offered for amendment. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Duncombe moved that the House do resume, for the purpose of moving that the bill be committed that day six months; but he afterwards withdrew that motion, and the House went into committee, when the clauses of the bill were considered seriatim. After some amendments

THE BERBY ELECTION.—On Wednesday, the General Committee of Elections reported that they had selected the following five members, namely, Mr. Gou burn, Lord H. Vane, Lord Barrington, Sir W. Molesworth, and Mr. Ingee, for the committee to take into consideration the matter of the petition of the inhabitant householders of the borough of Derby.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—Mr. Walpole, on Wednesday, stated it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to the truck system.

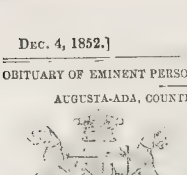
PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Mr. Hume on Thursday, wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure for the extension of the franchise, the registration of the voters, and the equalisation of the number of electors to the number of representatives? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, if the Government should intend to bring in such a measure, due notice would be given of it. (Laughter.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Phinn wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in consequence of the report of the Cambridge University Commissioners in reference to King's College, Cambridge, her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend to the authorities of Eton College to concert measures with the Provost and Fellows of King's College, for the improvement and better application of the funds [illegible]? Mr. Secretary Walpole said, he would send copies of there [illegible] and when he received an answer he would communicate to the House the result of the answer.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Sir D. L. Evans obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the period for payment of rates and taxes for the elective franchise. The principle of the bill having been admitted by previous Parliaments, it was not necessary for him to discuss its details on the present stage; and he would, therefore, postpone his statement to a subsequent stage.—Mr. Secretary Walpole would not then offer any opposition to the introduction of the bill.—Mr. T. Duncombe protested against the bill, because it did not go far enough, and he thought that borough and county elections should be put on the same footing with respect to rating.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

AUGUSTA-ADA, COUNTESS OF LOVELACE.



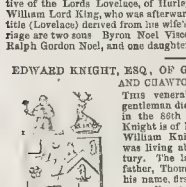
THE Countess of Lovelace, "Ada, sole daughter of Byron's house, and heart," died on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness of more than a year's duration, at the Earl's town residence, Great Cumberland-place. Her Ladyship was born 10th December, 1815, at Lord Byron's house, 122, Piccadilly, and was, at the period of her decease, in her 37th year, the same age at which her illustrious father died.

The name of Ada came into the Byron family through the marriage of Sir Richard Byron with Johanna, daughter of William de Colwyke, of Colwyke, Notts, from the ancient house of Dakeney, or Dakeyne. Sir Baldwin Dakeney (the first husband of Johanna de Dunstanfield, the great-grandmother of Johanna de Colwyke, who wedded Byron) left an only daughter, who was named Ada. The descendants of the Dakeneys, or Dakeynes, were subsequently seated in the counties of Derby, York, and Nottingham.

In a letter from Ravenna, dated October 8, 1820, the poet, Byron, thus refers to the word -"If you turn over the pages of the Huntingdon Peerage case you will learn how common was the name of Ada under the Plantagenets. I found it in my own pedigree in the reigns of John and Henry."

Lady Lovelace was only child of the poet, George Gordon Lord Byron, by Anne Isabella Noel, his wife (co-heir to the Barony of Wentworth), daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and representative of the Lords Lovelace, of Hurley. She married July, 8th, 1835, William Lord King, who was afterwards (in 1838) made an Earl, under a title (Lovelace) derived from his wife's ancestors. The issue of the marriage are two sons Byron Noel Viscount Ockham, born in 1836, and Ralph Gordon Noel, and one daughter, Anne Isabella Noel.

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ., OF GODMERSHAM PARK, KENT, AND CHAWTON, HANTS.



THIS venerable and much-respected country gentleman died at his seat, Godmersham Park, in the 86th year of his age. The family of Knight is of high respectability in Hampshire: William Knight, of Chawton, in that county, was living about the middle of the 16th century. The late Thomas Knight, Esq. (whose father, Thomas Broadnax, Esq., had changed his name, first to May and then to Knight, on succeeding to the estates of Godmersham and of Chawton), died *s.p.* in 1794, having devised his property to his cousin, Edward Austen, Esq., who adopted the testator's surname and arms, and was the gentleman whose death we record. He married, in 1791, Elizabeth, sister of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., and had six sons and five daughters; the eldest of the former, Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, being the succes or to his father's estates. Miss Jane Austen, the accomplished novelist, author of "Emma," was the youngest sister of Mr. Knight, of Godmersham, the subject of this notice.

LOUISA, MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO.

THE death of Lady Sligo occurred on the 23d ult., at Westport House, county Mayo. Her Ladyship had not completed her 30th year, having been born Feb. 21, 1823. She was the second daughter of the present Viscount Strangford, and was married May 3, 1847, to the Marquis of Sligo, by whom she leaves an only child, Katharine-Philippa-Ellen, born April 25, 1850.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WEMYSS.

THIS distinguished officer expired on the 30th ult., at his residence, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, after a lingering and wasting illness of twelve months' duration. Prior to that, the gallant general, who was about sixty-two years of age, was in the enjoyment of robust health, and was remarkable for his commanding presence. His active professional duties and great conversational powers rendered him the idol of the circle in which he moved!

Lieut.-General William Wemyss was the second son of Lieut.-General Wemyss, and great-grandson of James, fifth Earl of Wemyss: he was born in 1790. His military career extended over more than forty years. He took part in the Peninsular war, having been present at the engagement of Fuentes de Onore, on the 5th of May, 1811, for which he received the silver medal granted under the general order of the 1st of March, 1847. On the 10th of May, 1850, he was gazetted Colonel in-Chief of the 93d Highlanders. For many years he had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Queen and the Prince Consort. Soon after the marriage of her Majesty, General Wemyss was appointed Equerry in waiting to Prince Albert, and at that period had the entire control and management of his Royal Highness's extensive equestrian and agricultural establishments. It was thus he became acquainted with all the leading agriculturists of the locality, with whom it was his great delight to associate. As a member, and occasional president of the Royal East Berks and Windsor Royal Associations, he was universally popular; while, as the master of Prince Albert's pack of harriers, his fine flow of spirits in the field and sterling hunting qualifications, won for him the affectionate respect of both gentry and farmer.

General Wemyss married, in 1820, Lady Isabella May, eldest daughter of William, 16th Earl of Erroll, by whom he has had issue two sons, both in the British army, and a daughter.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of this association for this object took place on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall; Doug as Jerrold in the chair. The large room was filled in every part. The chairman said, Mr. C. Knight in his "Shilling Shakspeare," had shown how a book had to wrestle with the Government; how the very last Act of the Exchequer might get the whole stripped up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Messrs. Chambers had also shown that a work popular y addressed to the people, a work which at once came out 30,000 strong, had never been able, or not strong enough to conduct its own paper: having been wr tten down by the Government. He said "written down by the Government," for it had been written down by the Excheman. With respect to the stamp on newspapers, the remarks had, he thought, sufficiently shown. If it needed a further illustration, the injustice and absurdity of that tax Why not tax barrister's going the circuit? The advertisement tax, which the State demanded from every advertiser, man, woman, or child—for, if they would open their mouths in print, even wet-nurses and errand-boys must pay their 1s. 6d was a double tax. It was a tax upon industry and upon want. Consider, the annualties and injustice of this tax. Why should those widespread news columns be taxed, when the widely-circulated omnibuses were allowed to run as free vehicles of any licence? Why should the house of Messrs. Longman, Brown, and Co. advertise to every lady and gentleman in the "Atlas" or the "Favourite" that they continued to make their everlasting shirts at 36s. the half-dozen? Why should they be allowed to send forth their gilt tidings for the benefit of the human race, without being called upon to pay a tax for such beneficence? Besides, almost everything was an advertisement. The tradesman's brass door-plate was an advertisement "Smith, tailor," was an advertisement. It would be quite as good for the Chancellor of the Exchequer just for once bending his mind to the consideration of brass (Laughter.) to tax the brass plate of the tradesman, as well as the type of the printer.—Mr. Cobden, M.P., said that were three propositions before them—the paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the stamp duty on newspapers; all of which were most injudicious, and most inconsistent burdens upon knowledge. The largest claimings for the benefit of the human race, when

THE INUNDATION OF CHRISTCHURCH MEADOWS, OXFORD.

THE INUNDATION AT OXFORD.

The neighbourhood of the city of Oxford has suffered greatly from the recent floods; and the large illustration engraved upon page 497, and that upon the present page, fully attest the state of the inundation at the close of last week. The *Oxford Chronicle* of Saturday last states the floods to have undergone but little abatement within the last eight days; and in the districts to the south and west of the suburbs large breadths of meadow land are still submerged, and boats are seen rowing where the eye was accustomed to recognise tracts of fine pasturage. The height of the water has fluctuated considerably in accordance with the unsettled state of the weather, some heavy showers having fallen at intervals in the early part of the week, by which the floods, as soon as they began to subside, were temporarily replenished. After a temporary interruption on the Great Western line, a mile or more from the Oxford station in the direction of Abingdon, arising from the action of the water in shifting the ballast, the rails were last week again rendered steadfast, and the direct communication resumed. The line, however, continued partially under water at the above spot referred to; and a further interruption, resulted from the same cause, took place at this very part of the line, on Wednesday last (the 24th. These casualities on the Great Western are not attended with any risk to passengers; on the contrary, the caution which has been observed in passing along the portion of the line referred to, and the promptitude with which the convenience of the passengers has been provided for, so as to occasion the least possible delay, deserve to be acknowledged. Thus, on Wednesday, the down-train from London, due at 3.58 P.M., not having arrived within ten minutes of its appointed time, by which the starting of the up-train from Oxford was correspondingly delayed, Mr. Larkman, the station-master, set out with the latter train to explore the way, taking every precaution to avert accident. On reaching the Abingdon-road bridge, at Cold-harbour, the down train was found at a stand-still a few yards beyond that bridge, having been unable to proceed, owing to the operation of the water in unsteadying the rails. Further accounts state that the Cherwell and Isis are, in extent, more like seas than rivers. All descriptions of property were to be seen floating down the waters, and carcases of sheep, pigs, and horses, were seen lying in many parts of the country where the water has been drained off. On Thursday, the 25th, a boatman found the body of a woman, and an inquest was held on the deceased: she had been overtaken by a sudden rush of water while walking in the meadows, and was too old and infirm to gain the high ground. In the course of the inquiry, the coroner said this was the third inquest he had held during that day alone, on the bodies of persons who had been drowned; and three other bodies were then awaiting inquests. On Friday, the driver of a waggon was jerked from his seat into the road, owing to the vehicle dropping into a deep pool: the poor man was killed upon the spot. No fewer than seven boats, rowed by University men, had been upset, and several of the occupants escaped with the greatest difficulty. The railway passengers have for several days been rowed to and from the station to the city in boats.

BIRMINGHAM.

The disastrous floods commenced at Birmingham on the 11th ult., when the river Rea, a small stream which runs through the lower part of the town, rose to between eight and ten feet; and the arches of the bridges being inadequate to convey the water pouring down the river, the surrounding neighbourhood was speedily inundated. For some miles south-west and north of Birmingham, the fields on both sides of the river were covered with water, and presented the appearance of one immense lake.

The streets connecting the parish of Birmingham with the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley—Moseley-street, Cheapside, Bradford-street, and Digbeth—were rendered impassable except by vehicles; but the most serious injury was done to property in those streets which run parallel with the Rea.

In Rea-street, and other streets in the vicinity, the inhabitants of the houses were flooded out or obliged to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings.

The family of one poor woman had a narrow escape. A new row of houses has recently been erected, one of which abuts on the river in Mill-lane, in the neighbourhood of Deritend-bridge. About half-past six o'clock a crack was heard; the inmates fled, and the end wall of the house was almost immediately precipitated into the river. No person, very fortunately, was hurt.

In the foreground of the accompanying Illustration are shown the remains of the house in Mill-lane, a short distance below Deritend-bridge. Wherever the houses receded from the stream, so as to permit the expansion of the water, it overflowed its banks, giving to all the lower parts of the town the appearance of an immense lake, above the surface of which the street lamps were just visible. Sheep, pigs, and property of various kinds were swept away by the current.

THE INUNDATION AT BIRMINGHAM, SKETCHED BELOW DERITEND-BRIDGE.

FOYNES HARBOUR, RIVER SHANNON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LATE DR. MANTELL.

The renowned geologist, Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S., died on the 10th inst., aged 64. Dr. Mantell, who derived his claim to the honorary appellation of Doctor from the degree conferred by a foreign University, commenced his professional career as a general practitioner at Lewes, in Sussex; and, although better known to the public of Great Britain as a man of science and a lecturer, had good success in his profession, and enjoyed a large business at Lewes. He found also time to cultivate the literature of medicine. The medical journals contain many of his papers—more especially one on the use of the Ergot of Rye, published in the *Lancet* in 1834—which, as the reputation of the author as an accoucheur was great, excited considerable attention at the time.

In 1835 Dr. Mantell left Lewes, and began practice at Brighton. Thence he proceeded to London in 1839: residing first at Clapham, and subsequently in Chester-square. His prosperity as a medical man in London, was scarcely commensurate with his provincial fame and his undoubted ability; but his talents had become prominent, and deservedly popular, in another sphere of knowledge. Dr. Mantell had imbibed, at an early period of his life, a taste for natural history pursuits, and while at Lewes, was led to devote himself, with great natural enthusiasm, to the investigation of the fossils of the Coalk and of the Wealden of Sussex. Little attention had been excited among geologists to the wonderful organic remains of this district: to a mind of Dr. Mantell's penetration and sagacity a rich field presented itself for observation. So early as 1812 Dr. Mantell commenced forming, at Lewes, the magnificent collection of 1800 specimens of fossil bones, which is now in the British Museum. In 1822 appeared his "Fossils of the South Downs," a large quarto work, with forty plates, engraved by Mrs. Mantell, from drawings by the author. Another work was published by him about the same time, entitled "The Fossils of Tilgate Forest," and, compared with the geological literature of the period in which they were written, they are of superior merit. In 1825 Dr. Mantell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he has contributed some important papers to its "Philosophical Transactions." For his memoir "On the Iguanodon" he had the honour, in 1849, to receive the Royal medal. He was also an active member of the Geological Society, and in 1835 was presented with the Wollaston Medal and Fund, in consideration of his discoveries in fossil comparative anatomy generally. When Dr. Mantell removed to Brighton, his collection being materially added to, was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum for the sum of £5000. In London his fame as a geologist stood pre-eminent. Dr. Mantell took great delight in imparting to others a knowledge of his favourite science: he was fluent and eloquent in speech, full of poetry, and extremely agreeable in manners to all who manifested an admiration of his genius. He now turned his attention to the more popular and attractive works for which his name will be chiefly remembered—"Wonders of Geology," "Medals of Creation," "Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight," and an enlarged edition of his "Thoughts on a Pebble"—all of which are profusely illustrated, and have passed through several editions. His latest work was a handbook to the organic remains in the British Museum, entitled "Petrifactions and their Teachings." To these may be added, "Thoughts on Animalcules," and "A Pictorial Atlas of Fossil Remains," selected from Parkinson's and Artis's palæontological illustrations; and among his early productions, a handsome quarto narrative, with portraits, of the "Visit of William IV. and Queen Adelaide to the Ancient Borough of Lewes," which included some original poetry. Dr. Mantell was a most attractive lecturer, filling the listening ears of his audience with seductive imagery, and leaving them in amazement with his exhaustless catalogue of wonders. His style, both in speaking and writing, was fluent, and singularly free from technicalities—qualities which went far to render his works popular, and make him a favourite amongst our institutions for diffusing knowledge amongst the people.

THE LATE GIDEON A. MANTELL, LL.D., F.R.S.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

SCENE FROM "ANNE BLAKE," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

We this week present our readers with an illustration from this highly-poetic drama, by Mr. Westland Marston. The incident we have selected is one in relation to the portrait. It occurs at the end of the fourth act, in which, after touching the heart of *Anne Blake* with the story of her parents, *Colonel Thorold* places in her hands the likeness of her mother. The dramatist has shown extraordinary skill in the management of all that relates to this miniature; introducing it early in the play, and preparing with the nicest tact for the crowning effect. Mr Kean's acting in the scene is admirable; and, indeed, throughout the piece, his performance maintained a mysterious and increasing ascendancy, only to be realised by the subtle artist; and, moreover, exceedingly difficult in the presence of so majestic an assumption as Mrs

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "ANNE BLAKE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Kean's *Anne Blake*. The excellence of this, indeed, made us at first overlook the general acting of the play.

Due praise, however, must now be rendered to Mrs. Winstanley, for her most elaborate and powerful interpretation of *Lady Toppington*, whose worldly sarcasm was such as might have withered her plebeian husband, had he not been too obtuse for feeling. Mr. Addison, somewhat extravagant on the first night, has since improved in the latter part. Nothing, therefore, now remains to impair the elegance with which this fine play is calculated to impress the mind—conducting, as it does, the purest poetry with the simplest and most graceful of dramatic forms. The scenery with which it is adorned is beautifully painted—a series, in fact, of the most handsome interiors that we ever recollect to have witnessed.

FOYNES HARBOUR, RIVER SHANNON.

In a former Number of this Journal we gave to our readers some Illustrations descriptive of the Port and Town of Galway, in Ire and. The public are aware of the fierce local contest which has been for several years maintained between the rival ports of the Shannon and of Galway Bay, touching their respective merits. It is a great proof of the milder genius of modern times that this civil, or uncivil, warfare has not been settle l in the manner which might have been resorted to in the days of Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, and that it has produced blue books in place of duels, consuming printer's ink rather than gunpowder, and substituting pens for hair-triggers. The weighty question, in place of being fought out by the Claddagh fishermen and the Garryowen boys, was by the late Government referred to the gentler tribunal of Lord Granville, the Hon. Wm Cowper, and their colleagues. These accomplished gentlemen pronounced a sentence which was grounded on the memorable dictum of Sir Roger de Coverley, and which declared that "much was to be said on both sides." Lord Derby on being appealed to in the last session, and knowing well that a state of blame is not a state of fact, tossed a new e ement to settle the knotty point. The last commissioners' report has been given to the public by the Board of Admiralty. It decides the question which had been left undetermined by the predecessors, and expresses the strongest preference for the Shannon over Galway. It is the highest glory the river of St Senan has won since Edmund Spenser described it as "the spreading Shenan spreading like a sea." In justice to the victor, having already noticed Galway, we think that it will neither be without interest nor importance, that we should introduce our readers to the port which has now received the naval crown of victory from Captain Beechey and his associates.

The river Shannon flows for upwards of 60 miles, from Limerick to the Atlantic, and may be divided into two parts; the one extending from Limerick to the Harbour and Island of Foynes, distant from Limerick about 22 miles by land; the other from Foynes to Kerry-head and Loop-head, where, by an *embouchure*, 8½ miles in breadth, it rolls its vast volume of water, accumulated during a course of between 200 and 300 miles, into the ocean. It is marked in approaching it by the high peaked "Mountain of Brendon," the highest land full in the Irish Islands; and, as Captain Beechey's report informs us, it may be safely approached at any time "when it would be prudent to run for a port at all." From the heads to Foynes Island, and, indeed, beyond Foynes, the Shannon may be considered one great tidal harbour, with successive anchorages on the north and south shores. In this, the lowest part of the river, the navigation is so clear as to be safe for vessels of war, or steamers of any size, with no other guidance than the Admiralty charts and sailing directions. From Foynes to Limerick, and more especially for the last ten miles of the way, the channel becomes narrower and more difficult; some rocks and shallows intervene; and though heavy merchant-ships pass to the quays, and will, since the construction of the docks, do so with greater facility and safety, it is still but a bad navigation, liable to de ay and occasional disappointment.

The Harbour of Foynes is thus the natural outport of Limerick, a city of considerable trade, a port of the third class, in which nearly £200,000 of Customs dues were received even in the year 1848. The tonnage of the port, in 1849, as entered and cleared out, was 1428 vessels, with a tonnage of 219,856. The population, by the last census, was 53,438; and it is the seat of many large establishments, mercantile stores, and all that is characteristic of active trade. There is now in progress a splendid flax-mill, the first of the kind erected in the district. It is founded by J. N. Russell and Co., to whom this district is indebted for great local improvements and prosperity.

The Harbour of Foynes consists of a natural port between the island and the main land, 60 miles in extent. "To the south and east of the island," observe the Harbour Commissioners, "between the island and the main land, there is a spacious sheltered harbour, 60 acres in extent, capable of containing many vessels, in depths from three to six fathoms water, and in the best quality of holding-ground." These soundings are taken at lowest springs. "Upper Foynes," observed Captain Beechey, in 1832, "because it lies in dead water, and has a wide navigation to the very anchorage." Similar reports have been made to Parliament in subsequent years, all confirmatory of the evidence already quoted. But what is more material is, that, in addition to the natural harbour of 60 acres, already described, there has since been completed an artificial basin for the embarkation and landing of goods, giving 10 feet water at lowest springs, and with a rise of tide of 16 feet, and which, with a slight addition in the way of jetty, would provide 20 feet water at lowest spring-tides. These works are described as follows, in the report of the Board of Works for 1850:—" The works consist of a leading wharf and a slip for boats: the former 278 feet, the latter 210 feet in length From the wharf a pier projects towards the deep channel of the river for a length of 345 feet, and 40 feet in breadth. The harbour basin adjoining the pier, will be excavated to the depth of ten feet below low-water springs, and as the tide at springs rises to the height of 16 feet, there will be a depth at the pier of 26 feet high-water. Foynes Harbour basin, when complete, will consequently give secure quayage to sea-going ships at all times of tide; and, in fact, will be the only port in the Shannon possessing that advantage." The Ballast Board, which in Ireland performs the functions of our Trinity House, is now engaged in laying down buoys in both channels, and thus completing this useful work.

Such is the port to which Lord Derby's commissioners have assigned the superiority for Western Navication over all other naval stations in Ireland. We have been thus minute in our description, because we are aware that it is interesting and important to our commercial, British, and Irish readers, as well as to our readers both in British North America, and among the citizens of the United States. Navigators who wish to pursue the subject further, will find the latest information in the Admiralty charts, and in the sailing directions of the late lamented Captain Wolfe.

But we have some words to add in our capacity as artists. The country between Limerick and Foynes is nearly level, being part of the great limestone plain of Ireland. At Foynes, we enter the coal formation; and the slate clay rocks rise into bluff hills, picturesque and wild; over the face of which beautiful plantations have been scattered, giving relief to school-houses and to an elegant parish church and Roman Catholic Longhill, an adjoining village. We add Sketches of the Harbour and Basin, taken on the spot, showing not only its two approaches, but the finely-engineered line of road cut through the rocks. We also give an outline of the official map of the Port.

It would mislead our readers, however, if we were not to add that as yet, though much has been done in this harbour, there is one great deficiency, without supplying which, all that nature and art have accomplished, will still be incomplete. Foynes is situated 22 miles from Limerick. It is you need to connect the parent port with its out-port of Foynes by a railway, which, we learn from the commissioners' report, may be completed for less than £5000 a mile. This is absolutely required either to give the public generally, or the banks of the Shannon, the full benefit of the unexampled advantages of their most fortunate position.

We have abstained altogether, in this article, from entering into the controversy between the ports of Great Britain and those of Ireland in this matter. That can be settled at another occasion. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that it should have been the Right Hon. Edward Stanley, who, in 1831, as Irish Secretary, should first have brought the Shannon and the Harbour of Foynes under the notice of Parliament; and that it should have fallen also to his lot, as Earl of Derby and First Minister, to have completed his early work by the issue of the late commission, which has pronounced so favourably on objects recommended thirty years back by himself, and by the able and excellent General Sir John Burgoyne, who then presided over the department of Public Works.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FIRST REGIMENT.—Upon several occasions the 33rd has been mentioned as the Duke's *first regiment*; whereas, he was appointed Ensign, 7th March, 1787, to the 74th Regiment, then the Royal Highlanders; and, in the "Army List" for 1788, his name stands among the Ensigns of that corps as the "Hon. Arthur Wesley." His Grace afterwa ds transferred into the 33rd Regiment, in which he so long served, and which was honoured by attending at the funeral.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been asserted, on what may be considered good authority, that a large augmentation is about to be made to our naval forces, the market for Consols has ruled very inactive during the whole of the present week, and prices have given way one quarter per cent. The *Bears* have operated largely, yet a full average money business has been transacted on account of one public.

On Monday the Three per Cent. Consols were flone at 101¾ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅝ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾ to Consols for Account, 101⅝; India Stock was 277; India Bonds sold at 80s. to 83s.; Ditto, under £1 000, 75s. to 83s.; Exchequer Bills, 70s. to 73s. premium.

The changes, on Tuesday, were trifling; but, on Wednesday, the Three per Cents fell to 101 and 101⅛, the Three per Cents Reduced (since marked 100⅜) and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅝. Bank Stock was 272½; Exchequer Bills realised 70s. to 72s.; and India Bonds, 80s. to 83s. premium. The chequer Bills realised 70s. to 72s.; and India Bonds, 80s. to 83s. premium. The Market, on Thursday, was inactive; yet the quotations were a shade higher. The Three per Cents Reduced were quoted 100⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cent. Consols, 101⅛ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅝ ⅞. Long Annuities marked 6 7-16 ⅜, and 6⅞; India Bonds, 83s. Exchequer Bills, 72s. 68s. premium, Bonds £1 000, 72s.

Since we last wrote the imports of bullion have been large, viz., £438 000 in gold from Sydney and Port Philip and 101 000 do. lars in specie from New York. In addition to the above arrivals, about £20,000 in silver has come to hand from France.

The total nole circulation of the United Kingdom, according to the last returns, was £19,342,968, or not less than £2 800,000 more than in the previous month, and £1 ··· 105 above the total at the corresponding period in 1851.

The value of French 20f. pieces, American eagles, and Dutch guilder pieces at the Bank of England is now £3 lss 7½d per ounce.

The transactions in the Foreign Bond Market have been devoid of interest; Spanish securities—owing chiefly to the refusal of the Government at Madrid to re-consider the existing law in reference to the fisheries having ruled heavy. Mexicans have slightly advanced. Northern Bonds have been well supported. Austrian Scrip has had an upward tendency. Turkish Scrip—as no intelligence has yet been received of the future intentions of the Ottoman Government in regard to the loan, has fallen to 1¾ prem. Swedish Scrip has been heavy, at 1¼ discount. On Monday, Aust ian Scrip was quoted at 5⅛; Brazilian Bonds, 101; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Danish Bonds, 1825, 99 per Cents, 100; Equador, 5; Granada, Deferred, 11¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 to 25⅜; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36½ to 36⅝; Spanish Three per Cents, 22 to 22½; Ditto, New Deferred, 9 to 9¼; Spanish Committee's Certificates, not funded, 5½; Swedish Loan, 1⅛ dis.; Turkish Ditto, 1¼ to 1⅜ prem. The fluctuations in prices on Tuesday and Wednesday, were comparatively small. On Thursday, Brazilian Bonds and Half per Cents were 98 to 97⅜; Ditto, New Five per Cent Bonds, 101, Granada, Deferred, 13½ to 13⅝; Mexican Five per Cents, 25½ to 24⅞; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 21½; Ditto Passive, 6⅛; Spanish Committee's Certificates, not funded, 3¾ per cent.; Austrian Five per Cents, 83; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½ to 67; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅞ to 98. A communication has been received from the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to the memorial forwarded to his Lordship a short time since, respecting the Turkish Loan. Government does not appear likely refuse to interfere in the matter; but it intimates that sufficient caution has not been shown by the scrip holders.

The Foreign Exchanges have undergone some slight changes. From them, we perceive that gold is now about the same price in London as in Paris; but at Hamburgh it is 29 per cent dearer than in London. At New York, the exchange is 0 67 per cent. in favour of England.

In miscellaneous securities, a very extensive business has been doing, at higher rates. Sales have taken place in the Bank of Australasia, at 71½; Bank of British North America, 60⅜ 60; Colonial Bank, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 5⅜; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5 to 5⅛; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 4⅞; Union Bank of Australia, 6¾ 6⅞; Ditto, N·w (£2 10· paid), 8; Victoria Docks, 6¾; Australian Agricultural Company, 56 to 56½; General Screw Steam Shipping, 3¾ ex New, Neptune Shipping Company, 1¾ ex Land Endowment, 2¾; Ditto, Preference, 4 Oriental's Steam, 9¾ to 9⅞, ditto (£99 paid), 51 to 50; Mediterranean Steam, 4 to 4 prem.; Bank of India Australia, and China, 1¾ to ⅞; North of Europe Steam, ¾ dis. to ¾ prem.; French Crystal Palace, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; General Steam Navigation, 2¾ to 2½; Patent Steam Fuel, ¾ prem.

Notwithstanding the immense demand for money for commercial purposes, the private bankers and others have not increased the rate of discount, which upon approved security, is still 2 per cent. per annum. English Railway Shares have been in fair request, yet, mostly, full quotations; but foreign lines have ruled heavy. The sales for the present month are £731,983. The proportion held by brokers comprises £219,640. The total "calls" for the present year are about £8,000,000 against £6,000,000 in 1851. The following are the official closing prices on the 3rd inst.:—

ORDINARY SHARES.—Aberdeen, 23½; Bristol and Exeter, 110; Caledonian, 7⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 20; Cork and Bandon, 10⅞ Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4⅜; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 7½; East Anglian, 1½; Do. A, £16 Paid, 16; Eastern Counties, 12½; East Lancashire, 7⅜; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great Northern Stock, 8⅝; Ditto, A Stock, 59, Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 107; Great Western, 56½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 8⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87½; Ditto, Fifths, 11⅜; Leeds, Northern 18½; London and Blackwall, 9⅝; London and Brighton, 108⅜; London and North-Western, 103½; South Western, 95⅛; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32⅝; Midland, 80⅜; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 40⅝; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor, 8½; Norfolk, 51½; Ditto, New, 7½; Northern and Eastern, 20⅜; North British, 42½; Ditto, A, Deferred, 2½; North Stafford-shire, 13⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 54½; Scottish Central, 98½; Scottish Midland, 58½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 16½; Do. A, £16 Paid, 8; Shropshire Union, 12½; South Eastern, 7⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½; Waterford and Limerick, 2⅞; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 76; Ditto, Extensions, 14½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 62.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 108; Royston and Hitchin, 151½; Preston and Wyre Half-shares 2½; Wilts and Somerset, 106.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen 4 Cent., 103; Great Northern, 128; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent. pm., 112; London and Brighton, 6 per cent., 158½; North British, 10¾; South Devon, New, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 97⅝; Namur and Liege 5½; Paris and Strasbourg, 35; Rouen and Havre, 22¾; Sambre and Meuse, 11¼; West Flanders, 6; Western of France, 20½.

Moving Shares have ruled very steady. Australian have been done at 6; British Iron, 8; Copiago, 7⅛; No ream Monde, 2¾; Santiago de Cuba, 13½; Tth Creek, 11½; United Mexican, 8½.

Friday Afternoon.—As most of the jobbers have refused to operate until after the contents of the Budget are known, Consols have been heavy to day, at drooping prices. The Three per Cents, for Money and the Account—have been done at 100 to 101; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100 to 100½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜. India Stock is 277, Bank Stock, 273, India Bonds, 83s., and Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 72s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have commanded very little attention.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market coastwise is 3,000 quarters, and to 2 20 quarters, chiefly in the inland counting. By land carriage the supplies fresh on Monday were very moderate, and the show of samples was comparatively small. As millers in general hold the mid-week stocks, the demand for fine qualities of wheat was pretty steady, at rates fully equal to those of Monday last; indeed, in some instances, that day's quotations were somewhat exceeded. From distant markets the imports of wheat have been reported chiefly from the Baltic. Most kinds commanded a firm inquiry, at fully the late advance in prices. Floating cargoes of wheat were mostly held for more money, but the business doing was not extensive. Fine malting barley moved off steadily, at per-lone rates; but grinding and distilling sorts met a very limited demand. In the value of malt no change took place. The quantity on offer was but moderate. We had rather an improved sale for peas. In prices, however, no change took place. Beans, peas, and flour firm. The top price of the latter was 43 per 280 lb.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2700 barrels; foreign, 1270 quarters; flour, 2100; flour, 1900 sacks and barrels.

[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Hull, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Leeds, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Bristol, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Cork, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Dublin, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Belfast, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Limerick, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Waterford, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Sligo, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Galway, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Londonderry, Aug. 14th.—Wheat, [illegible] to 6d; barley, [illegible] to 6d; malt, [illegible] to 6d; oats, [illegible] to 6d; beans, [illegible] to 6d; peas, [illegible] to 6d; flour, [illegible] to 6d per sack.

Foreign: Amer can flour 19s 6d to 20s per barrel, French 35s to 36s per sack.

Seeds: Clover and timothy are in short supply, but the amount of business doing in those articles is very moderate [illegible] to 6d per cwt., crushing, 6s to 6s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 6s to 6s; Bombay, 6s to 6s per cwt. Coriander, 8s to 10s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white, 7s to 10s. 6d. Tares, 6s to 8s 6d per bushel. Rape cake, 6s to 6s 6d per ton. Linseed cake, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Coleman and Morton, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Rape cakes £4 10s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 38s to 42s per quarter.

Tea.—Sales of 1 kinds of tea the demand is less active; in some instances, prices have a shade lower than last week. Common congou is selling slightly at 9½d to 10d per lb.

Sugar.—Since our last report, very limited business has been doing in a descriptions, and prices have undergone but a trifling change. Fine grocery Barbadoes, 39s 6d to 40s; middling to good, 36s to 38s; fine grocery Mauritius, 36s to 37s 6d; fine brown, 33s; fine grocery and fine crystallised, 36s to 40s; low to middling ditto, 30s to 32s; fine to good refining, 34s to 35

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last SIX Performances of Mr. BARTLEY previous to his final retirement from the stage. On MONDAY, LE MARIAGE, &c. will be performed in Duchess's in Much Ado about Nothing, and Captain Dudley in Charles the Second. On Thursday, Sir Edward Mortimer, Harry Wilders; and on Saturday, 11th, Sir Peter Teazle, in Twelfth Night, as Malvolio, for the Author and Co. To be engagement will conclude with Mr Bartley's Benefit, under the patronage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Monday, 13th, when the day will be the 50th anniversary of his first appearance in London.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th, will be performed Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and CHARLES the SECOND. Tuesday, Mrs Alfred Wigan, Mr Charles Selby, and the Spanish Gypsies. Wednesday, 8th, Anne Blake, the Foreign Brothers, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Thursday 9th, the Merry Wives of Windsor, and Sweetheart and Wife. Friday, 10th, Much Ado about Nothing, the Corsican Brothers, and the Spitalfields Weaver. Saturday, 11th, Twelfth Night and the Spoiled Child.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—Great and numerous additions to the Company of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN which nightly increase in popularity and attraction. Monster and Madness Act and the Amusement Artistes from Franconi's Cirque National, Paris, having been received with the utmost approbation, will appear every Evening. On MONDAY DEC. 6, and during the week, the entertainments will commence with the new and highly successful Equestrian Drama of Usurer from Cabin, with all its stirring, exciting, and interesting scenes from the Novel of the same name, to be followed by Batty's Juvenile SCENAS in the ARENA, supported by the first Native and Continental Talent. To conclude with the pantomime as performed at the Drury-lane Theatre. Every Evening. Private Boxes can be had of Mr. Batty. Private Boxes can be had of Mr. Batty. Private Boxes can be had of Mr. Batty

THE NEW SCREW STEAM-SHIP "ADELAIDE."

Britain, which also owe their origin to him. The engines of this vessel have been constructed at Millwall, by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.; as also the ship, of which the lines are by Mr. Scott Russell.

The chief dimensions are as follow:—

Length over all	..	..	..	..	..	288 feet
Beam	..	..	..	..	..	38 ,,
Depth	..	..	..	..	..	27 ,,

Tonnage, 1822 tons.

Under these dimensions, space has been obtained for engines of 450-horse power, and for coals to last for 20 days' steaming; or, if required, for 32 days' steaming. Of goods, provisions, water, and stores, the forehold can carry 1275 tons, and the afterholds 350 tons. Besides the crew, these vessels can carry 80 first-class, and 120 second-class passengers

One of the most striking peculiarities of these ships is their shape, which combines very fine lines of entrance, and of run, with full bodies for capacity, great length of floor for easy motion when pitching, and a much rounder side than is usual in merchant ships, so as to give easy motion when rolling.

A second point of importance is the unusual strength of hull of these vessels. The wales are doubled, and exceed one inch in thickness, and the upper iron waterways are also doubled; in addition to which, an iron waterway of great strength, and a second stringer, and longitudinal angle-iron, extend the whole length of the lower deck.

Another provision for strength, serving also for safety in case of collision or touching the ground, is to be found in these vessels. It consists in the unusual number of water-tight iron bulk-heads which traverse the ship longitudinally and vertically, so as to form on the whole fifteen separate compartments, any one of which may be damaged without communicating with the others. Were this plan general, the safety of iron vessels, as well as their strength, would be greatly increased

Besides these bulk-heads, and intermediate between them, are numerous partial bulk-heads, which communicate strength to the ship, but without interfering with storage; of these there are nine.

The wood work of the ship has also been so formed as to add very much to the strength of the iron. The bulwarks, stanchions, covering-boards, and water-ways of the ship, are of the finest East India teak, as also are all the parts of the ship where strength is wanted. The whole of the beams of the spar-deck are teak, as also the skylights, and all parts much exposed to wear and tear. From its oily nature, teak is much more valuable than any other wood, when in combination with iron, as it preserves it from decay.

In consequence of her great length, this ship has four masts, so constructed, as to carry a large quantity of sail when in favourable circumstances, and to be housed very snugly in adverse weather.

The engines are of a peculiar construction, similar to those of the *Wave Queen*, which are distinguished for their rapid motion, and the absence of vibration and tremor, usually so annoying in steam-ships There are four engines and four boilers, so arranged that in case of any one or more getting out of order, or meeting with an accident, the others can all continue to work independently.

Amongst the accommodations for passengers are peculiar arrangements for ventilation to an unusual amount. On the deck is a handsome dining-saloon, fitted up with great taste, and decorated with panels designed and painted by Messrs. Crace, of Wigmore-street.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

We understand that the arrangements for the Prize Cattle Show held at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square, are upon a more extended scale than hitherto; the entries for every kind of stock, as well as implements, far exceeding those of former years.

In the cattle classes, the new plan comes into operation for the first time this year; so that the Devons, the Herefords, the short-horns, and in fact, all distinct breeds, compete only with their own class. Such has heretofore been the case with sheep; but the competition among the cattle has had relation solely to feeding, without any distinction as to breed This alteration is considered likely to afford a greater opportunity of judging of the respective merits of the cattle in the double success of breeding as well as feeding.

On Tuesday evening the arrangements for the reception of the prize cattle and implements were finally completed, under the direction of Mr. S. T. Braudreth Gibbs, the hon. secretary, and Mr. Halling, the manager. During the day the implements intended for exhibition—many of an entirely new and novel character—were received. The last hour up to which the specimens in that department were to be received was fixed by the rulers of the club for three o'clock on Thursday afternoon; while with regard to animals the admissions were extended to ten o'clock on Saturday night. The showyard, notwithstanding the vast addition made to it last year, has again been considerably increased by the removal of some stabling which intervened between the grand area and that portion formerly appropriated to the sheep and pig classes, and thus a commanding view of the entire show, from end to end, is now obtained. The building was lighted up on Tuesday evening for the purpose of trying the effect of some improvements in the illumination, introduced by the Imperial Gas Company, under the management of Mr. Richardson, the company's superintendent, and it was unusually brilliant and effective. The judges will make their inspection and award of their prizes on Monday, and in the evening the show will be illuminated for the private view. On Tuesday morning the exhibition of the cattle will open to the public, and continue open daily until Friday night, the 10th inst., when it will finally close.

In the Illustration the reader will recognise, in the centre of the Show-yard, the zinc statue of her Majesty, from the Great Exhibition of 1851.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of No. 3, Bedford-terrace, Kensington.—Saturday, December 4, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE BUDGET.

It cannot be said that any "factiousness" has been displayed towards the present Government; or that, in extraordinary circumstances of transition, and of irresistible, because necessary, change of opinion, any party or personal advantage has been taken, in or out of Parliament, of the past professions or present perplexities of any member of the Ministry. On the contrary, every disposition has been shown to give the Government a fair hearing and a fair trial, and to receive its new indications of policy, without criminatory reference to its old asseverations of unchanged and unchangeable fidelity to an exploded doctrine. Yet, it must be allowed, that while factiousness was allayed, curiosity was very much excited; and that, in reference more particularly to the Budget, a degree of alarm in some quarters, of wonderment in others, and of interest in all, was excited, which has not been equalled since the memorable day when Sir Robert Peel reformed the British Tariff, and inaugurated the now triumphant policy of Free-trade. Seldom or never has a Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House of Commons under more favourable circumstances than those which surrounded Mr. Disraeli on the night of the 3rd instant. The friends of the Ministry, fresh from a compromise that wore the air of a triumph, looked forward to a new victory; and its opponents, though quite sure that the State conuror could not "jump into the quart bottle" of an impossible readjustment of the national burdens, on the footing once promised, were quite prepared to applaud the Ministerial Budget, and to vote for it, if it dealt with the various and complicated items of the national revenue in a sensible, a far-seeing, a philosophic, and a statesmanlike manner.

In an exposition of unparalleled length, which occupied the Minister five hours and a half in its delivery, the Budget was slowly and deliberately, if not painfully, evolved. That which "had loomed in the future" vaguely, and without form, was rendered visible and palpable to an attentive legislature, and submitted on the morrow to the scrutinizing eyes of a vigilant public. We shall not imitate the example of some of our contemporaries, and consider the Budget simply as the production of a Minister converted against his will, but will endeavour to weigh it solely on its own merits, without reference to the past career of the particular Minister who framed, or the colleagues who supported it.

It is impossible to read over the details of this large project without coming to the conclusion that it was devised for popularity, and with a view to the conciliation of what Mr. Disraeli very justly calls "powerful minorities." There can be no doubt that some of these minorities will be thankful for what has been attempted on their behalf. In the case of the shipowners and the mercantile marine in general, the relief offered will meet with no opposition. Mr. Disraeli deserves credit for so unreservedly adopting the policy chalked out for him by many able public writers and speakers, in the abolition of the many anomalous and vexatious imposts that impeded that particular branch of Trade and Industry. In this respect the Budget is so unexceptionable that the wonder is, not so much that Mr. Disraeli has adopted such a course, as that preceding Governments were supine and careless enough to leave him the opportunity. So in regard to the Sugar-duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, notwithstanding his past professions, and those of his colleague, the Colonial Secretary, has acted wisely, both in what he has avowed his determination to do, and in what he has resolved to leave undone. If any Protectionist should reproach him with doing too little, it must be remembered that Protectionists are now few, and too powerless to render their opposition of any avail; Free-traders, on the other hand, will be well disposed to concede that the Minister has exercised a wise and just discretion.

But these two preliminary portions of the Budget happen to be the most unimportant. When the agriculturists are offered their particular boon, the weakness of the Minister, and the unsatisfactory nature of his Budget, become apparent. Refusing wisely to consider a point, which he once dwelt upon as of essential importance—the transfer of certain local burdens to the general fund—and treating the Poor-laws as if they required no special legislation on behoof of farmers, the Minister proposes to relieve agriculture—which he still asserts to be distressed, although the country is prosperous—of one-half of the Malt-tax, and one-half of the Hop-duty. If a Malt-tax be a bad thing, if it impede the growth of barley, if it injuriously affect the farmer, if it render the poor man's daily beverage dear, it is certainly a fair subject for discussion whether it should not be totally repealed. The only question in that case would be whether the revenue could afford to lose the large sum which it produces. But, if its reduction to one-half should be attended with a loss of revenue to the amount of £2,500,000, or thereabouts, without a corresponding benefit to the farmer, without any sensible diminution of price to the consumer, and with the same cost of collection as before, Parliament will have to consider whether such a remission of duty is not a most reckless sacrifice of the national resources. The same argument applies even more forcibly to the Hop-duty. Such taxes, if meddled with at all, should be abolished. No classes but monopolists and middle-men are benefited by a half-repeal.

The reduction of the Tea-duties, wise in itself, is open to a similar objection. There is no valid reason, that we are aware of, why so long a period as six years should be suffered to intervene between the present anti-commercial tax, and the prospective equitable and trade-encouraging tax of one shilling per

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. INTO PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 514.)

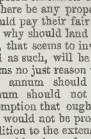
pound on tea. These, however, are the two boons which the Government promises the people, as the sum total and result of the benefits to accrue from Mr. Disraeli's Budget. Beer, that may be made cheaper to the extent of one farthing per pint, if the great brewers and the licensing system will allow; and tea to be made cheaper two or three years hence, and only as cheap as it ought to be six years hence, as the boons that are to be purchased at the price of an extension of the Income and Property-tax, and the doubling of the House-tax. The country has already begun to ask itself whether the boons, if boons they shall prove, would not be purchased too dearly at such a price as this. In these particulars, short as is the period since its promulgation, the Budget has already raised a storm of unpopularity which it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to allay.

In point of theory, there can be little, if any, objection to the proposed extension of the Income and Property-tax. It is right, if there be any property and any income in Ireland, that they should pay their fair share to the imperial burdens of the State; but why should land in that country be exempt? This is a point, too, that seems to involve the national faith with the fundholder, and as such, will be duly and carefully considered. There also seems no just reason why, if the possessor of an income of £150 per annum should pay a tax, the owner of £100 per annum should not be equally liable. The only line of exemption that ought to be drawn is that line under which the tax would not be profitable to collect. But, when we find that, in addition to the extension of this tax to the large, industrious, and estimable class of people who earn incomes between £100 and £150 per annum, and who enjoy an amount of interest on realised property ranging from £50 to £150 per annum, this very same class is to be made liable to a double house-tax, it is impossible to avoid the expression of an opinion that the new Budget is unjust and impolitic. Millions of influential people, whom it is not wise to offend, would much rather pay the old price for their beer and their tea than enjoy the questionable reductions which Mr. Disraeli promises them, at the cost of so immediate and so severe a drain upon their scanty resources. In this respect the Budget appears to us to be a huge mistake. We have not left ourselves room to dwell upon some of the other points involved, such as the alleged breach of faith in taxing the fundholder while the landholder goes free, or the reduction of Income-tax, calculated to benefit farmers and the owners of properties and perishing, as distinguished from fixed income. In the latter respect the Budget might possibly become popular; but as a whole, both for its omissions (which are many and unwise), and its commissions (which are grossly unfair to by far the most restless, powerful, and influential portion of the community—the poorer stratum of the middle classes), we conceive Mr. Disraeli's long-expected Budget to be a gigantic mistake, and a measure which will never be allowed to pass.

The signs of opposition are gathering thickly around it, both in and out of Parliament; and it is felt on all hands that the great question of our future financial policy still awaits a solution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHULDHAM.

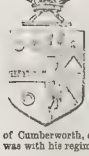


EDMUND WILLIAM SHULDHAM, Esq., of Dunmanway, county Cork, Lieutenant-General in the Hon. East India Company's Service, andmany years Quarter-master-General at Bombay, died at Dunmanway, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-three.

The ancient family which the General represented, and of which the late Admiral, Lord Shuldham, was a junior member, held at an early period, the estates of Shuldham and Marham, in Norfolk; which were eventually conveyed by the heiress of Humphrey de Shuldham to the family of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Bardolph. The first settler in Ireland was Humphrey's grand-nephew, Edmond Shuldham, who married Mary, daughter and heir of the McCarthy Spanagh, and thus transmitted to his descendants the representation of one of the branches of the Royal Milesian race of McCarthy, Princes of Carbery. Through his grandmother, Judith, daughter and coheir of Beverley Usher, Esq., M.P., General Shuldham was fourth cousin to the late Duke of Wellington; his Grace having been fourth in descent from Sir William Usher, Beverley Usher's brother.

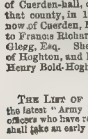
General Shuldham married Harriet, daughter of T. Rundell, Esq., of Bath, and leaves three surviving children; viz. Edmund, who succeeds to the estates in the counties of Cork and Limerick; Leopold; and Harriet-Maria-Catherine, married to Lord Carbery.

D. F. HAYNES, ESQ., LATE OF LONESOME AND ASHSTEAD, SURREY.



THIS gentleman, the brother-in-law of the poet Shelley, and the personal friend of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, died, deeply regretted, on the 11th ult., at Leatherhead, and was buried in the family vault at Woodcote Church. Mr. Haynes was the author of "the Romance of the Castle," and several other works. His family, one of antiquity in Scotland, suffered severely in the rebellions of that country. By Mary, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, he leaves one son, Edward Haynes Esq., of the Inland Revenue department, and two daughters Mary, married to Henry Burnard, Esq., of Wells; and Flora Brenda, married to William Henry Emerson, Esq., of Cumberworth, county Lincoln, an officer in the 10th Regiment, who was with his regiment at the battle of Sabraon.

DAME SUSANNA HOGHTON, RELICT OF SIR HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, BART.



THE death of this venerable lady, who had passed her 90th year, occurred on the 2nd inst., at her seat, Astley-hall, county Lancaster. She was daughter and heiress of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley, whose great-grandfather, Richard Brooke, Esq. (second son of Sir Peter Brooke, of Mere, Cheshire), married Margaret Charnock, a considerable heiress, and acquired with her the estates of Astley, Charnock, &c. The family of Charnock was one of the oldest in the county of Lancaster. Richard, son of Adam de Chernoc, gave lands in Chernoc to the Hospital of St. John, in Jerusalem—temp. Richard I.

Susanna, Lady Hoghton, married first, Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden-hall, county Lancaster, by whom (who died High Sheriff of that county, in 1794) she had one son, Robert Townley Parker, Esq., now of Cuerden, M.P. for Preston; and two daughters—Susan, married to Francis Richard Price, Esq.; and Anne, married to John Baskerville Glegg, Esq. She married, secondly, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton, and by him, who died in 1836, had a son, the present Sir Henry Bold-Hoghton, Bart.; and a daughter, Fanny-Elizabeth.

THE LIST OF SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS was drawn up from the latest "Army List," and, therefore, does not include the names of those officers who have retired from the service since the period of the Battle. We shall take an early opportunity of completing this list.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DEC. 8.

THIS is a strange country, and a strange people. The result of the voting certainly seemed to intimate that they desired the Empire, and the establishment of Louis Napoleon at its head; we all know how dearly they love sight-seeing and splendour, and parade; and yet, let the papers say what they may, it is an unquestionable fact, that the passage of the *cortège*, down the Champs Elysées, brought neither crowd (comparatively speaking) nor excitement; there was abundant room to circulate on foot and on horseback; few cries were heard; and the whole thing passed almost as an affair of every-day occurrence. The weather, which was cold, grey, damp, and gloomy, *may* have had some little influence in keeping people away, and certainly added to the *tristesse* of the affair; but really the enthusiasm that could be thus easily chilled, could not have been of a very energetic nature. The best critique we have heard is from a witness of two very different ceremonies—one in England, the other in France—namely, that the proclamation of the Empire was far less magnificent than the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and a great deal more melancholy! *Sa Majesté Impériale*, however, seemed to be perfectly satisfied with his reception, and looked better and brighter than it is his custom to look: success is a wonderful cosmetic!

It seems to us but as yesterday that we saw Louis Napoleon in London, after his return from Ham: we also knew him well ere he was sent there, when a keen sense of the ludicrous, a certain *esprit moqueur*, though not *méchant*, rendered him sufficiently gay and amusing in private society.

A cloud of weariness, fatigue, and discouragement habitually overshadowed his brow; his toilette was, in general, *peu soignée*; few things amused or interested him, and nothing long: even ambition seemed for the moment dead, or, at least, dormant in his breast, and there was, as we know, a moment, when, setting aside the dreams of greatness and power that from his boyhood he had cherished, he contemplated forming a quiet domestic home and circle in England, there to accept what fate might bring, without further striving or struggling with her decrees. Was the inspiration a happy one? He would now say, No; but time will answer the question better than the Emperor can at present.

There seems to be, at this moment, a lull in the excitement that preceded the proclamation of the Empire. A reaction was, indeed, inevitable; and the enormous quantity of money spent in public and private could not continue to flow on in the same uninterrupted profusion. There is, however, no doubt but that the winter will be a very brilliant one; principally, however, among the official and commercial worlds: much less among the highest class of private society, which, in general, continues to *bouder* the Empire and its representatives. Perhaps the arrival of an Empress of Royal blood may work some change in this respect. Rumour—which has for so long positively asserted the certainty of the Wasa marriage, and has even entered into so many circumstantial details concerning the event, declaring that the Emperor had shown her portrait to his family and intimate friends, as being that of his intended consort—has now got up another story, and destines the Princess for the Emperor of Austria. Some whisper that Napoleon's change of position inclines him to look for a higher alliance, while others, on the contrary, really suspect that the influence to which we last weak alluded, disposes him at least to defer marriage for the present. Be that as it may, this influence continues with unabated force, and without any attempt at concealment.

At the theatres there is little that is new: we have already given an account of almost all the pieces that are being played at this moment. The Palais Royal has one of its usual amusing absurdities, depending almost wholly on the comic powers of its admirable *troupe*, and with them, inexpressibly ludicrous. "La Perruque du Cafe d'Or" is the title of this farce, the hero of which having run through his very small capital, by dint of the constancy of his visits to the Chaumière, Mobille, and other equally fashionable and select resorts, resolves to seek to repair his broken fortunes from the purses of two uncles, each 24 are never wanting in the *properties* of the Palais Royal. For this purpose, he informs the one, *la digne M. Prevollet*, that he has mended his ways, and taken to himself a wife, in the form of a Spanish *Marquesa, pur sang*. The uncle *Prevollet*, in high delight at the idea of being son-in-law to a real live *Marquesa*, sends wherewith to furnish the *trousseau et corbeille* of his noble niece. Wishing, however, to afford to the uncle *Blancmignon* as much pride and satisfaction as he has given to the uncle *Prevollet*, our *étudiant* informs him that he has just returned from a voyage to Gretna-green with the *blonde Lady Penelope Braybrooke*. *L'oncle Blancmignon*, no less delighted than *Prevollet*, follows his example; the coffers of M. Hector are better filled than they have been for many a day, and all goes well until the fine day, each of the worthy uncles takes it into his head to visit his nephew with his *brune Andalouse* and his *blonde Anglaise*. Such an honour has never entered into the calculations of our friend Hector, and all is about to be discovered, when an amiable *grisette* comes to the rescue, takes upon her the double *rôle*, which she carries through to the satisfaction of all parties; and Hector, in gratitude for her services, marries her at the shortest notice. Grassot and Hyacinthe are, as usual, irresistibly comical in this piece, which goes off with all the gaiety and lightness of these things, when in the hands of such actors.

We give our readers the following authentic document, written and published by a public functionary in the neighbourhood of Caen, as a specimen of the schoolmaster's influence in these parts:—

Le garde-champêtre de la commune d'A. Prévient les publiques que, tous ceux qui seront trouvées se baignands dans la rivière sans avoir convers leur décence par un caneaux à tous autres propels occupies par les femmes et filles aiavait leurs âages et lectres, seront punis conformément aux loi et reglement.

Cléisinger, who is now certainly one of the first, if not the first, of French sculptors, has been appointed to execute a bust of the Emperor, for which Louis Napoleon has given the first sitting.

The Empire is accepted cordially by foreign powers. The representative of the King of Naples was the first to recognise the Government of the new Emperor. On Monday, the British Ambassador, Lord Cowley, presented his credentials.

Great satisfaction has been felt in Paris at the recognition of the Emperor by England in a manner so gracious and friendly. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday evening, communicating to the House of Commons the conduct of the British Government with regard to the re-establishment of the Empire, has caused a very favourable impression. The *Moniteur* continues to publish despatches from Presents and sub-Prefects, describing the enthusiasm with which the proclamation of the Empire was received in the departments.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid of the 3d instant is of a highly-important character. The *Gazette* of that day contains the projects of a new constitution, published on the sole authority of the Government. The principal features in the projected Consitution are to make the Senate a body of hereditary legislators, and to reduce the number of the Chamber of Deputies to 171. It is proposed that the country be divided in 171 districts, each of which is to elect one deputy; the electors to be 25 years of age, settled two years at least in the district, and to form one of the 150 highest ratepayers in that district. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of both Chambers are to be nominated by the Crown. The Cortes have been dissolved. Great excitement prevails. The Government has taken precautions of a military character.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—The *Medway* steamer, with the West Indian mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday; but in consequence of the yellow fever having prevailed since she left Jamaica, the vessel and cargo are, for the present, to remain in the river until orders are received from London. There were seventeen cases altogether, twelve of which were fatal. There is no case at present.

The King of Hanover has modified the conditions under which the Royal permission is granted to officers of the army. The late King was particularly strict on this point.

The *Gazette* of Friday last announces the dissolution of partnership of Thomas Usman and John Hunter, schoolmasters, of Epping, Essex: the former of whom, although a schoolmaster, was unable to write his own name, substituting his mark on the deed of attestation in Lee Chancery.

A great many arrests have of late been made at Naples. An infernal machine is said to have been discovered there.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 524,491 lb., being rather less than in the preceding week.

THE LARGE PRINT

OF THE

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Given with the Present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A LITTLE month has not elapsed since the last funeral honours were paid to the Great Warrior who, "making his country his executor, left to it the rich inheritance of his memory." The solemn toy of a few hours will be perpetuated in ages to come: "in every grateful panegyric pronounced upon his memory—whether from the press, in the pulpit, at the forum, or in the senate—the chief prominence has been given to his public virtue;" and it is this pre-eminence which has made the spectacle a propriety beyond the show of grief, and a fit event for commemoration by the pencil, which "speaks the tongue of every land." Such is the characteristic of the Large Picture which is this day presented to the hundreds of thousands of readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; to which it may be useful and interesting to append a few details explanatory of the last sad scene represented.

The Cathedral of St. Paul has been wisely chosen for the sepulchre of our heroes; and the association of glorious structures with immortal deeds was never more felicitously illustrated than in this choice: for

> Majesty,
> Power, glory, strength, and beauty—all are aisled
> In this eternal ark of worship, undefiled.

Early in the arrangement for the late funeral, it was proposed to fit up the central portion of the Cathedral with draperies, but this plan was wisely cancelled; for nothing could be more appropriate for the solemn grandeur of the occasion than the stupendous edifice itself, unadorned beyond the state in which it was left by its great architect; the only addition upon the present occasion being the erection of seats for the accommodation of the persons who assisted in the ceremony. The vast area beneath the dome, the octagon, as it is termed, formed by eight solid piers, was the scene of the solemnity, around which the seats rose, in amphitheatrical form, to more than half the height of the pilasters of the piers, and extending to a yet greater height in the transepts, where, also, two tiers of galleries, draped with black, were erected—thus carrying rows of spectators almost to the very ceilings of the transepts.

A solemn and subdued tone of light was considered appropriate for the due effect of the funereal rites; and to obtain this a ample mode of illumination, by means of gas, was adopted; the jets following the entablature, and the lower arches which spring from it in the octagon. There were also gas jets upon the massive cornice, which, supported by elegant trusses, forms the floor of the whispering gallery. It is impossible to convey the exact effect of this lighting in the picture, where its lines are denoted by a white *fringe-like* appearance, but exact instead of pendent. To aid this artificial light, the windows between the pilasters, in the drawing of the view, were, with two or three exceptions darkened. The effect of these long trails of light upon the sculptural decorations of the octagon was remarkably fine. Cibber's beautifully carved keystones of the great arches, the rich capitals of the Composite pilasters, and the bold bosses of the cornice supporting the whispering-gallery floor, were thus seen to advantage; whilst the upper zone of gas threw upon Thornhill's eight paintings from the life of St. Paul a greater flood of light than they had ever before received, making us the more regret their decaying condition. How glittering would have been the effect of this light upon mosaic, such as Wren proposed to have employed for lining the cupola!

The arrangement of the seats beneath the dome was in the form of a long ellipse; the galleries, as already mentioned, running high up into the transepts, and all the angles of the octagon, formed by the piers. On the south side of the picture are seated the House of Lords, presenting a sombre appearance, from their plain black costume; the Lord Chancellor occupying in the front a seat elevated two steps. Behind the House of Peers are general spectators. In the first row within the ellipse is seated the Archbishop of Canterbury among the personal friends of the late Duke of Wellington. The deputation from the University of Oxford are seated at the south-east angle of the space under the dome; and at the opposite or south-east angle are the Knights of the Bath, who, from their being in uniform, presented a brilliant appearance. Immediately in front of the organ are seated the choir, chief musicians, and principal singers; and on a level with the organ are the trumpets and opheocleides, whose loud funereal wail poured through the vast area with saddening intensity at certain points of the ceremony.

The screen to the choir is hung with simple drapery: and on each side, and below the organ, are the tiers of galleries for Peeresses, forming dark groups in the picture, from their black dresses in brilliant contrast, at the north-east angle, are the members of the *corps diplomatique*, who, in the variety of their official costumes presented a rich assemblage of colours. The House of Commons, seated in the centre of the north side, from many of the members wearing uniform, also appeared far from sombre, the Speaker's chair, like the Lord Chancellor's in front of the Peers, was raised above the rest of the seats. Next the Commons are the Aldermen of London, in their chains and scarlet gowns, presenting a striking appearance. The deputation from the University of Cambridge occupy the north-west angle of the space. Behind these various important bodies are seated the general visitors; and, supported by massive framing, the two tiers of galleries filled with spectators, almost to the ceilings of the transepts, the immense mass of human heads having an extraordinary effect.

The foreground of the accompanying Picture shows a portion of the tiers of seats in the nave, occupied by general officers, the brilliancy of whose uniforms is set off by the sombre lining of the seats, the fronts of which are relieved by the ducal escutcheons. Below, on each side, stand the Chelsea pensioners, who walked in the procession; the intervening group in the foreground consisting of officers, heralds, messengers, and other officials of the College of Arms, military, &c., congregated at the entrance from the nave.

In the centre of the area is the body placed upon the bier, the pall being removed, and the hat and sword being placed upon the lid of the coffin. On each side are the pall-bearers, and the supporters of the banners. At the head of the body stands the chief mourner, his supporters and assistant-mourners on either side, the train-bearer behind; with the relations and friends of the deceased. On the right stands his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and immediately near him the Lord Mayor, holding the City sword of state, which his Lordship bore during the whole of the ceremony. On the opposite side of the body is the very Reverend the Dean, reading at the lectern the latter portion of the service; and at the foot of the body are the white-robed choristers, and clergy in lines converging opposite the entrance to the choir. Within the area, also, on each side, are heralds in their superb surcoats, some bearing the heraldic insignia of the deceased, besides officers with the richly-emblazoned standard.

Although the monuments in the Cathedral were mostly unseen, it was scarcely possible to forget the applicability of the poet's graceful lines:—

> Along the walls, where speaking marbles show
> What Worthies form the hallow'd mould below:
> Proud names, who once the reins of Empire held;
> In Arms who triumph'd; or in Arts excell'd;
> Chiefs, grac'd with scars, and prodigal of blood;
> Stern patriots, who for sacred Freedom stood;
> Just men, by whom the impartial Laws were given;
> And Saints, who taught and led the way to Heaven;
> Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
> Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.
> Nor e'er was to these chambers mourning brought
> A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.

"ARRIVAL OF THE CAR AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL."—The Large Engraving, between pp. 576 and 577 of the WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT, published with the present Number, represents the scene within the Cathedral railing, at the moment of the arrival of the Funeral Car at the western door. The magnificence of the Car, the brilliant variety of the military uniforms, and the rich emblazonry of the banners, were here very striking; but the back-ground was marred by the rough timber erected, which fore shortened the Cathedral front; whilst the timber-work was not draped with black, as originally intended, the workmen failing, through exhaustion, to complete the work. Our Artist's Sketch for the illustration we have just described, was taken from a window of the house, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FREE-TRADE.

The Earl of CLANRICARDE, on Monday, moved the following resolution:—"That this House, thankfully acknowledging the general prosperity, and deeply sensible of the evils attending frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and is of opinion that it would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operation or impede its further progress." And in doing so, his Lordship referred to the objections taken to his resolution. In the first place, it had been objected that any motion should be made on the subject in that House; in the next place, the original motion which he proposed, and which he now understood, only after he entered the House to-night, that a noble Lord behind him meant to move as an amendment—viz., that their Lordships should accept the same resolution as had been adopted by the other House,—that motion was objected to by the noble Earl at the head of the Government. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) then framed another resolution, to which the noble Earl also objected, and he then, for the purpose of obtaining, as he hoped, the unanimous vote of their Lordships on the subject, adopted the words prepared by the noble Earl himself; but which, under other circumstances, he should not have liked. Nevertheless, he found himself in that unfortunate position, which he believed it was not uncommon for a man to be placed in when he endeavoured to gain unanimity by concession—he found in the end that he was opposed more or less by all parties. He thought it was necessary that that House should move on the subject for two distinct reasons—first, in consequence of the circumstances in which the House was placed; and next, because it was desirable for the question itself that the House should pronounce an opinion decidedly approving of the commercial system now so happily established.

The Earl of ABERDEEN apologised for disturbing the unanimity which at one time appeared likely to prevail. He did not think it was necessary to pass a Free-trade resolution. Since 1846 the whole course of legislation had been in accordance with Free-trade. Another reason why he considered the question had better have been left was, that practically, their vote could have no effect—"I say," continued his Lordship, "this question is settled. I think it right that it is so when I look at the result of the late elections—when I look at the unequivocal demonstration of public opinion—when I look at the recent votes of the House of Commons and the declarations of her Majesty's Ministers themselves. I think the question is not only settled, but the time is come when I may say, as one of the oldest and most intimate of the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel in this House, that I feel myself fully justified in congratulating the friends of that great Minister, in congratulating the House, and in congratulating the country, on the final and complete success of that system for which he suffered so much, and for which he laboured so long."

Lord BEAUMONT expressed his surprise that the noble Earl at the head of the Government had not agreed to the resolution passed in the Commons

The Earl of DERBY said, in the first place, of calling attention: what passed last week on this subject. "On Tuesday last the noble Marquis (Clanricarde) gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on the subject of the Free-trade policy of the country, without giving previous notice of the words which it was his intention to move. In the course of a short conversation I stated to him the grounds upon which I hoped that your Lordships would be spared the necessity of any conflict of opinion on this subject; and I now stated to the noble Marquis the substance of the amendment which I wished to submit to your Lordships, in order to see if it would not meet his views and that of the noble Lords who act with him." The noble Earl then entered into a lengthened review of the position of parties as Free-trade progressed, and his own views on that subject; alluded to his protest against the third reading of the act for repealing the Corn-laws; and referred to the bad faith said against the late Sir Robert Peel:—"From 1846 to the present I will defy the warmest friends of the late Sir Robert Peel to point out a single expression of mine, either in writing or speaking, derogatory to the character or affecting the integrity of the motives of that statesman. And the only serious misunderstanding which I ever had with my noble and much-lamented friend, the late Lord George Bentinck—a misunderstanding of an extent which was thoroughly removed before his untimely death—was upon a full and frank expression of my opinion that nothing could be more unfitting or more impolitic than to load with the terms of vituperation those whom he had been compelled conscientiously to differ." His Lordship concluded by entreating their Lordships not to go back to useless and ceaseless arguments about the past; and, above all, not so far to depart from a established practice of this House as to sanction the adoption of an amendment which could be looked upon only as a surprise to the party supporting the Government.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, he certainly felt himself precluded from voting for the amendment, whatever were its merits, by what had taken place the other night in their Lordships' House with respect to the present question.

After a few words from the Earl of Radnor, the Earl of Harrowby (in the course of which his Lordship suggested that the preamble of the motion should be omitted), and Lord Stranglord,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he thought that they would be acting more wisely and prudently, as regarded their own credit and the object they all professed to have at heart, if they confined themselves to the practical part of the resolution, omitting all the preamble.

The resolution, as altered by the Earl of Harrowby, was then agreed to, in the following terms:—

"That this House adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operation, or impede its future course."

The Earl of CLANRICARDE desired that it should be entered on the journals that the resolution was passed *nem. dis.* ("Hear," and laughter).

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—Lord LYNDHURST, on Tuesday, drew the attention of their Lordships to the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the University of Cambridge. The noble and learned Lord read several passages from the report of the Commissioners, which went to show the desire of the authorities of the University to improve the method of education pursued there, and to enlarge the cycle of its operations.

The Oaths in Chancery Bill, and the Bank-notes Bill, passed through committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday; and on Thursday was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on Monday, with reference to the late financial statement, suggested that it was impossible to form a satisfactory judgment upon the Honourable and learned Member's motion for a committee, that the proposal of the House was bound to consider the question of the continuance of the Income-tax before any minor questions were dealt with, especially as the Income-tax was to be reconsidered. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, proposed to make large and great changes in that tax—to extend it to Ireland, to remove exemptions, and to vary the rate of the tax. He could tell him that a formidable question of principle would be opposed to those changes—a question which had been the most opposition on the part of those who considered that they involved a breach of national faith with the public creditor.

After a few words from Mr. Hume,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it was inexpedient to discuss incidentally the principle of the Government plan, which they thought involved no breach of public faith, but was founded upon principles of justice. At the proper time he would be prepared to vindicate the course they had taken; they were only anxious to obtain the general verdict of the House upon their whole proposition.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it was highly expedient to decide the questions of the House-tax and the Income-tax before any remission of taxes was resolved upon.

Mr. Gladstone's statement in explanation of the somewhat remarks in reference to administrative reform. There were two votes: the one was for seamen and marines, and the other was for steam machinery. He (Mr. Stafford) was willing to own that the sum granted for steam machinery was somewhat enormous amount. First, a Channel fleet had to be established, and, secondly, a screw fleet; and the count ties would look to the future, unless they wished the British navy to be behindhand in comparison with others. What the Government proposed was, that 6500 additional men should be employed in the sea service for four calendar months—namely, 5000 seamen and 1500 marines. To diminish the expense as much as possible, it was assumed that 2000 men would be raised for the first two months. Though it was impossible to pronounce that one ship more or less should be stationed at a particular port, or suppose that a ship should anchor perpetually at one particular port, it would be necessary that the fleet intended to be raised should be exercising itself up and down Channel; and what was proposed was, that at the Nore there should be stationed 1000 seamen and 250 artificers; at Plymouth, four sail of the line, two frigates, and six large steamers; and, at Portsmouth, five sail of the line, two frigates, and six large steamers, which, taking into account the exposed nature of the coast, and other considerations which the loyalty of the country would suggest, would not, he believed, be thought too much. The Government felt that the time had come when, with the usual pacific intentions, it was absolutely necessary to place the Channel defences in a new condition.

After remarks from Mr. Hume against, and Lord John Russell, Sir G. Pechell, Captain Scobell, Sir F. Baring, and Messrs. Corry, and W. Williams, in favour of the vote, it was agreed to, as were also the following votes:—£100,000 to defray the necessary expenses of steam machinery; £73,971, for the wages of the additional seamen and marines; £1200 for medicine, and £37,929 for victualling the additional seamen and marines.

Col. DUNNE said, he had to propose to the committee an augmentation of 2000 men for the Artillery service, and of 1000 horses. For these additional men, up to the 31st of March, 1853, the estimate which he had to submit was £91,258, including also £8000 for iron guns of a larger calibre. The vote was agreed to, as were those of £5315 for forage for 1000 horses; £27100 for additional labour in making up ammunition; and £14,000 for iron ordnance and projectiles.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES AND ART-MANUFACTURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving a vote of £150,000 towards the purchase of land for a national gallery and museum connected with science and the arts, in aid of the fund in the hands of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, observed, that the time had now come when more attention must be paid to the intellectual question of the prosperity of this country, and to bringing the influence of science and the arts to bear upon their instruction. At the Great Exhibition it had been found that there was a superiority in the style of design manifested in the productions of our own manufactures to had the contrast of the raw materials. The Royal Commissioners had found themselves in the possession of a surplus of not less than £150,000, and they had considered that an opportunity had offered of realising the want of space which existed in the national institutions, they had expended their surplus in the purchase of land, and had applied to the Government to recommend to Parliament to contribute a sum equal to that which they had expended. The site would allow space enough to form a complete industrial school, combining repertories of raw materials, machinery, and manufactures, with a national gallery of arts, and to assemble all the scientific and literary societies in the metropolis on one spot The vote was a joint contribution, and he believed that the appeal he made to the House was a legitimate one.

Lord SEYMOUR said, the House was entering upon a very large scheme, which required great consideration. He had no objection to the scheme if properly carried out, but he desired to know in whom the property was to be vested.

Lord J. RUSSELL approved of the principle, and could not but believe that this was the commencement of a very great improvement.

Mr HUME objected to a vote of public money until he knew in whose hands it was to be placed.

After some observations from Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Spooner, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the present question was, whether the House would contribute an equal sum to that applied by the Royal Commissioners to the purchase of land, which grant would be under the control of a Minister of the Crown. When the purchase was completed, whatever buildings were to be erected upon the land would be dealt with under the consideration of the House. The whole of the purchase would belong to the nation, which would, for £150,000, obtain property worth £300,000.

The vote was ultimately agreed to.

THE TENANTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

On Tuesday, on the second reading of this measure, Mr. Serjeant SHEE drew a picture of Irish distress, which he compared with English prosperity, and for which he sought to find a cause. It had been ascribed to Celtic blood; but the Irishman, Scotch, the English, and even the Italian, had Celtic blood. Some said it was religion; but most of the countries of Europe professed the same faith. Everybody agreed that the Irish wanted energy and habits of industry. But before they could enjoy those advantages they must have a motive for exertion, which did not exist at present. The Irish labourer was alone in the world. If he was industrious and prudent, nobody but his landlord was the gainer; if he was lazy and intemperate, it was as his landlord's expense. The disease which he asked the House to remedy was the result of an exceptional law, an exceptional custom in Ireland, that had no existence in this country. After going minutely into the various grievances under which the Irish occupation had so long laboured, and to which he traced the generally unsettled and occasionally disturbed condition of the country, he came at last to the measure which Government proposed for their relief. In conclusion, the hon. and learned gentleman stated that his object was to obtain a good bill for Ireland this session; and for this purpose he would allow his own measure to go before a select committee with that of the Government.

Mr. E. HOWE opposed the mode in which Mr. Serjeant Shee proposed to remedy the grievances under which the agricultural tenantry of Ireland were supposed to labour; and denied particularly that the tenant right of Ulster, to which the hon. and learned gentleman had frequently alluded in terms of approval, could be adopted as a system

Mr J. DALY supported the views of Mr. Serjeant Shee.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the debate be adjourned; upon which motion several hon. gentlemen attempted to speak, and considerable confusion ensued, caused by adverse appeals to order.

Mr. M'MAHON, by dint of some perseverance, was at length partially heard. It was the first time that he had ever spoken in the House, and he was somewhat surprised that at that early hour (twelve o'clock) an attempt should be made to adjourn. He volunteered to inform them what was the real state of the case, and proceeded to do so amidst frequent signs of impatience. He recommended that the proposal of Mr. Serjeant Shee should be adopted, and the two bills referred to a select committee.

After a few words from Mr. LUCAS,

The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 93 to 57.

Mr. WALPOLE stated that, in order to facilitate the settling of the question, he would agree to Mr. Serjeant Shee's bill going to the select committee with the measure of the Government.

A somewhat personal conversation arose in consequence of Mr. Keogh accusing Mr. Napier of having adopted the substance of his bills from a pamphlet written by Mr. Tighe Hamilton. Mr. Napier repudiated the charge "on the honour of a gentleman."

Mr. WHITESIDE, in reply to Mr. Osborne, indignantly denied that any bills had been left by the late Government in pigeon-holes at Dub in Castle, from which it was possible that the present Government could have adopted their measure. The bills had been prepared in a perfectly legitimate manner.

Several gentlemen attempted to speak, and some confusion ensued, which was partially quieted through the interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The bills were then read a second time, and referred to the select committee.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—On Monday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the House that her Majesty's Government had received information of a change in the form of the Government of France, and that an Emperor had been proclaimed under the title of "Napoleon III.;" and her Majesty's Ministers, acting upon the principle of recognising every *de facto* Government, had advised her Majesty to recognise the new form of Government in France. At the same time it had been announced to her Majesty's Government in a friendly and unofficial manner, and formally and officially that, in accepting the title of "Napoleon III." the Emperor of the French did not in any way wish to assert an hereditary claim; on the contrary, that his only claim was his having been elected by the people of France; and he voluntarily declared that he entirely accepted all the acts of the Governments that had taken place from 1814.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—In answer to a question from Sir R. INGLIS, on Monday, Lord J. MANNERS said, he had been in communication with the engineer attending to the bridge to know what the state of it was and the engineer had informed him that the bridge was almost daily under repair, and though some of the piles required to be renewed, and were now being so renewed, yet there was no immediate cause for alarm, any more than there was in March last. He had also to state that it was the intention of the Government, as soon as the forms of the House would allow, to introduce a bill for the purpose of erecting a new bridge on the site of the present one, but the Government had not yet decided whether the designs should be open to competition, or whether one of those already sent in would be selected.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Monday, Mr. HAMILTON moved for a vote of £40,000 to defray the expenses of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, which was not agreed to until after 4 o'clock.

DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on Monday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the stamp duties upon newspapers, the object of which was, he said, to give such a definition of a newspaper as would exclude from the operation of the law Zschokke's "Household Narrative," and other publications which were not published at intervals of less than twenty-six days.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—Mr. HENLEY, in moving for the appointment of a select committee to consider the question of amalgamation, as applied to railway and canal bills, detailed the subjects which would fall under the consideration of the committee, and the powers they would have; observing that, in providing for the control and regulation of railways, they should not be carried so far as to relieve railway bodies from responsibility for their own acts.—The motion, after some remarks by Mr. Locke, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Laing, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cowan, General Anson, and other members, was agreed to.

On Tuesday the Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—On Tuesday, Mr. TOTHILL obtained a select committee to inquire into the expediency of distributing, gratis, under certain regulations, a selection from the reports and returns printed by order of the House of Commons, among the literary and scientific institutions, and mechanics' institutes, throughout the United Kingdom.

THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—On Tuesday Mr. W. BROWN moved for copies of all applications made by the London, Liverpool, and North American Screw Steam-ship Company to the Board of Trade for a charter; and of all correspondence between the said company and Board of Trade on the subject thereof; and of all letters, memorials, and other communications received by the Board of Trade from other companies, and associations formed for such application. A long debate ensued, in which most of the speakers deprecated the establishment of a chartered company as an invasion of unrestricted competition, and the motion was withdrawn.

COUNTY FINANCIAL BOARDS.—Mr. GIBSON, on Tuesday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish County Financial Boards, for the assessing county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—On Wednesday Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill; but, on a division, the numbers were—For, 67; against, 103: majority, 36.

SUGAR DUTIES.—On Thursday Mr. WILSON, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the effects of the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848 upon the British sugar colonies, and upon the sugar trade of the United Kingdom, with the view of showing that the legislation for the colonies since the year 1846 had not been harsh and unjust, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON justified the statement complained of, and quoted returns to show that, from the passing of the Act of 1846, there was an enormous stimulus given to the Slave-trade in the Brazils and Cuba, the importation of slaves having increased to an immense amount up to 1850. In 1831 and 1839 there was no doubt a great falling off in the importation of slaves to the Brazils, but that he attributed to the extraordinary glut of slaves in the preceding years

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

"THE ISABEL" ENTERING THE POLAR BASIN THROUGH SMITH'S SOUND, IN THE HEAD OF BAFFIN'S BAY.

ANOTHER gallant officer, Commander Inglefield, has lately returned from a search in the Arctic regions for the Franklin expedition. We regret to add that he brings no tidings of the missing vessels; but his voyage was undertaken under such interesting circumstances—himself supplying at once intellect, capital, and enterprise in this endeavour to aid a brother officer—that the event merits pictorial commemoration; while the report shows Captain Inglefield, in four months, to have established almost beyond doubt a great fact, namely, that a Polar sea exists to the northward of a range of islands, by some heretofore looked upon as portions of a continent; and that he has so far solved a portion of a great geographical problem.

The *Isabel* screw-steamer, 140 tons, and 60-horse power, in which Captain Inglefield performed this memorable voyage, was engraved in our Journal of April 17 last. The vessel was originally fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted to some extent by the President and Fellows of the Geographical Society; and, her Ladyship's original plan not being carried into effect, she offered the ship to the Admiralty, as an addition to the expedition which was being fitted out by the Government for the exploration of the Northern Seas. The proposal was declined, and Lady Franklin then offered to give the vessel to any competent person who would convey to Sir Edward Belcher an ample supply of provisions and stores which had been placed in the steamer. Captain Inglefield accepted the offer, undertaking the further equipment of the vessel, the wages of the crew, and other charges, for which he was to be compensated, on his return to England, by the sale of the ship.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society on the 22nd ult., Captain Inglefield having briefly narrated these introductory facts, gave the following very interesting *précis* of his enterprise:—

He said that he sailed from the Thames on the 6th of July last, and from Peterhead on the 10th of the same month. He had first proposed to go by the route proposed by Mr. Peterman; but, by the advice of his friends, he had relinquished the idea, and turned his attention to the Northern Sounds, at the head of Baffin's Bay, hitherto unexplored, and, indeed, only named as at a distance of 70 or 80 miles. Failing in his attempt to reach Smith's or Jones's Sounds, he proposed visiting Beechey Island, the depôt of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, and making offer of his surplus stores, in compliance with Lady Franklin's original intention; and, failing that again, to make the much-desired search for the crews of the berg-borne ships along the western coast of Baffin's Bay and Labrador. Leaving Upernavick on the 16th of August, where he obtained dogs for sledges, should he need those ice carriages, Captain Inglefield pressed forward with all speed in the direction of Cape York, taking observations whenever practicable. In sailing and steaming through that archipelago of islands, numbers of icebergs of vast dimensions were encountered, which were ever and anon splitting with the roar of a thousand cannon, and sending from their reeling bases a swell that was sometimes perceptible at an incredible distance. At the entrance of Melville Island, a great quantity of drifting seaweed was seen. Passing the Crimson Cliffs, alluded to by Sir John Ross, there were counted from the crow's-nest 180 icebergs, many of them of gigantic proportions. Captain Inglefield then proceeded to Cape Athol; and on the 23rd he paid a visit to Ominack, the spot named by Adam Beak as that on which Captain Franklin and his crew had

PERILOUS POSITION OF "THE ISABEL" IN THE ICE, OFF TALBOT INLET.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

been murdered, and on which he said their bones would be found buried in a cairn. He (Capt. Inglefield) accordingly landed, and closely examined the place, but no traces of anything European could be found, except a piece of a handkerchief, a piece of rope, a piece of iron hoop, and a nail on which the Queen's arms had been impressed; and these articles had no doubt been left by her Majesty's ship *North Star*, which had wintered near to this spot. He (the gallant Captain) found an ugly cairn upwards of six feet high, and covered with very heavy stones. His desire to view the contents was much whetted by the fact that on removing the upper stones a quantity of bones were found. The cairn was soon levelled to the base, and the earth dug out to a foot depth through the frozen soil, but great was his satisfaction at finding, upon the authority of their naturalists, that the bones were those of the whale, the walrus, and of different fishes; and that there was nothing like those of any human being. He was consequently satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no truth whatever in the statement of that reprobate Adam Beck, and that no such fate as he had related had befallen their missing countrymen. On the shores of Whale Sound he found a number of natives, who, on seeing the crew, indulged in immoderate

ESQUIMAUX OF LIEVELEY.—SOPHIE RHODERG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

laughter, and expressed the utmost astonishment at their clothing. They had evidently never seen Europeans before, but they soon became friendly, and many of the small articles that lay on the table were purchased of them; the most singular of these, perhaps, was a vessel called a pot stone, which they used to melt their blubber. These vessels were hollowed out of solid stones by means of a harder kind of stone, and the formation of one was a work requiring immense time and labour. Notwithstanding that Captain Inglefield left England three months later than the expedition of last year, he succeeded in reaching a considerably higher latitude than had been attained by Ross and Parry in their voyage of 1818; and he had explored and laid down 600 miles of new coast line; determining, also, that the entrance into Whale Sound was a great strait passing into the Arctic Basin, and thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this strait he had discovered a cluster of islands, which he had rapidly surveyed, and laid down upon his chart. To this strait he had given the name of Murchison's Strait, and the principal island he had called Northumberland Island. Leaving this sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed northward in the direction of Smith Sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of August, at two P.M., he attained the latitude of 78 deg. 35 min. (nearly 120 miles farther north than any former voyagers). He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was thirty-five miles across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which, upon the eastern shore, seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus entered the great Polar Basin, and he believed that he would have pushed through in the direction of Behring's Strait had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it, and defied his utmost efforts; for the small high-pressure engine with which the *Isabel* was fitted was only equal to pushing the vessel in calms or light winds. After some hours of great exertion he was providentially released from the ice which had surrounded him, and then, closely examining the western shore, he entered Jones Sound on the 30th of August. Here he penetrated to long. 84, and found at this point that the coast suddenly trended away to the north-west, whilst the southern shore continued westerly as far as the eye could reach, but no land could be distinguished at the bottom of the sound, or could any trace of the missing expedition be discovered. On the 1st of September he sailed from Jones Sound with the intention of communicating with the squadron of Sir Edward Belcher. He reached Beechey Island on the 7th of September and, after depositing his letter bags, and receiving others in return for England, sailed the same day with a view to commence a more detailed examination of the western shores of Baffin's Bay than former navigators had been able to bestow on that coast. Again he was unsuccessful in finding any traces of the missing expedition on these shores, which he explored as far south as the River Clyde, where the ice fixed to the land, and stretching nearly across Baffin's Bay, had carried him over to the eastern shore in the neighbourhood of Disco Island, where he encountered a succession of gales the most violent he ever witnessed, and which rendered the vast icebergs that surrounded the coasts doubly dangerous. After several fruitless efforts to get into Northumberland Inlet (where the commander intended to winter) he was, at the earnest representations of his ice-masters, forced to relinquish the attempt, and bore up for England on the 14th of October, arriving at Peterhead exactly four months from the day he sailed. Captain Inglefield then made some observations upon the search for the missing vessels, and gave it as his opinion that the Government expedition was undoubtedly on the right track. Reviewing his geographic discoveries, and taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the southward into the Polar Basin and through Murchison's Strait, he could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered the Polar Basin, and that possibly the Strait and Smith Sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land, and other circumstances to which he briefly alluded, induced him to believe that Baffin's Bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar Sea might be said to commence from Lancaster Sound on the westward, and from Whale Sound on the eastward. With respect to the animal life which existed in the parts that he had visited, he drew particular attention to the fact that the species of Mollusca —viz., the Clio Borealis and the Sagitta, two of that class upon which the whale principally feed — were found by the surgeon of his expedition, Dr. Sutherland to be more numerous and larger in Whale Sound than in any other locality he has visited; and that the sea birds Mollys (Fulmar Peteer) and Ioora (Uria Troile), were abundant. Captain Inglefield stated that, upon one occasion, he sailed through positive shoals of birds, and that as far as the eye could reach the surface of the water was covered with these creatures, and that they appeared to be so completely gorged as to be apparently unwilling to move as his ship ploughed her way among them. It was evident, therefore, that plentiful supplies of food might be within Franklin's reach.

ESQUIMAUX LADIES OF THE HUNDE ISLANDS, SOUTH OF DISCO.

Mr. Peterman and Captain Penny briefly combatted the theory of Captain Inglefield as to the communication of Baffin's Bay with the Polar Basin, upon arguments based upon the currents of those seas.

Captain Inglefield defended his hypothesis. He rested his view of Adam Beck's story upon the almost entire absence of wood, and upon the careful manner in which a bit of iron, evidently intended for a needle, had been found wrapped up in a tent at Ominack, which was admitted to be, at all events, near the scene of the supposed murder of Sir John Franklin and his crew. Had that catastrophe really taken place, it was impossible but that more iron and wood would have been found.

The Duke of Argyll inquired if the natives spoke of any communication between Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Sea?

Captain Inglefield replied that they had been unable to procure an interpreter, there being an indisposition on the part of the Danish Government to permit them to go. They had made, however, all the inquiries they could, but the natives did not speak of any such communication. The gallant captain, in conclusion, trusted that he should not be compelled to part with the *Isabel*; but that he should again be able to offer his services to the public and to Lady Franklin; for he still thought that Sir John was to be found (Loud cheers). He was most anxious to attempt the track described by Mr. Peterman.

Captain Inglefield has kindly placed at our disposal the Sketches made during his exploration; whence the following are engraved:—

The first View shows the *Isabel* (Captain Inglefield's yacht) entering

FISHERNESS, A DANISH SETTLEMENT, IN THE SOUTH OF GREENLAND WITH "THE ISABEL" AT ANCHOR.

the Polar Basin through Smith's Sound, in the head of Baffin's Bay. Time, one o'clock in the morning.

The view of the ship in the ice represents the perilous position of the *Isabel* on the 29th of August, off Talbot Inlet. Time, four A.M.

The landscape shows Fiskernoes, a Danish settlement in the south of Greenland, with the *Isabel* at anchor.

The portraits of the Esquimaux women were made at the Hunde Islands, to the southward of Disco. These ladies are drawn in the costume they wore at a native dance, at which they were Captain Inglefield's partners. The entertainment was in honour of the birthday of the King of Denmark.

By the above patriotic humane act of setting out an expedition in search of Franklin, and thus entailing upon himself great pecuniary sacrifices, Captain Inglefield has added very considerably to his other claims for promotion; and we hope shortly to be able to congratulate him and the profession upon the attainment of the reward which his excellent services have so richly merited.

Commander Inglefield is the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C.B., who died Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; served as Acting Commander of the *Comus* at Obligado, on the Parana, for which service he and his First Lieutenant were promoted; he commanded the *Rinaldo* for two or three years, and subsequently brought home the *Meanee*, the largest line-of-battle ship built in the East Indies.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Private letters have just been received from some of the officers of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron. Although of an earlier date than the last despatches published—which announced that Sir Edward Belcher had proceeded, with Commander Sherard Osborne, of the *Pioneer*, up the Wellington Channel in clear open water,—the following extracts will, nevertheless, be read with interest:—

Assistance, June 6, 1852.—Lieveley Harbour, Disco.

We arrived in safety at Stromness on Sunday, April 25, in company with the squadron; and again proceeded on Wednesday, 28th. At two P.M. the steamers took us in tow.

May 8. Parted company with the steamers.

May 26. After variable and contrary winds, we have at last crossed the Arctic Circle, and may now consider ourselves fairly on our noble mission.

May 29. Anchored in the Whale Fish Islands—a miserable rocky place, inhabited by a Dane and a few squalid "Huskies." If a Dane marries, or lives with an Esquimaux, after a certain period he is forbidden by the Danish law to return to his country. So here, as well as at Lieveley, the unfortunate creatures are cut for life; but they appear perfectly naturalised—live and dress quite the same as the natives.

Saturday.—Got under way, and proceeded over to Lieveley. Arrived there on Sunday, June 6. We had the governor to dine with us, and saluted the gentleman with three cheers; but he spoke little or no English. However, we managed to get a few skins from him, and also twelve dogs. The settlement consists of seven or eight very good wooden houses, and two stores. The natives are a broad between the Huskie and Dane, and some of the women rather good looking. We gave them a sort of dance, which they enjoyed exceedingly. They were perfectly *au fait* in the polka, valse, and jig; and also sung several English songs, and wound up with "Hearts of o.k" and "God save the Queen!" They wear seal skin and deer-dresses, which consist of a jumper with a hood, pair of short trousers, stockings up to the trousers, and boots—all seal-skin, tastefully ornamented with dogs' fur. They wear their hair drawn tight up from the forehead and back, something *à la Chamouni* tied with a ribbon. It is then stuck up for about three inches, and finally terminates in a large knot. I enclose a hurried sketch I took of one of them, and got her to write her name underneath. We got under way again on Thursday, and attempted to get through the Waigat Straits, having been informed by the governor that they were passible; but, after proceeding some distance, found them blocked up with ice; so ob uged to go round the island. We landed on the island (Disco), where we were informed coal was to be procured, but found it very poor stuff.

Through the kindness of Mr. Barrow, we have been enabled to engrave the above portrait-sketch upon the preceding page.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 12.—Third Sunday in Advent. Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
MONDAY, 13.—St Lucy. Dr. Johnson died, 1784
TUESDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799. Izaak Walton died, 1683.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week. Earl Stanhope died, 1816.
THURSDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends.
FRIDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends. Guy, founder of the Hospital, died, 1724.
SATURDAY, 18.—General Bolivar died, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1852

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.	M. h.	A. h. m.
2 25	3 00	3 10	3 55	4 0	4 30	4 45	5 5	5 30	5 55	6 20	6 45	7 10	7 35

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KT., PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

WITH THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 18th, will be presented

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With the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published a WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT. Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling. With which is presented a LARGE ENGRAVING of the Funeral of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

THE re-establishment of the French Empire, and the accession of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the throne, have been officially notified to both Houses of Parliament—by the Earl of Malmesbury in the Lords, and by Mr. Disraeli in the Commons. It appears from both of these statements—more particularly from that of Mr. Disraeli—that the new Emperor is anxious to have it believed that his assumption of the numeral III.—implying as it does the pre-existence and former reign of a Napoleon II.—is not intended as a quasi-denial of the Treaty of Vienna, or as a notification to Europe that the engagements contracted by French Sovereigns between 1815 and 1848 are to be held null and void. The matter, it appears, is to be considered as of no importance—not intended for Europe at all; but simply to please the taste of the French people. Certainly, if it pleased them to call their Emperor, Napoleon the 99th or the 100th, Europe would have no right to complain. Its politicians might smile or sigh at the folly, as the whim or sentiment of the hour might dictate; but, beyond such manifestations of its harmless opinion, Europe would no doubt refrain from troubling itself. At present the *mot d'ordre* given by the Emperor is peace with all the world—more especially with Great Britain; but, if the sentiments avowed by M. Ducos, the French Minister of the Marine, with regard to the increase in the British naval forces, are not immediately disavowed, it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Emperor's desire for peace is not quite so sincere and warm as he would have the world believe.

It seems evident, also, that whatever may be the personal predilections and intentions of the Emperor himself, his army, without which he is nothing, has opinions and feelings of its own, and looks to war as the natural result of the re-establishment of the Empire. At a dinner of military men of high rank, given in celebration of the last turn in the wonderful wheel of French politics, one of the speeches delivered and received amid "the loudest applause," was to the effect that the Empire meant the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. We hope the French nation is more sensible than the military men, who now ride rampant over its liberties; and that it has yet sufficient energy to prevent aggression upon any State in Europe. But it is the obvious duty of every State that, by circumstances or position, is likely to be involved in a strife with such an opponent as the heir of the ideas and the necessities of Napoleon, to be forearmed. The alacrity with which the British nation has aided the enrolment of the new Militia, the cheerfulness with which it has consented to pay whatever may be required for the increase of our steam navy, and the proper defences of the coast, and the certainty felt by every class of the people, that, come what may, Great Britain will be prepared for every contingency, will tend to preserve the peace of Europe far more than any mere declaration on the part of the Emperor of the French. We implicitly believe that there will be no war; but we as implicitly believe that this country is quite right in being prepared for one.

THE Royal Speech on the opening of the session of Parliament, and the announcement that has since been made in the House of Commons, have informed the country that the Government is at length about to do what it should have done long ago—promote the Arts and Sciences in Great Britain by a new and "comprehensive scheme." We had hoped when these announcements were made, that, while Art and Science were thus honourably remembered, Literature would not have been forgotten. Literature claims no aid from the State. The aid of Governments might prove dangerous to its independence, subversive of its usefulness, and perhaps destructive of its very existence. Literature, therefore, only claims to be let alone. While the canvas upon which the painter paints is untaxed; while the musician fears no visit from the tax-gatherer or the excuseman for his violin or his pianoforte; and while the sculptor can model untaxed clay and carve untaxed marble, the man of letters is impeded by the imposition of a heavy tax on the material of which books is composed, in distributing them to the public, by whose encouragement he must live. It was hoped that if the Government did not feel itself at liberty to meddle with the Stamp-duty on newspapers, or even with the tax upon publicity, known as the Advertisement-duty, it would, at least, have remembered the claims of literature, to the extent of remitting the Excise-duty upon paper. This, however, has not been done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself a literary man, has failed to say a word for it when he came to his Budget, and has omitted—for reasons that are doubtless sufficient, in his estimation, if he have thought of the subject at all—to take off a tax that operates as a positive discouragement to education and to religion. Even as bearing upon the extension of a love and knowledge of science and the fine arts among the people—objects which her Majesty and the Government have emphatically avowed—it might be urged that literature has a claim for exemption from the Excise. Books and newspapers have certainly done much, and will yet do more, to spread abroad among all classes a love of art; and it does seem to us not a little contradictory, to continue upon them an impost which, by rendering the manufacture of literature precarious and unsatisfactory, prevents the extension of that particular form of knowledge which the Government desires. But the question is one of far more than this, and the emancipation of the material which we call paper, besides encouraging a particular manufacture which might employ many scores of thousands of extra hands—would not only give an impetus to several dependent branches of manual and intellectual industry, but would serve that great cause of public education which every true statesman ought to have at heart. We have nothing to say against the project for the encouragement of the fine arts, or the expense it will entail upon the country;—on the contrary, we could allege much in favour of the movement thus made; but we think it would be wrong to allow the introduction of a new scheme for the remission and the imposition of taxes to pass without an expression of surprise that not the slightest recognition of literature has been made, or the slightest hope held out that its claims to justice would, at some future period, be duly recognised.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

On Friday the Earl of RODEN referred to the bill commonly known as Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill, and asked the Earl of Derby whether it was with the consent of the Government that that bill had been referred to a select committee of the House of Commons; and, in case such committee unhappily sanctioned that measure, whether the Government were prepared to carry out its provisions?

The Earl of DERBY said that the Attorney-General had introduced into Parliament three bills relating to Ireland with a view of developing the resources of that country, of encouraging the application of capital in Ireland, and of improving the relations between landlord and tenant in the latter country. On the same evening on which these bills stood for a second reading, the bill alluded to by the Earl of Roden, which had been introduced by Mr. Serjeant Shee, also stood for a second reading. The Government, therefore, thought the most convenient course for them to take was to refer all these bills to a select committee, with a view of having the subject thoroughly investigated. In taking this step the Government, however, had by no means indicated their assent to the principles of Mr. Crawford's Bill, which had been repeatedly rejected, and very properly rejected, by the House of Commons—principles which he had no hesitation in saying were entirely subversive of all rights of property, and such as no Government or House of Commons could ever countenance.

The Earl of WICKLOW expressed his satisfaction at hearing the noble Earl's observations, as he believed an impression had gone abroad that the Government had more or less assented to the principles of the bill in question by consenting to its being referred to a select committee.

After a few words from Earl St. Germans and the Earl of Derby in reply, the subject dropped.

The West India Colonies, &c. Loans Act Amendment Bill and the Commons Enclosure Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

On Friday, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair for Committee of Supply,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought the time had now arrived when they ought to oppose the measures that were to be brought forward, and in order to spare the time of the House. He might be called factious in the course which he was now taking; but this was not enough to deter him from doing what he considered to be his duty, and he knew that he could not do so without being called factious by one party or the other. They had already heard the measure that was to be proposed, and the country had already, to a considerable extent, decided against it. They did not want the Budget; they did not want the Government (Cheers). The House-tax, which the Government proposed to introduce was one which would press very heavily upon the country, far more so than did even the odious Window-tax, of which it took the place. They might endure this if any equivalent were proposed to be given. But all that was held out to them was the remote prospect of an extra cup of tea ("Hear, hear," and laughter). The entire scheme of the Government he could characterise only as iniquitous and unjust, and he moved that the House divide upon the motion.

Mr WALTER would divide with him, if the hon. gentleman insisted upon his amendment. But, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed determined to commit suicide, they ought to give him a little time for repentance (Laughter).

Mr. ALCOCK supported the Government scheme, and particularly commended the reduction of the Malt-tax, which was but the earnest of its entire repeal. Other parts of the Budget were open to objection; the reduction of the duty on salt and tea was most commendable, but the deficit should be made up by an extension of the Income and Property-tax to Ireland (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "hear, hear").

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON thought the reduction of the price of the chief beverages of the working-classes most desirable. The reduction of the Tea-duties would benefit every class of consumers, and would largely increase our trade with the East. He congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Budget, and especially on the extension of the House tax and that on income and property.

The House-tax had Mr. MILLS' unqualified approbation, and he considered it the fairest of all—recommending even the transfer of all other taxes to one on houses. Measures of Free-trade policy were now brought forward; yet, after the hon. member for Wolverhampton had invited the Government to adopt that policy, it was proposed to reject the first enormously Free-trade Budget that had ever been introduced into Parliament. Not only in the Budget, but in their measures of reform in the law, and their indications of retrenchment and economy in the great divisions of our administration, the present Government had shown a disposition to meet the requirements of the time, and leave the condition of this great country greatly improved (Loud cries of "Divide," and "Hear, hear").

Mr. GLADSTONE called on the House to sacrifice their own prepossessions in order to approach this discussion in its natural order. He did not see why this should be considered a vote of confidence or no confidence in the Ministry. It was a course which he thought tending to exempt the House of Commons in the faithful discharge of its duties to make every financial proposition one of confidence in a Ministry. He could not vote with the motion of the hon. member for Finsbury; for, after what took place on Friday last, he did not see how they could refuse to go into committee. But he protested against the arrangements of the Budget, a resolution, which he supported, was made on the 30th of June, which proposed to the House to consider whether it was consistent with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit to make a portion of the sinking fund applicable to the purposes under such circumstances. This motion was made when the House was about to go into committee. On the present occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed altogether a surplus of £1,600,000. Of this sum he proposed to expend £900,000 by the remission of light dues, &c., and 500,000 by the reduction of the duty on tea. He thus left himself nothing over for the services of the country—a state of things against which he protested; and in support of this resolution that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be quoted, for it was that right hon gentleman who proposed the motion (in 1851) to which he had alluded (Hear, hear). He now proposed to do exactly the same thing which he condemned in the late Chancellor of the Exchequer—to remit taxation when he had not already provided for his ways and means (Hear, hear).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was surprised to hear that the surplus on which he calculated was entirely a fictitious surplus. He thought, however, that the right hon. gentleman (Mr Gladstone) had addressed the House in complete ignorance of the facts of the case (Hear, hear). He was prepared to show that, instead of being borrowed money, the surplus on which he reckoned was the accruing revenue of the country—that not one shilling of it was borrowed money, and that he had the highest authority for the course which he proposed to pursue. He hoped to show to the House that the course was salutary to the country. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), seemed to have been offended that he did not adopt the course which he had recommended the other night. He had the very greatest esteem for the abilities of the right hon. gentleman—perhaps no one in the House appreciated more highly his varied talents (Hear, hear)—but he really must follow the course which to him appeared the preferable. The circumstances of the present case were quite dissimilar to those of 1851, to which he had alluded. The Income-tax, at the time he made his motion, was under the investigation of a committee, and it was very doubtful what might be the result of their inquiry. It might have been fatal to the continuance of the Income-tax. Now in the present case he believed there was not a single individual in the house, wherever he sat, who had the very slightest doubt that a sum of money equal to that which had been produced the former year would be raised by an Income-tax of some sort (Hear, hear). What scheme would be adopted he could not say; many hon. members had views upon the subject, which they would probably press upon the House. But no one had the least doubt that about five millions would be raised this year by the Income and Property-tax (Hear, hear). There was no parallel between the case of the present Government and that of any previous Government. Had they not been taunted from the beginning with not bringing forward their measures? (Hear, hear.) Had not the most vulgar insinuations (of course not in that House) been thrown out against them, that they clung not even to power, but to office, from selfish and personal considerations? (Cheers). Their object was to assimilate the financial system of the country to the commercial policy which the country and the House had now formally adopted; and with this view they had brought forward a Budget which they now wished to submit to Parliament. He was astonished at the course taken by the hon member for Finsbury. The Government had a right to place their policy before the House without reserve, and there was nothing they would shrink from in maintaining and justifying that policy.

Mr DUNCOMBE had understood from the right hon. gentleman that the Government was prepared to stand or fall by the decision upon each portion of the Budget. Was this the case?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his willingness to go into committee at once, and deprecated a division on this motion.

Mr OSBORNE called on the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to give an answer to the question of his hon. friend (Loud cries of "Divide!" from Mr. Hudson). He was astonished to see the old gentleman (Mr. Hudson) interrupting the proceedings at that early hour of the evening. There would be excuses for it at a later hour (Cries of "Oh!" and uproarious laughter). If the right hon. gentleman did not answer the question of his hon. friend, he hoped the House would show by their votes their sense of the conduct of the Government on this occasion.

Mr. HUDSON, amidst renewed laughter and cries of "Hear," indignantly repudiated the imputation which had been cast upon him by the hon. member for Middlesex. He was mistaken if he thought he would put up with such an aspersion, and he told the hon. member, or any other hon. member who repeated it, that he was now, and at any time, ready to meet him there or elsewhere (Renewed laughter).

Mr HUME joined the hon. member for Middlesex in requesting an answer to the question of the hon. member for Finsbury.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that he thought it understood by every one that the Government did not intend to stand or fall by every item of the Budget; but that there were certain principles involved in the Budget, which, if approved, would be regarded by the Government as negativing the whole measure.

Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion, and the House then went into committee. The first resolution related to the Inhabited House-duty.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment, "That, in lieu of the increase of the tax on houses, real property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are now payable on personal property." The House-tax was most unfair and unjust, and even in a political sense, unadvised—whilst the substitute which he proposed was unobjectionable.

Mr. HUME thought the amendment premature.

Sir R. H. INGLIS deprecated the manner in which the House-tax would press upon the clergy, and recommended their exemption from its operation.

Mr. BARROW concurred in the view taken by Mr Hume; and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. PENNY objected to the Budget, as emanating from no settled principle or intelligible system.

Mr. BALL did not find the Budget altogether to his mind. He had expected relief to county, highway, and poor-rates; but, taking the Budget as a whole, as applied to the country at large, he could not, under the circumstances, be could get. Hon. gentlemen opposite had annihilated Protection. He now gave it over, and meant to become henceforth an honest Free-trader (Loud cheers). He called on them to come as far in Free-trade as he did now, and repeal the 10 per cent import duty which was still imposed upon a large number of manufactured articles.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES conceived that the question of that night would turn upon the Malt and House-taxes. With regard to the former, there was a large and increasing number of persons who would derive no benefit from its reduction, for they used no fermented liquors; and to the rest the benefit would be small, and even doubtful. With regard to the House-tax, it was unjust and unnecessary, and would yield less to the revenue than was expected whenever it was extended beyond a certain class.

The subject was further discussed by Mr. SANDARS, who general y supported the Budget; by Mr. VIVIAN, who opposed it; by Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, who partly supported it, but thought that direct taxes would always be difficult to collect, and in times of distress almost impossible; by Mr. HEADLAM, who disapproved of almost every point of the Budget; by Mr. CAYLEY, who especially advocated the repeal of the Malt-tax.

Sir CHARLES WOOD trusted that the was the last time that he should hear in that house of suffering interests. The shipping interest of Britain had been able to compete more successfully than ever with foreign shipping; yet, in order that they might do so with still greater advantage, he approved of the removal of the Light dues and other obstructions to navigation. He quite agreed with the manner in which the right hon. gentleman had treated the so-called claims of the West Indian colonies. He had never denied the existence of distress in the West Indies, or his sincere wish to alleviate it. But he had always maintained, and the result proved it even to the satisfaction of the right hon. gentleman, that,

by the application of science to the cultivation of sugar, free labour would eventually be able to compete with slave labour (Hear, hear). The third class of suffering interests, of whom he hoped to hear nothing more, was the agricultural. The right hon gentleman who had so long been the [illegible] class, had now definitively rejected their claim to compensation [illegible], he presumed the subject was put an end to. In the Budget, the reduction of the Malt-duties and the Hop-duties was [illegible] to be for the benefit more particularly of the farmer. But, if it were born at all, it was to the farmer who had never suffered by recent legislation, the hop-grower. He thought, however, that although the abolition of the whole of the Hop-duty might do good, the reduction of it to one-half would do no good at all. Care should be taken in the future that the right hon. gentleman expected to have a surplus of £1,500 000, and he proposed to remit one-half of the Malt-tax and one-half of the Hop-duty to meet that expected surplus. What surplus he would have would be produced not by a surplus in the year from the taxation of the country, but would be derived from a sum which originally was a loan. He disapproved of such a course. The right hon gentleman proposed to put an end to levying money for public works in the shape of taxation. He must say that some of the most valuable public works, such as lunatic asylums, hospitals, drainage works, &c., in this country and in Ireland, owed their origin to this tax. He had no objection whatever to the increased consumption of the Tea-duties; the repeal of the Malt-tax, he had already said, would not benefit the agricultural much; neither would it benefit the consumer, and the loss to the revenue would be greater than the right hon. gentleman imagined (Hear, hear). It was a curious fact that when at various times the Malt-tax had been reduced, the consumption of beer had not been lately increased with it, but had frequently decreased, and that was only when the duty was raised. Now it was as calated by Mr. Barclay that the abolition of the Malt-tax would only increase the consumption by one-third; whilst taking off one-half the Hop-duty would increase the consumption one-twelfth. Where was the novelty of the [illegible] consumption laid down by the right honourable gentleman? [illegible] the indirect taxes he had selected with very [illegible] selected. [illegible] and he had contrived to make the list of taxes need only oppressive [illegible] dear, hearty! Let them look at the practical operation of what was proposed. He quite approved of the removal of the duty on teas; but it [illegible] be taken as inseparable from the [illegible]. It must stand on [illegible] independent footing, and be treated without reference to [illegible] the matter of the Hop-duty, the right hon. gentleman [illegible] two [illegible] blunders as it was possible. The [illegible] duty at present was two [illegible] proposed to make it a penny, and to charge five per cent additional. He left all the excise restrictions—all that was inconvenient and disagreeable in the operation of this tax. Now he [illegible] that they should not continue any [illegible] which did not produce a considerable revenue. All that it would produce, according to the right hon. gentleman's own statement, was £120,000, a sum so paltry to justify the tax. With regard to the House-duty, he could not see on what principle the right hon. gentleman proposed to tax the Irish landholder and let the Irish proprietor go free (Hear, hear). To extend the Income-tax at all to Ireland was an imprudent measure at a time when it was rather their duty to encourage and develop the improving resources of the country; but to do so in a manner now proposed was highly objectionable (Hear, hear). There was another point in which he could by no means approve the policy of the right hon. gentleman, and this was in proposing to [illegible] the Funds. He could not but agree with the right hon. the member for the University of Oxford, that to do so would be a breach of faith; and he could not proceed with the scheme of this Budget would be fatal to public confidence (Hear hear). That part of the Income-tax which referred to the farmers he looked upon as a most ingenious mode of removing the whole burden from among the liabilities of almost every farmer in the country. Every one knew the farmers would be taxed with it. The profits of a farm were to be assumed at one-third of the rent. The average rent was £100, so that the tax to be paid would escape the operation altogether. Though ingenious, the device would be most injurious, and it was directly contrary to the principles the Government had laid down for their guidance (Hear, hear). To give them the benefit of every circumstance he would say that this was merely a mere calculation (Laughter). On the whole, the Budget gave to the party he represented in any way equivalent to the increased taxation which it would impose. The effect of the Income-tax would be to remove large manufacturers and farmers, and to make up for the deficiency by tax on the poor classes, of whom the Budget showed a great outward. It was that we carried into effect the House, by doubling the House-tax and extending the Income-tax, make direct taxation so unpopular, that they would endanger those principle supporter (Cheers). He was right hon. friends gentleman give the people their tea cheaper; let him give up the House tax and the reduct on of the Malt-tax, and he would have a Budget which ought to (Cheers). He [illegible] to the amendment now taken advice from the Opposition (Laughter). Lord Liverpool had to do so, and he had a stronger Government than the present. He must do so at last, for this Budget could not pass the House. It was obvious that the Government knew very little about the subject, or that they had not had time to consider it fully. Nothing could be said, but that the Budget, which was proposed for their acceptance was one which could not be entertained by the House, without [illegible] by the sacrifice, which imposed taxes that would be most oppressive and injudicious, and which tampered with the credit of public promises.

It was then moved that the chairman report progress.

The House having resumed, the orders of the day were disposed of.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT LEEDS.—The most brilliant and successful [illegible] ever held, is commemoration was Lord Mayor Carbutt's festival. The literary society took place on Wednesday, [illegible] the presidency of Lord John Russell. The scene of the [illegible] was the Music-hall, which was crowded to excess by a most enthusiastic audience. On Thursday the Town-council presented his Lordship with an address.

MURDER IN IRELAND.—On the 6th September last, a Mrs. Kirwin, the wife of an artist, was said to be accidentally drowned while bathing at a small island called "Ireland's Eye," near Howth; an inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the previous circumstances returned; however, on the apprehension of Mr. Kirwan, and he was committed on a verdict of "Wilful murder." The trial commenced on Thursday, and was concluded on Friday morning, when the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

The following additions to the screw steam navy will be ready in 1853:

The *Royal Albert*	..	..	120 Building at Woolwich.
The *Duke of Wellington*	..	..	131 Fitting at Portsmouth.
The *Royal George*	..	..	12 To be converted as sheerhess.
The *St Jean d'Acre*	..	..	100 Building at Devonport.
The *Prince Consort*	..	..	80 Building at Pembroke.
The *Agamemnon*	..	..	91 Building at Sheerness.
The *Leander*	..	..	50 Building at Devonport.
The *Curacoa*	..	..	84 Building at Devonport.
The *Sans Pareil*	..	..	80 Fitting at Devonport.
The *Majestic*	..	..	80 Building at Chatham.
The *Orestes*	..	..	80 Building at Chatham.
The *Impregnable*	..	..	80 Fitting at Woolwich.
The *Barrosa*	..	..	80 Building at Chatham.

Making a total of 1175 guns of large calibre. The above vessels are all in advanced a state that there will be no difficulty in completing them next year should any emergency arise to require their services; and, with the vessels already fitted with screw-propellers, will form one of the most powerful Channel fleets ever posse ed by this country. The above list does not include any of the gun-brigs, or any of the ships now building, which are ordered to be fitted with engines already in store. The *Algiers*, 90, building at Devonport; the *Ascension*, 90, building at Sheerness; and several others, being ordered to be fitted with engines already made for screw ships of war.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, December 9.

The *Moniteur* announces, in its non-official part, that the Emperor will restore to liberty, to their families, and to their country, all those suffering from the consequences of civil discord, except such as have been guilty of crimes reproved by morality, on the sole condition of submitting to the national will, and engaging not to commit henceforth any act against the Government of the elect of the country.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received the following despatch in anticipation of the Overland mail, dated "Trieste, Thursday. The steamer *Adria* arrived today with the Indian mail. The *Hindostan*, with the Calcutta mail of the 7th November, arrived at Suez on the 1st inst." The Irrawaddy was not [illegible] for large vessels. General Godwin was [illegible] with the second division. It had been decided to advance by land upon Ava. The Chinese rebellion continues gaining strength. Exchange on London: at Calcutta, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 1d."

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE annual exhibition of this influential and important agricultural society took place during the present week. The extra arrangements and extensions for the accommodation of stock and the convenience of visitors, have already been noticed in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*; we have, therefore, little more to add on this point than that of performing the pleasing duty of confirming to the fullest extent all that has been favourably stated on this point. The first inquiry on the concurrence of all annual exhibitions is, Does the project exceed, or fall short of, the last? Without any hesitation we reply in the affirmative. We have, however, for the last four or five years always been prepared to find occasional instances of the general character of the animals exhibited, being, as a whole, slightly inferior to those shown on former occasions. These remarks apply to the exhibition as a whole, and not to a comparison between individual animals; for, if so confined, doubtless, in one class or other, solitary animals may be discovered of such surpassing excellence that their equal may not be again produced for some years. The generally improved character of the exhibition on every periodical recurrence is, however, a most healthy symptom of the progress of British agriculture: it displays in the most marked manner two things—first and most important, that our principal breeders and graziers—owing to the healthy and praiseworthy emulation engendered by these exhibitions—have, by common consent, adopted only those breeds of animals which, by general experience, have been found most kindly in their feeding properties. In the second place, the money value of the cloth have found—experience that nothing but animals of the rarest excellence have any chance of obtaining the premiums; consequently, that the general character of the show increases every year in quality.

Of the principal animals for the greatest merit—namely, the gold medals—the reverse of what usually occurs took place on the present occasion: the one for oxen being awarded to a short-horn, and the one for heifers and cows to an animal of the Hereford breed. The first was obtained by Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon, Wilts, for a 4-years and 10 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on cake, turnips, and hay; this was an extraordinarily fine animal, and has elicited no small amount of admiration from the best judges. The gold medal for cows and heifers was awarded to Mr. John Dunne Cooke, of Brampton Brian, near Ludlow, Hereford, for a 6 years and 11 months old Hereford cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley, pea and wheat meal; had three calves: this was also an exceedingly beautiful animal.—*(See the Illustration.)*

The gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled Leicester wethers, was obtained by the Marquis of Exeter for a pen of three 21 months old sheep. The gold medal for the best short woolled sheep, was awarded to Mr. Salusbury, for a pen of three 2 years and 9 months old Southdowns. As a whole, we conceived there was a larger falling off in the quality of the Southdown than any other class of sheep. Whether this has arisen from the extraordinarily wet character of the season, we are not sufficiently informed; but, as the Southdown sheep are more seriously injured by excess of moisture than any other breed, it is quite possible that this circumstance may have had an unfavourable influence on them. The Duke of Richmond was, on the whole, the most successful exhibitor; and Sir John V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., had also some animals of great merit.

Of the merits of the pigs it would be difficult to give a fair analysis, within anything like a moderate compass. The competition was exceedingly close, and there were several new exhibitors who have so frequently carried off the palm of merit. Mr. Fisher Hobbs appears to have retired from the field of competition. We regret this; because to no gentleman has the improvement in the breed of small pigs been so much indebted as to Mr. Fisher Hobbs. On the present occasion the gold medal was obtained by Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford, Dorset, for a pen of three 24 weeks and 3 days old improved Dorset pigs. Sir J. Conroy, Bart., had also a pen of very fine pigs, some formidable rivals to those

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

CLASS 11. NO. 84.—MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.
£15 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 10. NO. 59.—MR. RICHARD STRATTON'S SHORT-HORN.
£75 PRIZE, AND GOLD MEDAL AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 4. NO. 19.—MR. BOND'S DEVON OX.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 7. NO. 6.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S DEVON OX.—£25 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 8. NO. 44.—MR. J. D. COOKE'S HEREFORD HEIFER.
£20 PRIZE, GOLD MEDAL, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 13. NO. 133.—MR. J. BUTCHER, JUN. CROSS-BRED OX.
£15 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEPUTATION FROM THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AT ST. CLOUD.

THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE

Last week we announced the brief ceremony that took place on Wednesday evening in the Chamber of Deputies; its ratification by official acts of Thursday morning; and its confirmation by a grand military spectacle on the afternoon of that day. We now illustrate these important events; and subjoin additional details of the ceremonies.

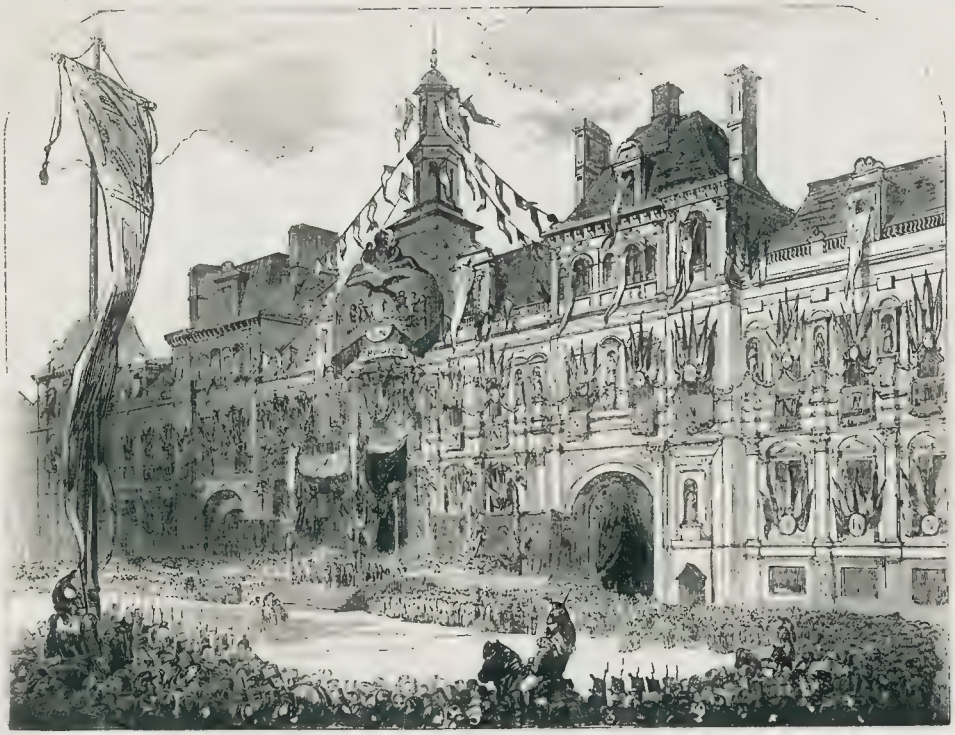
THE DEPUTATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS AT ST. CLOUD.

On Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, the members of the Legislative Corps held their sitting—the last under the Republic—to proclaim the result of the votes, and to declare in an official manner the re-establishment of the Empire. The tribunes were crowded, and all the persons occupying them apparently belonged to the higher classes of society. The number of deputies present was 240, and all wore their grand official costume.

A solemn silence took place when M. Billault, the President, preceded by the Messengers of State and the Ushers, and accompanied by the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, entered the House.

The President, after having taken his seat, proceeded to read the official declaration of the Legislative Body, to the effect that the French people has, by an immense majority, called Louis Napoleon to be Emperor of the French.

On concluding his report, M. Billault drew himself up erect, waved his hat over his head, and cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The whole of the Deputies also stood up, and uttered the same cry, waving their hats; and many repeated it a second and a third time. It is against the rule of the House, of course, for any cry to be uttered by strangers but several ladies joined in the applause, waving their handkerchiefs. The President then retired, and was followed by the Deputies. In the large courtyard of the Chamber, the carriages to convey the members to St. Cloud were already drawn up in order: they were 200 in number. The façade of the Chamber towards the Place de Bourgogne was brilliantly illuminated. The President, accompanied by the members of the Bureaux, preceded by the four principal officers of the Chamber, and the two messengers of State, appeared first in the court, and entered his carriage; he was followed by the Deputies, while the drums of the 28th of the line and the trumpets of the Lancers, paid him military honours. The carriages of the seven reporters, MM. Bavoux, Leroux, Delamarre, Ravell, Lemercier (the Imperialist poet), Belmontet, and Faugier, followed at the rear of the President; and then came the Vice-



PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

Presidents, the Secretaries, the Questors, and, lastly, the Deputies. The night was dark and cold, but fine. The *cortège* was accompanied by an escort of the 7th Lancers: men on horseback, placed at regular distances, with torches in their hands, lighted the way. They passed along the Rue de l'Université, the esplanade of the Invalides, the Quay d'Orsai, and crossed the Bridge of Jena, the flame of the torches gleaming on the river.

As the *cortège* approached St. Cloud, signal fires were seen from different points, and the houses were illuminated, and a considerable crowd filled the approaches to the Palace. Our Illustration shows the arrival of the Deputation at the gate of St. Cloud. The *cortège* of Deputies alighted from their carriages in the courtyard of the Palace at a few minutes past eight o'clock: the Senators and Council of State had arrived a few minutes previously. The Legislative Corps were introduced into the splendid saloon called the Salon de Mars; the Senators and Council of State occupied the saloons of Venus and Diana.

After a short pause, Count Baciocchi, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, assisted by M. Fenfiet de Conches, the Deputy-Master, introduced the Senators into the Gallery of Apollo. The Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, and the Archbishop of Paris were with the Senate, on the right of the throne erected at the end of the gallery. The Legislative Body took their places on the left. The Council of State next entered. The Procureur-General Delangle, M. de Royer, Baron Renter, M. Heurtier, General Daumas, M. Grisrein, M. de Sibert Cornillon, and M. Darlcan sat with the Councilors of State.

Louis Napoleon, in the uniform of a General of Division, entered the Gallery of Apollo, without his brother-in-law, Count Baciocchi and M. Feuillet de Conches leading the way. Louis Napoleon had on his right the ex-King Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, as Marshal of France; on his left Prince Jerome Bonaparte, in plain clothes; and behind him the Ministers of State, M. Baroche and M. Berger.

The moment Louis Napoleon appeared he was saluted with loud acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

M. Billault, President of the Legislative Body, advanced, and, in a firm and emphatic voice read a speech, frequently interrupted by applause and cries of "*Vive Napoléon III!*" and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" M. Billault afterwards presented the declaration of the Legislative body, with the result of the vote.

M. Mesnard, Vice-President of the Senate, then delivered a speech; and in the midst of the most profound silence, the Emperor, in a firm voice, replied in the speech which we gave last week.

His Majesty, after several times bowing to the persons assembled, withdrew with the same ceremony as he entered.

The members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body returned to Paris at ten o'clock.

PROCLAMATION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

Ten o'clock was appointed for the proclamation of the Emperor, on Thursday, at the Hôtel de Ville. In the grand square in front, a square was formed at half-past nine o'clock by four battalions of Infantry of the Line, two of the 43rd Regiment, two of the 44th, and one of the National Guard of the Seine. The vacant space was filled with bodies of operatives, with banners decorated with Imperial emblems. A crowd of people had arrived from various directions, and warmed themselves as best they could on the quays and the bridges. The façade of the edifice itself was covered all over with tri-colored flags, emblems, and lofty streamers. At a few minutes past ten o'clock, M. Berger, Prefect of the Seine, came forward on the grand balcony of the Hôtel, followed by the Mayors and Municipal Council, and, while deep silence prevailed, read the important decrees proclaiming the Empire. M. Berger gave the signal, and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" burst from the multitude, and ran through the square and along the quays. The troops then beat to arms, dressed up, and defiled. The corporations of trades, with the standard-bearers in front, unfurling their ample flags, and raising aloft their oriflammes, each with its appropriate inscription and emblem, marched in regular order along the quays towards the Place de la Concorde, and then by the Champs Elysées to the triumphal arch of the Barrier de l'Etoile, to meet and do honours to the newly-proclaimed Emperor; and shortly afterwards the Prefect of the Seine, attended by the Mayor of Paris, those of the Banlieu, and the members of the Municipal Council, followed slowly in the same direction.

The morning was certainly unpropitious for a ceremony out of doors; but the fog gradually melted away. So early as five o'clock the guns of the Invalides thundered forth the announcement that the Empire had begun. The salute was taken up by the Barrière du Trône and the forts, and continued till past seven o'clock. A signal from the Hôtel de Ville announced that the Empire was proclaimed by the civil authorities, and the cannon of the forts instantly replied as before. At nine o'clock, the bands of the troops were heard as they marched along the Boulevards towards the Champs Elysées, and crowds of people followed in the same direction. At a few minutes past ten, the forts of Vanves and Issy again fired a salute, which was instantaneously responded to by the cannon of the Invalides. The National Guards of the rural districts began shortly after to arrive, their fine martial music and their bands playing, in the avenue of Neuilly; each battalion took up the position allotted to it on the right side of the avenue, from the Port Maillot to the Triumphal Arch. The windows of all the houses along the avenue were filled with spectators, and the fronts of many were decorated with tri-coloured flags and Imperial emblems. At half-past eleven o'clock the 7th Regiment of Artillery rode down the avenue, and drew up near the gate of the Bois de Boulogne; and then in the avenue and the other on the route de la Revolte. Three regiments of infantry marched in about the same time and took their station on the left of the avenue, lining the whole distance of the Triumphal Arch.

In the meantime, General de Lawestine, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, rode before the lines of the National Guard, and placed himself, with his staff, at the Porte Maillot. Marshal Magnan likewise passed before the troops, and, having conferred with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, galloped off to the Triumphal Arch.

ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR INTO PARIS.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, dressed in his grand uniform, arrived on horseback from St Cloud, and informed General Lawestine of the departure from the Palace of the Emperor; whilst the Aide-de-camp to give the same in ormation to Marshal Magnan. Instantly, the drums beat to arms along the whole line. The approach of the Emperor was announced by a detachment of *gendarmerie*. Anon, a cloud of dust appeared, and of heavy dragoons dashed from the forest of Boulogne in one serried mass, galloped at full speed, and halted their sabres in hand, waved them round their head, and shouted again and again "*Vive l'Empereur!*" whilst the kettle-drums and trumpets of the other mounted corps, approaching nearer and nearer, made the scene the most animated and the most exciting that can well be imagined. Louis Napoleon had arrived in a carriage to this point. He stopped, alighted, and his staff forming itself behind him, he mounted his beautiful chestnut charger arrayed in splendid housings, and took the advance of his escort, riding at least twenty paces in front, an aide-de-camp at some distance on each side. He was dressed in the complete uniform of a General of Division, and wore his grand *cordon*, star, and cross of the Legion of Honour, as also the military medal of which he is the founder. Still in front of his escort he advanced slowly, amidst cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" uttered by the multitude, the National Guards, and the troops of the line. The latter, along the entire line, gave their shakos in their bayonets, and thus presented arms. On reaching the Triumphal Arch, the Emperor was received by Marshal Magnan, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, the members of the Council of Prefecture, of the Municipal Commission, &c. Rockets were then fired off, to announce his entry into Paris, and the cannon of the Invalides and of the citadel of Mont Valerien fired Imperial salutes of 101 guns. It was about a quarter to one o'clock when the *cortège* issued from beneath the Triumphal Arch, and made its appearance in the Champs Elysées. (*See the Illustration on the front page of the present Number.*) It was preceded by the cavalry of the National Guard, the Lancers, and Dragoons; and was followed by a most numerous and gorgeous staff of general officers, while an escort of Carabiniers and Cuirassiers followed

The Emperor entered the grand gate of the Tuileries, which faces the Place de la Concorde, and as he approached the Palace the standard was unfurled, and the cannon again fired a salute. The terraces of the garden were full of spectators. He alighted at the entrance, and the instant he trod the ground under the portico, the tricoloured flag was hoisted from the dome of the central pavilion. He ascended the grand staircase, where he was met by the members of his family. Having received their congratulations, and those of his friends, he made his appearance on the central balcony looking into the garden, when his presence elicited another assent. Louis Napoleon was accompanied by his uncle Jerome, the Princess Mathilde, and several other ladies. On the balcony to his left came Edward Aide-de-Kader and his suite, dressed entirely in white. The crowd was very dense.

The Emperor, after acknowledging the acclamations of the people by repeated salutations, retired from the window, and proceeded to the throne in the saloon, facing the Carrousel, where a similar exchange of congratulations took place.

The crowd then began to disperse in the most perfect order.

M. Berger gave the ceremony last night a splendid breakfast of 180 covers at the Hôtel de Ville. He proposed a toast to the health of the new Emperor, and delivered a speech, which was hailed with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

In the evening the illuminations were not only more brilliant, but more general, than on any previous occasion, for a considerable time. At half-past eight o'clock the Tuileries was thrown open for the first reception, and the saloons that have been so long under the hand of the decorator are described as presenting much magnificence. The reception-room was the grand "Hall of the Marshals," where the Marshals of France, in their uniforms and orders, all the Ministers, the Marshals, the Cardinals, the Archbishop of Paris, the Senators, the Deputies, the Councillors of State, the great functionaries, thronged the saloons and corridors. The reception was, on the whole, very brilliant. Though not forming part of the Imperial family, nor even of "French Princes," Pierre Bonaparte and Lucian Bonaparte, brothers of the Prince of Canino, were present.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. N. BAYLEY.—We regret to record the decease of Mr. F. W. N. Bayley, well known for his contributions to the magazine and newspaper literature of the last twenty years. Mr. Bayley died on the 1st inst., at Bromsgrove, of bronchitis, and was buried in the Church of England Cemetery. He has left a widow to deplore his loss.

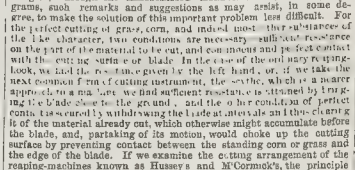
The deposits received in the Paris Savings Banks on Sunday and Monday last amounted to 590,366 f. The deposits withdrawn on those days amounted to 443,099 f.

REAPING MACHINERY.

AMONGST the most valuable results of the Great Exhibition must be classed the *re introduction* to the attention of the English agriculturist of the Reaping Machine, which, from a few hasty and inconclusive trials during the harvest of 1851, acquired a notoriety to the public in a great measure destroyed by the greater experience and more practical tests of the past harvest of 1852. It cannot now be denied that the reaping-machines have been fairly tested, giving results that must encourage us to persevere in the endeavour to produce a machine that shall retain whatever may have been found useful in the present systems, with such improvements as may form an implement of general use to every class of farmers. The value of the machines known as Bell's, M'Cormick's, and Hussey's has been greatly exaggerated, and the recent reports of their numerous failures might lead some persons to suppose that human skill in this particular branch of mechanical science was exhausted; but the time that must elapse before we have a perfect reaping-machine, will, as in the case of nearly all inventions, depend on the necessity there is for them. Granting that this stimulus exists at the present moment, invention and adaptations will continue without ceasing until the necessity is satisfied by the completion of a machine that will cut almost any character and condition of crop.

It is to hasten the arrival of this desideratum that we have been induced to give, through the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, aided by diagrams, such remarks and suggestions as may assist, in some degree, to make the solution of this important problem less difficult. For the perfect cutting of grass, corn, and indeed most other substances of the like character, two conditions are necessary—sufficient resistance on the part of the material to be cut, and continuous and perfect contact with the cutting surface or blade. In the case of the ordinary reaping-hook, we find the resistance given by the left hand; or, if we take the next common form of cutting instrument, the scythe, which a nearer approach to a machine we find sufficient resistance is attained by bringing the blade close to the ground, and the other condition of perfect cuts is secured by withdrawing the blade at intervals and the clearing of the material already cut, which otherwise might accumulate before the blade, and, partaking of its motion, would choke up the cutting surface by preventing contact between the standing corn or grass and the edge of the blade. If we examine the cutting arrangement of the reaping-machines known as Hussey's and M'Cormick's, the principle being nearly alike in both machines, we shall find their imperfect success may be traced in a great measure to the difficulty of keeping the blade clear of cut material.

The cutting arrangement of their machines is represented in the following diagrams, and consists of a long horizontal blade (*b*), or saw, vibrating



at a certain speed; the action of the blade is like that of a common saw with a very short stroke. It is quite clear that, with sufficient resistance and perfect contact, this arrangement for cutting will work sufficiently well; but what is to ensure perfect contact or a clear blade when the crop is heavy and combined at the bottom with much loose and pliant grass? Accumulation of the cut matter must take place, and give rise to frequent choking of the machine. In addition to the horizontal blade, there is also a peculiar form of spear-head (*c* and *d*), serving, in a slight degree, as a fulcrum or point of resistance for the corn.

But the primary element of keeping the blade clear is entirely absent; and without this condition I cannot imagine that any form of machine will ever cut grass or corn in such a way as to be of extensive and general use. The jury in their report on the Agricultural Implements at the Great Exhibition anticipated certain formidable difficulties in the application of these machines to English agriculture:—"Their (American Reaping Machines) respective merits time will discover, but there is one caution which applies to the introduction of both in England. They both cut by a *sideling vibration*, the frequency of which must be determined by the number of straws to be cut in passing over a given space; now, as the average yield of England is nearly double that of America, our straw, it is probable, stands much thicker than in the crops their reapers have been accustomed to deal with, so that both implements, when applied to heavy crops, must be adapted to the superficial area they will have to encounter."

Abandoning the idea of ever constructing a good implement on the sideling cutting or sawing principle, we will now examine a mode of cutting in which the action of a pair of scissors serves as a model, and which is unquestionably a sound and valuable principle for imitation; although a literal copy of the scissors action in any machine can never, I think, be attended with complete success. A machine which has a constant progressive motion should be furnished with an apparatus that will be cutting constantly, and not at intervals like the scissors, which, during the act of cutting, are stationary; and as they cut only at intervals, also only move at intervals. Take, for example, the following

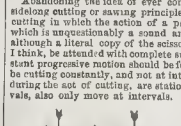


diagram as exhibiting a cutting apparatus working on the scissors principle, where *a* and *c* are fixed blades; and *b* is a vibrating blade, sharp on both sides, and cutting alternately with *a* and *c*. Whilst *b* is in the act of cutting with *a*, the space between *b* and *c* will be apt to get filled or choked with the corn or grass, and this risk will increase with the dullness or sharpness of the blades. I am not aware whether Bell's machine, which is said to imitate the scissors, is constructed on this principle, in combination with the vibrating blade; if not, it is not impossible such a form of cutter might be useful.

But there is another form which, I believe, will some day supersede all others, and that is what I call the rotatory reaping machine. Let it be imagined that an instrument is so arranged that the blades are perpetually cutting. In this case each stem of corn, as it comes in contact with the machine, will be divided, and no time will be allowed for a mass of grass and corn to accumulate and choke up the blades. Common instinct seems to tell us this is the desideratum, viz., a perpetually cutting-machine, and not a sawing or chopping-machine. It is this system of constant cutting by rotatory shears which, I believe, will some day be the solution of the present difficulty in cutting corn, &c., by machinery.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 show in detail an arrangement for cutting with circular shears or discs. Fig. 1 is a plan of the cutters; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the machine; Fig 3 is an isometrical view of the working portion; and Fig. 4, a plan of the same: D is a driving shaft, acting upon the pinions A A A, which give motion to the wheels B and the axles of the cutters E F, Fig 2

FIG. 1

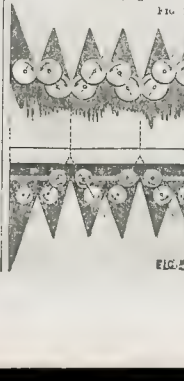


FIG. 3

FIG 4

In the combination of a number of such discs it is important that each pair should have the same amount of duty to perform; and, as their opposite sides, when the machine is in motion, move in a direction against the corn, and thus have no tendency to draw the stems in, it becomes necessary to adopt a double series—one behind the other—in such a way as is shown by the diagram.

The collecting of the corn after being cut is entirely a question of experience, but when a machine is once constructed that will cut its way clean through any character or condition of crop, human ingenuity will not fail in adopting some good and simple contrivance for gathering the cut corn.

The present rate of emigration, and the probable scarcity of labour during a season when there is *the* greatest demand for it, with other important considerations, will make the application of machinery to the cutting of corn a question of vital and increasing necessity. Experience may suggest many improvements to this system, but it seems clear that we shall only have a complete reaping-machine by adopting *the rotatory and perpetually-cutting shears.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.—This event, which was postponed on account of the death of the late Duke of Wellington, came off on Wednesday night, when about a thousand ladies and gentlemen partook of the splendid hospitality of his Lordship. Many of the guests were habited in rich Court dresses, the Aldermen and Common Council appeared in their official robes. On the right of the Lord Mayor were the Earl of Derby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Hardinge, and the Duke of Northumberland. Amongst the principal guests were also Lord D'Eyncourt, M.P.; Sir John Pakington, M.P.; Mr. Henley, M.P.; the Earl of Lonsdale; Mr. A. Stafford, M.P.; Mr. F. Maccabe, M.P.; Sir W. Joliffe, M.P.; Lord John Manners, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. Christopher, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Vice-Chancellor Turner, &c. The Duke of Northumberland responded on the part of the Navy Lord Hardinge for the Army—and Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, for the Foreign Ambassadors.—Lord Derby, in returning thanks for her Majesty's Ministers, referred to the good order which prevailed on a late pub is solemnity as striking all foreigners with astonishment and admiration.—In returning thanks for the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "We are now in an interesting moment in the history of the House of Commons, for a new Parliament has just assembled. It is not for me—nothing is farther from my thoughts than to excite any political feelings, or to make any political allusion in this scene and on this occasion; but I trust I may be permitted to say, because I feel sure that I am giving expression only to your feelings, I trust I may be allowed to express a hope, and even a belief, that the legislation of the new House of Commons will be such as will entitle itself to the sympathy of the country—that the members of that House will meet together to take a large view of the national circumstances—that they will meet together to forget all petty feelings—that they will be prepared to legislate, not for a class, but for the community." The most attractive additions to the ornaments of the Guildhall were two busts—one of the late Duke of Wellington, and the other of the late Sir Robert Peel; both by Mr. Matthew Noble, admirably sculptured.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—In answer to a deputation on this subject, Lord Derby said he thought the present Government had shown no inclination to discourage the dissemination of knowledge. The question of these various taxes—more particularly the advertisement duty—was already under their notice, although, from financial considerations, they had been precluded, at the present moment, from dealing with it.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—During the last few weeks great progress has been made in the completion of this building. From the Victoria Tower the screen-work to the private entrance to the House of Commons has been greatly advanced. In New Palace-yard the building is also in a state of forward progress. The river wall of Westminster Hall has been almost pulled down, and a new face in keeping with the style of architecture adopted in the New Palace is being erected. From Westminster Hall to the entrance to the strangers' and reporters' gallery, a Gothic edifice is being erected.

FREEHOLD LAND CONFERENCE.—At the fourth conference of this movement, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in the chair, held on Wednesday, at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, Westminster, the report of the council, stated that there are 130 societies, 85 000 members, 120,000 shares, 310 estates purchased, 19 900 allotments made, and the sum actually received is £790,000 sterling. Estimating the shares at the average of £30 par share, the total sum being subscribed for is no less than £3,600,000.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a meeting of the friends and committee of this charity took place at the board-room in Bloomsbury-square. From the report, it appears that the institution has been the means of restoring to less that 14,000 cripples, without the occurrence of a single death or case of permanent injury. The number of patients now under treatment amounts to about 700, to which there is a weekly addition of twenty to fifty new cases. A building fund is in progress, towards which her Majesty and Prince Albert have graciously extended their patronage.

VACCINATION.—In consequence of the frightful and fatal spread of small-pox during the last two years—in which period 30,000 persons have fallen its victims, exclusive of several others who have been disfigured and lost their sight by it—an official notice has been issued by all the metropolitan parishes, announcing that those parties who are convicted before a magistrate, of having spread the disease through negligence or otherwise, will be punished with a month's imprisonment, and that those who neglect complying with the Vaccination Act, are guilty of a misdemeanour.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—On Tuesday a deputation from the committee of London Merchants for Reform of the Board of Customs, had an interview with the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the official residence, Downing-street. Lord Derby said he had great hopes that her Majesty's Government would shortly be able to come to some conclusion on this matter

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, December 4:—Males, 851; females, 783: total, 1639. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 537; females, 505: total, 1042.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.710 in. The mean temperature of the week was 42·4 deg., which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on three days (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday), and on the rest above it. The rain in the week was 0.33 in

Letters from Vienna, of the 4th December, report a sanguinary collision between the Montenegrees and the Turks on the Albanian frontier.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS.

The third annual Exhibition of Sketches and Drawings was opened on Monday last, at the Gallery, 121, Pall-mall. It is an improvement upon the two former displays, and is on all accounts a most interesting and gratifying exhibition. We have here in little the original studies in all schools of painting—mere portraiture alone excepted—by most of the best artists of the day, and have an opportunity of tracing the patient steps by which they arrived at the realisation of their favourite conceptions. The aspect of the walls is that of a miniature Trafalgar-square, and Suffolk-street with the two Water-Colour Societies added; and in not a few instances we apprehend the comparison must be acknowledged to be more complete and successful than the picture afterwards painted from it. Whether this be accepted as a compliment or not, it is undoubtedly the case, that the original sketches for some of the favourite works of our leading artists are now eagerly sought after, and command high prices; prices quite disproportionate to those which the works themselves once fetched. This says much for the prospects of art amongst us, and we hope artists will improve upon it.

Amongst the most interesting works in the present collection are three by the late J. W. Turner—one the "Rock;" the other the two, views on the "Washburn, under Folly-hall," and of "Plymouth"—both specimens of his early style, and remarkable for their genuine character, both of outline and effect. Alfred Elmore exhibits a "Sketch for the Picture of Hotspur and the Page," remarkable both as a study, and for its high finish. Alfred Clint has a charming "Heath Scene, Dorsetshire," and another landscape; Copley Fielding, a "View of Tintern Abbey," full of warmth and tenderness; John Callow some admirable sketching in Sussex, among which one especially spirited—"In the Yarmouth Roads;" Duncan a sweet "Sketch on the River Lea," and a "View of Yarmouth Harbour," vigorously treated. E. R. Lee, Boddington, E. Armitage, J. Uwins, A. W. Williams, and others, also contribute largely and successfully in the landscape style. W. Gale produces a very careful sketch from the wall of the Refectory at the Convent of the Delle Grane, at Milan, showing Leonardo da Vinci's grand fresco of the "Last Supper," in its present (we fear hopeless) condition. A sketch in grey and brown of "Russian Peasant Fraying at Dice," by A. Ivons, claims our notice alike for the original and life-like conception and the masterly execution. "A Sketch of My Partner," by J. G. Naish; "The Morning of Life," by Miss M. A. Cole; and "Finette," by J. W. Glass, are three female studies of various character, but all cleverly treated. There are pre-Raffaellite efforts in the room, most of which are already ticketed "sold"—an unmistakeable evidence of the tendency of the public taste in that direction.

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P. BY LUCAS.

A portrait of the veteran reformer, the member for Montrose, by John Lucas, is now on view at Messrs Graves, previously to being engraved. This portrait owes its origin to a subscription raised under a committee of themembers of the House of Commons, as a mark of their high estimation of the honourable member's long and valued services. It is full-length, standing, and is an excellent likeness, though of a date some ten or fifteen years back, when the honourable gentleman was in the full vigour of his parliamentary life. A table with books on it, and a great leather arm-chair complete the simple back-ground. After it has been engraved every subscriber will receive an autograph proof in return for his subscription; and the picture itself will then be deposited in some public institution to be chosen by the subscribers.

THE LYING IN STATE and FUNERAL of the DUKE of WELLINGTON By HAGHE.

Mr. Haghe has just completed two very spirited and accurate paintings, representing the Lying in State and the Funeral of the great Duke of Wellington; and they are now on view at Messrs. Ackermann's, preparatory to being engraved. The artist has been extremely successful in both these efforts; though, of course, the interment scene, beneath the great dome of St. Paul's, from the vastness of the scene and the variety of brilliant grouping, is the most effective.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SINCE the Illustrations of Dangan were engraved (see Supplement published with the present Number), the long disputed points of the place and day of the birth of Wellington have been satisfactorily settled by the Rev. Dr. John Murray, of Dublin, in a pamphlet, wherein he has traced the evidence on both points, and most satisfactorily established, as follows:—

As to date. The *Public Register* of May, 1769, and *Pue's Occurrences* of the same date, copy this announcement from the *Dublin Mercury* of May 4:—"Birth. In Merrion-street, the Right Honourable the Countess of Mornington, of a son:" without date. In the *Dublin Gazette* for May 2—4, there is a similar notice:—"A few days ago, in Merrion-street, the Countess of Mornington of a son." *Exshaw's Gentleman's Magazine*, a Dublin periodical, of May 1, announces —"April 29th, the Countess of Mornington, of a son." And in the baptismal register of St. Peter's Church, Dublin, there is the christening:—"April 30-b, Arthur, son of the Right Honourable Earl and Countess of Mornington," attested by Isaac Mann, Archdeacon.

As to place. Merrion-street is mentioned in one of the birth announcements: the *east* side of Merrion-street is in St. Peter's parish. *Watson's Almanack* for 1783 mentions Merrion-square as the Dublin residence of the Mornington family. At the date of Wellington's birth, Merrion-square was so called prospectively, for it was unbuilt; and there is a house in Upper Merrion-street, situated in St. Peter's parish, which would have been at the corner of the street in the vacant space called the square. This house is mentioned by Lord Cloncurry in his "Personal Recollections":—

"I graduated in arts in the year 1791, as it happened, upon the day on which my father entertained the Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Westmoreland) for the first time, at Mornington House, *a residence in Merrion-street*, which he had purchased from the late Marquis Wellesley. * * * * *It is at present occupied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*"

It will be recollected that in the Memoir of the late Duke, in the Illustrated London News for Sept. 18, page 226, we stated our conviction that Mornington House, Dublin, was the place of the Duke's birth; although his Grace's biographers had almost invariably assigned it to Dangan Castle, the erroneous suggestion of which is attributed to the witness who was brought from Dangan to answer the allegation of Mr. Wesley's minority at his return for Trim in 1790

We understand that it is intended to place a tablet upon the front of Mornington-house, in Dublin, commemorating the now proven fact of the Duke's birth within its walls.

"GLORY," IN THE WELLINGTON DESPATCHES.—(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.) A paragraph has gone the round of the papers, stating that the word "glory" never occurs in the despatches of the late Duke of Wellington; and this is alluded to as a fact in a leading article of your valuable journal of November 20th. That the statement has, however, inaccurately, been discovered, by merely running a random to the *Gazettes* of 1813, containing a despatch, dated Orville, June 29, 1815, transmitting lists of the officers killed, wounded, and missing at Waterloo (and published in the *London Gazette* of July 3, being a supplement to that of July 1, in the same year). His Grace observes:—"Notwithstanding the *glory* of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public and as friends.—A Subscriber.—Dec. 4, 1852.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Sub-Deanery:* The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, M.A., to, in the Cathedral Church of York. *Rectories:* The Rev. Thomas Bacon, M.A., to King's Wortley, Hampshire; the Rev. Henry Anthony Flow, D.D., to Bradley, near Andover; the Rev Charles Worley, B.A., to St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and to the Chancellorship of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. R. Parker, M.A., to Wells, with Claxby Deathorpe vicarage annexed, diocese of Lincoln; the Rev. J. T. Walker, M.A., to Ashdon, Essex; the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, M.A., to Manton, Lincolnshire; the Rev Washington Shirley Maturin, M.A., to Thurgarton, Norfolk; the Rev. William Wright, M.A., to St. Peter's, Worcester; the Rev. A. C. Smith, to Tatesbury, near Calne, Wiltshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., to Ingham, Lincolnshire; *Curacies:* The Rev. W. C. Welsford to Stanfield, Kent; the Rev R.W. Tarleton, B.A., to St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland; the Rev. C. A. A. Craven, B.A., to Wells, Norfolk; the Rev. James Fuge, M.A., to Over-Peover, Cheshire, the Rev. C. H. Cooke to Burford-cum-Fulbrook, Oxon; the Rev. Clement S. Sharpe to Ince, Cheshire; the Rev. William Calder, B.A., to Fairfield. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. Henry Flowes Edgell, B.A., to her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*; the Rev. G. Thompson to be chaplain to the House of Correction, Walsoch; the Rev. W. Barham, M.A., to be chaplain to the Lambeth Borough Gaol.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The play selected for this year's performance is the *Adelphi* of Terence. The nights of representation are Monday, the 13th; Thursday, the 16th; and Monday, the 20th inst. The entrance to Dean's-yard will be by Great College-street.

On Friday last, near Davizes, was shot one of the very rare and beautiful species of "Turkey Buzzard," (*Meliosus strigo*, Linnæus).

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M P — Hall.—The Treatise of Ruy Lopez was first published at Alcala, in 1561. See an article on the "Classical Chess Authors," in the present month's number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. The article, we are told, is one of a series intended to include every writer of note on the game, from the time of Lucena to the present day.

CRAB: B K G, Monmouthstreet.—You will have seen from the confirmation of the game given in our last, that you have failed in hitting upon the only winning line of operation.

F A M.—Your four-move problem can be solved easily in three moves.

T R.—Before venturing to enter on the sanctuary of Chess Problems, frequented and elaborated by the first masters of the science, you should at least acquire some knowledge of the mere rudiments of the game. The Problem upon God are in every respect correct, and cannot possibly be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

AMATEUR.—You should regulate the price of some dealer in such articles. How can we possibly guess without knowing the size and materials?

HERMES.—Your solutions are correct, but should have been sent earlier

C S, Brighton.—You shall have our opinion on their merits in the next Number. They are now under examination.

F R S.—We cannot reply to communications which come unsigned. The letter you allude to had no initials or signature of any kind whatever

T E S.—Be content with solving the Problems of others for the present

C F S.—Received with thanks

F W M, Hall ex. Nova Scotia.—Your suggested system of Chess Notation, by means of the Greek or Roman alphabet, has ever ingenious, we find few favourers in Europe. The problem shall be examined and reported on in our next

W G, of York.—A private acknowledgment has been forwarded

J B, of Staffordshire.—The lesser one is too simple; and the idea of the other, since the publication of the Indian Problem, has been more than once forestalled

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 461, by Hydra, Gaslight, Constant Subscriber, E F H of Hasketon, Rev T J of Hasworth, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 462, by M P, Dray, Guppy, Stella, D D, Cantab, T E B of Woodford, are correct. All others are wrong

* * * Pressure for space compels us to postpone the answers to a multitude of Chess Correspondents until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 460.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to R sq (best)	4. K to Q Kt 2d	Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)
2. B to R 5th	P to K B 7th (best)		(best)
3. P "Queens"	P "Queens" (ch)	5. Q takes Q	Q takes Q
		6. B to K 4th (ch)	Q to Q B 3d
		7. B takes Q—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 461.

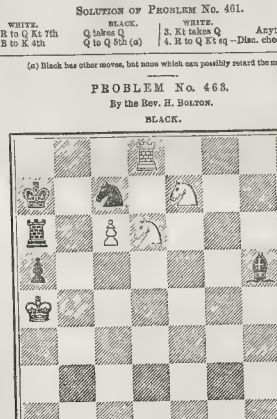
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th	Q takes Q	3. Kt takes Q	Anything
2. B to K 4th	Q to Q 8th (a)	4. R to Q Kt sq —Disc. checkmate	

(a) Black has other moves, but none which can possibly retard the mate.

PROBLEM No. 463.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in seven moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

TERMINATION OF THE FIRST CONTEST.

The first series of games between these combatants has terminated in a decisive victory for the German player; his "celebrated" opponent (as a contemporary has praematurely designated him), out of ten games, not having been able to score a solitary one! The second match, in which both parties are bound to play P to K 4th for their opening moves, has already commenced, and we shall report progress in our next.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Game was contested lately between Prince ODROUSSOFF the Younger and M. SCHUMOFF.

(*Guoco Piano*).

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q takes Q (b)	B takes Q
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	21. B to Q B 3d (c)	B to K B 4th
3 B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. P to R R 3d	B to Q 6th
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	23. P to Q R 3d	P to Q sq
5. Castles	Kt takes K P	24. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. Kt takes P (d)	Kt to K 7th (ch)
7. P takes P	P to Q 4th (a)	26. Kt to R 2d	K takes B
8. P takes B	P takes B	27. P takes Kt	R to Q 4th
9. Q to K 2d	Q to her 6th	28. Kt to K 3d	R to Q 3d
10. R to K sq	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to Q B 4th	B to K B 4th
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	30. B takes R (e)	B takes R
12. Kt 4th, takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. Kt to Q R 6th	B to Q B sq
13. Q takes P	B to K B 4th	32. K to his Kt 3d	K to B 3d
14. Q to K R 4th	Q R to K sq	33. R to B 4th	K to K 3d
15. B to K 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th	34. R to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3d
16. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 5th	35. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 2d (ch)
17. Q to R Kt 3d	Kt to Q B 7th	36. K to his 3d	B takes P
18. B to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 5th	37. P takes P	Q B P takes P
19. R takes R	R takes R	38. P to K R 4th	

And the Game was abandoned as drawn.

(a) This variation of the Giuoco Piano is hardly so favourable to the defending player as the ordinary mode of conducting the opening

(b) If he had ventured to take the Q P Pawn it would have cost him the game.

(c) Threatening to enter Q with the Knight.

(d) He would not have improved his game by first taking off the Kt.

(e) If to Q 6th would, perhaps, have been better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 773.—By P. P. P., of India.

White: K at K 5th, Q at K Kt 7th, Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K 4th, Kt at Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q B 5th, R at Q B 3d, B at Q 6th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 774.—By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at K R 2d, Q to Q R 4th, Ps at K R 4th, K B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 3d, Rs at Q 8th and Q Kt 8th, P at K B 2d.

Black to play and draw the game.

No. 775.—By HERR KHOM.

White: K at his Kt 2d, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt 3d, Kt at K Kt 3d; Ps at K R 2d, K B 3d, Q B 2d and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at K 5th.

White to play and give mate in four moves.

No. 776.—By HERR ROSMANN.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Q at K Kt 7th, K at K B 8th, P at K 5th.

Black: K at his 3d, B at Q 4th, Kt at K B 3d, P at K 5th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 777.—By S. LEOW.

White: K at Q R 3d, R at Q 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K 7th; Ps at Q 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q 5th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q R 3d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 778.—By STELLA (*ci-devant* JUDY)

White: K at K B 6th, B at Q 2d, Kt at Q Kt 7th; Ps at K B 3d, Q B 3d, and Q R 2d and 3d

Black: K at Q 3th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 26th ult., state that a most favourable change has taken place in the King of Sweden's health.

Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion, in Carlton-gardens. Viscount Palmerston was prevented joining the party by slight indisposition. After the banquet the noble Viscountess had a "reception," which was attended by a very numerous circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy.

We regret to announce the sudden death, on Sunday last, at Kemptown, Brighton, of the Hon. Mrs. Crut, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust, and sister of Viscount Sydney.

The potato crop in Newfoundland has proved an entire failure.

The Corporation of London has made a grant of the fittings of the Gerard's-hall Crypt to the Crystal Palace Company.

The Rhine has overflown its banks for the fourth time since May last.

A lecturer on chemistry has been expelled by the police from Frankfort, for stating before an audience that by cutting the wires of an electric telegraph the communications would infallibly be interrupted.

One hundred and twenty-seven ingots of copper, from the copper region of Lake Superior, were sold during the present week at Birmingham, the price of £103 10s per ton. It is believed to be the first sale of copper from the United States ever made in England.

Prince Puchler Muskau has written to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, denying the fact of his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

A fever of a very bad type is raging at the Kingswood collieries near Bristol.

Mr. Napier, fourth engineer on board the *La Plata*, died of malignant fever, on Sunday, at Southampton.

The British residents in New York, observed the 18th ult., in honour of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. This day also was kept at Montreal.

Five insurrections have lately taken place in Mexico.

The Emperor of Russia will in a few weeks have concentrated on his western frontier an army of 240,000 men, composed of the troops in Russian Poland and Lithuania.

One of the latest seizures under the Prussian press-law is a translation of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man," found on the premises of a Berlin bookseller.

The Egyptian frigate, which left Southampton on Saturday, took out an immense quantity of iron materials and machinery for the construction of the railroad now forming in Egypt.

The seven principal ports of the Canary Islands were opened as free ports on the 10th of October.

The copyright in M Victor Hugo's works has been purchased, for 82,000, by MM. Lebigre and Delaphays, from the society which was formed ten years since for the purpose of circulating the writings of the celebrated poet. They will now be published in cheap duodecimo editions.

Accounts from Jerusal m, of the 26th October, mention that the Commission appointed to settle the question of the possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, raised by the Governments of France and Rome, separated a few days before, without being able to accomplish that object.

St Paul's Cathedral on Monday was restored to its ordinary uses.

In the week ending last Saturday, 380 despatches were forwarded from and received at Cornhill by the Submarine Telegraph Company, giving a return of £238 12s. 11d. sterling for that week.

Orders have been given to strengthen the fortifications on the western coast of France, and the measure is said to be "an answer" to the announced addition to the British navy.

The English agents instructed to make an offer to the Frankfort Diet for the six war-steamers which remain of the "German fleet," have been informed that they are theirs at the price of 240,000 thalers.

Colonel Rawlinson, the decipherer of the arrow-headed inscriptions, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin, in the room of Burnouf.

The envoys of the New Crystal Palace have entrusted the German antiquarian, Dieter Brandt, with the execution of an extensive series of casts from the *chef d'œuvres* of ancient and modern sculpture in Rome.

Mr. Leadbitter, the Bow-street officer, who was killed by a cab falling over him last week, was buried on Wednesday in the Brompton Cemetery.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has concluded with the house of MM de Rothschild a loan of 1,200,000 florins, at four and a half per cent interest, for the construction of a railroad.

Active efforts are still being made to induce the Pope to come to France.

Parliament, it is said, will adjourn for the Christmas recess on the 16th or 17th of the present month, and meet again early in February.

A copy of Rauch's monument at Berlin, of Frederick the Great, has been bought for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Prince Charles of Prussia, while hunting last week, fell off his horse, and received injuries which will probably leave him lame for life.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany was delivered of a Prince on the 25th ult. In consequence of the event the Grand Duke has granted a general pardon for all offences within the jurisdiction of the police.

General de Lamoricière left Frankfort on the 30 h ult., with his family, for Belgium.

Galignani says, an important improvement in the mode of purifying gas has just been made by the use of peat charcoal instead of lime.

The gold coin in France last year was treble the amount of that coined in 1850, making the large sum of 254,588,622 francs.

M. Guarducci, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Fenzi and Hall, has been arrested in Florence for the crime of Protestantism!

Baron Ward, the English Premier of Parma, by a ducal decree, has had conferred on him the Grand Cross (in brilliants) of the Order of St. Louis

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated at Warsaw on the 2d inst., with great solemnity. Divine service was performed in all the churches, and salutes were fired from the citadel.

The new Imperial crown of Napoleon III. is said to be not only a masterwork of the jeweller's art, but one which will surpass every Royal ornament in its richness in pearls and precious stones.

Application has been made for an Act of Parliament for power to incorporate a company to denote time by the agency of electricity, and for the supply of electrical time to clockwork and machinery throughout the country.

Gibson's statute of Sir Robert Peel will be finished in three months. It is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

The Saxon Government has addressed a notice to that of England, declaring that it shall henceforth require all passports given to British subjects to contain a description of the persons of the bearers on the margin, as is the case with the passports of subjects of all other countries.

Itinerating village libraries are being established in Yorkshire.

At Liverpool all party processions are now rigorously forbidden.

The colleries in North Wales are filled with water, and the works are suspended on that account.

In London there are 12,514 houses assessed to the inhabited House-duty in Westminster, 19,714; and in Middlesex, 101,857. The total duty paid was £273,446. The Window-tax amounted to £548,053 annually,

The Swilly rocks, Menai Straits, are to be removed by blasting.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—"Lord Jocelyn, who is married to the step-daughter of Lord Palmerston, is to be appointed to the government of Bombay."

The total number of sailing vessels and steamers registered as British vessels employed during last year, not including repeated voyages, was 18,184. The tonnage was 3,360,935, and the number of men employed, exclusive of masters, was 141,537.

The law on the press has passed the Belgian Chamber. An amendment was accepted that no prosecution for offences committed by Belgians against a foreign Government will take place, unless the Government so sets, and should demand it.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 3rd of December, contains an official account of the public funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, with the names of all the persons who took part in the ceremonial,

MEXICAN PONIES PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESENTS FROM MEXICO TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES

We have been favoured with a view of some interesting presents recently sent to her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, by the President of the Mexican Republic.

The present to the Queen consists of two boxes, in mahogany, beautifully manufactured. They bear inscriptions upon silver plates, and contain two other boxes, full of chocolate. As regards the material and workmanship, these boxes are objects of great curiosity. The smaller

PART OF THE MEXICAN "MANGA."

boxes are made of the fibrous part of a root, called camelote, which is perhaps the lightest of all vegetable substances; when dry, its colour is very white. It can be cut into any shape, and receives any kind of colour with remarkable facility. It is very generally employed in the manufacture of flowers, figures, statuettes, and many other articles. It cannot, however, be used for ordinary purposes, in consequence of its being of such delicacy that the touch of the fingers tarnishes its surface and injures its texture. Such is the material of which these boxes are made. They are ornamented with flowers in bas-relief, made from the camelote. Upon an interior cover there are a great number of small quadrilions, each of which contains a little figure, beautifully executed, from the same material. These figures exhibit every variety of costume of the Mexicans. It would be scarcely possible to illustrate the exquisiteness of such minute workmanship.

The present to the Prince of Wales consists of three Mexican ponies, a saddle, with a bit and spurs; and a kind of cloak, which in Mexico is called "manga."

The ponies are beautifully formed, and of remarkable grace. They possess great spirit and courage. Two of them are horses, and the third is a little white mare, which closely resembles a charger in miniature. They were placed under the care of a Mexican boy, as groom, who accompanied them to England. This young fellow is clothed in the dress of a Mexican farmer, and exhibits much skill in horsemanship, being easy and firm upon the saddle. The little mare evinces much impetuosity and fire. At the least command of the boy she puts forth all her strength and agility; but at the same time is exceedingly docile, tractable, and light of action.

The saddle is an especial object of interest; and our readers may judge of the great beauty of the design, richness of the materials, and perfection of the workmanship, by the accompanying diagram, sketched by our artist from a stereoscopic daguerréotype by M. Claudet: the elaborate embroidery, adorned with silver filligree, is of extreme delicacy. The beautiful harness is made from the Mexican model, which is derived from the Spaniards, who appear to have themselves copied it from the Arabs. It consists of a frame, covered with solid silver, ornamented with a variety of arabesques, executed with great taste, and engraved at the sides with the arms of England. The interior part of this frame, as seen in the diagram, is terminated with a lion's head of the same metal. In the hinder part are holsters with silver guards, and covered with an elliptical piece of leather, embroidered with gold and silver over a blue ground of silk, divided by very minute scarlet fillets. The stirrups are of solid silver

MEXICAN SADDLE, BRIDLE, AND SPURS.

covered on the front with filligree of the same metal. All the harness rests on the horse over a saddle-cloth of blue velvet, richly embroidered with silver and gold. The bit and spurs are of silver, gracefully chased; and the reins, buckles, and other parts of the harness consist of leather and silver filligree.

The bit is not less worthy of attention, as it is of extraordinary efficacy, and of such power, that the horse obeys it at the slightest touch. It is not constructed with a simple hinge, as the English bit, but it has in the centre a lever, which acts against the horse's palate. A bit of this powerful character is necessary to govern the Mexican horse, which runs wild in its youth on the prairies. At the age of four years the horses are caught, and subjected to the saddle: before using the bit, they are tamed with a single cord bound to their head; and the bit is not made use of until they are able to bear it without a struggle.

We have also engraved the circular part (which is embroidered in the centre) of the Mexican cloak, which is called manga. It has in the middle an aperture for the head. These vestments vary exceedingly in design and quality; some of them being as rich as that sent to the Prince of Wales—which, as shown in the illustration, is embroidered with silver, and fringed.

We have likewise portrayed the ponies; one ridden by the groom, in his native costume.

FLOOD AT FISHERTON, SALISBURY.

FLOODS AT SALISBURY.

The City of Salisbury has been recently visited with serious floods. All the lower parts of Fisherton have been from two to three feet under water. The inhabitants of several of the cottages were compelled to betake themselves, with their furniture, to the upper floors; and, in many cases, considerable suffering and distress have been the result. Of course the foot passenger traffic was suspended, and horses and carts plied for hire between the infirmary and the turnpike. The ordinarily shallow stream that traverses Back-lane, became a roaring flood; and the Avon extended its swollen waters right and left, so as to threaten the stability of the town-mill, and the adjacent premises. In Back-lane two cows, which had strayed into the water, were carried down by the flood, but were saved from drowning by the coming into contact with Summerlock-bridge, the arch of which being covered with water, stopped the cows, and thus enabled them to be rescued. A correspondent of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* states, that on the 26th ult., while Dr. Finch and Mr. Jackson were (in heavy rain and knee high in water) on the north side of Fisherton-street, distributing 1s. per head to the poor families, two men, in the employ of Mr. James Blake, landlord of the Waggon and Horses Inn, Fisherton, went from door to door distributing a quart of strong beer to each family. Both acts of kindness were gratefully received; and the assistance in money enabled the poor to provide themselves for pressing necessity. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by our own artist, shows a portion of the flooded district of Fisherton.

Fisherton has, however, experienced a longer visitation of flood than that we have just described; for, in the winter of 1809, the water ran through many of the houses there for nearly six weeks.

THE LATE MISS BERRY.—FROM A BUST BY THE HON. ANNE SEYMOUR DAMER.

THE LATE MISS BERRY.

HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, was a lively boy, and amused the grave statesman his father, when George I. was King. Horace Walpole was a youth of fashion, and began to be an author under George II. Early in the reign of George III. he delighted the world with his famous "Castle of Otranto." In mind, and scarcely in body, Horace Walpole never grew old: he lived to be a gay lover while the French revolution occupied Europe. One of the heroines of his pleasant evening of existence passed at Strawberry-hill, forms the subject of this notice.

Miss Berry (such was her name) was the elder of the two daughters of Robert Berry, Esq., of South Audley-street; a Yorkshire gentleman, of fortune, and the disappointed heir-at-law of an uncle, who unexpectedly left his wealth away from him. The names of these girls were, Mary and Agnes; or, as they were called in society, *Old* Berry and *Elder* Berry. Mary, even when Walpole knew her, was acquainted with Latin; and Agnes painted in water-colours, and had a taste for sculpture. Walpole is said to have first become personally acquainted with Miss Berry, and her sister, at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire. He met them before 1789, and was soon enamoured. The result, on the part of the ladies, was a Platonic attachment of lasting duration towards "the forlorn antique of seventy-one"—for to such age had the author of "The Castle of Otranto" then come. A perpetual correspondence between the Berrys and their fantastic inamorato heightened the charms of this loving friendship. The ladies were his frequent visitors at Strawberry-hill. "Walpole," says the *Athenæum*, "was fond of his two wives, as he called them—would write and number his letters to them—and tell them stories of his early life, and what he had seen and heard, with ten times the vivacity and minuteness that he employed in telling similar stories to Pinkerton or Dalrymple. The ladies listened: and it was Walpole's joy—

Still with his favourite Berrys to remain.

Delighted with what they heard, they began with notes of what he told them; and soon induced him, by the sweet power of two female pleaders at his ear and in his favourite 'Tribune,' to put in writing these charming 'Reminiscences' of the Courts of George I, and his son, which will continue to be read with interest as long as English history is read. In the opening sentence of his 'Reminiscences,' Walpole tells the origin of his now printed recollections, and gives us to understand, that he had 'no greater pleasure' than to please both the ladies. So his contemporaries understood:—and Courtenay, somewhat to his annoyance, described him as one—

Who to love tunes his note with the fire of old age,
And chirps the trim lay in a trim gothic cage—

alluding to some rather mediocre verses which he had addressed to his 'dear wives,' and printed at his private press."

After Walpole's death, which occurred on the 2nd of March, 1797, the two Misses Berry and their father, published an edition of his works in five volumes. From this period the sojourn of the ladies was either in South Audley-street; Curzon-street; or at Richmond, in the vicinity of the well-loved Strawberry-hill. Their time was spent agreeably in the society of wit, authors, and people of fashion. In 1817, their father died at Genoa. In 1844, Mary Berry brought out a collection of her own writings, in two octavo volumes, entitled—"England and France; a Comparative View of the Social Condition of both Countries, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the Present Time: to which are now first added, Remarks on Lord Orford's Letters;" "The Life of the Marquise du Deffand;" "Life of Rachel, Lady Russell;" and Fashionable Friends," a comedy. Miss Berry subsequently wrote a "Vindication of Macaulay's Character of Horace Walpole." The publication, in 1840, of the letters of Walpole to herself and her sister, proved the most prosperous of her literary speculations.

On the 20th ultimo, in her ninetieth year, Mary Berry departed this life, having survived her sister Agnes about eighteen months. Her death severs the last literary link that connected with our age the days of Horace Walpole, which were the days of great men: for in his time lived and died Pope and Swift, Johnson and Goldsmith, Gibbon, Robertson, and Burns; and how many more mighty contemporaries.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission, from the bust by the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, in the possession of Sir A. Johnston; engraved in Miss Berry's "England and France" (Bentley), 1844.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, M.P. FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, JOINT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

It is not always the man highest in office who is really the most important person in the Government. In every party there are one or more gentlemen who wield a kind of mysterious influence, and are very extensively courted, though, seemingly, scarcely entitled, by their position to such distinction. They are also honoured with the intimate confidence of their party chief to an extent not vouchsafed to many important members of the Government who are not of the chosen few called the Cabinet. These gentlemen are the Secretaries to the Treasury one of whom is especially known, in the conventional language of the political world, as the patronage secretary. His duties are various and anomalous; and the most agreeable of them is the communication to the favoured objects of ministerial patronage of the acts of grace extended to them. Mr. Geo. Alex. Hamilton, on the accession of the present Ministry, was nominated by Lord Derby to this delicate and responsible office. Like the appointment of Mr. Walpole, it was Lord Derby's own act—

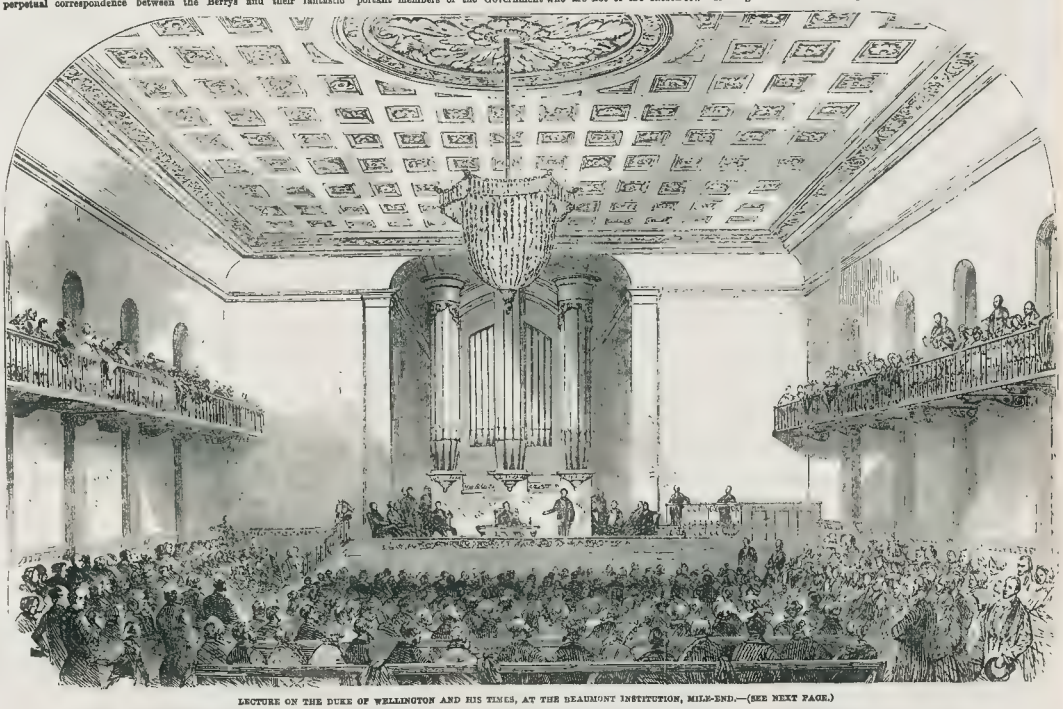
MR. G. A. HAMILTON, M.P. FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, JOINT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

little expected, we believe, by Mr. Hamilton, and perhaps less by the Ministerial party.

Mr. George Alexander Hamilton is the eldest son of the late Rev. George Hamilton, of Hampton Hall, by Anna, daughter of T. Pepper, Esq., of Ballygarrel Castle, county of Meath. His grandfather was Mr. Baron Hamilton, a high legal authority in his day, and one of that rare species—the patriotic Irishmen. He is said to have been mainly instrumental in introducing in Ireland such cotton manufactures as there are there, and in establishing and extending the fisheries.

The family of Mr. Hamilton, it appears, has been settled in the county of Dublin for nearly a century and a half. Previous to that they were in the county of Down. The family is descended from an old Scotch baronial family of the same name; and we find that the founder of this family was one of the delegates sent over by King James I., when King of Scotland only, to advance his interests in Ireland.

Mr Hamilton was born in the year 1803. In 1835 he married Emilia Fancourt, daughter of Joshua Uhthoff, of Bath, a gentleman of foreign origin; but who was in the English service, and of whom honourable mention was made by the Duke of Wellington, in his despatches from India. Mr. Hamilton graduated at Oxford; and, when he left college, appears not to have entertained the idea of becoming a political character. He went to Ireland, where he resided on his estate, and where he bears a reputation common, we must admit, to so many of the Irish Conservatives, of being a good landlord. Circumstances drew him from his retirement. It is stated that this occurred on the occasion of a public meeting convened by the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, to present an address to the Lord-Lieutenant in reference to an insult publicly offered to him in the theatre in Dublin. Mr. Hamilton was induced to attend this meeting, and, on a resolution being moved, describing the affair as an attempt at assassination, Mr. Hamilton rose and



LECTURE ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS TIMES, AT THE BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, MILE-END.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

defended his own party so ably and earnestly as to draw forth an especial compliment from Daniel O'Connell, for his firmness and good temper. Whatever were the faults of the agitator, he was always ready to acknowledge and admire talent and uprightness in his opponents, if they were good landlords and not very violent partisans. Mr. Hamilton appears always to have, thus far, commanded the respect and allayed the exuberant spirit of the greatest master of abuse in the, or perhaps in any age.

Once on the arena of politics, Mr. Hamilton seems to have relished the excitement; for we find that, at the election for the county of Dublin, which followed the meeting spoken of, he proposed Sir Compton Domville as the Tory candidate; when he very strongly denounced O'Connell's anti-tithe resolutions. In 1831, Mr. Hamilton was himself the Conservative candidate for Dublin, opposed by the present Lord Talbot de Malahide and Lieutenant-Colonel White, on the Roman Catholic side. The contest lasted for fourteen days, and Mr. Hamilton himself polled a thousand plumpers. At length, however, the contest was decided in favour of the candidates supported by the priests. Mr. Hamilton petitioned the House of Commons against the return, on the ground that undue spiritual influence had been exercised; but the House refused to entertain the case. In 1832, when Lord Talbot de Malahide ceased to represent Dublin, Mr. Hamilton again came forward, but was beaten by Lord Brabazon, who obtained a majority of sixty over him. In 1833 Mr. Hamilton again offered himself as a candidate, but failed. In 1834, one of that four the "Conservative Society," as it was called, was formed in Dublin, which afterwards formed the base of the long and successful opposition of the Tories under Sir Robert Peel. In this society Mr. Hamilton took a prominent and active part. In August, 1834, he became the honorary secretary of the Lay Association for the Protection of Church Property; and in 1835 he came forward in opposition to O'Connell as candidate for the city of Dublin. After a spirited contest, the numbers were—for O'Connell, 2678; for Hamilton, 2461. Mr. Hamilton, who seemed predestined to severe election contests, at once petitioned against O'Connell's return. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed, consisting of eight Whigs and three Conservatives, which alone, in those days, seemed to determine the issue beforehand. A committee-room in Dublin was granted, for which an examination was conducted on the spot, which lasted from May, 1835, to January, 1836. In the February of the latter year a Parliamentary committee resumed its labours, and sat till the following May, when Mr. O'Connell and his colleague were unseated, and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. West were declared duly elected.

Mr. Hamilton was not destined long to enjoy his dearly-purchased honours. In 1837, Mr. O'Connell contested the seat with Mr. Hamilton, who, it is said, was as far as the last moment behind Mr Hamilton again petitioned, but this time he was assisted in the cause by the celebrated Scotch-wode subscription. The result was that Mr Hamilton was declared duly elected, to the ousting of O'Connell's liberal colleague. In 1841, on the elevation of Mr. Serjeant Jackson to the bench, Mr. Hamilton first came in for the University of Dublin, which he has since continued to represent. During the short time that he enjoyed a seat in Parliament, up to this date, he was known as the earnest but not intolerant or factious champion of Irish Toryism. In January, 1837, it was to him that the petition of the great Protestant meeting was intrusted for presentation, which formed the groundwork of the Earl of Roden's celebrated Committee of Inquiry into the General System and Principles pursued in Ireland. Mr. Serjeant Jackson to the bench, Mr. Hamilton has always taken a deep and active interest in the vexed question of scriptural education in Ireland.

On the 2d of June, 1845, Mr. Hamilton delivered a most clear and temperate speech on the "Godless Colleges" Bill. Admitting the necessity of a religious, he at the same time deplored the want of a good secular, education; and, although he could not give the new measure his unqualified support, still, as the means of obtaining religious education were also afforded, he could not make up his mind to oppose the measure.

When, on the 10th July following, Mr. Bernal Osborne moved for a committee of inquiry into the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, as an amendment to the motion for the third reading of the Colleges Bill, Mr. Hamilton opposed the motion in a speech of great eloquence and research. On the other hand, Mr. Hamilton spoke earnestly and well consistently against the Maynooth Endowment Bill. Although he took no part in the debates on the Corn-law Repeal Bill, Mr. Hamilton's name was found in the division lists by the side of those of Mr. Disraeli, and Lord George Bentinck

The subject of education in Ireland is one which has always much occupied Mr. Hamilton's attention. On the 21st of June, 1849, he moved an address, praying for such an alteration in the system as would make it acceptable to the clergy and laity desirous of scriptural instruction. The speech of the hon. gentleman was confessedly able and temperate; but, on a division, his motion was lost by 162 to 102. Mr. Hamilton renewed his motion on the 21st June, 1850, when he was again defeated by a majority of 83.

When Lord Derby proposed to Mr. Hamilton to join his Administration as Secretary to the Treasury, his scruples on the subject of the National System of Education, the work of Lord Derby himself in his earlier days, were overcome by an announcement that the Premier's views on the subject had somewhat changed, and that there should be modifications of the system that would extend aid to schools exclusively Protestant or Catholic. This assurance relieved Mr. Hamilton from the necessity of following up a pledge he had given again to force the subject on the attention of the returning Government.

Mr. Hamilton is a clear and forcible speaker on his favourite topics; but he does not very frequently address the House of Commons. We believe that, during his tenure of office, he has given very general satisfaction, by a combination of firmness and suavity, and a rigid regard for his duty to the public. Lord Derby has shown tact in his choice; but it was the least he could do for a gentleman who has been such a martyr to the interests of his party. It is easy to ride into office on a party and to get a reputation by making fine speeches; but to go through five heavy contests, and fight three election petitions, is no joke, as all who know anything of election expenditure will promptly admit.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.

The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have, since his Grace's lamented death, been illustrated by several lecturers, in various parts of the kingdom. One of the most successful instances was the first of two lectures delivered at the Beaumont Institution, Beaumont-street, Mile-end, on the 21st of October last, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney; the proceeds to be given to the charities of that parish. The attractiveness of "The Duke of Wellington" as the subject of the lecture was evidenced by the largeness of the attendance, the body of the hall being completely filled, the ladies forming a very large portion of the audience. At eight o'clock the rev. gentleman, accompanied by several clergymen and gentlemen, arrived, and was very cordially received. He commenced by expressing his sense of the kindness he had experienced from Mr. Beaumont and the directors of the institution, in granting him the use of the hall, for the purpose, as he felt would accrue to the Charities in which he was interested. The lectures were intended for the benefit of the subscribers, and it was the desire of the directors that the lectures given in this institution should be of a strictly secular character, and that that room never should be made the arena of political or theological discussion. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to observe, "that the history of a great man was the history of his country, and unless he benefitted his country he could not be a great man—unless he substantially benefitted it, and made it the object of his actions and his desires. It was that peculiarity which made the Duke of Wellington great; and they might truly say that, had it not been for him, the country would have taken a very different direction, and its history would have been written in a different character, and in a different tone. The Duke of Wellington managed, as long as he lived, to exhibit a standard of greatness to which future heroes would look up. It might be that, going over his achievements, they would be more impressed with a sense of his greatness, and the more they would see that he was one of the brightest patriots that had ever served their happy country.

The rev. lecturer then sketched the memorable career of the Great Duke, and concluded by intimating his intention of alluding, in his next lecture, to the more important events of the Peninsular War; but we regret to learn that Mr. Rowsell was prevented from fulfilling his engagement, by the illness of his son.

It may be interesting to add, that the Beaumont Institution originated with Mr. Barber Beaumont, who designed and erected, at a cost of £8000, the noble building, containing a spacious hall (such is the capacity), fitted for concerts and lectures; a library, since increased to upwards of 4000 volumes; a museum of natural history; committee and class-rooms, &c. At the same time Mr. Beaumont invested the sum of £10 000 in the funds, and appointed trustees and guardians of the property, to apply the income arising therefrom to the maintenance of the institution. The munificent founder's son, Mr. John A. Beaumont, has, by the contributions he has made to the institution, proved his resolve to carry out the object his father so sedulously strove to promote; a spirit largely shared by individuals of rank within the district, whereof Beaumont-square is the centre. Several of the wealthy inhabitants of Stepney, Limehouse, and the adjoining parishes, and persons who have an interest in the results which eventually must spring from the institution, in the densely-peopled neighbourhood which the late Mr. Beaumont wished to be the scene of his benevolent project have likewise greatly added to the efficiency of the institution, by presents of books, maps, works of art, and specimens of natural history; and under such auspices, the Beaumont Institution, double-less, effects much good in its own district, and presents an example worthy of being followed in other quarters.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, the "Messiah," was performed last night at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, the principal vocalists being Madame Florentini, Miss Birch, and Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey and Mr. H. Phillips, with Mr. Bennett as organist. In the present number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a notice of the performance cannot be published, owing to the hour the paper must go to press; but it may be here mentioned, that the first appearance of Madame Florentini at the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, as a singer of the sacred school, has created quite a sensation in the musical circles, the dearth of leading sopranos being now so severely felt. Having recorded in these columns the great effect produced at Bristol by Madame Florentini's singing of the soprano part in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," no doubt can be entertained of the high position she must take, with her unrivalled organ, in the oratorios of the great masters; especially as she has been under the experienced training of Sir George Smart, for life, the grandest style of vocalisation, in which to succeed thoroughly, not only the finest quality of voice is required, but intellectual and dramatic declamatory powers of the highest order are exacted.

AN EVENING WITH HOOD.—Last Monday night, a literary and musical entertainment, based on selections from the writings, serious as well as comic, of Thomas Hood, was given at the Whittington Club, under the patronage of R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P. The proceeds will be devoted to the Hood Memorial Fund. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lennox were the vocalists; the recitations were from Mrs. T. C. Foster, Messrs. E. Copping, G. Grossmith, Heylin, W. Roberts, G. H. Watkins, M'Combie, and W. J. Brind. The members of the institution and its friends assembled in force on the occasion, and filled the admirable object of the even-ng's entertainment. The sculptured sarcophagus will be seen by the public in due course, but the more lasting monument of the poet's genius will be the mighty musings of the mind, the humorous and pathetic strains Hood has left to the world, and the poetry of which it is difficult to decide whether the heart or the intellect has the mastery.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Jullien terminates his month's series of promenade concerts at Drury-lane Theatre, this evening (Saturday); winding up his too brief campaign with the brilliant Bal Masqué, on Monday. Despite the badness of the weather, his entertainments have met with more than ordinary success. He will leave for the United States at the end of the summer. Prior to his departure, he will make a farewell tour in the provinces.——Miss Dolby assisted by Miss Cicely Nott, Mrs. Maria Greenbach, Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Dando, Mr. Lucas, Herr Koenig, Mr. Frank Mori, and Signor Regondi—gave the second of her *soirées musicales* at her residence, on Tuesday night.——At the Amateur Choral Meetings, under the direction of Mr. C. Salaman, on Wednesday, Spohr's "Jessonda" was performed.——Another harp *matinée* was given at Erard's, in Great Marlborough-street, last Tuesday. Mr. T. H. Wright started these novel and interesting meetings, in conjunction with Herr Oberthür, Messrs. Boleyne Reeves and Faust. The grand national quartet for four harps, on themes from the "Huguenots," is the composition of Herr Oberthür.——At the *conversazione* of the Musical Institute, last Saturday, Mr. Oliphant, the hon. secretary of the Madrigal Club, read an interesting paper on "The Dramatic Music of the Seventeenth Century," more especially referring to the music in "Macbeth" The "Macbeth" music, ascribed to Matthew Lock, was contrasted with the music, a copy of which is in the British Museum; and the superiority of the latter is so strongly affirmed, that, at the next revival of the tragedy, a manager would gain credit, and perhaps profit, by enabling amateurs to come to a judgment on its merits. The musical illustrations of Mr. Oliphant's address were sung by Miss Dolby, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Chambers, Messrs. Coward and H. Phillips, with Mr. Lucas as the pianoforte accompanyist.——The Greenock Philharmonic Society's concerts commence on the 27th instant. Engagements have been made (for the season of two months) with Mrs. A. Newton and Miss Dewar; and with the popular instrumentalists—Mr. Pratten (flute), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr T. Harper (trumpet and cornet-à-pistons), Mr. C. Harper (horn), Mr. Maycock (clarionet), Herr Hausmann (violoncello), Mr. Thirlwall (violin), Mr. Larkin (bassoon), and Mr. Bellia (violoncello). The "Classical Harmonists," at Bristol, gave, last Monday, Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's divine music. Mrs. Fanny Kemble read the play beautifully. The usual orchestra was strengthened by the addition of the following amateur performers: Messrs. H. Cooper (violin), Howell (double-base), Phillips (violoncello). Nicholson (oboe), Jarrett (horn), Larken (bassoon), and R. Pratten (flute)

Signor Arigotti, the tenor, gave an evening concert at the Brighton Pavilion last Monday, at which Madame Frezzini, Mrs. Wallack, and Miss Alleyne, aided him in the vocal gleanings. Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, and Mr Oury, the violinist, were the solo instrumentalists; and Mr. Turner, of the Chapel Royal, was the conductor. Miss Alleyne (a highly-promising pupil of Signor Garcia), has made such a successful *début* at the Norwich Musical Festival, sang Rossini's cavatina "Bella Rosa," and a German song, "The Echo," by Joubert, the well-known composer and conductor of the Grand Opera in Berlin. In addition to the above concert, three others at Brighton have been active. Under the patronage of the Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Aptommas, the harpist, had a *soirée* at the Old Ship Room; with the co-operation of the Misses Bassano and Messent, and Mrs. A. Stone; Mr. Richardson (flautist), Mr. Salaman (pianist), Mr. Hill (violinist), &c. Madame de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, had a concert at the Pavilion; aided by Signor F. Lablache, Regondi, Mr. Apthomas, Herr Kuhe (pianist), &c. The second and third of the Sacred Concerts of Mr. and Mrs. Bond have also been given in the Montpelier-road Room, the selection being from Handel, Mendelssohn, and Mozart.——The Harmonic Union will be opened at Exeter Hall next Friday, by a performance of the new oratorio, "Joseph," by Mr. Charles Horsley; the work which was produced by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, and now executed for the first time in London. Mr. Benedict is the conductor of this new musical institution, and Mr. Henry Smart is the organist. J. S. Bach's motett, No. 6, and the National Anthem will precede Mr. Horsley's oratorio; the principal singers in which are Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Hughes, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. The principal performers from the Royal Italian Opera orchestra are included in the band. The directors of the Harmonic Union promise to bring out, during the present season, Mr. Pierson's "Jerusalem," and perhaps a new sacred work by Sterndale Bennett; besides Bach's "Passione," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Lobgesang," Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Creation" and "Seasons;" and compositions by Mozart, Spohr, Weber, Cherubini, &c. Secular productions, such as Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Macfarren's cantata "Leonora," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's "Mount of Athens," a new overture by Mr. Henry Leslier, and a new pianoforte concert by Sterndale Bennett, to be performed by Miss Arabella Goddard, are also mentioned in the prospectus of the ensuing season.——Madame Fiorentini will sing at the third of the St. John's Wood Subscription Concerts, under the direction of Mr. G. Forbes, next Tuesday.——Sir Henry Bishop's elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," the words by Dr. Maginn, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), will be performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, on the 23d inst., prior to Mendelssohn's "Elijah."——Blumenthal, the pianist, has arrived in London from Germany.——The second appearance of Madame Fiorentini, at Exeter-hall, will be on the 22d inst.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Vienna advices mention the success of Madame de Strantz as *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" she is contralto, and it is reported will make her *début* in London at the Royal Italian Opera, next season. Herr Ander was the *Jean of Leyden*, at Vienna, and Mdlle. Nay, *Bertha*. Letters from Stockholm state that the "Prophète" had been produced with immense success, after a year's preparation for the *mise en scène*, which is declared to have been perfect. At the end of the opera, the cries of "Meyerbeer for ever!" were incessant. Not only were the principal singers called before the curtain, but the same honour was bestowed on Herr Rodberg, who played the organ, at the cathedral of Munster. The singing master of the Copenhagen Theatre Royal, Herr Henrici-Hung, has been highly successful in a one-act opera, "Flight and Danger."——Correspondence from Rome, of a recent date, dwells on the enthusiasm with which the *début* of a new *prima donna* at the Argentina Theatre has been received. She is no less a personage than the Princess Donna Maria Piccolomini, daughter of the Prince, and niece of the Cardinal of that name. She possesses a beautiful soprano voice of remarkable compass, particularly in the upper notes, as was proved in Donizetti's "Polyeucto" (the Martyr). Her relations in vain endeavoured to prevent her appearance on the stage; the Princess *prima donna* declared that her desire to face the lights was irresistible.——We learn from St. Petersburgh that Ronconi and Labiache, in "Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," and in Rossini's "Cenerentola," have created quite a *furore*; De Bassini had delighted the Russians as *Don Carlos*, in Verdi's "Ernani." The new tenor, Signor Stecchi Botardi, had produced no effect; but Tamberlik, in *Otello*, excited the utmost enthusiasm. Signora Medon has a magnificent voice and much energy, but her studies have been neglected, and she was not regarded as a sufficient substitute for Grisi; and neither Madame Spezia nor Mdlle. de Merie (the contralto) pleases the Russians. Mdlle. Marray, a vocalist of the light florid school, was liked. Tagliafico and Polonini were appreciated as nullities; but the tones of Formes, the basso, is much regretted. Balfe was in St. Petersburgh; and his engagement as conductor at the Italian Opera, was reported. M. Apollinaire de Kontski (the violinist), Madame Parish Alvers (the harpist), M. Mortier de Fontaine (the pianist), were also in the Russian capital.——Verdi's "Luisa Miller" has been produced at the Italian Opera-house in Paris, for Mdlle. Cruvelli; and is also in rehearsal at the French Grand Opera. Vieuxtemps (the violinist), Marc Bohrer (the violoncellist), and Mdlle. Clauss (the *pianiste*), are in Paris.——Furstenau, the celebrated flute-player, died last month, at Dresden.——The New York papers record the successful first appearance on the operatic stage of Mr. Augustus Braham (son of the Nestor of tenors), in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia." Mr. Augustus Braham went out to America as a concert-singer, with Miss Catherine Hayes. Madame Anna Bishop was the *Lucia*. The opera was produced in Niblo's Theatre, under the direction of M. Bochsa.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

A clever play, in five acts, entitled "Might and Right," was produced on Wednesday. There is much interest in the plot, and novelty in the scenery and costumes. The latter were highly creditable to the *artistes*, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Coombes, and Miss Bailey; the former was well arranged by the anonymous playwright, fabricator, or translator of the drama. "It is a known piece of wax-work," the hero, *Obolenski* (Mr. Phelps) being employed by *Helena*, Czarina of Russia (Mrs. Ternan), to entrap a young confiding damsel from Florence, and, on pretence of love, to persuade her to follow him to Russia, which she does. The play opens on the frontier of Muscovy, with the young *Olga* (Miss Cooper), in contest with the serfs of *Obolenski*, who seek to effect their freedom by his assassination; but whom she buys off from their project by distributing among them a sum of money, as the largess of their master. *Obolenski* is tortured with remorse when he finds that his life has been saved by the poor girl whom he has been employed so cruelly to deceive. Circumstances, however, conspire, and he is compelled to proceed with his fateful mission. In the second act we have the *Czarina* anxiously awaiting the advent of her favourite and his victim. But, instead of coming directly to court, he rests, a few leagues distance, at his own palace. Thither, accordingly, *Helena* resolves on going, moved by jealousy or other motives. Previous to her arrival, however, a Jew—otherwise *Belksi* in disguise (Mr. Bennett)—appears on the scene, and bargains for a bracelet, which he discovers to be *Olga's*, and thus learns that the orphan girl, whom he had placed in Florence, is in Russia. The *Czarina* has an interview with *Olga* and *Obolinski*, at first concealing her rank and identity, and thus drawing from *Olga* the state of her sentiments, which are anything but favourable to herself, and only too favourable as regards the minister. To make all sure, she places the poor mystified girl in custody, and commands the attendance of her lover to dine with herself. In the third act the *Czarina* declares her policy to her council. *Olga* is none other than *Teodora*, the daughter of her deceased husband, left under her regency. Dreading partizanship in favour of the infant ruler, and having to defend herself against political revolts, she would have *Olga* by means to rid herself and the state of all these evils, but that *Belski* had removed the source of them in the person of the child; whose place of retreat in Italy she had at length discovered; whose presence in Muscovy she had now ensured, and whose death she incontinently commands. Having announced her purpose, she dismisses the council; but soon hears that *Obolenski's* palace is in the hands of *Belski*, its proper owner, who, by the aid of his serfs, has effected a revolution. In the fourth act, we find *Olga*, or *Teodora*, in the hands of the protectors, who explain to her her position and her rights, but when she finds that she may only mount her throne by bloodshed, and particularly by the death of *Obolenski*, she refuses to lend herself to their plans. But they force her along with them, though ultimately she escapes, and thus again falls into the power of the *Czarina*, who places her in confinement. In an interview which follows, the latter informs her victim of the real character of *Obolenski's* pretended attachment, and proves it by presenting her with the letter written by himself, containing the clue of the transaction. Believing in the baseness of the *Czarina's* agent, *Teodora* indignantly refuses to be delivered by him from prison. He proceeds to use force; she shrieks; the guards are alarmed, and she is hurried away to execution. A timely rescue, however, intervenes; and the heiress of the throne is again in the custody of her true friends. The pontiff is at hand to crown her; *Helena* is reported to have fled and left the field clear for a successor; and *Obolenski* is, of course, forgiven. The future relations of the parties are left to be guessed. The merits of contrivance are due to the play, but the blank-verse diction is of the poor and needlessly inverted. Wanting in poetry, and indeed in the usual elegance of dramatic diction, it may take rank as an exceedingly clever melodrama, but has no claim to literary eminence. Mrs. Ternan, as the *Czarina*, acted the haughty, ambitious, and jealous potentate, with a true feeling for such a character, but continually failed in her efforts, because the language she had to speak, and which has very much the air of a bald translation, was unequal to the situation she had to interpret. The part of Miss Cooper, being one of position, was more easy, but lacked the effect which well-pointed, or poetic dialogue would have given to the interest. The repentant kidnapper, enacted by Mr. Phelps, was utterly without attraction. It is only as a whole—by the combination of pictorial scenes, foreign dresses, and ingenious situations, involving some picturesque groupings of serfs, nobles, and guards—that the play succeeds: in a word, as we have already intimated, as a five-act well-appointed melodrama, but in this class, let it merit be freely acknowledged: and that they are considerable, the reception of its first representation may be fairly accepted as sufficient proof. On the author being called for, Mr. Phelps announced that he had not the pleasure of knowing his name, and believed he was not present. The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.

The old farce of "The Jenkinses" was revived at this theatre on Monday. The humour is rather thin, but it will, probably, help on the management during the preparation for their Christmas piece, which is expected to be distinguished by remarkable attractiveness.

SOHO.

This theatre was opened on Monday under the management of Mrs. Brougham, not for the usual amateur performances, but for the exhibition of the legitimate drama. The play selected for the purpose was "Richelieu," the part of the *Cardinal* being performed by Mr. Walter Shelley, a young actor, whose name has frequently reached us from the provinces, and whose style of acting is indicative of much practice and care. He is still young, and the youth would occasionally look out at his eyes, notwithstanding the remarkable diligence with which he assumed the appearance of senility in the character thus chosen for his metropolitan *début*. Mr. Shelley made all the usual points with wonderful precision, seemed perfectly self-possessed, showed a thorough command of the stage, and was altogether effective. He will show to yet more advantage in less taxed parts. The small but important part of *Francois*, was performed by Miss Ellen Fleat, with a picturesque aptitude which won deserved applause. Miss Kate Saxon, as *Julia de Mortimar*, was correct and graceful, though wanting as yet in flexibility of tone and schon. The theatre was attended by a respectable audience, but Mr. Shelley's talents; but this will probably increase as the experiment becomes better known, and its merits more appreciable. The entertainments of the evening concluded with a ballet divertissement, under the direction of Madame Louise.

THE MONODY ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

We are requested, by Mr. Westland Marston, to state, in justice to the Lord Chamberlain, that the interposition attributed to him, in connexion with the above monody, never took place. The monody was, it appears, confided by Mr. Marston to the management of the Princess's Theatre, with a general sanction to curtail it, should it be thought too long for recitation; the author being, of course, aware that the *complete* version of his offering could subsequently be made public through the

medium of the press. It was thought advisable by the management to not upon the license thus accorded, and hence occurred the omissions which have been made the subject of remark. That the *abridged* version appeared in one or two journals, arose simply from an error on the part of the copyist.

THE MARIONETTES AT ST. JAMES'S.—These mirth-moving puppets, which lately witched the world last season at their theatre, in Ade-aide-street, at present occupy with another entertainment, made their re-appearance in Lower James's-street, on Monday last, upon the aristocratic boards of St. James's and, if we may judge by their reception, an equally prosperous season as the last await them on their new stage. We observe that they are going to alt-mpt operatic pieces, as "Don Giovanni" is announced for early presentation; and from the really clever vocalists who form part of the company, no doubt these little actors will approach very nearly to their full-grown competitors.

POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday next the committee for the management of this brilliant *fête* will add greatly to its attractions by availing themselves of the novel accessions and pictorial effects displayed at the Lord Mayor's banquet. In addition to the ball on Wednesday, a very attractive concert will be given in the Council Chamber of Guildhall, supported by Mrs. Enderscan, Madame Weiss, Miss Messent, Mr. Stansfeld, Miss Kate Hickson, M. s Lascelles, Miss Cicely Nott, Mdle. Coulon; Mr. Wrighton, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Frank Bodda; under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper. The prospects of the Committee augur for this benevolent and rising a most gratifying s.cess.

LES ORRAUX MERVEILLEUX.—Mdlle. Emile Vandermeersch gave her very interesting performance with her *troupe* of learned birds at the Whittington Club, on Thursday evening, with great *éclat*.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION NEAR MANCHESTER.

An inundation resulting in an immense destruction of property occurred on Sunday in the neighborhood of Bury, Lancashire, through the bursting of an extensive reservoir. We have, happily, not been able to hear of any loss of life occasioned by this disaster was a valley about three miles in length, in the north-east of Bury, in which is situated the village of Elton. At the head of the valley, in a narrow gorge, are the dye and bleach works of Mr. John Whitethe-valley, in a narrow gorge, are the dye and bleach works of Mr. John Whitehead, called the Lower Croft Bleachworks, consisting of a number of buildings reservoirs of water—the further one at the head of the valley, and the nearer one occupying somewhere about an acre of ground. Above these works two large the Undertaker," as it is called in the neighbourhood, is an accumulation from three narrow streams rising in Cockey-moor. An immense embankment, in a manner very similar to that adopted at the Holmfirth reservoir. Owing to the heavy fall of rain during the last week, there was an unusual body of water in the reservoir at the time of the accident, and it had become a source of serious and well-founded alarm to the inhabitants of the district. During the whole of the preceding night the rain fell in torrents, and numbers of people were on the embankment anxiously watching the progress of the accumulation. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning it became evident that the by-wash of the "lodge" was no longer sufficient to carry off the spare water, and almost immediately afterwards the waves commenced making a clear breach over the central portion of the embankment. The earth forming what is called the "backing," which supports the puddle-wall in the centre of the embankment, was first washed away. The alarm was spread down the valley, and a property hastily removed as was cleared away, but no steps could be taken to insure the safety of the manufactories. About nine o'clock the puddle-wall, becoming so far undermined, gave way in a body, and a breach, from which the backing had been entirely washed away, was made in the embankment measuring 36 feet in height by about 40 in breadth, was made in the embankment measuring 36 feet in height by about 40 in breadth, was made in the embankment. The pent up water rushed from its lodgment in an immense volume until it reached the second reservoir, where it required a momentary check. A great portion of this second reservoir, where it required a momentary check. A great portion of this second reservoir completely over this, however; while the pressure of the rest in a short time burst the right-hand side of the embankment of the second lodgment. In this way the flood made two clear breaches through the portion of bui dings forming Mr. Whitehead's bleach-works, and made a complete wreck of a large portion of the property. Ten finishing rooms were washed entirely away, and were also the dressing-house, part of the starting-rooms, and printing-house were also the dressing-house, part of the starting-rooms, and printing-house. The valuable goods, chiefly consisting of twilled cottons for bleaching and finishing for dyeing, were many of them almost entirely spoiled, and the dressings and dyewoods were carried away or destroyed. Portions of the property now and dyewoods were carried away or destroyed. Portions of the property now lie scattered about the valley below the works for nearly a mile. The total extent of the damage inflicted cannot yet be estimated; much property remains in the bed of the stream, and there were many thousand pieces, valued at injury done to the cloths, of which a large number will not fall much short of from £2 to £3 each. The proprietors fear that it will not fall much short of £30,000. Nearly 300 workpeople are also deprived of their employment by this catastrophe.

The flood swept down the valley for nearly a mile further, without inflicting much damage beyond destroying one or two small road bridges and doing much damage beyond destroying one or two small road bridges and doing Mr. Whitehead has a second mill lower down the valley, called the Elton Bleachworks; but here, except making a breach through the mill by the windows and destroying them, except making a breach through the mill by the windows and destroying them, the damage done was not considerable. A little below this is Mr. Woltenholme's cotton-spinning and weaving-establishment, belonging to Mr. C. Woltenholme's cotton-spinning and weaving-establishment, belonging to Mr. C. Woltenholme, employing forty power-looms, and employing forty operatives. In me, with about forty power-looms, and employing forty operatives. In this mill, as well as the adjoining houses at the flood caused another lodge of water, belonging to this mill, to burst the bridge leading to the works was carried away, as well as the retaining house at one end of the mill. The lower room of the mill was flooded, the windows were burst out, and the machinery (consisting of looms) was left imbedded in mud, and covered with branches of trees, which had been brought down by the flood. Altogether, the damage here committed could not be much less than £1000. The next establishment committed could not be much less than £1000. The next establishment in the valley, only a few hundred yards below the chemical works of Mr. Edward Schunck. The works are supplied by a double lodge of water; and the flood, destroying in its course these reservoirs, is described as having risen in the buildings in a body of water twenty to fifteen feet high. Across the valley the buildings in a body of water twenty to fifteen feet high. Across the valley was erected a new three-storey building, about fifty yards long, in which garancine was manufactured. About forty yards' length of the building was thrown down, the away in an instant. A portion of another large building was thrown down, the away in an instant. A portion of another large building was thrown down, and the extensive works presented a scene of destruction and ruin greater even than at Mr. Whitehead's. Of course, all the valuable chemical preparations were spoilt, and the damage is estimated at from £30 0 to £4000. The cotton-mill of Mr. Openshaw was flooded, and the damage done to £2000. The cotton-mill of Mr. Openshaw was flooded, and the damage done was reported at £15,000. Altogether, in private and public property, it is was reported at £15,000. Altogether, in private and public property, it is also stated that the damage done by the flood will not be much less than £30,000 to £35,000.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday, William Glover, a joiner, living in Newcastle, was found lying outside his own door. It appears he had been annoyed by repeated robberies, and some weeks ago placed a loaded gun in his room, the trigger of which was in some way connected with the door, which, when he was absent, was always locked. By some contrivance he was able to when he was absent, was always locked. By some contrivance he was able to discontinue the cord before entering; while any person, ignorant of the contrivance attempting to enter, would receive the discharge of the gun. It is supposed he forgot the precaution, and death was the result.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, a Mr Langley, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Walsall, was sued for breach of the promise of marriage. The plaintiff, who was about 25 years of age, is the promise of marriage. The plaintiff, who was about 25 years of age, is the daughter of a flannel and worsstead surgeon at Walsall, and grand-daughter of daughter of a flannel and worsstead surgeon at Walsall, and grand-daughter of a clergyman. This is the second occasion on which she had appeared as plaintiff in an action of this kind. In 1849 a sum of £100 was awarded to her as plaintiff in an action of this kind. In 1849 a sum of £100 was awarded to her Bartom, to whom she had been engaged, and recovered, by the verdict against him, a sum of £400. In September, 1851, the defendant first paid his addresses to the plaintiff, and after a short time he formally proposed for her hand, in the usual manner, and after a short time he formally proposed for her hand, in the usual manner, by the plaintiff's father, to whom he paid a visit, accepted presents of her by the plaintiff's father, to whom he paid a visit, accepted presents of her ha ir and other the defendant's proposal. It was determined that the marriage should take place in London, where the defendant was employed in entering on business at the Swan Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, preparatory to entering on business at the Swan Hotel, Shrewsbury. The plaintiff and defendant accordingly proceeded to London together; but as the negotiations respecting the business were not completed, the marriage was postponed. A second journey to London was afterwards made, but with the same result. Soon after the return from the second expedition the defendant began to show coldness towards his intended, and upon being remonstrated with by the plaintiff's father, he broke into a passion and used very abusive language to the plaintiff and her family. The jury returned a verdict for £125

CHEAP JEWELLERY.—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, two respectable young persons, named Newman, applied to the Lord Mayor for advice in the following case:—They visited the shop of Messrs. Samuel and James William Benson, jewellers, of Ludgate-hill, and purchased a couple of curi-chains, which were represented to them as being gold. They bought it in each for the chains, but, on having them subsequently tested, they found the chains were nothing but brass, or some equally base and valueless metal, and consequently not worth half-a-crown. They returned to the shop and complained, when they were told that if they liked to pay £5 more, they could have a very much better article in exchange. Alderman Copeland said, unfortunately, there was no remedy in the case of proceeding prematurely, by means of the electro-type process, in much of the sort of proceeding practised, by which if they would only the present day, but many persons might protect themselves if they would only be careful to ascertain if the usual mark of "18" or "32" and a "hospital head," identifying pure gold from counterfeit, was properly stamped on a articles so purchased. Two summonses against Messrs. Benson were then granted.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR Fleetwood Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., has received his commission, appointing him Commander-in-chief in the East Indies. The gallant commission, appointing him Commander-in-chief in the East Indies. The gallant officer, it is said, will proceed overland to India, and hoist his flag on board the *Winchester*, 52.

An order has been issued to the authorities at our different dockyards, directing that foreigners are not to be allowed, to enter the workshops or view the vessels at present constructing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We do not find a single steeple-chase in the calendar for next week, nor the prospect of anything of the kind "coming off" before the commencement of February; nor is the coursing register by any means strong, only four meetings being fixed between this day of the date he-of" and our next publication—viz., Southminster and Mor kwell-munch on Tuesday, Deptford inn on Wednesday, and Hopton on Thursday: of these Deptford inn alone offers any attraction to the public counter.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The occasional outlay of a "tenner" enabled us to gather the following brief quotations:—

5 to 2 agst Carrig	WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE. 5 to 1 agst Vengeance	5 to 1 agst Peter Simple
WOLVERHAMPTON HURDLE STAKES.—5 to 2 agst Victress; 4 to 1 agst Oldham.		
6 to 1 agst Nancy	CHESTER CUP. 25 to 1 agst Alcestis	66 to 1 agst Weatherglass
66 to 1 — Dearcrow	66 to 1 — Merry Bird	
18 to 1 as at West Australian	DERBY. 18 to 1 agst Fleam	66 to 1 agst Plon-ma-coul
15 to 1 — the Baron	40 to 1 — North Pole	

ABD-EL-KADER.—The Marquis of Londonderry, a few days since, invited our host to visit Ireland before his departure for Brussels, whither the French Government has appointed a ship to convey him. Abd-el-Kader has replies to Lord Londonderry's invitation, expressing his thanks for his Lordship's kindness, adding an excuse for its non-acceptance.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.—The proposed extension of the [illegible] a vacancy existing considerable opposition. Public meetings were [illegible] on Wednesday, at Kingsland and Southwark; on Thursday, at Marylebone, Lambeth, and St. Pancras. At Islington and Exeter, meetings for similar purposes were held on Tuesday. Bath and Dover will follow the example. At Shields and Plymouth petitions on the same subject are being numerously signed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION SURPLUS.—From a report just published, we learn the Commissioners have at their disposal £170,000. They also possess a collection of articles presented to them as the nucleus of a Trades Museum, and temporarily deposited at Kensington Palace, the value of which is estimated at £50,000.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES ON THE CONTINENT.—The lines of electric telegraph, which have just been completed in the Netherlands, connect the following places:—Amsterdam, Breda, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Arnhem, Alkmaar, Utrecht, Leyden, Amersfoort, Nimeguen, Arnheim, Zutphen, Deventer, Almelo, Groningen, Leeuwarden, Harlingen, Sneek, Meppel, Zwolle, Hengelo, Enschede, Oldenzaal, Coevorden, Assen, Winschoten, Delfzyl, Helder, Middelburg, Flushing, Ostend, Paris, Mayence, Mainz, Frankfort, Hanau, Hoechst, Wiesbaden, Mannheim, Carlsruhe, Basle, Berlin, Bonn, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Antwerp, Liege, Augsburg, Arnheim, Bodan

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of Mr BARNETT previous to his final retirement from the Stage. On MONDAY, DEC 13th, and Thursday, 16th, he will perform Dogberry, on which Acts also about Reading; and Captain Copp, in Charles II. On Wednesday, 15th, Falstaff, in The Merry Wives of Windsor; and on Saturday, 18th Doe, Falstaff, in Henry IV (part 1), being his LAST BENEFIT, under the patronage of her Majesty and H R H Prince Albert, and final retirement from the Stage.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—The CORSICAN BROTHERS will be performed on TUESDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 17th after Anne Blake; to conclude with Mr Wright in the splendid Farce of WAIVER.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BAYNE.—The genius Novelty of the present day is UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, to be witnessed Nightly at this house.—On MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1852, and During the Week, the Entertainment will commence with the superior Spectacle of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; to be followed by Unparalleled Feats, by Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists of the Establishment. Mr. Rarey, with M. and Mdlle Lalande, and the wonderful Brothers Seigrist, from the Olympic Olympia, Paris. To conclude with the highly amusing Farce of the DEVIL TO PAY.—Stage Manager, Mr W West. Stalls, One open daily from Eleven to Four.—N B. In consequence of the crowded state of the theatre, Mr Batty begs to inform his patrons that one 2 cannot be kept after the commencement of the first act.

MR. GEORGE GENGE respectfully announces that his CONCERT and BALL will commence at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, the 30th DECEMBER. The Concert, with Mr Farquharson as Conductor, commences every Half-past Eight, the Ball at Half-past Ten. Adams's Band will attend. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr Frampton.—Tickets to seat, to be obtained of Mr GENGE Peckham-grove, or at the Office of the London Tavern. Season Tickets will be provided at One o'Clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, every evening at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 2s; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This New MOVING PANORAMA, painted from Sketches made upon the Spot, by J B PROUT, member of the New South Wales Palissya in Water-Colours, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 209 Regent-street (next the Polytechnic). Among the principal features are: Plymouth Sound—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek —Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. A Descriptive Lecture is given by Mr Prout.—Admission, 1s; Central Seats, 2s; Gallery, 6d. At Three and Seven o'Clock.

LIFE of WELLINGTON.—WALMER CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER is EXHIBITED immediately preceding the DIORAMA of the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGN, with the additional Pictures—The Lying in State, Funeral Procession, and Interior of St. Paul's. Afternoons, Three o'Clock. Evenings, Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s.—ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—HANOVER-SQUARE-ROOMS.—Mr G W STONE has the honour to announce that his first series of EXPERIMENTS since his return from America will take place at the above Rooms, on the evenings of TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st; Thursday, 23rd; Tuesday, 28rd, and Friday, the 24th.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'Clock. Reserved seats, 5s; back Seats, 3s.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The Red Hiving Anteaters, of CHOIROPOTAMUS were seen in Europe is now added to the Collection. All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's exhibition of Humming Birds without extra charge. Admission, 1s; Members, 6d.

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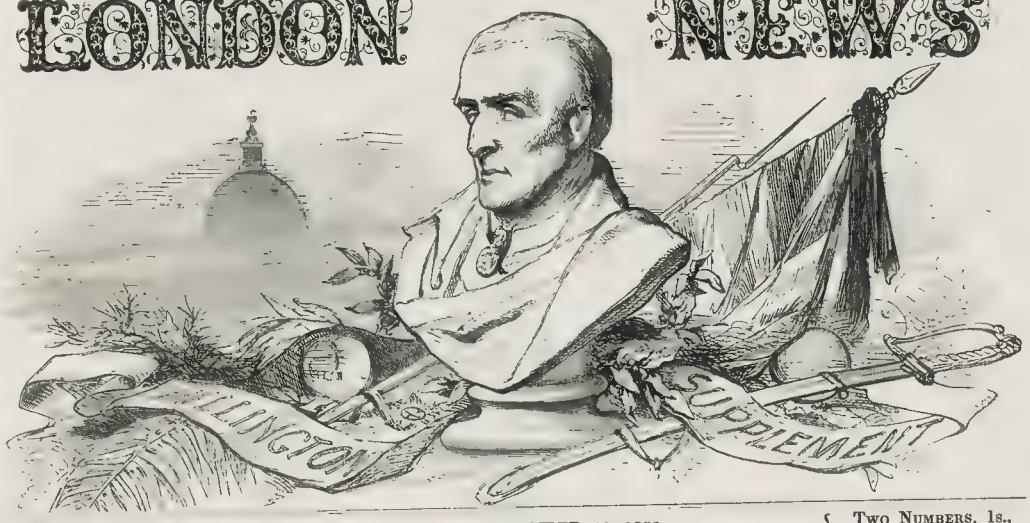

No. 597—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s., WITH LARGE PLATE, GRATIS.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARMY.

On the character and conduct of the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief, and as the principal administrator of military affairs in this country, much has been written and spoken that might lead to the belief that this part of the duties of the Duke were ill discharged, either towards the country and its interests or towards the service and the individuals composing it. Such animadversions will always be made in a free country, where there is no restraint on discussion; but they are calculated to produce the more effect on the public mind in England, because here it is the practice of the military authorities, in a great measure, to shroud their proceedings from public observation, and thus to appear negligent or apathetic when they are perhaps most actively engaged in measures of amelioration. The dislike of the English people for change—or, at least their disposition to defer it to the latest possible moment—is notorious. Our history is full of examples, and our private life is made up of the operation of this fixed habit of mind. The same opposition to innovation is to be found in the army, at least among its chiefs, and this—when combined to a disinclination to admit external opinions, or influences—may fully account for the prejudices which prevail on the subject, even in the service itself. The Duke of Wellington was as averse as any of his old colleagues to mere changes, especially such as were not intimately connected with the welfare or the efficiency of the army; but on the other hand, as an administrator of this branch of the public service, he was always alive to the importance of adopting it more completely to the military wants of the age, and to the competition it was likely to encounter. We have on record his own assurance that he had repeatedly urged on the Government the subject of the comparative inefficiency of some portions of our military establishment; yet all his efforts were met with the plea that public opinion would not sanction the necessary expense, the general belief being that the occasion for augmentation would never arise. The same difficulty attended his strenuous efforts to procure the more complete establishment of the national defences. The celebrated letter, which gave rise to so much discussion a few years since, was one fruit of his anxiety on this subject; and, to the last day of his life, he was engaged in carrying out his plans—the altered attitude of affairs abroad having at last aroused the national doubts, and obtained the sanction of Parliament to the formation of a militia force. It must have been a source of satisfaction to the Duke in his latter days to reflect that at length his perseverance had even partially succeeded, and that his countrymen were alive to the necessity for, at all events, the least expensive precautions against a successful invasion.

The Duke of Wellington's administration of the internal affairs of the army, as Commander-in-Chief, has also given rise to much severe criticism. He was charged with being a cold, hard martinet, who acted on an exaggerated sense of duty, and brought all affairs within a narrow rule. If we reflect that the Duke was the target for all the discontented spirits—for all those who, having served their country in the field, or in the drawing-room and on parade, conceived that their services were not duly acknowledged—that the impertinent and unfounded claims on his consideration and administrative bounty usually far exceeded those that were based on real unrequited merits, we may naturally suppose that an adverse public opinion might, be generated against him, when he had to treat all these persons on their merits, and oppose to persevering egotism the cold front of duty and repulsion. In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the Duke of Wellington's conduct in this capacity, it would be necessary to disregard the complaints of the discontented, to sift their several cases to the bottom, and then to ascertain

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—THE PROCESSION IN PALL-MALL.

whether their ill-success had been owing to their own demerits, or want of perception in the Commander-in-Chief. Now this would be a hopeless task; and, failing its performance, the next best thing is to take the opinions of officers who are well qualified to judge—who had the means of knowing the duties, sentiments, and principles of action, and could best judge whether he was actuated by caprice, negligence, prejudice, and, above all, by a disregard of the claims and services of his old companions in arms. Military men are proverbially apt to consider themselves neglected; it is natural that they should. Each man knows what he has gone through, the wounds he has received, how he has been passed over in promotion, and how this or that man was put over his head who to his eyes did not deserve it. But such men, although entitled to our utmost respect, cannot be permitted to monopolise public opinion on a topic so important as the character of the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief. It is in the nature of things that they should take a confined and microscopic view of things; that they should magnify their own merits, and dwarf those of others; above all, that they should regard the subject from a limited point of view, and so lose sight of many minor considerations which might have influenced the decision of their official superior. We have reason to believe that the opinion of those officers whose opinion is really worth having—who possessed the means of judging for themselves the character of the Duke and the exigencies of the service—is really in his favour; and that, if their verdict could be taken, they would one and all declare that, with some exceptions, the conduct of that illustrious man at the head of the Horse Guards was ever regulated by a high and noble spirit of justice and impartiality.

It has been said of him that he neglected his old Peninsular soldiers. It would be well to know the grounds of this charge beyond that mere grumbling which is the notoriously privilege of the veteran. Each old soldier may think that it was the prowess of himself and such as he that gained the battles, of which the Duke monopolised all the honours, not obtaining for them even the poor consolation of a medal. With regard to the case of non-promotion, or non-recognition of claims, those must rest on their individual merits; and with respect to the question of the medals, the Duke's satisfactory and triumphant answer may be found in the Eighth Volume (we believe) of the Despatches. We rather think that the Duke of Wellington was accustomed to deal with each individual case on its merits; and without reference to whether the applicant had served under him or not. And for as many cases of alleged neglect, there might be brought forward as many where he had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the persons whose cases were brought before him. We have heard of some few instances which would seem to counterbalance these vague complaints; and we do not doubt that our military readers will be able to supply many more. The Duke was guided by the merits of the case. An old Indian officer who had been passed over, wrote, stating his case to the Commander-in-Chief. He had no interest, had never served under the Duke, and had nothing whatever to appeal to but the justice of his cause. The Duke took the greatest pains in investigating the case, and the result was that the officer in question, who was away on distant duty, was insisted in all that he had a right to claim. The daughter of the same officer on his death, applied to the Duke for a pension. Upon the same principle that had actuated him in the first instance, although he could not himself do what was desired, he backed up the application in the proper quarter to the extent that his duty permitted. Yet both these persons were wholly unknown to him, and his sole guide was the record of the services of a meritorious officer, whom he conceived to have been unjustly treated. In another case, a young gentleman, the son of an old officer, was suddenly cast on the world by the death of his father, and far away from all his friends and connexions, if, indeed, he had any who could have aided him. Amid-t the most trying difficulties he made his way home, where he at length arrived in no very promising plight for one bound to seek his fortune. The thought struck him to apply to the Duke of Wellington. He did so. The Duke inquired into his case, investigated his personal antecedents, and the result was that the young gentleman was gazetted to a Lieutenancy, which he now holds. We do not give these as extraordinary cases, or as anecdotes that possess even the ordinary interest of such anecdotes; but cases coming within the writer's own knowledge that many popular opinions as to the Duke's indifference to the claims of the meritorious were unfounded; and that, on the other hand, he disregarded the suggestions of favoritism, and sought to reward merit.

Of the Duke's close application to business, of the pertinacious perseverance with which he read every document, and probed every case, there are records enough. That he should do these things in his military capacity only to be expected from his known conduct in the other departments filled by him in the public service. One day's duty at the Horse Guards was a repetition of another. Almost as regularly as three o'clock struck he was at his post, seated in his plain unpretending room, and busy with the various matters crowding on his attention. Towards the close of his life fatigue would creep on him; but knowing how little he liked ever to seem to give way, these occasional lapses—even to the extent of a "nap"—were not taken cognizance of. All went on as if the illustrious old man were really as actively engaged as he wished to be. Of his indomitable resistance to the approaches of infirmity there is an anecdote—one of a hundred such—that is worth preserving. On the last occasion the Duke went his round of inspection as Constable of the Tower, his feebleness was very apparent to those around him; but he would not abate one jot of his allotted duty. Coming to the steep steps near the Traitors' Gate, his military friends who accompanied him, were alarmed lest he should fall. One of them offered to aid him, but was *brusquely* repulsed, the Duke persisting in descending the steps with tottering steps and slow, and at the imminent risk, at each moment, of being precipitated to the bottom. While, at the Horse Guards, he was always difficult of access, except to those who had an absolute claim on his attention, or who had been appointed to come. On one occasion, a nobleman, distinguished for his military descent, wished to see him on public business, but could not obtain admittance. He persisted in asking to have his name sent to the Duke, and was allowed to remain outside the door, when it was taken in. What he heard was quite enough to induce him to retire, hopeless of obtaining an audience. Had he received an appointment to attend, the case would doubtless have been different. Even in this incident may be traced the methodical habits of the Duke, whose time had no doubt been apportioned, minus the unexpected visit of the nobleman in question.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
AS AN AGRICULTURIST AND LANDLORD.

Almost all great men—indeed, almost all public men engaged in state affairs—have been more or less devoted to agriculture as a pursuit. Men of the most opposite characters and habits of mind appear to be subject to the fascination of an occupation which they often follow with great personal toil, at great expense, and too frequently with very unremunerative results, except in the pleasure of planning and labouring.

Among our own living public men, the names of three occur to the mind as having developed this preference. Sir James Graham, when spared from his parliamentary labours, works hard and long at his favourite farm. Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, has spent no little capital and time in the same pursuits; and at Cannes, has followed them under very different conditions, and in a more genial climate; and Mr. Roebuck, although not of the stuff whereof farmers are made, devotes—or, till recently, devoted—much of his leisure to the hard work of practical farming, somewhere down near Bath. The late Earl Spencer, better known as Lord Althorp, varied his literary, political, and financial pursuits with scientific farming, on no insignificant scale; and we remember to have encountered, among many others, John Temple Leader, once the popular member for Westminster, with so many of the rough traces of his mother earth upon him, as to make it very difficult to discover the legislator under what appeared to be a not very robust farm-labourer.

The Duke of Wellington, too, was an agriculturist, not so much from choice as from necessity or duty. The munificence of the nation having provided him with the domain of Stratfieldsay, he could do no less than cultivate it. To say the truth, it required no little attention. Those who selected it for the national purchase, can scarcely be said to have well exercised their judgment; for it was, in regard to agricultural value, little better than a waste. The Duke's own remark about it was that any man less wealthy than himself would have been ruined by it. As it was, besides an amount originally laid out, the Duke spent every year a rental upon it, and still there was much remaining to be done.

Stratfieldsay is situated in the north of Hampshire, and on the edge of the county of Berks. It is near the railway from Basingstoke to Reading, and is distant about fifty miles from London, and between eight and ten from Reading. The soil of the estate is clayey, very strong, and difficult of drainage, being very wet. The first thing the Duke had to think of was the drainage, which he commenced at once, and continued to the last. Without it nothing whatever could have been done with so uncongenial a soil. In addition to this, his Grace resorted very extensively to chalking, a very expensive process, in consequence of the cost of conveyance. Since the railway has been completed, this part of the Duke's agricultural expenditure has been lessened, the chalk being conveyed from the railway landing.

The land is chiefly used for producing corn and beans. The mode of cultivation is thus described by Mr. Caird:—"The system of cultivation pursued is to plough up the clover lea after the second crop is consumed in autumn, that the furrow may be exposed to the pulverising effects of the frosts and thaws of winter; after which it receives a clean summer fallow, being repeatedly ploughed and harrowed until it is brought into fine condition, when it is sown with wheat in October. After the wheat is reaped, the land lies untouched during the winter; and, as soon as it is dry enough in spring, a heavy dose of manure is spread upon it, which is immediately ploughed in, and the ground planted with beans. The beans are dibbled in by women, who are employed by task-work, and who set the seed in rows, marked by a garden-line. During the summer, the land is carefully hoed between the rows; and, after the bean crop has been removed, it is ploughed and sown with wheat. After that follows barley, a portion of which is laid down with clover, the rest being reserved to be sown in the following spring with peas, of which an excellent variety, called the Victoria Marrowfat, is in great favour, selling at 40s. the quarter. The average produce of wheat is from 26 to 30 bushels per acre. From the nature of the land, it is found very injurious to work it when wet, and a great number of horses are, therefore, kept to push forward the work in favourable weather, a farm of 300 acres having as many as sixteen work-horses upon it. The only other stock consists of a few milch cows, some colts, and a number of pigs, which go loose in the yards. Stall-feeding is little practised, and, when tried, has been found very unprofitable; but this is not surprising, as fattening-oxen are fed on cake and other substances, costing 10s. 6d. a week for each animal." In fact, the Duke did his farming as he did all other things, well; but with a regard to the end to be attained by the outlay. By dint of perseverance and judicious expenditure, he had contrived very much to enhance the value of the property before he died. It is recorded, that he determined to "do the best he could without it"—his unvarying maxim, as a practical man, even in British political affairs. He is said to have declared that he did not consider himself entitled to lay by one shilling of the rental at Stratfieldsay. "I am a rich man," said he, "my son will not be; therefore he shall receive his patrimony in the very best condition to which I can bring it. If he cannot keep it so, the fault will not be mine." This is so characteristic of the Duke's mind and character, that we conceive it must be true. A deserved compliment was paid to the Duke, as an agriculturist, by Professor Buckland, at the meeting of the British Association, in 1845. The Prussian Minister, he said, had called the attention of the assembled agriculturists of England to the example of good farming set them by the most illustrious of living warriors, the Duke of Wellington, who had turned his glorious swords into no less glorious ploughshares. Near Stratfieldsay may now be seen rich fields of barley and turnips on naturally peat or clay lands, which, two or three years ago, were reeking with moisture, and incapable of that rotation of green and grain crops which all good farming requires. The Duke of Wellington was, year after year, improving his clay lands, first, by thorough draining, which is the indispensable precursor of all other improvements; and, after drainage, spreading large quantities of chalk over the surface of the clay. Not less than one thousand waggon-loads of this he had, during the last year, been brought from the neighbourhood of Basingstoke to that of Stratfieldsay."

In point of fact, the Duke very early participated in that agricultural movement which has created more than any other cause to enable England to make her great commercial sacrifices.

As to the Duke of Wellington's character as a landlord we have heard conflicting statements. A man of his iron stamp, with his rigid ideas of order, and habitual command, is one of his own profession to his sense of duty, would necessarily find himself from time to time compelled to exercise his authority, or to resist encroachments. He might, also, from his more conspicuous position, be more exposed to those animadversions always ready of petitioning to which all country gentlemen are more or less open, who do not choose to adopt the popular side. There would not be wanting local politicians to improve any such dispositions. It is more than probable that the Duke was a just without being always a kind landlord, and that many of his good acts fell on thankless soil, because the manner of doing them was not cordial. In no other way can we reconcile the statements we have heard; one class of persons declaring that the Duke was an excellent landlord and much respected, while others will tell you that the whole neighbourhood was disaffected and discontented. It is certain that he did much good, according to his ideas; but there is also reason to think that his time and attention were so occupied by his multifarious duties, that many of the minor kindnesses were left unperformed. Kind words often do more than the best intentions or even the most serviceable acts. As it was, the Duke did his duty. After his near relative, the Rev. Gerald Wellesley, came to reside on the estate as the pastor of the place, the condition of the people is said to have improved, and there was a stronger tone in the landlord; but this may be attributed not so much to any previous neglect on the part of the Duke, as to the effects of personal communication and superintendence. All that good landlordism could do was done. Cottages were built, and plots of land were given, with every facility for cultivation. One writer, quoted in "Wellingtoniana," says, that "go where you would, whether far or near, you would no where see a body of tenantry better lodged, better provided with offices, better supplied with all manner of conveniences for the preservation of their cailing, than those which call the Duke of Wellington their landlord. As a matter of course, the Duke's tenants were extremely well pleased with their lot; indeed, a more popular man than he, among all classes were his neighbours, it would be hard to find.

The Duke, besides paying the expense of drainage, used to contribute the greater portion of the expense of "chalking" his tenants' lands. The farm buildings are far superior to any of those on the estates around. In this respect, the Duke was far superior to the neighbouring landowners. Wood and thatch gave place, on his estate, to brick and slate; and from time to time the farm-houses were rebuilt, or substantially repaired. The cottages of his labourers are also unusually well built and provided, all being done with an especial view to health and comfort. There were no middlemen on the estate, every tenant holding direct from the Duke himself. Each cottage has a quarter-of-an-acre allotment of garden ground, and for both the rental is 1s. per week, or £2 12s. per year. This is a lower rent than is paid by the Belgian cottiers, they pay frequently a hundred francs per year for worse accommodation. Rent on the Stratfieldsay estate is about £1 an acre; to which has been added 7s. an acre for tithes; and for rates, 3s. 6d. an acre. That the tenants, on the whole, are prosperous cannot but be proof. Upon the whole, therefore, the balance of testimony is in favour of the Duke as a landlord; and much must be allowed for the natural grumbling of people who are never contented, as also for that instinctive antagonism, founded on political feeling, which almost always opposes a well-known public character of opinions opposed to those of the multitude in his country-home. It is a gratifying reflection, that the Duke of Wellington, in this phase of his character is as worthy of our respect as in most aspects of his civil life and career.

THE DUKE'S ESTATE IN BELGIUM.

The Duke of Wellington was also a holder of property in foreign countries. It is, of course, generally known that after the Battle of Waterloo, in addition to the many honours conferred upon the conqueror, the then King of the Netherlands, William, conferred upon the Duke-Prince an estate. Of this he retained possession during the remainder of his life.

The King evinced much delicacy in his choice of the locality of this gift. It closely borders the scene of the great victory. The domain consists of about 1200 hectares, detached from the celebrated forest of Soignies. The hectare measures about two acres and a third; so that the extent of this property in English measurement would be about 2800 acres—rather more than less.

The domain is situated about half way between Genubloux and Waterloo, and is in the midst of a country where agricultural improvement is carried on to a very great extent. The writer had an opportunity, not long since, of himself seeing the great activity of the landed proprietors, and their anxiety to place their properties in a position to compete with the English agriculturists, who are to them objects of greater fear than even the foreigner used to be to the English producer.

The Duke of Wellington was not a man to be behind hand in any measures of improvement. The same spirit that led him to improve Stratfieldsay also led him to do his utmost with his Belgian estate. When it first came to his hands, it was covered with more or less valuable trees; but was otherwise unfit for agricultural purposes. Its estimated value at that time was about 1,500,000 francs, or nearly £60,000 in English money.

The Duke placed the management of the estate in the hands of M. Halley, Notaire Royal at Waterloo; a gentleman who has, with the utmost ability and integrity, administered its affairs. His first efforts were directed to clearing the land of the wood, which was from time to time sold, and the proceeds applied to the improvement of the property. The next step was thoroughly to drain the land, which having been done, it was discovered that the soil was of the best quality, peculiarly adapted to the culture of grain of all kinds, and also of clover, flax, and hemp. By degrees the greater part has been brought under cultivation, with very great success; so much so, that the estate is now valued at double the amount made in the first instance, or about £120,000 English money. Nor is this all: the gradual improvements of the soil gives reason to hope that the value will be still greater hereafter. Although the Duke of Wellington had not here, as at Stratfieldsay, the merit of having personally superintended these improvements, it was in consequence of his liberality and confidence that M. Halley was enabled to bring its estate to its present high condition; and the name of the Duke at Wellington ranks with the most distinguished of the enterprising landed proprietors of Belgium.

The Duke held, we believe, the estate voted for him in Spain; that offered in Portugal he declined; but received about £7000 per annum for his pay as Marshal in the Portuguese army.

DR. CUMMING'S LECTURE ON THE CAREER
AND CHARACTER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

An address upon the life and character of Wellington, as an exemplar, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in connexion with the Young Mens' Christian Instruction Association, in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening. The hall was, probably, never more crowded, and the audience included the present Duke and Duchess of Wellington, many of the members of the family and of the nobility, and other persons of distinction. The Rev. Doctor opened his subject by setting forth those salient features in the character of the hero, which were suggestive of guidance, encouragement, and progress to young men. Amid the splendour of so illustrious a hero, we are apt to lose sight of the more quiet and suggestive features of so earnest and great a man. Anybody can applaud those brilliant victories which he achieved, but it is not all who can or care to comprehend the almost hidden springs of his success, or the latest secrets of his might. The genius of Wellington we can neither command for ourselves nor bequeath as a legacy to others; but the pure and severely disinterested character and conduct of the man under every order he wore, and shining forth through every dignity he received, we may imitate. His high sense of duty, his untiring loyalty, his temperance of living, his moderation of speech, and his devotedness to duty, we shall all do well to aspire to. (Cheers.) His unparalleled success, his worldwide popularity, never tempted him to seek a higher position than that of first subject of the Queen. With more than imperial *prestige*, he never dreamed of more than a subject's place. About the Duke there was nothing vulgar or common-place. He never sought fame; not a fact or trait detected in his career is indicative of anxiety for *éclat*.

The Doctor then proceeded to grapple with the possible objection that a soldier is not the best study for young men. It should not be forgotten that nine-tenths of the elements that are required to make a good soldier, are no less necessary to form a good citizen. If we wish to get rid of them, we must improve ourselves so as to do without them. The soldier does not create war, any more than the lightning-conductor generates lightning, or the quick pulse makes fever; rather, he averts it. Horrible as war is of himself, the fierce flame that would devastate his country, and wrap in one wide blaze its prosperity and peace and happiness. War is a stern necessity, but when it comes it is less awful under some generals than other acts. Napoleon, regardless of blood, sought his own aggrandisement as conducive to his glory; Wellington fought for duty, safety, and peace. The widows and orphans of Waterloo lament their losses, but meekly speak of them, and patiently bear them; the widows of Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena cursed the mad ambition that clutched at its prizes at so terrible a sacrifice. The splendour of Napoleon's successes invested him with a sort of romantic, supernatural glory. Wellington, although really greater, appeared less splendid, because he valued life and loved to save it. He sought victory at the least possible expense of suffering. The dazzle of the mystic splendour of Napoleon; but saw in Wellington a quiet greatness that, like a distant star, grew brighter the nearer it was approached. His name and deeds, and renown, are familiar to us as household words. He never sought applause, but until he mastered the essential facts, and he rarely, or never, meddled with other people's business; but in whatever was his duty he fulfilled the precept, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Unity of object and simplicity of aim were strong characteristics and leading features of Wellington. His familiar reply, "F. M. the Duke of W. never meddles with things that do not belong to his department, and over which he has no controul," is familiar to us all. He put no more irons into the fire than he could manage. Whatever Wellington had in hand, he did thoroughly. Further, the Duke never gave up what he accounted a good cause on account of any discouragement or opposition, however formidable. The Duke could scarcely get 30,000 soldiers for the Peninsula, in order to meet the Marshals of Napoleon with 300,000 lines his force. The very rations the poor fellows ate, and the ragged coats they wore, were grudged by a misguided Government at home, and all sorts of complaints reached him from head-quarters. But Wellington stood erect and firm where so many had faltered. He was—

> Justum et tenacem propositi virum.
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium
> Nec vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solida.

His inward force enabled him to bide his time, and he felt he must succeed. (Cheers.) Another striking trait was his abnegation of self, his disregard of a selfish or even personal ends in his public career. Arthur Wellesley set out just to do his duty, and never once dreamed of Arthur Duke of Wellington. He never complained of adverse circumstances; he never complained of fortune, as he never depended on fate; he was never known to attempt a great, a good, or a brilliant end by consciously wicked or unrighteous means; he rejected with magnanimous scorn the offer to assassinate his most formidable antagonist; he would not be a party to the proposal of a foreign General to put to death Napoleon, who left a legacy to the man who attempted to shoot the Duke. Patience in the path of duty was another characteristic.

> We have not wings—we cannot soar;
> But we have feet to scale and climb
> By slow degrees—by more and more—
> The cloudy summits of our time.
>
> The mighty pyramids of stone
> That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
> When nearer seen, and better known,
> Are but gigantic flights of stairs.
>
> The distant mountains that up-rear
> Their frowning foreheads to the skies,
> Are crossed by pathways, that appear
> As we to higher levels rise.
>
> The heights by great men reached and kept,
> Were not attained by sudden flight;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

Courage is the mission of a few—patience is the duty of all. The Rev. Doctor then proceeded to comment upon the Duke's attention to his religious duties. The Duke, no matter what the weather was, when in town, regularly attended, even amidst a heavy fall of snow, the morning service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

After Waterloo, he says in his despatch:—

> My heart is broken by the terrible loss I have sustained of my old friends and companions, and my poor soldiers. I have escaped unhurt: the finger of Providence was on me.

* * * * * * *

The only mode of avoiding party spirit in the army is for the commanding officer to be of no side excepting that of the public; to employ indiscriminately those who best serve the public, be they what they may, or in whatever service.

Again:

I would sacrifice Gwalior, or every portion of India, ten times over, in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith, and the advantages and honour we gained by the late war and peace (1803), and we must not fritter this away. What brought us through many difficulties in the war, and the negotiations for peace? The British good faith, and nothing else.

Again:

I am one of those who have probably passed a longer period of my life engaged in war than most men, and principally in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I was attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it. I say there is nothing that destroys property, eats up prosperity by the roots, and demoralises the character to the degree that civil war does. In such a crisis, the hand of man is raised against his brother and against his father; servant betrays master, and the whole scene ends in confusion and devastation.

Several other extracts all equally characteristic, were read by the Rev Doctor. He then proceeded to observe:—"A review of the character of Wellington without a few thoughts on Waterloo, awful as it was, would be singular indeed. It has been the means of national safety and peace. Indeed, to use the last words of the great Duke in the senate of his country—

It was a battle of giants, an operation by which the peace of Europe, my Lords, has been preserved now these seven-and-thirty years.

Two great captains met in their strength—one warring for glory, the other for his country. Their armies different as much as their aims. Each knew his soldiers thoroughly. Napoleon's army was intensely French—Wellington's, British to the heart. Napoleon caculated on the electric enthusiasm of his men sweeping before them all opposition, as does a mountain's torrent, rushing to the sea; and Wellington calculated, and most justly, that the exhaustion of this would be Bonaparte's ruin, and a protracted battle the surest way to seal it. Wellington appreciated exactly the elements of his opponent's strength. He measured no less exactly the temper, the mettle, and the resources of his own battalions, deficient in French passion, but strong of nerve, overflowing with subdued but inexhaustible energy patient, persistent, full of dauntless and glorious obstinacy.

We see the French cuirassiers, and last, but not least, the Imperial Guards, advance to the conflict like the shining waves of the sea when roused from their lair by the fierce tempest, threatening to cleave irresistibly their course to victory. Opposed to them were the battalions of Britain, rooted to the earth on which they stood, receiving the charging squadrons as the rocks of the ocean, unmoulded in their purpose, accept the sea waves, and fling them back shattered whence they came. Some of our soldiers chafed at being so held, and fancied at times that there was fear and hesitation in the breast of their great commander. There was none; but there was a cool and well-weighed estimate of the issue, and of the only way to reach it. He allowed a sad but unavoidable loss of life, and not only allowed but encouraged the French to expend their enthusiasm and exhaust their strength; and when the overbold Emperor was complaining that the British kept coolly my own beloved countrymen, the Highland regiments—(Loud cheers)—did not know when they were beaten, the Duke gave his last and longed-for order, "Up, Guards, and at them!" and the cheer that rolled along the lines of our army, like a peal of thunder, told to the Napoleon for the first time to the master tactics of his foe, and the terrible certainty of his own defeat. It was no common mind that endured that ordeal. It was no common soldier that penetrated the secret of Napoleon's victories. It was no common struggle—that centenary conquest—that saved us from utter ruin as a nation. Wellington defended our national life when the sword of an invader was not yet to the heart. It is ours to maintain it. It was saved that it might be sacred to us. Our national responsibility is deepened by our loss. Napoleon for the first time in the history of Europe, left a successful rival behind. Other times the profound sagacity, the unrivalled forethought, the experienced and ripe wisdom of him whose spirit remained to the last unimpaired in any of its powers; and nations that envy or hate us will draw fresh courage from our loss. The noble heart that so loved his country is still and cold beneath the pavement of St. Paul's; the mighty spirit that saw further than most men has gone to his appointed place; the venerable form, for whom the crowd in every thoroughfare made way with reverential awe—on whom the eyes of seven tyrants of a nation's trust, is loved and lov ng daughter, that now wears meekly his resplendent name—is seen no more. The image is indelible on every memory, but the original is gone. The Parliament that once rang with congratulations gave, a few days ago, expression to the depths of its sorrow and the greatness of its loss. The cypress has taken the place of the laurel, and the funeral anthem rises where songs of rejoicing swelled before.

The reverend gentleman proceeded to the spiritual improvement of the funeral obsequies of the hero, concluding by calling upon young men not to be diverted from the call of duty—their chief and most imperative duty being to attend now, in the accepted time, to the obligatory demands and requirements of the Gospel. At the close of the address Dr. Cumming was loudly applauded by the audience.

THE GREAT DUKE RECEIVING THE THANKS OF PARLIAMENT.

To obtain the public thanks and acknowledgments of both Houses of Parliament has always been considered one of the greatest honours which a British subject can receive. By the Army and Navy this signal mark of distinction has ever been most highly prized. The favour of the Crown has in past ages been sometimes unworthily bestowed and lightly esteemed; but there is no instance upon record where Parliament has set the stamp of its approval upon a base and ignoble action. No subject of the Crown of this country has ever left upon the rolls of Parliament the record of so many formal votes of thanks for the services he had rendered to the State; nor is there inscribed upon the gold coffin-plate of the illustrious dead any testimony more honourable, or any title to fame more lasting. Be it ours to supply the omission of Garter King-at-Arms, and to recapitulate the occasions on which the Duke of Wellington received the unbought and nobly-deserved homage of the British Parliament.

The Duke's services in the East first procured him a distinction which afterwards awaited him at almost every step in his brilliant military career. The thanks of the King and Parliament for his conduct in command of the army in the Deccan, were communicated in general orders by the Governor-General, and read everywhere to the army in India.

In 1807 Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley being appointed to command in the army under Lord Cathcart in the expedition of Copenhagen, and having been selected to negotiate the capitulation of that place, received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct on the occasion.

On the 1st of January, 1808, Sir Arthur being in his place as member of the House of Commons, the Speaker rose and thus addressed him:—

I should indeed be wanting to the full expression of those sentiments which animate this House and the whole country if I forebore to notice that we are on this day, once more, with our thanks, one gallant officer, long since known to the gratitude of this House, who has long trodden the paths of glory, whose genius and valour have already extended our fame and empire; whose sword has been the terror of our distant enemies, and will not now be drawn in vain to defend the seat of empire itself and the throne of his King. I am, Sir Arthur Wellesley, charged to deliver the thanks of this House to you; and I do accordingly thank you, in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, for your zeal, intrepidity, and exertion, displayed in the various operations which were necessary for conducting the siege and effecting the surrender of the navy and arsenal of Copenhagen.

The House cheered, and the plaudits were renewed when Sir Arthur rose in his place, in full military uniform, and addressed the House in the following modest and manly words:—

Mr. Speaker,—I consider myself fortunate that I was employed by his Majesty on a service which this House has considered of such importance as to have marked with its approbation the conduct of those officers and troops who have performed it. The honour which this House has conferred upon my honourable friends and myself, is justly considered by the officers of the navy and army as the highest which this country can confer; it is the object of the ambition of all who are employed in his Majesty's service; and to obtain it, has, doubtless, been the motive of many of those acts of valour and good conduct which have tended so eminently to the glory, and have advanced the prosperity and advantage of this country. I can assure the house that I am most sensible of the great honour which they have done me: and I beg leave to take this opportunity of returning you, Sir, my thanks for the handsome terms respecting myself in which your kindness to me has induced you to convey the resolution of the House.

Sir Arthur's friends expected that the victorious soldier would have said something of the future, and would have solemnly dedicated his sword to the service of his King and country. But, although Sir Arthur's modesty and good taste led him to confine himself to the past, men of penetration did not think the less believe that a great military career lay before the young soldier, who could veil so much sagacity and energy under an exterior so simple and unpretending.

The glories of the Peninsular campaign began with Vimiero. On the 23rd January, 1809, the Earl of Liverpool moved "the thanks of the House of Lords to Lieut.-General Sir A. Wellesley, K.B., for the skill, valour, and ability displayed by him on the 17th and 21st August, and particularly on the latter day, in the battle of Vimiero." On the 26th, Mr. Perceval proposed a similar vote in the Commons, which was eventually agreed to, but not without discussion. Sir Harry Burrard was actually in command of the army, and, after the battle, stopped the pursuit. This order saved the French army from rout and capture. The Minister resisted the attempt to insert Sir H. Burrard's name in the vote of thanks; and the debate called up General Stewart, who said he had arrived at head-quarters soon after the battle of Vimiero, and who bore witness to "the sentiment of enthusiasm in favour of Sir A. Wellesley which prevailed, from the general to the drummer." This testimony, at the very commencement of the Peninsular war, is an important contribution to the annals of the Great Duke's military career. The prevailing impression is, that the Duke owed his high command to his aristocratic connexions, and that it was not until after he had gained a series of victories that his soldiers began to have confidence in his military genius, and to believe him invincible. General Stewart not only gave the House the result of his own observations, but repeated a statement made by one of Sir Arthur's most promising officers, General Anstruther, who died from fatigue in the operations which followed the battle. General Anstruther said:—"It was impossible for him to conceive anything more admirable than the conduct of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the combinations, and the operations, to the result of the battle of Vimiero; that there was no difficulty which he did not contrive to obviate; that his mind was full of resources; that he managed his army like a machine, of the nature of which he was complete master; and that no officer whom he ever saw conducted the operations of an army with more distinguished ability. There was nothing that army would not attempt under that commander, and few things that they would not achieve." Mr. Whitbread's amendment, to include the name of Sir H. Burrard, was then withdrawn, and the resolution of thanks to Sir Arthur Wellesley put and carried. On the 27th January, 1809, Sir Arthur—having returned to England in the interval—again received the thanks of the House of Commons in his place, and again replied to the Speaker.

The battle of Talavera was rewarded by a peerage. On the 26th January, 1810, the Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Peers, moved—

"That this House do return their thanks to General Lord Viscount Wellington for the skill and ability displayed by him on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, at Talavera." The Lords were by no means unanimous; for the Opposition in both Houses mistrusted, not only the policy of the campaign, but also the skill of the General, until he had effected a series of splendid successes which made even envy dumb, and factions mute. The Marquis of Wellesley made a noble defence of his absent brother, in reply to his detractors. He showed that the British troops succeeded in repulsing the attack of a French army almost double their number; and that the victory of Talavera had saved the entire Spain from absolute destruction. The motion was carried, as was also the vote of thanks moved in the Lower House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 1st of February; although there were not wanting members who stood up and averred that the battles of Vimiero and Talavera were fought merely for a peerage. Still the vote was carried without a division.

After the retreat of the French, Parliament, on the 26th of April, 1811, voted its thanks to Lord Wellington for the liberation of Portugal.

Cinded Rodrigo gained him an earldom. The awful struggle at the storming of this place, followed by the capture of Marmont's batteringtrain, and an immense quantity of military stores, gained the great soldier another vote of thanks on the 10th of February, 1812.

Badajos next fell before the impetuous valour of the British troops, after terrible slaughter on both sides. As soon as the news arrived, Parliament (on the 27th April, 1812) hastened again to tender its grateful thanks.

The battle of Salamanca opened Madrid to the army of the victorious Wellington, and gave him another step in the British Peerage. As soon as Parliament met—namely, on the 3rd December, 1812—both Houses were called upon to give him a vote of thanks for Salamanca. But the failure of the siege of Burgos, and the retreat to the frontier of Portugal, had occurred in the meantime, and the Opposition were not slow in availing themselves of these reverses, to repeat their real or pretended doubts about Wellington's capacity for command, and to convert the success into occasions for charging the Ministry with inefficiency and want of energy. The accusations against the Government were, upon this occasion, endorsed by the Marquis of Wellesley, who, in a defence of his brother animated by the strongest fraternal attachment, could not acquit Wellington without impeaching the Liverpool Ministry, and convicting it of mal-administration. The noble Marquis said that his brother's plans had been continually cramped by a deficiency of strength; that scanty and tardy supplies were sent him; that the cooperation which he had a right to expect from the Government at home was feeble and ill-directed; and that the system adopted by Ministers was "timid without prudence, and narrow without economy; profuse without the benefit of expenditure, and slow without the benefit of caution." Every one believed that these complaints against the Ministry would not have been sent home by Wellington to the Marquis of Wellesley if he had not himself first exhausted the language of remonstrance in his representations to the Government at home; and the publication of Colonel Garwood's Despatches confirms the accuracy of the popular belief. Parliament again voted its thanks, and superadded a grant of £100,000, to be laid out in the purchase of lands of that value, as a reward for services, and to enable him to support the dignity of the peerage. The debate was followed by another result, which the Peninsular hero regarded just then with more delight, perhaps, than the thanks of Parliament or the grant of money. The Ministry were stirred up to greater activity. Large reinforcements of men, horses, and ordnance to Portugal; and Wellington now found himself at the head of 200,000 men—British, Spanish, and Portuguese. His army was not only large, but well appointed; and, full of confidence in themselves and their General, his troops were led against the foe.

At Vittoria the French made their last stand upon Spanish soil. This great battle, in which a French Marshal's staff and 150 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the conquerors, obtained the blow of a Field-Marshal for the Marquis of Wellington. The thanks of Parliament, for the victory of Vittoria, followed on the 8th July, 1813.

On the 8th October, 1813, Parliament was called upon to vote its thanks for the capture of San Sebastian and the operations subsequent to the battle of Vittoria.

The year 1814 crowned the successful warrior with the highest honours that can be conferred upon a subject. On the 24th March, the Prince Regent and Parliament awarded him their thanks for Orthez. After the battle of Toulouse, he was advanced to the Dukedom of Wellington. Parliament voted him £400,000 in addition to former grants. In June, the Duke arrived in England, and immediately proceeded to pay his respects to the Prince Regent, who was then at Portsmouth with the Allied Monarchs. He was received by his countrymen with every demonstration of admiration and gratitude, and Parliament prepared to award him those thanks which, since the affair of Vimiero, he had until now been prevented from receiving in person. From April, 1809, when he was appointed to command the army in Portugal, until the month of June, 1814, the Duke had been absent from England. He had now returned, with his patents of nobility in his pocket, and both Houses of Parliament became the scene of a grand historical picture.

On the 27th of June, 1814, Earl Bathurst, in the House of Lords, said it was now upwards of five years since the Duke of Wellington had accepted the command of the army in the Peninsula. At that time almost the whole of Spain was in the possession of the French. From April, 1809, when he was appointed to command the army in Portugal, until the month of June, 1814, the Duke had been absent from England. He had now returned, with his patents of nobility in his pocket, and both Houses of Parliament became the scene of a grand historical picture.

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But that place in their Lordships' House the Duke had not yet taken. The following day (Tuesday, June 28) was a memorable epoch in the history of the august assembly of which the Duke of Wellington was henceforward the most distinguished ornament. The space before the bar was crowded at an early hour. An unusual number of Peers were present. Two ladies sat below the throne whose feelings every mother and wife in Great Britain might have envied. One was the venerable mother of the Duke, and the other his wife. Several other ladies were present; and the House of Commons furnished a considerable proportion of its members. Lord Chancellor Eldon having taken his seat upon the woolsack at about ten minutes to three, the Duke of Wellington in his ducal robes entered the House, preceded by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England; Sir Isaac Heard in his gorgeous gold lace coat, as Garter King-of-Arms; and Sir Thomas Tyrrwitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The Duke was supported by the Dukes of Somerset and Richmond; and, having delivered the several writs to the Lord Chancellor, he went to the table. The Clerk of the House now took up the writ creating Sir A. Wellesley a Peer by the title of Baron Douro, of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington, of Talavera. Then followed in order the patents of nobility for the Earldom of Wellington, the Marquisate, and ending with the Dukedom. His Grace then took the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and sat down with the attendant Dukes on the ducal bench.

The Lord Chancellor was unequal to the greatness of the occasion. He was probably overpowered by its novelty, and by the grandeur of the deeds which it devolved upon him to eulogise. He of course drew their Lordships' attention to a circumstance singular in the history of their House; viz., that, on the noble Duke's introduction, he had gone through every dignity of the peerage in this country which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow. He added:—

I decline all attempts to state your Grace's eminent merits in your military character—to represent those brilliant actions, those illustrious achievements which have attached immortality to the name of Wellington, and which have given to this country a degree of glory unexampled in the annals of this kingdom. In this setting, I believe I best consult the feelings which evince your Grace's character—the character of a truly-great and illustrious man.

The Duke rose, and made a plain and brief expression of his thanks. He begged their Lordships to believe that he was "entirely overcome by the honours which have been conferred upon me;" and concluded by saying: "I can only assure your Lordships that you will always find me ready to serve his Majesty to the utmost of my ability in any capacity in which my services can be at all useful to this great country." How nobly and how faithfully the Duke redeemed this solemn pledge, our readers do not require to be reminded.

After a few minutes, during which his Grace received the congratulations of most of the Peers present, he retired to unrobe, and then reentered the House dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and decorated with his various orders.

It was now the turn of the House of Commons; but we must here go back a few months to mention that on the 10th May the Prince Regent had sent down a message to the Lower House that he had conferred the rank and title of a Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom upon the Duke of Wellington, and recommending a grant to support the dignity. On the 12th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Vansittart), moved that the sum of £10,000 be paid annually out of the Consolidated Funds for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time named for the sum of £300,000 in the purchase of an estate. Several members of the Opposition who, at the beginning of the Peninsular war had spoken slightingly of the Duke's military character, now bore the handsomest testimony to his high merits, and objected to the grant as too small. The motion was made in committee, the Ministry being nothing loth, for an additional £100,000, making in all the sum of half a million voted by Parliament to the Duke.

In addition to the pecuniary remuneration thus liberally voted by Parliament, and their House of Commons resolved to pay him the highest tribute of respect in their power, by a vote of thanks accompanied with a deputation of its members to congratulate him on his return to this country. Lord Castlereagh reported from this committee that it was the Duke's desire to express in person his acknowledgments; and the following day, July 1, 1814, was appointed for the solemnity. (*See Illustration.*)

The Speaker, upon this great occasion, appeared in his gold robe of office. The House presented a brilliant appearance from the circumstance that the members had that day attended the Speaker to Carlton House with an address to the Prince Regent upon the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. The naval and military members were dressed in the uniforms of their rank, and a number of gentlemen appeared in Court dresses. The House was crowded with members at a quarter before five, when Lord Castlereagh rose amid breathless silence, and acquainted the House that the Duke of Wellington having desired that he might have the honour to wait upon the House, was now in attendance.

The Speaker, who was careful to conduct the proceedings of the House with due form and order, said:—"Is it the pleasure of the House to call in his Grace?" Loud cheering from all parts of the House gave the reply, and the Speaker said, "Call him in."

The serjeant-at-Arms, with the gold mace, proceeded to execute the orders of the House; and a chair having been placed for his Grace on the left hand of the bar, towards the middle of the House, the Duke of Wellington came in, making several obeisances to the Speaker. The Duke wore his Field-Marshal's uniform, with the Garter, the Fleece, and other foreign Orders. The whole House rose as one man upon his entrance within the bar, and remained standing.

The Speaker having informed his Grace that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down, and, putting on his hat, remained covered for some time, the Serjeant-at-Arms standing on his right hand, with the mace grounded. When the Duke sat down, the members also resumed their seats. His Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the following effect:—

Mr Speaker—I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honour they have done me in deputing a committee of members of this House to congratulate me on my return to this country: and this after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favours by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever enjoyed.

I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the country at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great cause of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

By the wise policy of Parliament the Government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty's Ministers and by the Commander-in-Chief, by the gracious favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends (turning to Generals Clinton, Sir W. Stuart, and General Fane, who, in the full costume of their rank, sat near him), and on the bravery of the officers and troops under my command, in such a manner as to keep free for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments.

Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel; I can only assure the House that I shall always be ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.

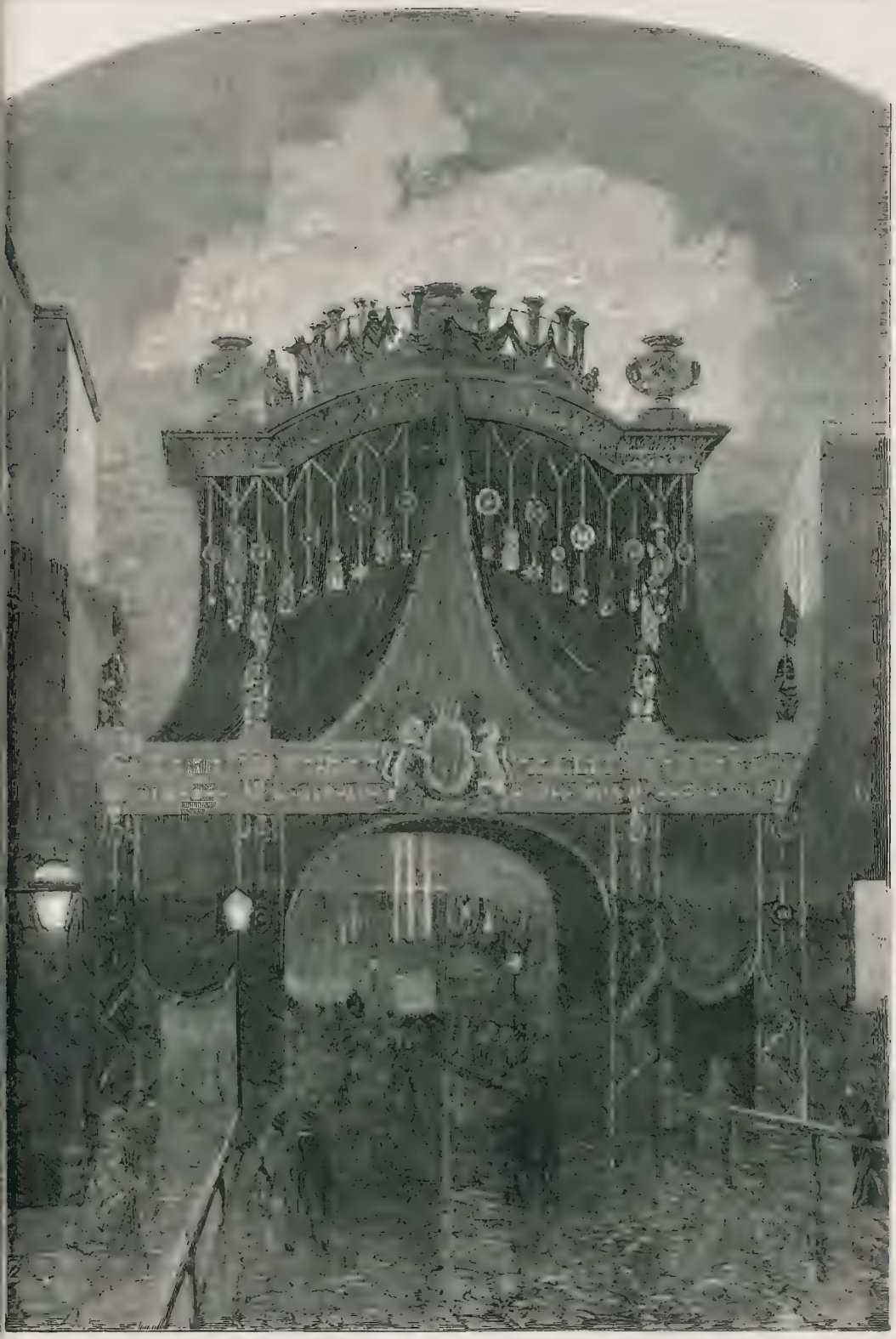
Immense cheering followed this speech, at the conclusion of which the Speaker, who, during the foregoing speech sat covered, now stood up uncovered, and addressed his Grace in these most memorable words:

My Lord,—Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of events, years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your name and glory.

The military triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro, and the Tagus, at the foot and the Pyrenees, have called forth the spontaneous plaudits of admiring nations. Those triumphs, it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we stand hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration or commanded our applause. It has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was the day of victory; that moral courage and firmness are no less requisite in perilous times, when all on and doubt fast beset and ring to rude, which in perilous times, when all on and doubt fast beset and ring to rude, which in perilous times, when all on and doubt fast beset and ring to rude, which

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ADDRESSED BY THE SPEAKER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



TEMPLE BAR, ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could prevent to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence. And when the will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name an unperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed, and we doubt not that the same splendid talents—so conspicuous in war—will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace.

During the Speaker's address the cheers were loud and frequent. His Grace then withdrew; making his obeisances in like manner as upon entering the House: and the whole House rising again whilst his Grace was conducted by the sergeant from his chair to the door of the House. The cheers were described as the loudest testimonies of approbation that had ever been heard in the House of Commons, and the cheers in the lobby, &c., were heard for some time after the Duke had left the House. As soon as the excitement had subsided, Lord Castlereagh rose and said:—

Sir, in commemoration of so proud and so grateful a day—a day on which we have had the happiness to witness within these walls the presence of a hero never excelled at any period of the world in the service of this or of any other country;—in commemoration of the eloquent manner in which that hero was addressed from the chair on an occasion which must ever be dear to Englishmen, and which will ever shed lustre on the annals of this House, I move, Sir, "that what has been now said by the Duke of Wellington, in returning thanks to the House, together with the Speaker's answer thereto, and the proceedings upon the above occasion, be printed in the votes of the day."

The Speaker having put the question, the same was agreed to *nem. con.*; and thus ended a scene which old and experienced members of Parliament declared had been the most dignified, and at the same time the most affecting proceeding they had ever witnessed in Parliament.

We may briefly notice the thanksgiving day in St. Paul's (July 7, 1814), when the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, and the two Houses of Parliament, went in all state to the metropolitan cathedral, to hear the "Te Deum" sung for the restoration of the blessings of peace. The Prince Regent in a state-carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, who was warmly greeted by the dense multitudes assembled to witness the most magnificent procession that had been hitherto seen in the streets of the metropolis. The Duke walked on the right hand of the Prince Regent from the carriage to the place of honour in the cathedral, bearing the Sword of State, and afterwards took a seat on the right hand of the Prince. People who had seen his Grace before he left to take the command in Portugal, thought they perceived the marks of six years' incessant labour and anxiety in his countenance. But, since the arrival of the Allied Sovereigns it had become the fashion to discontinue the use of hair powder; and, as the Duke of Wellington had followed the mode, somewhat of the change in his appearance may fairly be attributed to this circumstance.

The Emperor escaped from Elba, and the Duke was appointed Commander of the British Forces on the Continent of Europe. He was resisting at the Congress of Vienna when Napoleon landed in France. Hurrying from Vienna, he joined the army at Brussels on the 11th April, 1815.

In a few weeks London was thrown into a state of intense excitement and wild delight, at the news of the battle of Waterloo. Parliament was sitting; and, four days after the battle, a message from the Prince Regent recommended Parliament to enable his Royal Highness to grant additional provision to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

The Regent's message having been read in the Lords, the Earl of Liverpool uttered a tribute to the Duke's disinterestedness in pecuniary matters, which appears to us to possess great value and interest. He could speak of the Duke from a long personal knowledge of him, and could say, that he never knew a more disinterested man. Since his appointment to high command, there could not but have been many occasions when he must have been in difficult and even distressed circumstances; and yet he had never made any applications for money. He alluded to the time when the Duke, in the Peninsula, had only the staff allowance, without any increase for the maintenance of his table. This must have involved him in considerable difficulties, though, at that time *white frequently making applications on behalf of others, he never made any demand for himself.*

On Friday, June 23, 1815, Earl Bathurst in the Lords, and Viscount Castlereagh in the Commons, moved the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, for the consummate abilities, unexampled exertions, and irresistible ardour, displayed by him on the 18th June, on which day a splendid and decisive victory was gained over the French army commanded by Bonaparte in person, whereby the glory of the British nation was exalted, and the territories of our ally the King of the Netherlands were protected from spoliation and invasion."

The motion was put and agreed to in both Houses, without dissent and amid loud cheering.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant of £200,000, for the purpose of building and furnishing a house, fit for the residence of the Duke of Wellington.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of both Houses were afterwards voted to many officers of distinction in the Duke's army; and to Marshal Prince Blucher, the Prussian army, and to the allied troops under the Duke's command. A motion was afterwards made in the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh for an address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to give directions for erecting a national monument in honour of the victory at Waterloo, and in commemoration of those who gloriously fell in achieving it.

With Waterloo ended this great and striking series of thanks, felicitations, and addresses from the grateful Legislature of a free State. With what an incomparable union of modesty and dignity they were received and acknowledged, has been seen. The Duke of Wellington was, indeed, a "finished model of that respect for the public and for himself which makes the moral grandeur of power."

TEMPLE-BAR ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

We have already described the funeral decorations which converted the ancient City gateway on both sides into a Roman funeral triumphal arch. But some additional details are necessary to enable the distant reader to imagine the scene presented by Temple-bar on the night before the Funeral, when the gigantic flambeaux and silvered urns, giving out huge volumes of gas-flame, threw a lurid light upon the surrounding objects.

The two stories of the Funeral Arch were indicated by two silver cornices. The lower story was marked out by a large horizontal cornice of very bold projection; and these beautiful cornices being, with the entire enrichments, gilt in silver, stood out in strong relief from the black velvet and black cloth draperies which covered the arch. The draperies were looped up to large rings attached to ten silvered flambeaux, the latter five feet high, and disposed in an oval form on the top of the arch. The black draperies of the curtains were still further relieved by pendent silver wreaths of laurel, emblematic monograms of the Duke, and also by badges of his numerous orders. The opening of the curtains displayed a rich background of gold tissue, before which was placed the Duke's coat of arms, executed in proper colours, and encompassed by flags and military trophies.

The pedia on each side of the arch were richly hung with black velvet, and relieved by central and boldly executed trophies gilt in silver. The whole of the lower draperies were formed of black velvet, fringed and relieved by massive silver escutcheons, monograms, &c., in black and white, and by silver ornaments. The projecting portions of the lower cornice over the four piers were sufficiently large to place a lion (the Duke's crest) seated upon his haunches, and bearing a shield.

These striking cornices, entablements, trophies, flambeaux, and vases, all gilt in silver, reflected back from their glittering surfaces the brilliant flames of gas which streamed out of the flambeaux and urns.

During the whole of the week the streets through which the funeral procession was to pass the crowds assembled in great numbers, anxious of seeing the preparations. On Wednesday, the popular desire to perambulate the route of the procession reached its climax. Never, probably, on any day, not itself a day of show and spectacle, did Fleet-street and the Strand exhibit so dense a tide of human life. The free circulation of the thousands who filled the streets was a good deal impeded by the barriers put up from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, to hinder the crowd upon the foot pavement from breaking in upon the procession. Another cause of obstruction was Temple-bar, which was literally besieged throughout the day by two meeting and contending streams of pedestrians. The decorations upon Temple-bar aroused popular interest and curiosity in a degree proportioned to their novelty and magnificence; and so compact was the crowd on both sides of the City barrier, that it was almost impossible during the day to fight one's way through the arched footpaths, and a work of no slight danger to get through the carriage way, so continuous was the influx and reflux of vehicles passing.

At night, when the men of business had retired and left the thoroughfare to the night-scene, the neighbourhood of Temple-bar presented the crowds and the same appearance as at a public illumination. The pencil of Mr. Dodgson, in the illustration on the preceding page, has succeeded in re-producing for our readers the picturesque scene presented by Temple-bar on Wednesday night; but the moment chosen by the artist was a late hour in the night. If the reader would imagine the scene about nine or ten o'clock, he must fill the roadway along Fleet-street and the Strand with vehicles so close together that a walking pace was alone possible. At Temple-bar, thousands of upturned faces were lit up by the glare from the flambeaux on the top of the Bar; and so crowded were the streets, that to get quickly through the Bar, it was necessary to run under the arched carriage way, at the risk of being crushed against the City barriers, or trodden down by the horses. During all this time, the streets were ankle-deep in mud and water from the incessant rains; and no one was sanguine enough to hope for so brilliant and cloudless a day as broke upon the state ceremonies of the Duke. The gas was kept burning all night, and also next morning during the advance of the funeral procession—the urns representing upon this occasion the incense-burners of classic antiquity.

Temple-bar was occupied by Lady Jersey and a party of her friends during the passing of the funeral *cortège*, not by any favour of the City authorities, but because Lady Jersey being the grand-daughter of old Mr. Child, the banker, and the apartment over Temple-bar having been long rented from the City by that firm as a place of security for books and papers, her Ladyship had the right to occupy the Bar, and to avail herself of so excellent a position for seeing the funeral *cortège* enter the City.

The construction of the barriers in the City on Tuesday night deserves mention for the rapidity of the picturesque effects which it produced. The night was thick and rainy; and the pavers who took up the flags at intervals along the kerbstone, and the workmen employed in ramming down the massive beams and nailing the horizontal railing, were assisted by lads holding torches, which blazed away at every three or four yards along Fleet-street. The figures of the stalwart workmen who were plying the mallet and hammer, thus seen by torchlight through the misty night, and the faces of the bystanders and lookers-on, produced some striking effects, which would have furnished the old Dutch masters with not a few subjects for their canvas.

The demeanour of the crowds on Wednesday night was in the highest degree orderly and well disposed. The predominance of persons in mourning in the streets gave a gravity to their appearance highly becoming to the occasion, and one which promised well for the good order prevailing on the great day of the funeral.

The great thoroughfares and suburban roads of the metropolis presented an unparalleled scene during the night. Soon after midnight vehicles began to pour in from all points of the compass; and for two or three hours before daybreak there was hardly a high-road leading to the metropolis which did not present the spectacle of a continuous stream of carriages. Now and then a band of pedestrians, who had been walking all night from some suburban town or village, asked the policeman on duty how far it was to Westminster-bridge or Blackfriars; and then, through mud and rain, pursued their toilsome journey with unabated vigour and cheerfulness. Thousands in the metropolis never went to bed at all. How richly all this curiosity and perseverance were rewarded our readers do not now require to be told.

WELLINGTON TRIBUTES.

Being an Answer to certain Correspondents.

The name of the writers of verse is "Legion." At the present moment they are out like the floods. There is no end of them. They pour upon us without measure—and beyond measure. There is a madness, which like *Hamlet's*, has a method in it; and this method may serve to the gentleman for a very suitable and altogether convenient law. But it is a far harder lot to have to methodise the madness of others, and pass them off for sane. This feat we have been expected to accomplish for some scores if not hundreds of individuals, who seem to think that by the Duke of Wellington's death they have in some mysterious manner been gifted with the "fine frenzy," which Shakspeare predicates of the poet, and thereby justified in requesting us to print and publish their verses to his memory. Their number, fortunately, precludes us from the possibility of granting the request of one tithe of them, even if the quality were at all equal to the quantity; and most of the authors have to be reminded of the Italian poet's dictum in regard to good intentions mainly serving for pavement to a certain hopeless but never-needing-to-be-mentioned region. Nevertheless, such acknowledgment as we may we are wishing to render, and shall pass in review a few of these invaluable copyrights, which have to dread, as we conjecture, no copy-wrong, as Tom Hood phrased it, on either side of the Atlantic.

The mountain Parnassus has steps, or degrees, for all aspirants. At the foot may be seen anxious pilgrims, "numerous as midges in the sunny beam," who have just begun to count their syllables on their finger-tips, but as yet have not learned to count them correctly; and, having no ear, are, besides, totally regardless of rhyme and accent—to say nothing of sense, grammar, or syntax. A few specimens may amuse our readers. The first we light upon claims attention in right of her sex. The lady's qualifications will become apparent in a stanza or two:—

> Thou hast coped with the nations and millions in war,
> Thou hast ruled the fair world, thou Wellington star;
> And made England the diamond and wonder of earth;
> Thou hast loved her and left her, *son of Erin by birth.*
>
> Farewell to thee, England, remember me, *then.*
> My heart has been thine, and I've made thee a *gem.*
> I've belted thy realms with the sound of my voice—
> Then remember, oh, England, the son of thy choice.
>
> Round the brow of our statesman the laurels entwined;
> Drop a tear of regret o'er his soul taking mind.
> As he pass by his tomb, where his ashes are *laid,*
> Breathe a sigh for the great warrior, statesman, and *guide.*

We cannot compliment our next correspondent on having either the daring fervor or careless elegance of the lady; he is also a trifle more grammatical; but his metre would bear mending, and his diction is not always what it should be. We meet with a jar even in the second line; and some violent compression of a syllable in the first:—

> O'er Wellington's death behold a nation weep,
> The soldier and the statesman's fame lies as sep.

We are also told—

> The laurels he was destined in his life to win,
> Have been there throughout the world most clearly seen!

In verse equally valuable, the various victories of Wellington are recounted, in lines varying from ten to fourteen or fifteen syllables, doubtless to the great convenience of the writer, and to be justified only on that principle. Of the manner of their celebration, a few lines will give some notion:—

> Assaye and Argaum he brought to know their fate,
> For which he was awarded a *Sword* and *Plate.*
> At Copenhagen he went the attacks to settle,
> And here alike displayed a warrior's mettle.

A little of such "poetry" will satiate the most voracious reader.

Our next rhymer dates from Chambers' printing-office, Edinburgh. The writer has not yet learned to spell, but he has an uncle, an old veteran, who "followed the Duke's army through the Pinnsniar campaigne," and who says "people say what they like about the Duke's severity to his soldiers, but he says he had to be severe, for he had a strange set to deal with—and, he says farther, that he never could have kept his command, had he not shewn an example by hanging some of them." The writer, who gives this important information, thus continues his uncle's narrative:—"And now since he (meaning the Duke) is gone," "he (meaning his uncle) is still in the same mind, that the Duke's courage was surprising. He has seen him riding along the line, encouraging his men, when the balls were flying like hail, and never cowering nor seeking shelter behind dishes or rocks, as some have stated." After this specimen of the young printer's prose, our readers will scarcely desire his poetry; but they may take our word for it, that it is rather worse than better.

Another correspondent rises to his highest flight in the following concluding stanza of his brief lyric:—

> With heart-felt grief, they loss deplore,
> The brightest jewe. in Victory's crown:—
> Has death to'en from his setting. No more
> Shall mortal eye see that *jion* of world renown.

This writer also needs a lesson in orthography. Another, too, spells "Britania" with two t's, perhaps for the sake of emphasis; and, in order to be just, both to the tutelary goddess and the laud she protects, repeats the surplus literal in "Britain." One truth, however, he tells in spectrophuting the departed:—

> The proud ones of the world, and all of high degree,
> Exalted higher are by justly honouring the.e.

The lame, the halt, and the deaf accumulate upon us. The next manuscript ode we adventure upon begins—

> When I first heard of the Warrior's death,
> It 'mared my soul and stopped my breath.

Notwithstanding this estoppal of his breath—which, of course, is nothing but a sublime poetical exaggeration—the writer splits from his fertile brains some fifty verses, which he piquantly entitles, "Shadows of the late Duke of Wellington." Such shadows! The seer sees his hero in the different scenes of his career, and records his second seeing in such stanzas as this, and so spelled:—

> I see the Marital Pier by his Sovere'gn's side
> With nob'e form supporting the Sword of State,
> Graced with honours England's pride,
> Titles of his fame to many to numerate."

The author, however, is not always so "coldly correct" in his "like engings." The following is a daring exception:—

> I see the Minister of State on British boards
> With love sight trust the nation *ruining,*
> And all is gone—Knights and Lords,
> A hat on's pow'y and statesman's powers *disgaining.*

Strange to say, the advantages of education, even such as is accorded by our universities, do not secure writers, when they attempt verse, from falling into solecisms and errors. Here now is a poem dated from "—— College, Cambridge," which opens thus fatally:

> Oh raise the banners high that *waved* of yore
> Triumphant, over the bloodstained fields of Spain,
> And *rouse* as it is life *those* centuries roar
> That *rolled* their thunders o'er the Belgic plain.

In the next stanza we are twice told to "let them *wave* and let them *rear*;" and in the third, his knell "*rouses* nobles" and "wakes the savage." A few stanzas on, the last trump shall "*rouse* and call them," and a little afterwards the Spaniard is commanded to remember "his armies bank, like ebbing tides, would *roll.*" Thus, it would appear, that in the first stanza just quoted, we have the writer's entire stock of poetic diction. "Wave," "roar," "rouse," "roll," do persistent service throughout eighteen stanzas, in which there is not one suggestive of an image or a thought worth a moment's consideration.

But this is better than the song of the "Mocking Bird." A Dissenter in verse robs the ode on General Moore of its structure and tone, and thus transfers it to Wellington:—

> Through the streets of St. Paul's rolled the music along,
> As the body was borne to its rest;
> Not a voice disturbed the melodious throng,
> Not a sound broke the swell of the chorus.

And thus through the remaining stanzas.

A heavy charge of mediocrity lies against "Lines occasioned by the late Duke's Death." The Republican party is described as—

> Those who bent their bosoms
> On Kings, and *crushed their crowns?*

This writer also tells us that our hero

> Hath lost his living breath,
> And smashed the roads of death,
> And comes no more.

But enough of such platitudes. We hasten to another quarry. Here we have a Doctor of Divinity, a clergyman of the Church of England, who commends his production to us in the following mysterious terms, which he repeats in a second and third letter, "As an elegy that, from its *English verbiage* and *terse* style, harmonises with the character of him whom it commemorates." What can a D.D. and a rector of an English parish mean by this same "verbiage"—of "verbiage," too, harmonising with the Duke of Wellington, who never was guilty of using it, and resting with a "terse style." It is plain that this learned gentleman does not understand the language in which he writes. We suspect that he means to commend his poem as an example of pure Saxon English; but what hope may we entertain that such a man can write either English, or Saxon, or French, who, being classically educated, and having obtained a Doctor's degree, could fall into such an error? The Elegy, however, has a Greek motto, from Luke's Gospel. This, however, does not preclude similar inappropriateness of terms in his stanzas. The writer is an ecclesiastical *mae Malaprop*, and cannot conceal his relationship. He begins with piously declaring that we should not say of his hero that he is either "departed" or "gone," though dead, and then proceeds—

> Oh no, we are not persuaded,
> Though fourscore years have flown,
> That vigorous mind is *jaded,*
> That iron frame broke down.

Surely, no man, knowing the meaning of the word "jaded" would be used in reference to a corse, notwithstanding the hard necessity of rhyme, had he ever looked into the precise signification of words. What, moreover, do the following four lines mean?

> The life that we have guarded
> By Providence on high,
> Which thousand dangers *warded,*
> Drove thousand perils by!

Before we can admit the reverend Doctor's poetry into our columns we must really consult the English dictionary for the "verbiage" which he vainly thinks he has already mastered.

We take a leap at once from the pulpit to the level of Grub-street. Here a Seven-dials halfpenny broad-sheet, adorned with a choice wood-cut, we know what we have to expect. The thing, too, has been already part of the literature, and lauds literature, and maintains an existence independent of criticism. We make no apology, therefore, for presenting the following characteristic effusion on the "Death of the Duke of Wellington." There is, with all its bad grammar and metre, a smack of true old Percy ballad about it; and it is evident the genuine production of one of the Catnach regulars:—

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

> O Britons give ear to these lines I relate—
> There was never a General more balder;
> The leader in war, the pilot in state,
> A noble and gallant old soldier.
> Respected, revered, beloved, too, and feared,
> No tyrant did e'er dare molest him;
> He is gone, he is dead, his bold spirit hath fled—
> The Duke of Wellington's gone, and God rest him!
>
> In the Councils of State of old England's fate
> One Queen he did oft call upon [her:
> He is gone, we may see, aged near 83,
> Full of age, full of glory and honour.
> He fought and he conquer'd in France and in Spain—
> No power on earth could mo.est him;
> And at great Waterloo he made Boney to rue:
> But he now is no more, and God rest him!
>
> He at Walmer did die; in his shroud he doth lie—
> The glory and pride of Britannia;
> He made tyrants to quake, and the world for to shake—
> Our gallant and noble commander.
> He was never seen fear; death and danger he met,
> And the friends of Britannia oft bless'd him:
> He has gone to that home where he'll never return—
> Our gallant old Duke, God rest him!

Literature.

[illegible] SKETCHES, PALESTINE, BY SYRIA. DESIGNS [illegible] HIS PRESENT EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA 1841-1850 AND 1851. [illegible] Parker and Co. Price [illegible]

The Photographic Album for [illegible]

When Arago introduced the discovery of Daguerre [illegible] such Academy of sciences he in the course of [illegible] upon [illegible] Daguerre [illegible] perfectly that when I say failed to effect by the discovery they purchased from their own great & original painter, Daguerre. The cause of this is not generally understood, as it [illegible] a short compass to make it [illegible] and we shall however attempt, as few words as [illegible] to convey the information.

The agent by which [illegible] is the power for the production [illegible] prevails in different [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] growth which are detected on the [illegible] to the stomach the [illegible] and [illegible] power [illegible] and [illegible] It [illegible] [illegible] plate of Daguerre [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

pecuniary sacrifices which Humboldt himself cheerfully made in the cause of science.

Humboldt's journey to Russia has been attended with permanent results most beneficial to civilisation. Through his influence a regular system of observations has been established through that vast country on the state of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, on the temperature of the soil, the direction of the wind, and the moisture of the atmosphere. Among the Russian mining superintendents of the Ural mountains, he left valuable instructions how to conduct future experiments. Thus he appeared in the noble character of a national educator, and the Russian Government, animated by his zeal, instituted a physical observatory at Petersburgh—a lesson to all how much can be effected by the energy of a single mind.

In 1827-8 Humboldt delivered a course of sixty-one lectures in Berlin; and these, carefully revised, compose the "Cosmos"—perhaps the most remarkable work of our times. The tenth chapter of the book before us gives a clear analysis of this wonderful cyclopædia of science, and we strongly recommend it to all who have not leisure to study the original. The style of Humboldt is lucid, nervous, and beautiful—of which some specimens are given in a supplementary chapter—being scenes of travel and descriptions of natural phenomena. Among these are the "Ascent of the Peak of Teneriffe," and a curious account of the method of catching electric eels in the marshes and standing waters near Calabozo, which is effected by driving horses into the pools, on which the eels expend their electricity, and being rendered torpid or powerless, are easily taken. But we must resist the strong temptation we feel to extract from this fascinating biography, and turn to the sketch of the life and labours of William Humboldt.

His favourite pursuits were literary, rather than scientific. Schiller, Goethe, and Wolf were his intimate friends; Poetry and high art, Greek antiquities, and all ancient languages, dominated over his mind. His Asiatic researches were extensive and profound. At Rome, at Vienna, at Berlin, wherever he resided, his hospitable mansion was freely thrown open to the students of every nation. But he was not only one of the finest scholars of his time, but a statesman and diplomatist, incorruptible, firm in mind, far-seeing in his views, jealous of the honour of his country—a patriot in the mould of Washington. He held high appointments in the Prussian Government; was Ambassador at the Papal, Austrian, and British Courts, and attended the Congress of Vienna after the overthrow of Napoleon. After the pacification of Europe, his honest convictions were distasteful to the Court party. He required that the promises of a constitution, so solemnly pledged during the struggle against France, should be fulfilled, and he stood aloof from those who yielded to the dictation of Austria and Russia. He violently opposed the Carlsbad decrees, demanded the impeachment of the Minister Wittgenstein, violently attacked the Chancellor Hardenberg, and thus sealed his political fate. He was no fawning time-server, but one of those highly-principled men who may be broken but never bend. He was considered the chief supporter of Liberal opinions in Prussia.

His statesmanlike talent (says his biographer) showed itself in that he, when he had to do with the reality, followed not only the bent of his own mind, but consulted also the wants and wishes of the majority of the educated men of his nation and of his people; that he penetrated by the feeling that there was something higher in the prevalent ideas of any epoch, sought out those ideas, connected them with his own views and thoughts, and thus endeavoured to act with the universal spirit of progress. It was his firm conviction that a people could only be strengthened and elevated by free institutions. He would have realised this conviction in the manner most consonant to his feelings had not the practical mind prevented him. He, therefore, remained true to his principles, but studied more nearly the most urgent wants of the nation and the relations of things of the age, which were directed to constitutional life, and the commingling of the people with the affairs of the state. Humboldt asked nothing from a Prussian constitution which was impossible under the circumstances. He wished to found the commencement of constitutional life, and pave the way for further privileges, which might easily be added. He did not wish Prussia to make a rash leap forwards, but to advance steadily with the whole, not half measures. The Government was to acquire the means, by representative deputations, of knowing the wishes of the people.

Humboldt's philological researches were extensive. He investigated the origin of the Spanish people through the medium of the Basque language, and of those of the Indian Archipelago through Sanscrit. He published several sonnets, and devoted many years to his translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus; by German critics it has been pronounced a masterpiece. To him was entrusted the organization of the University of Berlin, founded in 1807, and he selected the first professors; among whom were Fichte, Solelermacher, Klaproth, Spalding, Niebuhr, Wolf, and Boeckh. His biographer points to Humboldt "as a pattern of the deep and diversity of the German mind, and as the promise of a richer future for the German nation. He stands like the representative of a change from spirit to life, from idea to reality, in which the German mind is engaged, for he was one of the first and ablest who took this step. He adhered to the past, advanced boldly forward, and put his trust in humanity and his country."

NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES' EXPLORING EXPEDITION DURING THE YEARS 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. By CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N., Commander of the Expedition. 2 vols. With numerous Engravings. Ingram, Cook, and Co.

The exploring expeditions of the United States redound much to the honour of Brother Jonathan; and that which forms the argument of the volumes before us is remarkably instructive. The extent of the investigation is one of its marked characteristics. There is a largeness in its very conception which is emphatically comprehensive a Titan vastness that implies a mighty Republic—ambitious, daring, and of an inclusive spirit. Within the circle of adventure are comprised Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Brazils, Terra del Fuego, Valparaiso, Chili, Peru, Tahiti, the Paumotu, Samoan, Feejee, and Hawaiian groups of islands, New South Wales, the ice islands of the Antarctic, New Zealand, Tongataboo, Oregon, California, Soolo, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and other places. The information given of all these localities is systematically arranged, and neatly expressed. The descriptions of countries and people are uniformly graphic, full, clear, and discriminative. Indeed, there is a pervading vitality in the work which demonstrates Commander Wilkes to be a writer of apt and various observation, and a gentleman in every way suited to conduct and record the proceedings of the expedition confided to his care and energy.

In describing a circuit of the extent here accomplished, we meet with, of course, old places and old faces familiar enough; but there is a large amount of matter both original and new; and, after all, it is the completeness and practical utility of the survey that constitute the value of the work. It was originally undertaken, as the title-page imports, in 1838, and continued for the four following years. Passing over more well known portions of the route, we prefer at once to enter upon the southern cruise, in which the wonders of nature begin to make themselves felt in the grandeur of wild scenery, and the untamed impulses of savage life. Among these wonders, the phenomena of volcanoes hold a prominent position in Commander Wilkes's description. After receiving a visit from the "quite naked," but "good-humoured and contented," natives of Wollaston's Island, they reached Orange Harbour, and took the opportunity of visiting an old crater, about 1500 feet in diameter, and found near the east end the water boiling in many places, and the surface-water uniformly milk-warm, though a few inches below it was perceptibly colder. The ground near the boiling springs, it is added, was quite hot; and there were several small craters, of three or four feet in diameter, from which a heated vapour constantly issued, accompanied by much noise. Hot springs were also found on the Feejee Islands, particularly near Savu-savu Point. On landing, Orange Harbour, and the beach absolutely steaming, and warm water oozing through the sand and gravel, often too hot to be borne by the feet. The springs are frequently used by the natives to boil their food. But these marvels are all of a peaceful character, contrasted with the features that distinguish the Volcano of Kilauea.

The Hawaiian group is likewise distinguished by the crater of Mauna Ha eakala; or, House of the Sun, where it was said that in former times the dread goddess Pele had her residence, and driven out by the sea, when she took up her abode on Hawaii, where she has ever since remained. Traditions of this kind abound; and we are particularly pleased and instructed by the elaborate description of these and other particulars in the chapter devoted to the Kingsmil group of Islands. The manners, customs, and, for the most part, the creeds of the different peoples visited, are carefully and honestly compiled. The author has here shown much judgment.

The state of opinion and belief among savages is always a subject of interest. The religion of the Samoans, for instance, has many salient points, and their notion of the creation is at least curious.

Among the Feejee groups, also, we find traditions of the origin of races and of a deluge.

But into these and other subjects we have not space to enter fully. The work before us exhausts them all, and may be pronounced a cyclopædia of information relating to the route comprised in the United States' Exploring Expedition, of which it is the result and memorial.

THE PASSIONS of the HUMAN SOUL. By CHARLES FOURIER. Translated from the French by the Rev. JOHN REYNELL MORELL; with Critical Annotations, a Biography of Fourier, and a general Introduction, by HUGH DOHERTY (Henry Lea, Warwick-lane

Fourier, as our readers are probably aware, sprang a numerous, but now dwindling, political sect. His theories have given names to journals, and have called a peculiar literature into existence. Lowly born, and never rising to a high station; in his latter days poor almost to destitution; with no power but his "reflective habits," and his pen, he made himself a large name, if not an abiding one, in the memory of his countrymen. He died in 1837, leaving behind him, after having written and published much in his lifetime, seven large octavo volumes, as the completion of the great work that was to make all men wise unto earthly happiness. The present work (containing 500 pages) is a translation of one of those volumes, selected as one of the best; and we opened it as we have opened other writings of Fourier, hoping to find some justification of the honour conferred on him in France, and reflected back with additional lustre from the rest of Europe. But either it requires a distinct organ to comprehend Fourier, of which we are destitute—as some persons are destitute of an organ for music—or there is no peculiar knowledge in his writings to comprehend. It cannot be said that it is not possible to explain them in such a compass; a compendium of the whole science of mechanics, and philosophy taken into the bargain. The "Wealth of Nations" is published in one volume, about half as large. The first edition of the celebrated "Essay on Population," that established a reputation for Mr. Malthus throughout Europe, and impressed his name in all the political literature of the day, was scarcely a fourth as large. Mr. Ricardo's "Elements of Political Economy" are contained in a comparatively small octavo volume. All that M. Fourier ever learned of good and new might have been explained in one part of the space, and its immeasurable mass of words is employed to seem better calculated to conceal ignorance or mask imposture, than to display truth. The very title of his work is redundant, and calculated to mislead. The "Passions" would have been sufficient; but, adding "of the Human Soul," implies that the body has no passions, or that he does not treat of them, and thus ignores hunger, animal love, and other important motives, to action. "Fourier," says his friendly commentator, "often bids adieu to common-sense in his descriptions of detailed and complicated plans. When he will apply his mind to work at solving the problem of practically realising his conceptions, he imagined many schemes of operation which are utterly impossible in practise." As a practical man, then, his most devoted disciples give him up. But, it is said, M. Fourier's ideas are beautifully grand and simple in conception:" "that some of his ideas are beautifully grand and simple in conception:" "that the Bible is the only book which treats of human destiny more deeply and more luminously than the writings of this man of genius." In the present chaos of political science, when the whole world is planning schemes of political regeneration, and eagerly seeking, almost distracted with doubt, for political truth, it would be unjustifiable to reject, without examination, any clue which we are told will guide us out of the labyrinth. We would study M. Fourier's writings with great earnestness and great will, if we had but by such an inspection of them as is sufficient to understand their drift, become thoroughly convinced that they are theoretically as erroneous as they are "practically impossible." We would not speak lightingly of any man who proposes his ideas earnestly and sincerely to the investigation of any class of phenomena, but we cannot consent to accept the outpourings of a confused and misty monomania for the deductions of science and the words of wisdom. Still less can we, either by silence or praise, suffer our readers to suppose that we assent to them.

The present work almost begins by telling us that the secret of other inquirers' vacillations on the subject of the passions is, that "they are ignorant of the fact that the passions are distributed like a tree which, beginning from the trunk or focus, gives subdivisions progressive in number." Taut the passions are distributed like a tree is, therefore, the leading principle in the writings of this man of genius who treats of "human destiny only less luminously than the inspired writers." M. Fourier, or rather his translator, who has, we have no doubt, endeavoured to give M. Fourier's meaning correctly in our language, says, proceeding in his work of instructing mankind:—

> It is important to class the passions according to the degrees of a generative scale, i.e., potential degrees, which, setting out from a common stem, successively give birth to each other.
>
> Thus, ambition will give us in sub-division the genera of avarice, cupidity, ostentation, generosity, which will be the branches of genus, if you consider ambition as the branch of order.
>
> The analysis of the passions ought, therefore, to ramify as follows:—stem; first, classes; second, orders; third, genera; fourth, species; fifth, varieties; sixth, simulations; seventh, harmonies.
>
> This divis on will be named pentadian scale—that is to say, the passions of order, such as ambition, will be of the second power, the branches arising out of unity from ambition, such as avarice, cupidity, will be passions of genera of the third power. The series of these subdivisions will compose the scale of potential degrees, which must be continually graduated up to the complete octave.
>
> It would be a waste of time to attempt any analysis, or to give any explanation of this passage. It is merely a jumble of words representing nothing in nature; but establishing a comparison where two things compared—a tree and the passions—have no common properties or similitudes. In a tree and the human body physiologists may discover a common type. The writer of such a passage must be ignorant of the elemental fact that words are meant to represent things; and "passions classed according to the potential degrees of a generative scale, continually graduated up to the complete octave," is more like the ravings of an idiot or a maniac than the use of significant language. The whole book is composed of such strange confusions. To quote more of them would be unpardonable, but we may give the reader an idea of the sort of subjects, if he can comprehend them, discussed in the book, by mentioning the headings of a few chapters taken almost at random:—"Subversive state of right in the accords of powers, nought, first, second. Subversive state of right in cardinal accords, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth powers." "Fastine of adderal correspondence transmissive of the universal language, and of the knowledge acquired in all the worlds." "Integral gamut of the generical distribution of the potential scales of 810 characters." There may be some deep and important mysteries concealed under such expressions, but the burning thirst now is for knowledge easily comprehended, not for mysteries; and to present to us as knowledge, or as expanding human destiny on the earth, is like the parched mockery which the fevered imagination of the travellers in the desert conjures up of the deceitful mirage. We would not have said so much of this book but would have merely said it was utterly worthless, to be classed with the cabalistical nonsense of astrologers—which it resembles more than any other kind of writing we are acquainted with—but we not known that there are many persons in England, as in France, who believe in Fourier. We can assure them that his writings are a tangled mass of vain fantastical theories, groundless hypotheses, and conjectures as alien to nature as they are impracticable in application to the affairs of life. That such writings should have had even a momentary influence, is a sure indication of a very ravenous appetite in a great multitude hungry for political and social improvement.

ESMOND: A STORY of QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN. By W. M. THACKERAY. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

We consider these volumes the most finished and able of all Mr. Thackeray's contributions to literature. The story of "Esmond" is witty and wise; keen satire, noble sentiments, and deep thoughts embellish its varied pages. The narrative never flags, and the transitions from scene to scene are skilfully contrived from the commencement to the end. All the characters introduced are marked by a very distinctive individuality. The author, in his preface, announces his intention to "copy the manners and language of Queen Anne's time;" and he has eminently succeeded. Nothing can be more felicitous than his imitation of the style of Richard Steele, in the "Spectator," in the letter styled "Jonathan," p. 69 of the third volume. All the dialogues are animated, rapid, and characteristic. With the construction of the story we are not so well pleased as with its execution. It is a fictitious biography entwined with an historical novel, in which history is made subservient to fiction, so as to create a special interest in the chief actors of the story. We object to this principle altogether. Even the genius of Walter Scott could not surmount the difficulties it involves. His predilections in favour of Royalists and Cavaliers prompted him to throw a false colour over events such as he drew from his imagination, and he could not hold the balance with an even hand between Covenanters and their opponents. These feelings led him into error and exaggeration, even when he laid his scenes in foreign countries; and Guizot particularly accuses him of not understanding, or at least of misrepresenting, the great leading task, on such points the most careful and the least partial of professed historians widely differ; but when the leaders of the people are introduced into an historical novel, where fiction is obviously blended with fact, we may rest assured that their political portraits are drawn by fancy, and their features fashioned to the caprice. Such sketches may be very ingenious, and very exciting, but they can never afford any instruction.

When this story begins Esmond is a little boy, ignorant of his parentage, and is regarded as illegitimate, his father having concealed his marriage with his mother, and taken to himself a second wife. The father is Lord Viscount Castlewood, and the child is brought up at the family mansion of Castlewood, and educated by a Jesuit, named Father Holt, a devoted partisan of the unfortunate Stuarts. This nobleman and the Jesuits are engaged in conspiracies for the restoration of James II., in which they fail; and Lord Castlewood, after having fought at the Boyne, dies. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Colonel Francis Esmond, who has a wife, a son, and a daughter, who play a very conspicuous part in these volumes. The hero of the tale is now placed under the charge of the new family. He becomes the preceptor of the two children, and is warmly patronised by their parents, who ultimately send him to Oxford, with a view to his becoming a clergyman, and succeeding to the rectory of Castlewood. He passes his vacations with his patrons, who are visited by Lord Mohun, a man of dissipated habits—a gambler, a duellist, and seducer, who wins large sums at play from the easy Lord Castlewood, and seeks to disgrace her Ladyship. Then arise jealousy and upbraiding; and young Esmond, devoted to the family, endeavours to act the part of a conciliator, but without success. Lord Mohun lingers in the house, and affects to have the good of the family at heart, but for his departure, and suspects the artifice. They take an airing together in Mohun's carriage, and during the ride the following spirited conversation takes place, which we quote as a fair specimen of the style of the book:—

> "My Lord," says Harry Esmond, after they were got into the country, and pointing to my Lord Mohun's foot, which was washed in flannel and put up rather ostentatiously on a cushion, "my Lord, I studied medicine at Cambridge."
>
> "Indeed, Parson Frank," says he; "and are you going to take out a diploma, and cure your fellow-students of the——"
>
> "Of the gout," says Harry, interrupting him, and looking him hard in the face, "I know a good deal about the gout."
>
> "I hope you may remember it," says the other. "Tis an infernal disease," says my Lord, "and its twinges are diabolical. Ah!" and he made a dreadfully wry face, as if he had just felt a twinge.
>
> "Your Lordship would be much better if you took off all that flannel it only serves to inflame the toe," Harry continued, looking his man full in the face.
>
> "O! it only serves to inflame the toe, does it?" says the other, with an innocent air.
>
> "If you took off that flannel, and flung that absurd slipper away, and wore a boot, continued Harry.
>
> "You recommend me boots, Mr. Esmond?" asks my Lord.
>
> "Yes; boots and spurs. I saw your Lordship three days ago run down the Harley road in pursuit of a hare on foot." "I am sure that hedge grass at night is not so pleasant as claret to your Lordship; and, besides, it keeps your Lordship's head cool for play, whilst my patron's is hot and flustered with drink."
>
> "Sirrah, sir, you dare not say that I don't play fair?" cries my Lord, whipping his horses, which went away at a gallop.
>
> "You are cool when my Lord is drunk," Harry continued; "your Lordship gets the better of my patron. I have watched you, as I looked up from my books."
>
> "You young Argus!" says Lord Mohun, who liked Harry Esmond; and for whose company and conversation he seemed during many months after to have taken a certain fancy too. "You young Argus! you may look with all your hundred eyes and see me play fair. I've played away an estate of a night, and I've played my shirt off my back; and I've played away my parsley and come home in a plain-cap. But no man can say I ever took an advantage of him beyond the advantage of the game. I played a dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears and won 'em, and have worn 'em in my periwig ever since, as a memorial of his folly."
>
> Harry Mohun will play any game for anything—always would."
>
> "You are playing awful stakes, my Lord, in my patron's house," Harry said, "and more especially as you are on the sick list."
>
> "What do you mean, sir?" cries my Lord, turning round, with a flush on his face.
>
> "I mean," answers Harry, in a sarcastic tone, "that your gout is well—if ever you had it."
>
> "Sir," cries my Lord, grating hot.
>
> "And as for the truth, I believe your Lordship has no more gout than I have. At any rate change of air will do you good, my Lord Mohun. And I mean fair, if you had but better go from Castlewood."
>
> "Am I to receive you message to me this message?" cries Lord Mohun.
>
> "Did Frank Esmond commission you?"
>
> "No one did. 'Twas the honour of my family commissioned me."
>
> "And are you prepared to answer this?" cries the other, furiously lashing his horses.
>
> "Quite, my Lord; your Lordship will upset the carriage, if you whip so hotly."
>
> "By George, you have a brave spirit," my Lord cried, laughing into a laugh. "I suppose 'tis that infernal *botte de Jesuite* that makes you so bold," he added.

Harry, however, disclaims this insinuation, which referred to a new move in the art of fencing, which father Holt had taught his pupil, and which Lord Mohun that he suspects him of endeavouring to seduce Lady Castlewood, and urges him to refrain from his efforts, which are useless, but calculated to disturb the peace of the family. Mohun drives on furiously, the carriage is upset, and both are injured, his Lordship severely. When he recovers, he takes his departure. Lord Castlewood follows him, picks a quarrel, and falls in a duel by Mohun's hand.

Harry Esmond enters the army, and takes part in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough. He meets Holt in Flanders, who makes himself known to him as the secret of his birth, and shows him his papers. Harry now learns that he is legitimate, and entitled to the rank and estates of Castlewood, which he determines never to claim, from gratitude to those who protected his orphanage; and this self-denial on his part is wrought out with great skill, showing much forbearance and elevation of mind. In the story it leads to many beautiful results.

Beatrix, daughter of Lord and Lady Castlewood, is a remarkable character. She is described as a peerless beauty, but heartless; her sole ambition is to make a brilliant marriage. Esmond loves this girl, and, in spite of many rebuffs, and of several engagements with various suitors, all of which Beatrix breaks off, he is constant to her for ten years. At length the young lady succeeds in ensnaring the Duke of Hamilton. He is appointed ambassador at Paris; bespeaks his wealth to be placed at her disposal to celebrate her nuptials, and make a brilliant display at the French Court. But all her hopes are disappointed. Before the marriage is effected, Mohun and the Duke fight a duel, in which both are killed. The character of this lady is drawn with great power. We must give some passages taken from a conversation with Esmond, after he is assured that she has accepted the Duke:—

> "Yes, sir," says she; "a Duke is a taller man than you. And why should I not be grateful to one such as his Grace, who gives me a position such as my name? It is a great gift he endows me with; I know 'tis a bargain between us, and I accept it, and will do my utmost to perform my part of it. 'Tis no question of sighing and philandering between a nobleman of his Grace's age and a girl, who was forced to go about in an old gown. Eh! cousin, a goddess in a stable-cap, that has to make her husband's gruel, ceases to be divine—I am sure of it. I should have been sulky and scolded; and of all the proud creatures in the world Mr. Esmond is the proudest; let me tell him that. You never fall into a passion; but you never forgive. I think Heaven has made you a great man for me; and I make no doubt, cousin Esmond, all the while you are writing your love to Beatrix, you are thinking of the black man Dean to the woman in the play that

(Continued on page 534.)

"THE HERO AND HIS HORSE ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE BATTLE."—PAINTED BY B. R. HAYDON.—ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION.

THE HERO AND HIS HORSE.

This picture was painted by Haydon. The Duke gave the requisite sittings at Walmer, in 1839; and of the painter's visits he has left the following anecdotic records in two letters to a friend:—

Extract from a Letter from B. R. Haydon, to ——, dated Walmer Castle, October 11, 1839.

I arrived last night, and was most friendly received by the Duke. I have my first sitting to day. The deep interest of being under the same roof, sleeping on the same level, and eating at the same table with the conqueror of Napoleon, produced no trifling emotion, I assure you. His faculties are quite unimpaired, his conversation prompt, his stories fresh from nature, and capital. I prefer them to Scott's, they were too strained for telling home. The Duke gives you an admirable touch of human nature, as if it escaped from him. He is, as Johnson said of Beauclerk, freer from a smile when a good thing is coming and after it is out, than any man I ever saw. He talked till twelve, and then said, "Now we'll go to bed." He lighted two candles and gave me one, as a stranger; Sir Astley and Mr. Arbuthnot lighting their own. The Duke took command, of course, and away we all marched behind him. Sir Astley went to Mr. Pitt's room, saying in a loud voice, "God bless your Grace." I was the last, and blessed him too, as I saw his venerable white head disappear into his chamber. This is the distinguishing intellectual treat of my life. His anecdotes of Napoleon, Madame de Staël, De Pradt, English armies, French generals, Allied Powers, battles, bivouacs; and his remarks on people in middle and low life, his unaffected good nature; his stories, showing the same man in everything—the same smooth, sturdy honour, uncommon sense, and shrewdness, really make up a wonderful instance of uncompromising principle.

Think of Grey never having the moral courage to invite me to his table, and this the Duke defying my misfortunes, and planting me by his side: he is a noble fellow.

Extract from a Letter from B. R. Haydon, to ——, dated London, 16th October, 1839.

I returned to town last night, rich in sketches from the Duke: nothing could exceed his kindness. He gave me one sitting for a chalk drawing, two for an oil study, and two for figure, back and sideways. In fact, the whole house seemed interested in seeing me dash away; and when I did both his hands in two minutes, he looked at me with his eyes, through my soul, if possible. On Monday there was a grand party, the Russian Ambassador, &c., &c.; and yet, surrounded as he was, he kept his word for a last sitting, and would not suffer me to remove from the dining-room till the last moment. The room was mine from six in the morning till five—eleven hours—and nobody dared intrude—not all the ambassadors of Europe. The Duke had passed his word, and told me to choose my light, and keep it. I did so. They all told me, "You will have no more sittings now the Duke is with the Ambassador." I replied, "I shall be at my post;" so, *soyez tranquille*, at my post I was; and in he came, and said, "Now for it;" and sat down, according to his promise. He manages his time better than any man I ever saw, by method. I was up at sunrise, and before it. It was a beautiful morning: he must have been up too, for he said to me, "Was it not a beautiful morning?" I got my head in; and as the clock was striking nine, the door opened, and in he walked, according to agreement the night before. My impression of his character, and goodness, and *bonté* have been trebled in intensity. I can now account for the attachment of the soldiers. He made them better men by discipline—he attended to their comforts—he spared their lives, and never sacrificed them to vain objects: but when their lives were requisite for a grand one, he expected every man to do his duty like himself; without descending to flatter their vices, or weaknesses, like Napoleon; he gained their hearts by curbing the follies and evil propensities which an army always contains, and which Napoleon let loose. "Combien des armées avez-vous servi?" said the Duchess d'Angoulême to an old soldier. "Vingt ans avec Napoleon, et un an avec le Roi." "Ah," she said, "Vingt ans de brigandage, et un an de service."

At last watching him in the drawing-room, after dinner, reading the paper, with a candle on each side of him, I was quite abstracted. "He looked like the eagle of Jupiter in a human shape beginning to get silvery with age." One night, not a word was spoken by his Grace, Mr. Arbuthnot, or myself, for two hours. The Duke read, I affected reading, and Mr. Arbuthnot dozed. I studied the Duke till I got faint; he then burst out of a dream of politics, and it was delightful beyond belief to listen.

* * *

Taking a general view of his condition, I can say, from narrowly watching him, his health is decidedly better than it has been for four years. His head, from a rheumatic affection of the nape of the neck, droops a little more. He hunts, and rods twenty miles on Saturday, and able to bear it, and all the better for it: he eats heartily, and drinks abundantly of coffee at breakfast. He eats heartily at dinner, but only takes half a glass of sherry in a glass of soda water; eats no lunch between, except with visitors. He placed me at table on Monday night, in a splendid party, with high honour. In fact, he has treated me as his equal, and as if I honoured him. In thus having been in the very depths of the private life of the two great heads of the two great parties—Grey and Wellington—doing full justice to the accessibility, amiability, and goodness of heart of Lord Grey, I think Waldington the greater character. He has no vanity, no childishness; flattery has no effect on the Duke. You might as well flatter Mont Blanc. I said to Lord Grey, "The light hurts your eyes, I fear." "It does," said he, and moved round for his own convenience, but to my utter discomfiture. "The light hurts your Grace's eyes," said I to the Duke. "Not the least," said the old hero; and he looked fiercely at the light, because it was his duty. You should have seen his look.

There is a repetition of "the Hero and his Horse," in the Duke of Sutherland's gallery. Our Illustration has been engraved, by permission from the plate last published by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket.

BATONS OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

In our Engraving, we represent the various bâtons given to the late Duke of Wellington by the Allied Sovereigns, and which were carried by officers deputed from the different kingdoms at his funeral. For more easy reference, we have numbered the bâtons in the Engraving, and their description we now proceed to give:—

No. 1, the Bâton of Portugal, is of burnished gold; it is surmounted by a Crown, and on a shield are the arms of Portugal.

No. 2, the Bâton of Prussia, is of burnished gold, and is of classic ornamentation; it bears two eagles displayed, holding the sceptre and orb of sovereignty.

No. 3, England, is of gold, and is surmounted with the group of St. George and the Dragon. This bâton is excessively rich in its decoration, as our Engraving shows; and at the end of it is engraven this inscription:—

From his Royal Highness
George Augustus Frederick,
Regent
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
to Arthur, Marquess of Wellesley, K.G.,
Field-Marshal of England.
1812.

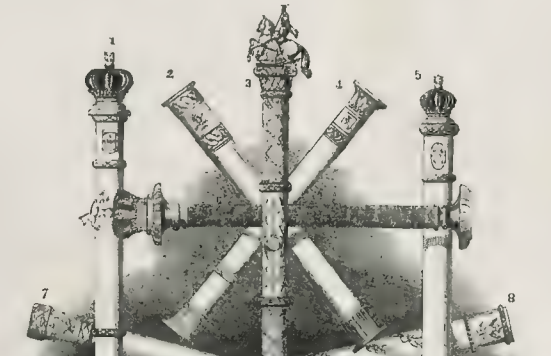
No. 4, the Netherlands. This is one of the simplest, but perhaps the most elegant of the bâtons, the Greek ornaments being introduced very tastefully. The arms of the Netherlands are in the upper division.

No. 5 is the bâton of Spain. Like that of Portugal, it is crowned; but it is shorter in its proportions. It is of burnished gold, and bears the armorial ensigns of Spain.

No. 6 (lying across in our Engraving) is Hanover. The crown and ends of the staff are gold; but the chief part of the bâton is covered with crimson velvet, powdered with silver horses—the Hanoverian arms; and a silver horse is placed above the crown.

No. 7 is Austria. This bâton is of burnished gold, and the wreaths round it are in dead gold. The other portions are extremely plain; whilst

No. 8, the bâton of Russia, is of gold, and the alternate wreaths of laurel and oak, which twine round it; and the collars round the staff are set with diamonds of great value. The ground is frosted gold.



1. Portugal. 2 Prussia 3. England. 4. Netherlands. 5. Spain. 6. Hanover. 7. Austria. 8. Russia.

BATON THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—PAINTED BY ISABEY.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—PAINTED BY PELLEGRINI.

MINIATURE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
BY ISABEY.

This extremely elegant portrait was painted by Isabey, the celebrated French-miniature painter, and engraved by Mécon, and published in Paris, in 1814—the year in which the Duke was Ambassador to Louis XVIII. for the Court of England. The artist has thrown back the head of the Duke, giving him an air of authority, not without dignity; whilst a slight smile warms up the expression. The original of this beautiful miniature was purchased by the Marquis of Hertford a few weeks ago, at the sale of the Countess d'Hijar's property at Versailles, for the large sum of 10,601 francs, or £424.

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
BY PELLEGRINI.

Amongst the variety of portraits painted of the Duke at different periods of his life, that painted by Pellegrini at Lisbon, in 1810-11, is by no means the least interesting. It exhibits the Duke in the Portuguese uniform, with Ribbon, Star, &c.; and, though rather stiff and formal in style, is characteristic. It was engraved by Bartolozzi, ætat 83 (1811), who died at Lisbon, from whose engraving we copy the above.

THE DUKE'S BIRTH AND SCHOOL-DAYS.

We have received from Mr. W. F. Wakeman, of Dublin, the accompanying Sketches, illustrative of the birth and early education of the Duke, to which are appended these corroborative details of the Artist's visit. First is the room pointed out by all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Dangan, as the very room in which the Duke, and after him Feargus O'Connor, were born, as already alluded to in our Journal. Until very lately a wing of the castle, which escaped the conflagration by which the place became a ruin, was inhabited by a family named Allen, who, seven years ago, showed our Artist this apartment as the room of the Duke's birth. Next is a view of Talbot Castle, Trim, a fine mediæval structure in the county of Meath.

ROOM IN DANGAN CASTLE

It was (says the Rev. R. Butler, in Nash's "Historical and Genealogical Researches") built by the great scourge of France of the fifteenth century, the famous Sir John Talbot, afterwards Lord Furnival, and immortalised in Shakspeare's "Henry VI.," part 1, act 2. During his different Lieutenancies, Talbot frequently visited Trim, and erected the castle, which afterwards became the diocesan school of Meath. The signature of "A. Wesley" is to every act of the Corporation from June 1789, to September 1793; for a portion of that time he lived in the small five-windowed house with a court before it in "Dublin-gate-street," which is now terminated by a column erected to his honour; but he principally resided at Fostertown, called "Wellington" on the Ordnance Survey. Upon its humble door may be written the words of Evander ("Æneid," viii., 369). When he was at school at Trim he must have been a very little boy, for one of his school-fellows reports that when Crosbie (afterwards Sir Edward), of balloon notoriety, had climbed to the top of the Yellow Steeple, and had thrown down his will, disposing of his game-cocks and other boyish valuables, in case he should be killed in coming down, the future Iron Duke began to cry when he found that nothing had been left him. When a boy at Angers Military College, the late Dr. Benning, when travelling with Lord Blayney, asked the head of that establishment if he had any English boys of promise under his care, and he replied he had one Irish lad of great promise, of the name of Wesley, the son of Lord Mornington. A gentleman in Trim has a letter from Lord Wellesley, in which he states that the Lord-Lieutenant had been for two years under promise to procure a commission for his brother Arthur, and had not been able to fulfil it. Wellington's name, added to the great military names of De Lacy, Mortimer, and Talbot, throws an imperishable splendour on the ruins of Trim.

The following "descent of the Castles of Mornington and Dangan," is interesting in illustration of the Duke's ancestors:—

Nicholas de Castlemartin seised of the manor and castle of Mornington and other manors, married Catherine, sister, and eventual heir, of Simon Cusack, Lord Culmolyn, and niece of Simon Cusack, Lord of Dangan. Of this marriage there were two daughters: Joane, who married first Richard Fitzgerald, and had an only daughter; Anne, wife to Sir Christopher Plunket, who, on the death of Thomas Cusack, Lord Dunsany, became (17 Henry VI.) Lord Dunsany. The second husband of Joane was Richard Wellesley, who had issue four sons—Walter, Gerald, James, and Christopher—of whom Christopher alone left descendants. The other co-heir of Nicholas de Castlemartin, Anne, was wife to Thomas Cusack, Lord Dunsany, who, with Richard Fitzgerald, and afterwards with Richard Wellesley, had pardon of intrusion into the manors of Dunsany, Mornington, &c. Of these manors, Mornington became the inheritance of the Wellesley family; and Dunsany went, as mentioned above, to Anne, wife of Sir Christopher Plunket. Simon Cusack, Lord of Dangan or Dengyn, by deed dated 1380, granted the manor and castle of Dangan to his son John; remainder to his grandsons, Thomas (husband of Anne de Castlemartin), and Walter; remainder to their heir; remainder to the issue of himself by his second wife, Joan Bermingham, Simon Peter Richard Christian Susanna, Joan, wife of Will Fycard, and Ela, wife of Nicholas Crompe. Under the limitation of this deed, the castle of Dangan passed to Ela, wife of Nicholas Crompe, on the death of Geoffrey Cusack, who was killed at the siege of the castle, 1411. By Nicholas Crompe she had two daughters; Elizabeth, wife to Barnabe Cusack, ancestor of the Gerardstown family of that name; and Genet, wife to Christopher Wellesley, son of Richard Wellesley, and Joana, his wife, as mentioned above. Between these co-heirs the inheritance of Simon Cusack, Lord of Dangan, was divided, and Dangan became the property of the Wellesleys.—(Pat. Rot. Hib., 13 Rich. II., 9 Henry V., 3 Henry VI.)

FIRST SCHOOL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT TRIM.

PORTRAITS, BUSTS, AND MONUMENTS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Although we have already published three articles of considerable length in reference to the various portraits, busts, historical pictures, and other memorials of the Great Duke, we cannot hope, with all our industry, to have noticed every work of the kind which has appeared. We shall be glad, however, from time to time, to supply unavoidable deficiencies as the materials present themselves, and, begin now with two historical subjects of considerable interest.

The Duke's triumphant entry into Madrid after the brilliant victory at Salamanca, formed the subject of a fine picture by Hilton. On this occasion the intoxication of delight of the inhabitants of Madrid at being rescued from their French oppressors, was such that the ladies strewed the ground with their costly shawls, and afterwards, it is said, hugged the conqueror in the very streets. This picture, which was the grand prize at Mrs. Parker's Fine Art distribution some years ago, was afterwards, as we are informed, purchased by the Duke of the fortunate prize-holder. It has been engraved by Bromley.

In the hall of the secretary's office, at Chelsea Hospital, is a fine picture of the "Battle of Waterloo," by G. Jones, R.A. It was painted in 1820, for the Directors of the British Institution, at the cost of 600 guineas, and presented by them to this national institution.

In our list of Busts, we omitted to mention that of colossal dimensions executed in 1851 for the King of Prussia, by Behnes. It is a highly-successful performance, of noble character, and the very ideal of the stern straightforward commander. A cast of it is now on view, at Messrs. Graves'; where also a cast of Noble's finely-marked bust, and a new bust, in marble, by Carew, may be seen. The latter is a very agreeable portraiture, though by no means so remarkable for feature and expression as the others we have mentioned. It has more of the poetic and abstract character of a reminiscence, in which the effects of time and accident upon the natural conformation are not exhibited. It is also young in appearance, as compared with other recent works, looking not more than fifty years old.

(Continued from page 531.)

you're so fond of. What's the creature's name? *Desdemona*. You would, you little black-eyed *Othello* "

"I think I should, Beatrix," says the Colonel

"And I want to run such endless. I intend to live to be a hundred, and to go to ten thousand routes and balls, and to play cards every night of my life till the year 1800. And I like to be the first of my company, sir; and I like flattery and compliments, and you give me none; and I like to be made to laugh, sir; and who's to laugh at your dismal face, I should like to know; and I like a coach-and-six, or a coach-and-eight; and I like diamonds and a new gown every week, and people to say 'That's the Duchess. How well her Grace looks. Make way for Madame l'Ambassadrice d'Angleterre. Call her Excellency's people.' That's what I like. And as for you, you can't expect a woman to bring you children and cup, and to sit at your feet and cry 'O, Caro! O, Bravo!' unless you read your Shakspeares and Miltons, and stuff. Mamma would have been the wife for you, had you been a little elder; though you look ten years older than she does—you do, you slim-faced, blue-bearded, little old man. You might have sat, like Darby and Joan, and flattered each other, and billed and cooed like a pair of old pigeons on a perch. I want my wings, and to use them too."

The death of the Duke of Hamilton revives the hopes of Esmond, who still aspires to conquer the reluctance of Beatrix; and he determines to distinguish himself by bringing the Pretender to London, and defeating the Hanoverian succession. Such an exploit, he knows, will dazzle Beatrix, and secure his marriage with her; but, unfortunately, he intrigues with the Prince of Wales, and has a disposition to become his mistress. This thoroughly disgusts our hero. The scheme for restoring the Stuarts fails, and Henry Esmond, strange to say, marries the mother of Beatrix, and retires with her to America.

Such is a rapid outline of this powerful novel. Steele, and Addison, and Swift, and other celebrities of Queen Anne's reign, are introduced with great skill and judgment. The whole work is flavoured with the epoch. To be appreciated, it must be read thoughtfully, and it will well repay a diligent perusal.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOPOGRAPHY

National Illustrated Library: Wilkes's United States' Exploring Expedition. 2 vols. 5s
Excursions in Ireland during 1844 and 1850 By Miss C M O Connell. 10s 6d
Pilgrimage to English Shrines By Mrs. Hall. Second Series. 16s
A Fortnight in Ire and. By Sir F B Head, Bart. 8vo, 12s
Monachologia: Handbook of the Natural History of Snails. 5s
Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage. By J F St John. 2 vols. crown 8vo 21s
Pictorial Sketch-book of Pennsylvania. By the Rev D Bowen 8vo, 12s
The Austra.ian Emigrant's Manual. By J D Lang. 12mo, 1s
Australia as It Is. By F Lancaster. Post 8vo, 2ls
Liverpool, a Few Years Since Post 8vo 4s 6d
Pictures from Sicily By W H Bartlett Royal 8vo, 16s
Majorchana; or Events in Majorca and Minorca in 1848 16s 6d
Mayer's Mexico, Aztec, &c. 2 vols royal 8vo, 31s
The New Retrospective Review Part 15, 2s 6d
A Few Months' Tour in the East. By J R Andrews. Esq 4s 6d

BIOGRAPHIC

Illustrated London Library: Life of Wellington. By Sheppuller. 3 vols 8vo, 12s
London Biographical Library: Lives of the Brothers Haldane. 3s 6d
Wellingtoniana. Edited by John Timbs 1s
The Women of Israel. By Grace Aguilar 2 vols. fcap 8vo, 12s
Cabinet Biographies: Right Hon B Disraeli By G H Francis. 18mo, 1s
——— The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. 18mo, 1s
Memoir of the Rev W Johnson. With remarks by Jowett. Fcap 8vo, 3s
Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Persons. Imperial 8vo, 8s
Life and Letters of Paganini. Post 8vo 2s
Life of the Apostle Peter By A Lee. 18mo, 3s 6d
Wellington's Life By an Old Soldier (Bohn's Illustrated Library) 5s
The Heroes of England. By L Drake Fcap 8vo, 3s 6d
A Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the Life of Washington By Jared Sparks. 8vo, 9s
The Wisdom of Wellington. 1s | Memoir of T Slater. 12mo, 2s 6d
The Wellington Souvenir. 12mo 2s 6d

DRAMA.

The Weight of a Crown. a Tragedy. By Furnagus. 8vo. 6s
Richelieu in Love. 12mo, 1s
Anne Blake. a Play By the Author of the "Patrician's Daughter." 2s 6d
Prize Essay on Shakspeare's King Lear. By E H Hart.

EDUCATION

Pictorial Bible Primer for the Young. Fcap 8vo, 3s 6d
A System of Modern Geography. By Hugo Reid 5s
Elements of a Series. By the Rev J W Colenso Hoap 8vo, 1s 6d
Geographical Projections to Johnston's Atlases. 4to, 3s 6d
Lessons on the Understanding. Abridged by Morrey 12mo 3s
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Manual of Learning Italian By F Ahn. 12mo. 6s
Arnold's School Classics: Tacitus. Part I 12mo 3s
Hamilton on Rhetoric; or, Declamation of the Ancients 1s
Mavrocordato's Elements of English Grammar. 18mo 1s
The Teacher's Manual for Infant Schools By T H Yonge Fcap 8vo, 2s.
Portuguese a Translation and Self-Instructor. By ——— the anonymous and interdicted comedy of "Richelieu in Love." The temporary suppression of this drama, eight years ago, had a greater signification then than it could have at the present moment, and excited more interest than would now be justified. The Lord Chamberlain's authority had just then been extended. The Government had demanded and obtained, in return for the boon which it had granted—namely the legitimization of all the theatres—that the Chamberlain's authority should equally extend over all. With this important condition, the Lyceum, the Olympic, and every theatre had been and still remains clogged; and there was accordingly no Surrey Theatre in reserve, as there had been but a few months previously, to which a rejected or prohibited author might resort for redress. No tragedy of "Essex" or "Elizabeth" might again find refuge on a transpontine stage. The writer of "Richelieu in Love" found himself in an unparalleled "fix," and uttered a wail of despair loud enough to be heard over land and water. There are, in fact, few compositions more remarkable than the preface to the published comedy. One might think that the whole temple of the drama had been undermined, and its foundations ruined for ever; as if the entire interests of the theatre depended on the performance of this one play. For this exaggerated state of feeling the author had some excuse. For an unknown dramatist to get his piece accepted by an old manager, hemmed in by all manner of close-borough interests, was difficult enough; but, that, cape-weathered, it was hard to have to encounter a new and unexpected impediment—the introduction of another passage altogether—and insisting on immediate return. The proper appeal would have been to the House of Commons, by memorial; praying for inquiry, whether the Lord Chamberlain had not abused his authority; and thus to have brought into question, whether the new enlargement of his powers was not injurious, or, whether indeed his office, in relation to the Stage, be not an unwarrantable interference with one special branch of literature, from which all its other branches are totally free. It is a censorship before publication. But the arguments in Milton's "Apology for Unlicensed Printing" apply in full logical force, and necessary sequence. To this proper course, the author preferred an appeal to the public, in an over-noisy, but very witty preface. To this appeal the answer, having been eight years on the road, at last arrived.

Well! "Richelieu in Love," reduced in form and condensed in substance, has at length been performed; but not with the *éclat* expected. Clever as the drama undoubtedly is, it is not nearly so clever as it is in many of its parts—pointed as are all its sentences—eloquent as are many of its speeches;—the effect on the audience is not that of a piece brilliantly written, and elegantly conceived. We believe this to arise in great measure from the rearrangement of the whole business cast, and its general unsuitableness to the present company at the theatre. But there is also a fault in the drama itself—in the constant artificiality of the style, in the perpetual point and antithesis; and in the accumulation of small effects in the dialogue, for the production of more than

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GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

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THE LATE DUKE'S REMAINS, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S.

LOWERING THE BODY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We have already described the last scene of lowering the coffin into the Crypt. The apparatus used was of the simplest, yet most effective kind. It consisted only of two "crabs" connected together, so that they acted simultaneously, and four chains, one to each corner of the platform, on which the bier was placed, which received the coffin from the bier of the funeral car. As the "crabs" were worked by men, the chains gradually lowered, and the coffin, on its temporary resting-place, descended slowly and gently below the pavement of the Cathedral. To admit the coffin in a horizontal position, a portion of the pavement immediately under the centre of the dome was removed, and a strong framing of timber raised in the Crypt beneath this woodwork, carried the platform on which was the bier, and all the chains and pulleys used in lowering the platform, so that there was no strain on any of the vaulted groining of the Crypt. The gloomy appearance of the vast Crypt, the tomb of Nelson, and memorials of some of his companions in war, and the massive framing for the lowering of the Duke's body to its last resting-place, formed a striking and impressive picture. Add to this scene the slowly-descending platform, with its sepulchral burden, the bright glare of light streaming down the opening, as lower and yet lower the coffin descended into the vaulted space; and then could be faintly seen figures round the grave, the King-at-Arms proclaiming the titles of the illustrious dead. This, the *last* scene, was probably the most impressive of all.

FAMILY OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Sir,—In the number of the Illustrated London News for November 13, describing the Crypt of St. Paul's, and some of the monuments therein contained, you speak of the members of Sir Christopher Wren's family who lie buried there, and make mention of a marble tablet, recently erected "to the memory of his great grand-daughter, the *last* of her race!" I beg to correct this statement. The lady here spoken of was the daughter of the *younger* of the two sons of Sir Christopher's only son. The descendants of the elder branch still exist, in three separate families. The last male representative of the family being the fourth in descent from Sir Christopher, was Christopher Roberts Wren, of Wroxhall Abbey, Warwickshire. He died in 1828, leaving three daughters. The eldest and youngest have subsequently married. Sir Christopher's family, therefore, remains represented by the eldest daughter of the last male and her descendants. Pardon this intrusion on your time from

The Lineal Descendant of Sir Christopher Wren.

Worcester, Nov. 27, 1852.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH OF THE DUKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A County Hospital was to be built, and the Duke of Wellington accepted an invitation to dine at the Town-hall, where you will please to fancy him sitting on the right of the chairman. The chairman is on his legs eulogising the honoured guest, who becomes, therefore, uneasy. The terms patriot—benefactor—liberator—produce an unpleasant effect upon the Duke. The speech proceeds, and the epithets rising in a climax, reach to the word saviour of his ——, at which word the Duke starts to his feet, and cuts off the rest of the sentence, thus:—"Gentlemen,—I beg to notice the remarks which have been made by your chairman, by calling your attention to the purpose for which we have met together in this room, namely, to benefit by our example and our *subscriptions* (emphasised) a most excellent institution, established for the relief of the sick poor in this county." Though a trifling incident, this is one which aptly and happily illustrates the habit of the Duke's eminently practical mind.

THE MODEL-ROOM, AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Among the historical curiosities of St. Paul's is the [model of one of Wren's earlier designs for the cathedral, which is kept in a loft over the north-west chapel of the nave; on that account, known as the Model-room. Here, also, hang some of the colours which were formerly suspended beneath the great dome: some are entire, but others are in a tattered condition.

The Model we may, with some reason, suppose to have been Wren's favourite. It is in a very mutilated state, and is equally worthy of notice with the existing building itself, if not more so, as showing the great master's ingenuity in the higher branches of his art, which the executed fabric cannot be said to do; the general form and proportions being none of his, but settled, partly by Romish views, more by stubborn routine, and merely given him to construct and decorate as he best could.

This Model is of one storey only, and much more simple in all other respects than the present Cathedral.

THE MODEL-ROOM, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE DUKE'S BIRTHPLACE.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News).

As the interest in all that relates to the Laurelled Dead still continues fresh and vigorous, and the minutest particular is not destitute of value, you will probably be desirous to correct an inaccuracy, into which the gentlemen met at the hotel probably led your Correspondent, quoted in publication of 16th ult., page 324, where he observes, "When the Marquis of Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, was appointed to the government of India, the paternal estate and reversion of Dangan, were let on lease to a tenant, Mr. Roger O'Connor;" and that his devastations "were always understood there to be the cause of the Marquis Wellesley and the family parting from that estate never to return, even to look upon their birth-place."

It was *not* that illustrious statesman's birth-place, he having been born in Dublin, 20th June, 1760, the same year in which his father, second Baron Mornington, of the Kingdom of Ireland, was advanced to an earldom; at whose death, in 1781, the original wealth of the families of Colley and Wesley, *also as was*, had been found so much impaired, as to suggest to the noble and amiable, no less than firm and talented relict, the prudence of a removal to England with the numerous family left to her sole and judicious care; in some time subsequent to which the Castle and Demesne of Dangan were alienated; the purchaser having been, not Mr. Roger O'Connor, of questionable notoriety, but my late revered and lamented friend, Colonel Thomas Burrowes, of 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London (who was united to the daughter of William, Archbishop of Tuam, and first Baron Decies, and father of the Baroness de Cetto); and whose son, holding similar military rank, at this moment retains the fee of that part of the manor: which a reference to the "particulars and conditions of sale" will show was not included in the 12,800 acres, comprising the sale by Robins, in 1816.

The late Colonel Burrowes, after for many years being a blessing to the estate and vicinity, by constant residence, and a princely and well-directed expenditure, took a final leave of Dangan, and fixed his location at Conway Castle, accepting Mr. Roger O'Connor as tenant, at a rent of £1400 per annum, in the year 1803; the turbulence and ingratitude of the misdirected peasantry, succeeding in this, as in many other instances, to effect a justifiable absenteeism: in the recoil they have severely suffered.

The cutting down of the noble timber; the sale of the splendid gates, and their tasteful adjuncts; and even, where a purchaser could be found, of the demesne wall by the yard; the Saints' Island, in the beautiful sheet of water which embellished the sylvan scene, becoming the retreat for an organised gang of mail-coach robbers (see trial at Trim for robbery of the Galway mail, and murder of the guard, on the night of 24 Oct., 1812, at Cappagh turnpike); the avenue being the place where the sub-agent of Colonel Burrowes, named Doyle, immediately after receiving the rent, muffled by a sack, tied to a tree, and *safely* robbed in the daylight; the ultimate draining of the lake; and burning of the Castle a few days after an insurance had been effected at the Royal Exchange Assurance Office; the self expatriation of Colonel Burrowes' tenant; and the present inhabitancy of the blackened ruins of Wellington's birthplace by the filthy family of a wretched herdsman; complete the records of Dangan, from that proud event to his death! Even the humble but industrious family, named Allen, who farmed the land, and had so far repaired a small part of the ruins as to make it a miserable and comfortless residence, and who so courteously entreated your Correspondent already alluded to, have been swept away in the stream of emigration. The entrance he described, is that next Trim; not the grand entrance, which is at the other extremity of the demesne, one mile from the once beautiful village of Summer Hill, and was very fine and of ample dimensions; its noble sweep is now disgraced by a whisky-house, built as if to intercept the view and drive likewise: while, of all that beloken tasteful grandeur throughout the splendid park and grounds, the crumbling remains of two obelisks, preserving yet some architectural beauty, and situate on judiciously-selected eminences, alone arrest the attention.

The manor of Dangan, independently of the castle and demesne, comprises 3093 acres, Irish plantation measure; that of Trim, 575; of Ballymaglosson, 820; of Mornington, 738; and the lordship of Moyare, 2398: total, 8224 Irish, which is above 13,000 English acres; and netted an income therefrom of £6670 only: a pretty good proof of the exaggerations as to rack-rents so plausibly paimed on English credulity.—I have the honour, &c.,

E. Tighe Gregory, D.D., LL.D.
Rector and Vicar of Kilmore, Meath.

Paget Priory, Peet Town, Kilcock,
Nov. 29, 1852.

Memorial to the Duke of Wellington.—At the Court of Aldermen held on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor stated that he had received a letter from Lord Derby, intimating, "that it is proposed to erect and endow by public subscription, a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army. The execution of the proposed plan, and the scale upon which it can be undertaken, must depend upon the degree of support given by the country to the object contemplated. It may be assumed that each capital sum subscribed of £1000, representing a permanent annuity of about £30, will provide for all time to come, exclusive of the expense of building, for the education of one child, and a considerable sum will be required for the erection of a building which shall be worthy of the proposed object. No payment will be required until the total sum subscribed shall amount to £100,000, when application is proposed to be made for vesting the capital in trustees, to be nominated in the first instance by her Majesty from among the subscribers, and to be be incorporated, as in the case of Harrow, Rugby, the Charter-house, and others. Donations may be made by instalments, spread over two, three, or four years. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert have been pleased to signify their approval of the project, and to place their names at the head of the subscription list for the respective sums of £1000 and £500." The Lord Mayor said it was his intention to invite the merchants and bankers of the City of London to a meeting at the Mansion House, to consider what steps it would be most advisable to take upon the subject; and he also intended to ask the Court of Common Council what sum of money they would be desirous to contribute.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 598.—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852. [SIXPENCE { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

ART AND SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.

We desire this week to turn awhile from the political topics which have so long engrossed the public mind, and to devote some portion of our attention to a more graceful and grateful subject. In her Majesty's Speech, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, there was one paragraph of startling but agreeable novelty. It announced—we trust to a sympathetic and approving auditory—that a "comprehensive scheme for the advancement of the Fine Arts and of practical Science" would shortly be laid before the Legislature. That scheme, if not yet matured in all its details, has been sufficiently developed to be made matter of public criticism, and we hasten to devote to it something more than a mere casual notice.

The public has been so much accustomed to be treated only to half confidences in fiscal matters, and to have money extracted from it by little and little, as projects crept into daylight, that it is often startled if the full truth be told, and feels assured that, large though any new project may be, something still larger is kept out of view. But the Royal Commissioners have simply treated the public with that unreserved confidence which served their purpose so well in the Great Exhibition; and they have come boldly forward, telling everything they intend to do; and not even hiding the proportions of any part by keeping it in the background. Never has such a large and truly "comprehensive" scheme for the promotion of Science, Art, and Industry, been presented to the consideration of the country; and it is easy to see that the design has been sketched by the same master-hand which impressed universality and success upon the Exhibition. The whole is so harmoniously blended that the parts of which it consists lose magnitude, though not position in the result—a total absence of petting any special science or art being, perhaps, its most marked feature. This is precisely what a Prince should do, and no other person could blend contending and special interests, often exaggerated in importance by their advocates, into one common interest of the nation. The Royal author, however, comes before the nation well supported and aided by the most eminent politicians and philosophers of the age, who are associated with him in the Commission, and with the *prestige* of success in an undertaking which many men deemed to be far more chimerical than the present one. This alone would demand the respectful attention of the public; but its general merits leave no unwillingness on our part to enter fully into its discussion. We therefore proceed to sketch its general outline on the present occasion, having already given an abstract of the details upon which it is based.

Notwithstanding the general belief that in England little is done for Science and Art, it may be questioned whether there is any other nation which devotes so much money in the aggregate to their advancement, although certainly no adequate results flow from the expenditure. More than a quarter of a million is expended every year in the support of metropolitan institutions professing to encourage and develop them both in all their various ramifications; but the results are small. The reason for their want of success should be elicited. The Commissioners declare it to be "want of space and want of system." The want of space is certainly a crying evil in the metropolis, acting detrimentally in many more ways than those referred to by the Commissioners, and causing some of the more serious evils of our social existence. Our museums, galleries, and colleges were ushered into the world with fair hopes; but, having no room for their natural development, they were cramped and stunted in their proportions; and, becoming despairing and apathetic, they always failed to realise the objects of their founders. Our public museums actually bury their choicest collections in their damp cellars, having nowhere above ground to display them, while the capital expended in amassing them lies dead and useless, and the immense labour employed in procuring them remains hopelessly unproductive. After the immense sums expended in the enlargement of the British Museum, the nation is told that it is quite paralysed from want of space, for the library is eating up the collections, and the collections are devouring the library. Scarcely a year has passed since the public hailed with pleasure the opening of a

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, PADDINGTON.—P. HARDWICK, R.A., ARCHITECT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Museum and School of Mines in Jermyn-street, and we are now told that its collections are rotting in cellars, that its space for instruction is absolutely insufficient, and that it must be immediately enlarged if success be expected to attend its operations. But the public, saved at the expenditure incurred in the twin Museum in Bloomsbury, resolutely button up their pockets and refuse further grants without due consideration—the more resolved on this point, as they hear rumours of fabulous sums being asked for the leases of premises contiguous to it. A national warehouse of pictures—gallery we cannot call it—has grown up to be a hideous excrescence on one of the finest open squares in the capital. Every Britannia blushes to introduce a foreigner to its unmeaning collection; which is not even divided into Schools of Art, and is, therefore, [illegible] for instructional purposes to all but [illegible].

But there is a greater evil than this, and that is *want of system*. Marlborough House, the Museum in Jermyn-street, and that in Bloomsbury, use or abuse the public money in buying [illegible] collections of pottery, glass, and metal-work. The Geological Society, in Somerset House, the British Museum, and the Linnæan Society make collections of fossils and minerals at great expense, and the Museum in Jermyn-street does the [illegible]. Several societies in the metropolis keep their distinct [illegible], and its secretaries, and clerks, paying separate rents and [illegible] incurred inconveniently about the metropolis, which a [illegible] would enable the public money, so [illegible] to them members, but so injudiciously squandered, to be devoted to the true objects of the advancement of the special sciences; while, at the same time, the labours of their cultivators would be rendered easier by ready means of consultation and reference. These are a few instances of those cited by the Commissioners in evidence of existing evils, and few will be inclined to doubt their force.

The Commissioners come boldly forward, and say to the public "Let us jointly provide the *space* and we will labour to furnish the *system*." So the Commissioners, with the aid of Parliament, have purchased a large property at Kensington, having frontages both to Kensington-road and to Brompton. Seventy acres are now the property of the public, while 150 acres may be [illegible] ample enough for the growth of [illegible] metropolis for many generations. [illegible] the National Gallery shall occupy [illegible] Hyde-park, while an [illegible] or Museum of Manufactures, is to [illegible] responding site fronting Brompton. [illegible] devoted to Societies, and the [illegible] for the departments of Practical Science and Practical Art. The special interests are invited to co-operate in carrying out the scheme; and, provided that they merely accept the common system so as to economise public powers and resources, they may do so in the most free and unfettered way. Already some of them, as the Royal Society, long [illegible] that the sacrifice of its individual comfort of some of their members may lead to a [illegible] advantage, protest against the site, but would gladly accept the advantages of the system in some hypothetical site of their own, which they are not likely to find. But it will be their own loss if they do not accept the scheme in its integrity; as they are at perfect liberty to do. The Commissioners inform the Government, that it would be better, and actually cheaper, to annul new museums and schools here, rather than attempt to enable up new additions, which, at the best, will only afford a temporary relief. The building of the British Museum is not larger than that required for its rapidly-growing library, and its valuable antiquarian and historical treasures. Its [illegible] could [illegible] removed to some place where they may be used as [illegible] instruction—for at present they are as dead as [illegible] to the public as the extinct animals which form so large a portion of them. The building in Jermyn-street is, perhaps, not larger than that property required for the geological survey of the kingdom, and for the collections of fossils forming the only evidences of that great national work; but if its industrial collections and its staff of instructors were removed to the great site at Kensington, they might be made useful to the public through the national collections generally. The schools of design are rapidly increasing in importance, but are now [illegible] provided with accommodation, that the lady artists receive instruction while sitting on the benches of the kitchen in Marlborough House. Government must provide immediate accommodation for these schools; but, by all means, let it be done on the site where the soil has will be cultivated in taste by the National Gallery, then worthy of the name, while they will learn the wants and resources of industry from the School of Manufactures, to which every collection is to lend its instructional power.

This last conception is the grand and leading one of the Commissioners. Museums are found to be of little use to any one but ready-formed philosophers, unless accompanied by oral instruction or practical demonstration. The principles of Art and Science are indeed the foundation-stones of an advanced manufacturing industry, and this fact in political philosophy has received the unanimous confirmation of a deliberate vote in the House of Commons. It is now felt, as a State necessity, that we must cultivate at home the intellectual element of manufacture, and not allow it to flourish [illegible] only on the Continent. Truly did the Chancellor of the Exchequer declare that the competition of industry is resolved into one of intellect; and that, unless we enabled our industrial population to acquire this element of power, our position as an industrial nation would be seriously affected. But, having adopted this as a principle of State, Government must go forward in its own perception of the truth, and not, as it has already done in the case of Art, even in advance of the public demand. Ignorance is not likely to ask for that knowledge what it knows not how to value. We do not mean that Government should found [illegible] museums and schools, but it must take steps to develop it, and secure the sympathies of the people, and of the private [illegible] in its behalf. The certain institution can only be [illegible] the [illegible] the surrounding wants of the manufacturing towns, and it is far more essential to develop the intellectual element in these, than to raise suddenly a metropolitan tree, which, having no roots branching into and deriving nourishment from the provinces, would have a very ephemeral existence, and be not worth the [illegible] of [illegible]. We are well aware that the Commissioners, and we trust the Government also, fully recognise the importance of the [illegible] [illegible] that of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FINANCIAL [illegible] Thursday moved for certain returns connected with [illegible] Income-tax. The Earl of DERBY had no objection to the returns, and earnestly hoped that the proceedings [illegible] would be conducted in a spirit of fairness. He regretted the observation, [illegible] Monmouth had made, that the Government had [illegible] an engagement that the [illegible] would not be opposed to the Budget. [illegible] Lords [illegible] by the supporters of the Government, he had no opposition to the proposition of [illegible] motion was then agreed to.

ROYAL COMMISSION. — The Royal Assent was on Thursday given by commission to the following Acts, viz. the Inclosure Bills, the Waste Lands Occupation Leases Act Amendment Bill, and the Common Inclosure Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The Earl of DERBY, on the same evening, gave notice that, in the event of the resolutions of the Government being sanctioned by the House of Commons that night, he would, the next day, move the adjournment of their Lordships' House for the Christmas recess. If, however, the resolutions were not agreed to by the other House on that night, he would consider another course to be necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate was resumed on Monday, by Mr. DAVISON, who said that the [illegible] constituted [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BRITISH CAMP, BEYOND THE KEI.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The monthly summary of the Cape Town Mail, of Nov. 6 (received by the *Queen of the South*, on Monday) states that the war is not yet brought to a close. Operations continue against the Kaffirs, who, although dispersed and pursued, are neither reduced nor driven beyond the Kei. Early in October, General Catheart constructed a defensible post at Hog's Back, opposite the ruined military village of Auckland, in order to clear the Amatolas and the lasger of the rebel Uithaalder. Lieutenant Colonel Eyre had command of the patrol, which consisted of the 73rd Regiment, three companies of the 60th, Armstrong's Horse, Campbell's Fingoes, the Kat River Levy, two brigades of rockets, and a proportion of the Cape Mounted Rifles. They started on the 4th of October, and on the 5th surprised and burnt Uithaalder's lasger, without loss to the troops. This patrol has ever since been incessantly engaged in following up the enemy.

The chiefs decline the General's terms of unconditional surrender. Macomo and Sandilli, with the Gaika Kaffirs, find shelter in the forests which skirt the Amatolas: they are said to be destitute of ammunition, and their herds are fast decreasing.

Captain Hearns, of the 12th, has been killed while out with a detachment of that regiment, escorting a drove of contractor's cattle. Two of the 12th, and a civilian named Riley, were killed at the same time.

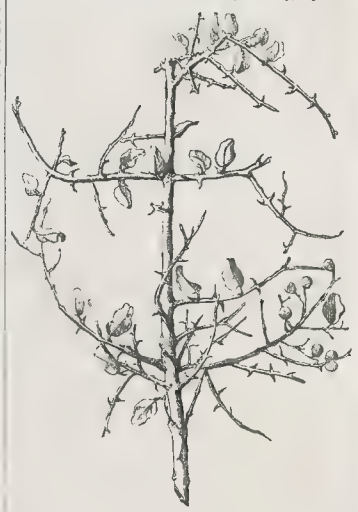
A spirited but unsuccessful effort has been made by Lieut. Whitmore, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, to capture the Chief Sandilli, who had with him fourteen or fifteen mounted Kaffirs and several on foot. Although possessing an inferior force, Lieut. Whitmore dashed on, and having divided the enemy, followed the lesser portion, Sandilli and one attendant, who, having the better horses, escaped into a wood.

On the 6 h of October, General Catheart had an interview with the chiefs of the Siambie tribes at Fort Murray. They consisted of Pato, Cobus Congo, Toise Umhala, Umyke, Jan Tzatzoe, and Siwani and his mother Nonebi, being all the Siambies except the rebel Seyolo. The Governor's address promised protection provided they did not allow any of the rebels who had taken shelter among their tribes to attack the Queen's subjects. These chiefs severally expressed their desire for peace, and a few days after Seyolo delivered himself up, and is now in safe custody.

A correspondent writes that the last *Graham's Town Journal* contains a proclamation offering, with certain exceptions, life to all the Hottentots, on condition of their surrendering themselves. It is understood that those in the Waterkloof are in great want, and anxious to come in. A Commando of the Trans-Vaal Boers, 406 men, has lately invaded the country of the Chief Sechelt; they took the principal town by storm, after six hours' hard fighting, and left four farmers and 300 of Sechelt's warriors dead on the field. The cause of this expedition is unknown.

We are indebted to two Correspondents for the accompanying Illustrations. The "British Camp" is from a sketch by B. Hedley, Esq.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF THE KAFFIR WAR.



'THE WACHE-EM-BETJE, OR WAIT-A-BIT," FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—As I think a correct knowledge of all that relates to South African affairs is now absolutely necessary, permit me to correct an error in the account of the "Kaffir bush," which appeared in your impression of Saturday, January 31st last.

The above name I have never heard used: it is known in the colony as the Thorn-tree (*Groote-doorn-boom*); the wood is hard and dense, and is rarely used, except as fuel; the bark is used for tanning; the tree also produces quantities of fine gum, which is largely exported. On the frontier it usually grows either in single trees or in small bushy clumps.

The *Wache-em-betje*, or "Wait-a-bit," is a distinct kind, growing something like the English bramble; the thorns are exactly like fish-hooks, but without the barb; when these catch the clothes they must be removed by the hand; hence the name "Wait-a-bit." The thorn of the mimosa (*Groote-doorn-boom*) being at right angles to the stem on which it grows, inflicts a severe scratch.

The bush, which you state to be "an impenetrable barrier to regular troops, and an excellent cover to the Kaffirs," is composed principally of numerous species of euphorbia, cactus, aloe, and similar plants, with *bourboontjes*, *guoire*, &c.: to burn such a bush would be impossible.

I am, &c., THEK BOER.

I beg to add that I have lived since 1843 on the eastern frontier of the Cape colony, and am intimately acquainted with every part of it, from the country of the emigrant Boers to the sea, and from the George district to the Umzimvooboo.

THE CITY OF SALISBURY, DURING THE RECENT FLOODS.

THE FLOODS AT SALISBURY.

In our Journal of last week we recorded and illustrated Fisherton-street during the recent inundations. We now engrave the interesting old city, as it appeared surrounded with the floods. Salisbury is described in the *Salisbury Journal* of Nov. 27, as being in the centre of an extensive lake, and, viewed from any of the surrounding hills, the spectator would fancy that the city itself had been transformed into a sort of inland Venice; but that rows of willows and isolated haystacks lift themselves drearily out of the circumjacent waters, and indicate the existence of meadow-land underneath. In the nave of the Cathedral, the water oozed up through the pavement, and formed large pools; while the south-western portion of the Close in several places were under water. The chapter-house of the Cathedral was also flooded, and the water approached upon the Palace grounds. Northward, in the direction of Woodford; southward as far as Downton, and, probably, far beyond; and westward, as far as Burcombe, the valleys wore the same gloomy aspect, and the inhabitants of low-lying cottages looked despairingly at the spreading waters at their feet, to the lowering sky over head, vainly hoping for a cessation of the extraordinary fall of rain. In the *Salisbury Journal* of the 4th, it is stated:—"Bad as this season has been, it will be remembered by many of our older readers that the winter of 1809 was much worse. About the middle of January, in that year, a deep snow rapidly melted, and the rivers overflowed their banks. From that time, to the end of February, there was continual rain—not a single fine day intervening. For nearly six weeks service was not performed in the Cathedral. This dreadful winter was followed by a wet harvest. The first week in August there was a tremendous thunderstorm, which was succeeded by heavy rains till the beginning of October, by which the corn was most seriously damaged. In the summers of 1793, 1799, and 1816, more than half the corn was destroyed by the rains. The summer of 1797 was a very wet one, and the corn was very much injured. The winter of 1827-28 was a remarkably wet one, the springs rising to an unprecedented height. This winter was followed by a very wet summer. Let us hope that our next summer may be of a different description." It may be interesting to add, that the city of Salisbury, before the alteration in its boundaries, occupied part of a peninsula formed by the river Avon on the west and south, and by the river Bourne on the east, the village of Fisherton Anger which we engraved last week (now included in the municipal and parliamentary limits), is on the west side of the Avon, at the junction with that river of the united stream of the Wily and the Nadder, which meet at Bemerton, two miles west of their junction with the Avon. The principal part of the city lies immediately to the north of the extensive Cath dral-close; and the principal streets have a stream of water from the rivers conducted through them by canals lined with brick. These inlets, and the city being surrounded with rivers, render the city liable to frequent floods, when the streams are swollen by heavy rains.

The Cathedral of Salisbury is one of the most beautiful in England; the spire and tower are 404 feet in height. In the city is an ancient market-cross, now in course of restoration; and we gather from the proceedings at the recent Cheesemarket anniversary dinner, that it is intended to erect a new Market-house.

The floods still continue. Wales, especially, has been severely visited. A Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Monday from Carnarvon, says:—"The almost incessant rains which for the last seven or eight weeks have prevailed in this locality, gradually increased the water in the rivers and streams which flow into the Menai Straits; but nothing serious was apprehended until Sunday morning last, when, after a heavy fall during the previous night, the Cadnant river began to overflow its banks. The Cadnant is ordinarily a small rivulet, which, at its source, about six miles up the country, measures but a few inches in breadth. It is fed by contributory streams, and runs into a reservoir which supplies the town with water. Its finds its way thence down the valley, under a portion of the town, into the Straits. About 10 o'clock it became apparent that the low arches erected over the course of the river near its entry into the town were insufficient to contain the rapidly increasing body of water that was poured down into them. The consequence was, that the water soon spread itself over a wide extent of ground on each side—a high wall forming a barrier against its progress towards the town. In about an hour the water had risen to the top of the wall, and immediately afterwards the entire bulwark gave way under the pressure with a tremendous crash. Down came the resistless torrent, sweeping all before it in its course, and inundating some scores of dwelling-houses which stood on the banks of the river. The other low parts of the town were similarly situated, the water being in several places about three yards deep. At night the water had entirely subsided; and we are glad to say that no fatal accident occurred. In addition to this, the estuaries of the Seiont and Gwyrfai, which respectively flow from the Llanberis and Quellyn lakes, overflowed. The Morfa, a marshy ground on the banks of the Seiont, was one sheet of water; and the force with which it swept into the harbour may be estimated when it is stated that the masonry of one corner of the pier was carried away. A bridge on the Gwyrfai, upwards of 200 years old, was destroyed, and the fields on each side flooded to a great extent. These floods are the most extensive known here for many years."

Nottingham has not yet recovered her former position. In the town itself great disease prevails in those parts which have most felt the effects of the recent inundations; and a Correspondent, writing from that neighbourhood on Sunday, says:—"The weather in this district has been again very stormy during the week. Considerable quantities of rain fell on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. At Mansfield many of the coal-pits are still unfit to work. The colliers remain at a stand on account of the immense body of water which still continues to flow into the pits, which, although the pumps are employed night and day, it seems impossible to reduce. In this district the protracted rains prevent ploughing and the getting up of agricultural produce, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, &c.—operations which are highly important to the farmer at this advanced period of the year. In Nottingham the continued moist and unhealthy weather is favourable to the continuance of the fever. Perhaps the greatest amount of damage done in the county by the floods is at the village of Dunham, situate near the Trent, where the embankments which surround the village gave way, and the whole district was overflowed.

The *Lincoln Mercury* says:—"The low lands about Lincoln still continue covered with water, and when the house will be clear of it, it is impossible to predict. The value of the property that has been flooded must be considerably deteriorated."

At Shields, on Sunday, the floods led to some loss of life, and a considerable loss of property. About nine o'clock at night, owing to a great fresh in the river, the consequence of the late heavy continued rain, the third tier of ships moored above the low lights broke adrift in the harbour, when a scene followed which it is impossible adequately to describe. About forty vessels were pitched from their moorings, amongst which were steam tugs and vessels of various descriptions, some driven athwart hawse each other, some carried out to the entrance of the harbour, some striking on the ground and sinking; whilst the noise of the crews on board, and the cries for help of many in the darkness of the night, with the noise of vessel striking against vessel, was most appalling and terrific, and, as a matter of course, the damage sustained by the shipping is immense. Two persons are said to have been drowned belonging to the *Jane and Elizabeth*, of that port, and other seamen are reported to be missing.

Last Sunday was also a most disastrous day for Newcastle-on-Tyne. On that day an extraordinarily high tide occurred in the Tyne, owing to the excessive land floods, occasioned by the incessant rains in the west towards Cumberland, throughout the extensive country drained by the North and South Tyne, the Team, the Derwent, and other tributaries. Newcastle quay was completely under water on Sunday evening, several cellars and underground warehouses were flooded, and large quantities of timber were floated down the river from the adjoining shores. At Scotswood, a village three miles above Newcastle, the water entered two large paper mills, and did great damage, spoiling several tons of paper. On the opposite shore, at Blaydon and Derwenthaugh, the fires of the cinder ovens were extinguished. A row of cottages at Scotswood were flooded nearly up to the ceiling. The water in the Tyne has not been so high during the last twenty years. Further west, some damage was done to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; a land slip took place near the Riding Mill station, in consequence of which the rails were displaced, and the train which was due at Newcastle at eight o'clock on Sunday evening was detained several hours.

On Monday it was discovered that the stupendous arch belonging to the South-Western Railway, which spans the Westminster-road near the Marshgate, had sunk, owing to the unusual and continued rain. Men were employed in placing strong girders to prevent any serious accident from occurring.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE BUDGET.

(Continued from page 535.)

yet from more party motives exempted the landed proprietors from bearing any share in the burden. He repudiated the charge of being influenced by any party motives, while he declared that Ireland had been deserted, betrayed, and assailed in the present Budget.

Mr. PEACOCK while declaring himself generally in favour of the Government, sung steel to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the propriety of withdrawing his proposition for the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland; for he might rely upon it that the small sum that would be obtained from it in Ireland would be dearly purchased by the opposition which he would encounter. He, however, ought that there ought to be a thorough investigation into the present licensing system before the Government proposed a reduction in the Malt-tax.

Sir F. BARING reiterated the assertion that the proposed extension of the Income-tax to funded property was a breach of faith towards the public creditor. He did not think it wise to strain direct taxation too far; for, in attempting to obtain too much, they ran the risk of losing what they already had gained. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to review each of the propositions of the Government; and concluded by saying that, on the whole, he must declare his opposition to the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER commenced the defence of his propositions by explaining the reason why he had added to his estimates £400,000 from the Public Works Loan Fund. The commission had been issued when money was scarce and labour abundant. Now that these circumstances were completely reversed, the commission should be abolished. From 1824 to 1850, disbursements had been made under this head, amounting to about £700,000, which had been most unseemly spent. To dispose of this, and to put an end to the loan, was, therefore, a question which deserved the attention of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this appeared to him to be the best mode of disposing of it permanently. He would show them upon what authority he had followed this course. In 1822 there was a select committee appointed to consider the most efficient mode of keeping the public accounts; to his report we were indebted for almost all the improvements that had been subsequently adopted. That select committee recommended that all advances should be entered upon the account of income and expenditure; and that, whenever those sums were stopped, the account should be closed. The second arrangement of his financial statement, which had been made by the hon. member for Hilsdon, was the grievous mistake which he (the Chancellor) had made in estimating the debt over that sum which was from the semi-receal of the Malt tax. He had estimated it at £1,700 000. The right hon. gentleman calculated it at £2,500 000. In the first estimate no calculation had been allowed for increased consumption, for this he allowed £200 000; and having shown that his original estimate was strictly correct, it now appeared that the decrease was d altogether be only £1,500,000. The right hon. gentleman (Sir Charles Wood) objected to the view which he had taken of the consequences of the Kaffir war. The war, he still believed, was virtually at an end; the Commissariat were closing their accounts; and he had the best authority for saying that the Amatolas, defeated and dispirited, unable to make a stand against our forces, without territory, food, or security, took to the bush and were dying there. The right hon. member for the University of Oxford had objected to his having made no allowance for loss to the revenue by allowing sugar to be refined in bond. But he had not shown that a loss would take place; and, for his part, he did not anticipate anything of the sort. The next point of the speech of the right hon. gentleman made the widest accusation against him of imposing the House-tax for the purpose of repealing the Malt-tax, and thus benefiting the agricultural classes. This was, perhaps, a good party cry, which, probably, he might have used himself had he been in Opposition (Laughter). This was not, however, the case. Gentlemen opposite had themselves admitted that his reduction of the Malt-tax would diminish the price of production, and would leave the cost of beer to the consumer. He had advocated it as a necessary part of the system of unrestricted competition which had been adopted as the policy of the country. He had on all hands been accused of pushing direct taxation to its further extremes. He could not forget that the right hon. gentleman had himself come down to that House with a proposition in his pocket for doubling the Property and Income-tax (Hear, hear). But he withdrew it at the first breath of opposition, and next day announced that he could get on without it. And now, the right hon. gentleman told him in language hardly Parliamentary, that he did not know his business. Though the right hon. gentleman had said that he did not know his business, that did not prove that the House must decide that. The right hon. gentleman had to learn that: he had to learn other things: he had to learn that pain once was not sarcasm, and that insolence was not argument (Cheers, and loud cries of "Oh!"). The right hon. member for Carlisle had made a most atheistic appeal to the House in favour of that class of persons who had an income of £150 a year. This sympathy was unnecessary, for there was no class who had hitherto been subjected so lightly to the pressure of taxation. He thought they had even escaped better than the really working classes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then adverted to the observations made by the hon. member for Kidderminster (Mr. Lowe) regarding emigration; but in his remarks, that hon. and learned gentleman had evidently forgotten what he had written of the "unrestrained progressive power of the English people" (Loud laughter). For his own part he thought that this emigration now going on from Europe would be more likely to stimulate than to check the increase of population. In the subject of retrenchment and increased efficiency in public offices, he gave it as his opinion that great retrenchments might be made in consequence of increased efficiency. This could not be brought about in its full extent till 1854-5; but at that time it would be the duty of the House of Commons, if they did not find the public service more efficient and much less costly than it did at present, to do it. He had had advice given him; he had been told to do this and that; but Pitt had done so; others had done so (Laughter). He did not aspire to the fame of some Chancellors, and he would not desire to the degradation of others: he remembered a Budget renewed, withdrawn, and withdrawn again (Laughter). What was the consequence? that he was obliged to remodel the compromise of the House-tax and Window-tax proposed in 1848. He knew what he had to oppose that night. He had to face a coalition (Hear, hear). That coalition might be successful; but coalitions had always found their triumph to be brief. He knew that England did not love coalitions. He appealed from that coalition (Loud cheers) to the public opinion which governed this country, which controlled even the decrees of Parliament itself, and before which even our most ancient and august institutions were as the baseless fabric of a vision (Tremendous cheers).

Mr. GLADSTONE felt that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer called for a reply, and at the moment. There were things which he, too, had to say. Among others, the reason why he should not have spoken as he did upon the subject of emigration. He told the right hon. gentleman that the license of language he had used (Sensation), the phrases he had applied (Cheers and counter cheers) to the characters of men (Uproar) whose public career (Interruption)—he told the right hon. gentleman that he was not entitled to charge with insolence members of that House (Hear)—to say to the right hon. member for Carlisle that he respected but did not regard him. Much as he had already learned, the right hon. gentleman had yet to earn the limits of moderation, of discretion, and temperance, that ought to restrain the conduct and language of every member of that House; disregard of which was an offence in the meanest among them, and which was tenfold more so when committed by the leader of the House of Commons (Loud cheers). The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to show that the proposed scheme would operate most detrimentally upon all classes, and even upon the Chancellor's favourites—the yeomen and clergymen of England.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared—

For the resolution	286
Against it	305
Majority against the Government	19

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the Chairman then reported progress, and the House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock on Friday morning till Monday next.

THE CASE OF MR. BENJAMIN BOYD.—In answer to Mr. Milnes, Lord STANLEY, on Monday, stated that a despatch had been sent in June last to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister in the United States, asking him to obtain the co-operation of the American Government. This had been done; but, as yet, no information had been obtained.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In answer to Mr. H. Brown, Mr. HENLEY said, that the subject of enforcing regulations for the safety of railway passengers, had been referred to the Board of Commerce, and that Government would do nothing till that committee had made its report. Mr. H. Brown then gave notice that after the recess he would bring the subject before the House.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—In answer to Mr. Moss Mr. Forster, Mr. WALPOLE said, the City had given him notice in the last summer that they were prepared to construct a new market, and that they had chosen a site in Copenhagen-fields, and his approbation had been given to that site; but, until after the lapse of eighteen months from that time, he had no power to interfere in the mode in which the City proposed to carry out their plan.

THE TENANT COMPENSATION IRELAND BILL was read a third time on Wednesday.

A discussion ensued, in which Sir J. V. Shelley, Lord Naas, Viscount Monk, Messrs T. D. Fitzgerald, Lucas, H. Drummond, Whiteside, Walpole, and V. Scully took part.

The Stamp-duty on Patents of Inventions Bill was on Thursday read a third time and passed.

The Countess of Limerick gave birth to a son, on Sunday last, at Trinity Manor, Jersey.

The Viscountess Downe gave birth to a son, on Monday last, at Wykeham. Her Ladyship, with the infant, is going on favourably.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 19.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Shortest Day. Holcroft born, 1744.
THURSDAY, 23.—Addison died, 1719.
FRIDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve. Robin Hood died, 1247.
SATURDAY, 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY. Nativity of Our Saviour.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m
8 5 8 39 9 10	9 0 45 10 15	10 50 11 20	11 45 Ends	0 10 0 35	1 0 1 25	1 50 2 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LOO.—Persons from the country may get married in London at any time under the special license of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Without that the marriage must take place upon banns at the parish church of one or both of the parties; or upon license at any church in the parish of which one of the parties has abided for fifteen days previous to the ceremony, or upon the registrar's license or certificate, which requires a seven days' residence of one of the parties in the registrar's district, and a lapse of twenty-one days in case of a certificate, or seven days in case of a license, between the notice to the registrar and the actual marriage.

A J.—Sarah Jennys, who became Duchess of Marlborough, was daughter of Richard Jennys, Esq., of Sandridge, in Herts, who was son of St. John Jennys, M.P. for St. Albans, made Knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and who descended from the family of Jennys, of Islington, in Middlesex, the representative of which, Sir Roger Jennys, purchased the estate of Bottisham, in Cambridgeshire. We cannot trace any details connected with the office of Ranger in the Jennys pedigree. Refer to Beaton's "Political Index" for particulars of the grand falconers.

HORSHAM.—The payment of One Shilling at the Prerogative Office, Doctors Commons, will obtain the perusal of a Will.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER FROM INDIA.—ARIEL of Tempest: "Arg a bend between six martlets sa. *Crest*: a Griffin's head erased per pale arg and sa, beaked gu. *Motto*: Labore ad thone Syndo."

A SUBSCRIBER, Glastonbury.—A whale is of the class Mammalia.

J. H.—We have not room.

DELTA.—Weiss, surgical instrument-maker, Strand.

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ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEXT SATURDAY (Christmas-day) will be issued the Annual CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the following fine ENGRAVINGS:—

THE DREAM OF THE THREE HOLY KINGS. By DEGAS.
CHRISTMAS CEREMONY IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.
THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.
THE ANNUNCIATION AND TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY. By FUHRICH.
A WINTER SCENE: THE FAGGOT GATHERERS. By BIRKET FOSTER.
"THE ELFIN OF HAZELNOOK." Drawn by DODGSON.
"THE STORY OF A COLUMBINE." With Two Illustrations by PHIZ.
THE NEW GAME OF REGATTA.
"THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR." With an Illustration by JOHN GILBERT.
PLUM-PUDDING: A DREAM OF CHRISTMAS. Twelve Illustrations.

The Literary Matter, besides the Story of "COLUMBINE," by Angus B. Reach, and the "ELFIN OF HAZELNOOK," will include

"THE UNPARDONABLE SIN," by Nathaniel Hawthorn;
"CHRISTMAS SUPERSTITIONS OF SCARBA," by John Oxenford;
"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE," and "THE TWO LEGENDAS TREE," by Mrs. T. K. Hervey;
And a "NEW SONG" written by CHARLES MACKAY, and composed and arranged for four voices by SIR H. R. BISHOP: together with other interesting articles.

The accompanying Number will contain

A SPLENDID SHEET ENGRAVING OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN.
SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF SKYE, AND THE HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.
THE LYING IN STATE OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, WITH PORTRAIT.
THE BURSTING OF THE RESERVOIR AT BERE.
THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, &c., &c.

And all the NEWS of the Week.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

THE Ministers have been defeated on the Budget by a majority of 305 against 286. At the time at which we write, it is impossible to state whether they will accept this defeat in all its significancy, and resign office; or, whether they will follow the advice of Sir Charles Wood: "take back their Budget and amend it," in comformity with the decision of the House of Commons. It seems, however, to be generally considered that the defeat is final; and that, in reality, the opinion of the House has been expressed upon the whole principle of the Budget, though nominally upon one portion of it only; and that, as a necessary consequence the Ministers must resign.

The result as to Mr. Disraeli's Budget was clearly foreseen. We stated our opinion last week, that it would never be allowed to pass. Every day added fresh strength to the conviction entertained on all sides, that, so unwise a measure as the remission of the Malt tax, and so unwise an increase of burdens as a doubled House-tax and an extended Income-tax, would not escape the ordeal of a Parliamentary division, whenever it became convenient to put it to that test. A Budget which was condemned by Mr. Goulburn and the old Conservative party; by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and the new Conservative, or Peel party; by Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, and the Whig party; by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and the Free-trade and Liberal party, and by all the minor chiefs of the smaller parties into which the House is divided and sub-divided; and supported only by a Ministerial phalanx that is daily becoming more unsatisfied with the Financial Minister, was evidently doomed. At one time the debates upon the subject threatened to be complicated and tedious, if not contradictory and unsatisfactory; but gradually, as if by common consent, attention was fixed upon the very nucleus, kernel, pith, and essence of the whole project—the reduction of half the Malt-tax, and the consequent sacrifice of two millions and a half of revenue.

The Malt-tax, like all other taxes, is an evil; but it is a fair subject of inquiry, whether it is by any means the most unpopular of our taxes; and whether, as long as the national honour and faith, and the public credit, are considered—as they happily are at the present time—of the very highest importance and urgency to maintain untarnished and unimpaired, any tax much less oppressive can be found? Those who have most reason to complain of it, the hard-working population, who consume beer—a class, including navvies and miners and coal-heavers, and all sorts of mechanics and handicraftsmen, as well as farmers and farm-labourers—say very little upon the subject, and have never yet joined in any agitation, or even remonstrance, to force the subject on the attention of the Legislature. In fact the Malt-tax is not unpopular, and thousands of people who drink malt liquor, as well as many who do not, are of opinion that a tax so very productive, and at the same time so lightly felt, would not easily be devised. Yet it is very generally conceded, that, if the State could spare so much money as five millions, it would be matter for congratulation to see it, as well as the whole Excise system, swept away. At present, however, this is simply impossible. But the creation of a deficit of two and a half millions—leaving half the Malt-tax still in existence, with all its cumbrous machinery and vexatious impediments—has been felt to be a very gratuitous, if not reckless, waste of the public resources. But when it becomes necessary—after the deficit be made, to look around for a substitute; and when the Minister can devise none better than the duplication of one direct tax, and the extension of another to classes hitherto exempt from both, we must confess that we are not in the least surprised at the Minister's unpopularity, and at the preference shown by Parliament and by the tax-paying public for the *status quo*.

At the same time, public writers and public speakers who entertain different views, should not do injustice to that large class of persons, the ten-pound householders, or accuse them of "ignorant impatience of taxation," or of want of honesty or of patriotism in the resistance which they have offered. If there were a deficit in the national revenues, caused by natural circumstances and not by a Ministerial act, we are certain that this class, humble as its individual members may be, but powerful in the aggregate, would not object to bear a fair share of the common burden. There is no reason why, if a £20 house pay a tax, a £10 house should not; but there are very strong reasons why a large and struggling portion of the community should not be subjected to two several items of direct taxation—a House-tax and an Income-tax, as the price for a diminished liability to an indirect tax, which at any moment any portion of them might be relieved of, by joining a temperance society. By the vote of Friday morning, Parliament emphatically decided that the doubtful privilege of obtaining cheaper beer would cost too much at the valuation which Mr. Disraeli put upon it; and that the £10 householders, as well as the owners of property worth £50 a year, and the earners of income worth from £100 to £149 19s. 11d., had justice on their side in objecting to the proposed arrangement. The immediate, as well as more remote, results of the decision, upon the Ministry, upon parties, and upon the public, remain to be seen.

We are informed, on what we believe to be competent authority, that the Council of the University College of London has just declined the offer of a gentleman to fill the vacant chair of Oriental languages, on the ground that he is not as conversant with Greek and Latin as with the languages which he professes to be able to teach. Although he has spent the greater part of, if not all, his life in acquiring Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, by a residence in the countries where those languages are spoken, it appears that, because he is not a member of one of the English colleges, nor as intimate with the dead languages of Greece and Italy as he is with the living languages of the East, he is to be held disqualified for the office. When it is considered how important it is that her Majesty's Government should secure the services of persons who, on being entrusted with official situations in India, should be able to communicate with the natives without the intermedium of translators, we cannot but trust that this lamentable indifference to the interests of our Eastern dominions is only temporary. We live in a practical age, and require practical men for the subordinate as well as for the higher functions of government in our immense possessions.

In a lecture read before the Royal Asiatic Society, last January, Professor Wilson ably advocated the merits of the study of Oriental Literature. "It is not to be denied (he said) that the antiquities and literature of the nations of the East have hitherto failed to receive that attention from the public which might have been expected, if not from their own inherent interest, yet from our long and intimate intercourse with the most important countries of Asia, and the political identification of India and Great Britain. Various publications (texts and translations) of Arabic works, especially on grammar and lexicology, have been printed on the Continent, which prove the great interest taken everywhere, EXCEPT IN ENGLAND, in Oriental literature. It cannot but be thought somewhat extraordinary that, so long and so intimately as this country has been connected politically with the Ottoman Empire, such a total neglect should have been exhibited of the Turkish language and literature. We have been hitherto dependent, even for personal communication with the officers of the Government, to Greek or Syrian Dragomans, or more correctly Turjamans, or translators; and, although some few years since a move was made by the British Government to provide a less exceptional class of qualified interpreters, the project has been but imperfectly carried out, and the most confidential communications are still at the mercy of foreigners, who are not even British subjects." Surely such a state of things should not be suffered to continue.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.

The Earl of Derby and Lord Raglan have been the only guests at the Royal table since the departure of the French Ambassador on Saturday last. The Premier arrived on Saturday and remained till Monday; on which day Lord Raglan reached Osborne, his Lordship's visit extending until Wednesday.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service at the parish church of Whippingham. The Earl of Derby also attended the service. The Rev. Mr. Tracy officiated.

The inclemency of the weather during the week has generally prevented the Royal family from taking their accustomed riding and walking exercise.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle on Thursday next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent continues her residence at Frogmore, and, we are happy to add, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Royal Highness takes carriage airings whenever the weather is favourable.

The Countess de Neuilly, the ex-Queen of the French, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house, on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland entertained a select party at dinner on Wednesday, at Northumberland-house. Later in the evening the Duchess received a small circle, among whom were Lord and Lady Lovaine, Lord Polwarth, Lady Agnes Buller, Sir Philips Hornby and the Misses Hornby, Sir Walter Riddell, Sir William Gage, Sir Harry and Lady Dillon, Sir Edward Parker, Sir Thomas Hastings; Colonel North, M.P., and the Baroness North; Admiral Bowles and Miss Bowles, &c.

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF FRANCESCO SFORZA, DUKE OF MILAN. By WILLIAM PULLAN and RICHARD HEATH, M.P. Blackwood.

It is not often that the critic has so agreeable a task confided to him as the perusal and notice of a work like that which now lies before us; and we must, in the first place, congratulate the author upon the admirable judgment by which he was guided in his selection of a subject for his pen. Francesco Sforza was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his time; a fact which not even his calumniators have been able to refute; but it was left to the conscientious research and patient and unprejudiced investigation of Mr. Urquhart to present him to posterity in his integral greatness. Strike a name in any age, the architect of his own extraordinary fortunes, the subject of distrust to many of his contemporaries, and of envy to all, the memory of Francesco Sforza has hitherto been overlaid with calumny, emanating from the jealousy of some, and the ignorance of others. In the volume under review, strict justice has been done; while, at the same time, the author has not been betrayed into the error of exaggerating the merits of the man, or of seeking to screen his shortcomings. At once a gentleman and a scholar, Mr. Urquhart has given ample proof of his pen not completely for the task which he undertook, and an intimate knowledge, not only of the personal career of Sforza himself, but also of the age and country in which he flourished. Disregarding the prejudices of the present day, Mr. Urquhart has written Italy, the Italians, and Italian politics, as they existed at the period of Sforza's extraordinary struggle and success, at once lucidly and truthfully No hollow cant nor factitious sentiment defaces his pages; there are no clap-traps to ensnare the applause of party, no puerile attempts to secure a transient popularity; but, with manly independence of spirit, he has redeemed his purpose, which he declares to have been "to illustrate the state of the Italian peninsula, and the genius of its inhabitants in the middle ages, by writing the life and times of the remarkable man who played so important a part in the great drama of her history." The fortunes of Francesco Sforza, on which he ages the main interest of the work, are narrated with all the exciting charm of romance, and with all the authority of truth; and, in this instance, it may indeed be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." We would, however, particularly direct the attention of the reader to the chapter on Italian warfare, which is eminently valuable from the circumstance that it will enable him to comprehend the ease with which the ordinary battles were fought, and the wholesale length and breadth of Italy; for not even among the native historians of that land, whose "fatal gift of beauty" was the cause of her misfortunes, shall we succeed in finding so clear, comprehensive, and candid an exposition of that decadence of patriotism, and that corruption of social habitudes, which degraded its citizens into hireling soldiers, and its nobles into robber chiefs. The sketch of the elder Sforza is a life-like picture, full of interest which awakens all our sympathies for the astute and sturdy peasant, who, by the force of his character, left his humble and peaceful home, and, exchanging the ploughshare for the sword, hewed out, by the strength of his stalwart arm and his iron will, that perilous but honourable path which led to the steps of a throne, to be superseded by his descendants; until we at length reach the last quarrel of his fitful existence, where we find him in the character of a military leader, flushed with success, and eager for further conquest, stooping from his saddle, while fording the river Pesaura, to recover an unhorsed and drowning follower, himself losing his seat, and, heavily armed as he was, disappearing in his turn beneath the waves, which were heaving and tossing under the influence of a recent storm in the Adriatic.

The horse (parsons can smile with us here), freed from his burden, swam to the bank. The warrior was unable to struggle with the billows. Two were his last extended hands seen raised above the waters, clasped together, as if he were imploring assistance, though any words that he may have attempted to utter were drowned by the roar of the elements; after which he sank to rise no more, and his body was never afterwards found.

And well worthy of such a sire was his brave son, the future Duke of Milan; whose lofty ambition, despite his lowly and equivocal birth, Francesco Sforza was destined not only to see the offspring of a peasant, but also the illegitimate child of one Lucia di Torunza, the mistress of his father), extraordinary genius, and indomitable will, bore him up against all opposition, until he found himself surrounded by the ducal crown of Milan. Of the remarkable military Mr. Urquhart says:—

It will not, I think, be denied that he was endowed with all the great and most of the good qualities that generally fall to the lot of mankind. His character was early developed and displayed by the various circumstances in which he was placed. The tact by which he won his way to fame before his marriage with Bianca Maria (daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan); the perseverance with which he struggled almost adversity; the manner that then void the death of his father-in-law; the great military skill and political sagacity by which he succeeded, notwithstanding false friends and dangerous enemies, in placing himself on the throne of Milan; the firmness by which he secured himself, combined with the moderation which he exhibited in his new position; the policy by which, after having made himself strong, he laid aside the sword in the early years' peace and prosperity, show a combination of active and reflective powers rarely to be found in one person.

Nor does Muratori (we quote from Mr. Urquhart) give less marked evidence of his appreciation of the wonderful powers of Francesco Sforza than his more recent biographer:—

The more we reflect (says the Italian historian) on the actions of this unrivalled Prince, the more ready must we acknowledge, notwithstanding the opinion of some, that for many centuries Italy has not produced or possessed a hero so Francesco Sforza, in whom there was a rare combination of wonderful valour with uncommon political sagacity. In twenty-two battles which he gave, he ended by being conqueror, and he was never conquered. . . . In Sforza Attendolo, having risen from the lowest condition of life, he inherited the fortunes of the family; but his son, Francesco, proceeding with gigantic steps advanced in a manner that he came to be at the end of his days the sovereign duke of Milan, and the principal city of Genoa, and of which such a fact is true, certainly deserves to be compared with the greatest captains of antiquity, reckoned among the most illustrious people in the history of Italy.

In conclusion, we cordially recommend these volumes to such readers as desire to blend instruction with amusement. A new era has declared itself in historical writing. The mighty spirits of the past are no longer, to the youthful student above all, the mere myths into which the over-strained cupidity of former historians had succeeded in converting them. We now have the mouvres as well as the mans; the individual as well as the sovereign; the substance as well as the shadow; and Mr. Urquhart is a worthy and able workman in this new mart of mind.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS AND MEMORIALS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

In addition to the numerous portraits of the late Duke, which we have already described in various notices, we have to mention one by Lucas, painted by express desire of his Grace for his old companion-in-arms the Marquis of Anglesey. It was painted in 1841, and represents the Duke full-length, in his Field-Marshal's uniform, with the cocked hat thrown over his shoulders, and carrying his field telescope in one hand, and his staff in the other. On one side is a cannon, the artillery was a good one, and the general execution of the picture highly successful. It is now on view at Alderman Moon's, preparatory to its being engraved.

Of historical pictures in which the Duke is introduced, we have to mention two by Wyatt, a young artist, a pupil of the late Mr. Haydon, B.A. Royal Academy, Amsterdam. The picture, about 7 feet by 5 feet 6 in., contains portraits of the most celebrated English and Dutch officers who were in the field in the Netherlands in the autumn of six months in London painting the English Generals, and the Grace the late Duke of Wellington gave him several sittings. When finished, the picture was placed in the Gallery, at Brussels; but, on the Revolution taking place, it was removed to Amsterdam, and replaced in the studio of the artist. It was afterwards removed, and is now in the Palace, at Haarlem. A reduced copy of it was, by permission of the Prince of Orange, made by Mr. Hanseelen, a pupil of Pineman's, and which is now in this country.

THE NEW TURNERS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two very interesting additions have just been made to the National Gallery, namely, two of the large collection of the works of Turner, bequeathed by the artist to the nation. They are the "Building of Carthage" and the "Sun Rising in Mist," and were left to the Gallery with the express stipulation that they should be hung up between two of our most brilliant Claudes, the Britannia Pompey object being to shut out the prince of bygone landscape painters for the champion of modern days. Accordingly, there they are at the east end of the Great Room, with the "Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba" on one side, and the beautiful "Waterfall" picture on the other. We would gladly avoid the task of making comparisons between the two masters, thus brought into juxta-position; but, "it is forced upon us to do so, we must boldly aver that, whilst our Turner stands pre-eminent above all landscape-painters of his or our day, and, in some points, is even unsurpassed by all who have gone before him, he must still yield the palm to Claude in what once was the highest resources of the art. In his "Sunrise in Mist," Turner has a subject a class which he has made peculiarly his own; and nothing can be conceived more perfect than the effect which he has introduced: the rays of the sun struggling through the damp mists at various planes, and with more or less success, and casting their gold reflex upon the waters. The ship, lying moving in the middle distance and beautifully rendered with exact truth, their relative positions being well defined by the [illegible] of outline bestowed upon them, and of density of atmosphere which surrounds them. In a field like this former effort, and study yet, without a rival; but then it should be borne in mind that Claude, painting Italian skies, had different materials to deal with, and never produced anything of the class to which Turner was peculiarly devoted, but which was equally beautiful and warm; or, when a hint of mist is introduced, it is of that light and transient character known only to the horizon of the sweet South; and serving almost to increase the golden or silvery glitter of the firmament in which it floats. Claude, among all the highest flights of creative art, did not hesitate to represent upon canvas the deepest recesses of bright immeasurable space, illumined by the pure rays of the sun in its noontide effulgence; and how he succeeded all know who have studied his works. Turner, also, in his "Carthage," has aimed at something of the same kind: he has placed the mid-day sun high in the centre of his canvas, surrounded by a golden sky; but, compared with the skies of Claude, this of Turner wants space and fluidity, is flat and opaque, and by no means produces that warm tone of effect which the colour bestowed upon it might lead one to expect. In short, looking at our two Claudes and Turners, we must award to the former supremacy over the glorious sun and the glorious firmament in bright estate; and to the latter the subtle supervision of effects resulting from modified conditions of the atmosphere.

Both the pictures by Turner, now under consideration, are of his best period, and are free from the extravagance in which he indulged towards the latter part of his career. The "Carthage" originated more than a few years ago; and formed part of the collection of Lord de Tabley, at whose sale, some years ago, it was purchased by Mr. Turner. The "Building of Carthage" was painted some ten years later, and never left the possession of the artist, who repeatedly refused large sums of money for it—in one instance as much as £2000—intending always to bequeath it to the nation.

THE CRUCIFIXION. Painted by J. HILTON. Engraved by J. FINDEN

The Art Union Society, in the engraving produced for the subscription of the current year, manifests an inclination to greatly enlarge the field of art than they have heretofore pretended to; they have, moreover, produced in very creditable style, a work which does honour to the arts of the country. Hilton was a painter of superior merit, aspiring to a higher and than a mere severe school than suited the prevailing taste of the day He was, therefore, comparatively but little known while living, and died almost forgotten, except by a few who pay homage for merits seldom rather than for fashion's. The picture of the "Crucifixion" was one of the artist's most ambitious efforts; comprehending in a single picture the whole of the Italian schools, that of sturdy Florence particularity, and carried out with simple, yet resolute purpose. It is in three pieces. Before the early church fashion, a central picture and two wings; the latter occupied with incidents relative to the sacrifice, subject of the former. The grouping of all is powerful, also for the most part expressive and dignified. Some exception, perhaps, might be taken to the placing of the backs of some of the figures in the principal object the whole; unless intended as an artifice—like of those in

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT THE SOIREE OF THE LEEDS MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

the literature of the day is, if not on a par with, at least as pure in point of taste as that which has gone before it, and to take care that we do not, instead of advancing in letters, fall back and decay in the productions of the time (Hear, hear).

Lord John then told his audience the cause of his coming to Leeds to preside over the meeting, which was that he might both see the progress that the Leeds mechanics were making in instructions of all kinds, and also that he might express his hopes and wishes for their welfare in the time that is to come. His Lordship continuing

It has been my fortune, since the active part of my life began, to live in times of peace, and to see great discoveries and great improvements. I think you will feel that we who have had the direction of affairs during that time—I speak not now of any difference of political parties or of religious sects, but taking us all together, all political parties, and men of all religious denominations—I think we have not done ill for the country during that period in which we have borne an active share in its affairs. ("Hear," and cheers.) If you look back to the year 1815, when a bloody and costly struggle terminated, I think you will see that since that period, whether by the judgment of Parliament—whether by the action of great bodies and great societies—or whether by the skill and invention of individuals, the condition of the people of this land has very much improved (Hear, and cheers). While the means of sustenance have become cheaper—while the public burdens have become less—while the means of education have been improved—there has been, with these circumstances, and partly owing to these circumstances, a general progress in society (Hear, hear). I think that we who have belonged to that time—and as, I tell you again, I wish to make no political allusion, or to claim for one party over another any advantage (Hear, hear)—but I say generally, that we who have lived in this time have, upon the whole, not ill performed our duty. It will be for you, when we retire from the more active business of this scene, to endeavour to carry on to still greater knowledge, to still more comfort, to still greater well-being, the country in which you live. There is a great charge imposed on you, and I trust you will properly perform it. Let no insane passion carry you without reason into contests with foreign countries (Loud and continued cheering). Let no unworthy prejudices induce you to withhold from any part of your countrymen that which is their due (Renewed cheering). Let no previous convictions prevent you from examining every subject with impartial eyes, and from placing before you the light of truth, which ought to guide you in your investigations (Hear, hear.) With these convictions I am persuaded you will abide by the institutions which you have, by the faith which you hold, and that you will adorn the country to which you belong" (Loud and prolonged cheering)

The Right Hon. T. Baines, M.P., in a brief address, then proposed as a sentiment, "Prosperity to the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, and to all similar societies." Mr. Robert Hall supported the sentiment.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., proposed—"The continued extension of Schools of Design and of Class Instruction among the People: since to these in a great measure do we look for the culture of taste and the progress of such mechanical contrivances as are necessary to maintain the national position of 'the workshop of the world.'" Professor Phillips seconded the sentiment, contending that art-institutions ought to be self-supporting, and advocating periodical exhibitions of noble works of art.

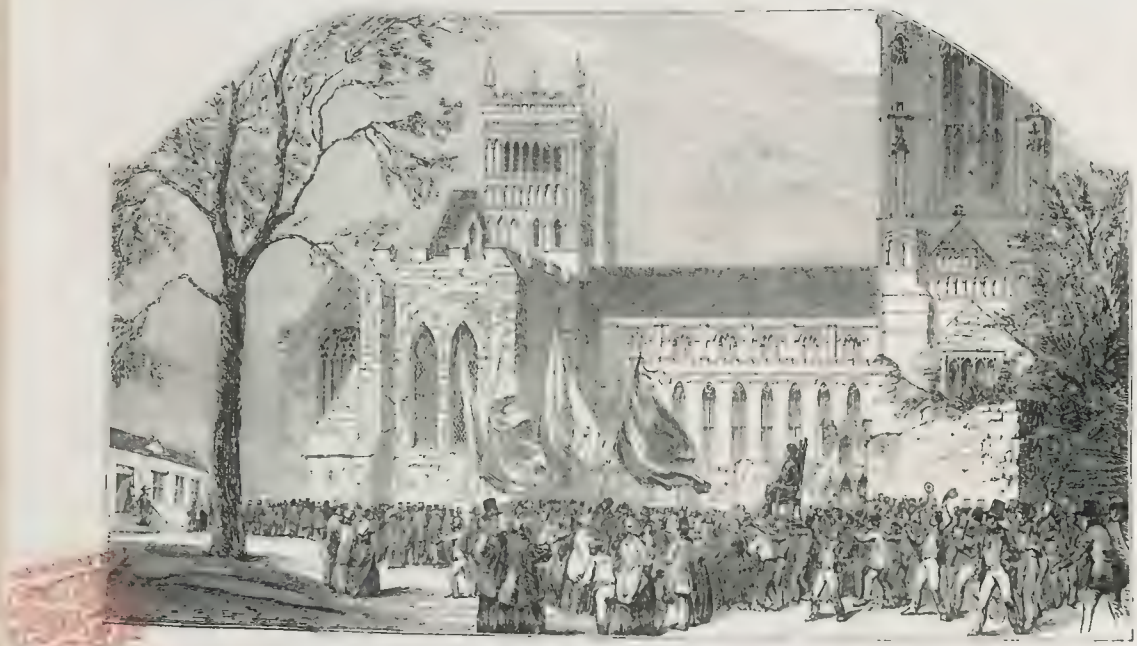
Lord Beaumont proposed "The Education of the People, may it become universal; for the wider its range and the more active its operation, so also will its aim be more noble, and its success more assured."

The Dean of Ripon seconded the sentiment.

The meeting was then addressed by other gentlemen, who proposed sentiments in accordance with the purposes of the institute; but want of space prevents us from giving insertion to their speeches.

Thanks were then voted to Lord John Russell, for his valuable service to the institution in presiding on that occasion; and to Lord Beaumont, and the other friends of education present; and the proceedings terminated.

The Town-council having resolved to take advantage of Lord John Russell's presence in Leeds, waited upon his Lordship on Thursday, headed by the Mayor, and presented an address, which touched upon the principal political events with which Lord John has been connected His Lordship replied in an energetic and powerful speech; first adverting to the course which, in his political career, he had always endeavoured to pursue; and, he believed, in strict consonance with our institutions. In conclusion, his Lordship addressed himself to the consideration of the future.



DURHAM ELECTION.—CHAIRING OF LORD A. VANE, M.P.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LIFE AND MILITARY SERVICES OF MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD D.C.L., G.C.B., ETC.—FROM A PAINTING BY REUBEN SAVERS.

THE Duke of Wellington used to say of the subject of this memoir that "Lord Beresford and Lord Hill were the only two Generals who could take an army out of Hyde Park in face of an enemy." Our recent campaigns in the East have, we may hope, added one or two names to the list. But no one knew better than the Duke of Wellington that the faculty of handling large masses of troops in war is entirely distinct from the ability which enables an eminent cavalry or infantry officer to lead his particular arm of the service into action, or to decide by a dashing charge the fortunes of some hard-fought field.

William Carr Beresford, son of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1768. In his seventeenth year he was sent to the Military Academy of Strasburg, where he had not remained twelvemonths when he received (in 1785) his commission, as Ensign, in the 6th Foot. Young Beresford arrived in Nova Scotia, where his regiment was stationed, in 1786; and in 1789 became Lieutenant in the 16th, of which regiment he is now the Colonel. In the year 1790, we find him Captain in the 69th Foot, serving as an officer of Marines, on board the *Britannia*, Admiral Lord Hood Two companies of the 69th were then serving *pro tem.* as marines; and it may be remembered that the soldiers of the 69th rendered essential service to Nelson at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, by their alacrity in assisting him to board two Spanish first-rates. Captain Beresford was present at Toulon, and his services are honourably mentioned by Lord Mulgrave, who had accepted the command of the British troops with the rank of Brigadier-General. The French artillery at Toulon was commanded by Bonaparte, then a captain, who during this siege first displayed his military talents.

After the evacuation of Toulon, in 1793, Lord Hood determined to attack the Island of Corsica, with the view of dispossessing the French from the forts which they occupied in the Island. Captain Beresford assisted in the attack upon the celebrated tower of Martello, in the bay of San Fiorenzo; and distinguished himself with so much energy in these operations that he was promoted to a Majority upon the reduction of the fort, and immediately afterwards obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to command a newly-raised regiment. This regiment was afterwards distributed among others, and Colonel Beresford embarked in command of the 90th Regiment for the West Indies, in an expedition commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Admiral Christian's fleet, in which Colonel Beresford embarked, was, however, kept back by adverse winds, and the Colonel was stationed in the island of Jersey from 1797 to 1799. In the latter year he was sent to India, and reached Bombay just after the taking of Seringapatam. He formed part of the expedition under General Baird sent to Egypt by way of the Red Sea, to reinforce Sir R. Abercrombie. In Egypt Colonel Beresford remained until the year 1803, when he returned to England, and was appointed Brigadier-General, in which rank he took part, in 1805, in Sir David Baird's expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. Brigadier-General Beresford was afterwards sent to South America with a single regiment (the 71st), with which, assisted by a few marines and a small number of troops from St. Helena—in all 1200 men—he took Buenos Ayres, defended by 8000 troops. Reinforcements arriving from Monte Video, and an insurrection breaking out, he was obliged to capitulate—a contingency which he had foreseen when he took the place according to orders.

Being appointed Major-General in 1807, he was sent to take Madeira, which he did, and remained Governor of the island for eight months. He was then ordered to Portugal, where he arrived just after Sir A. Wellesley had gained the battle of Vimiero. Being sent in command of a brigade to Lisbon, he was appointed to watch the execution of the Convention of Cintra upon the side of England, with Kellermann on the side of France. Beresford's brigade joined Sir John Moore, and he was present at the battle of Corunna. He then returned to England.

The Portuguese Government having requested that an English officer of ability and experience might be sent out to take the command of the Portuguese army, Major-General Beresford was selected by the English Government for this arduous and difficult service. He accepted the appointment, and went to Portugal, with the rank of Marshal in the Portuguese army. It is by many supposed that the army under Beresford was entirely officered by Englishmen; but this is a mistake. There were English officers in it, but the majority were Portuguese. In a few months Marshal Beresford had organized this army, and brought it into a state of efficiency which enabled him to render the Great Duke the most essential service during his Peninsular campaigns. He took part in the fiercely-contested battle of Busaco, and was rewarded by the Order of the Bath (when the order consisted of a single degree). The Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal was also conferred upon him by the Portuguese Government, and he was made Count of Francoso, in Portugal.

Upon Wellington's retreat behind the lines of Torres Vedras, Marshal Beresford was able to increase and recruit his army, and when Massena, wearied with watching, retreated towards Coimbra, and joined Ney on the other side of the frontier, it was necessary to retake the frontier fortresses. Badajoz was invested by the British and Portuguese under Beresford, but the fortifications being of great strength and extent, the siege made little progress. Soult marched from Seville with a large army to its relief: and Beresford, leaving Badajoz, drew up his force at Albuera, and prepared to fight a pitched battle with the great French Marshal. Beresford's army consisted of 30,000 men, of whom only one-fourth were British. On the 17th of May, 1811, the battle was fought. The Spaniards soon gave way, and the Buffs were surrounded by an overwhelming force of French and Polish cavalry. A large part of the British force suffered severely from the enemy's hussars and lancers, and the French artillery occupying the heights from which the Spaniards had been driven, made dreadful slaughter among the British and Portuguese troops. The doubtful fortunes of the day were changed by the gallantry of a young English officer, Henry Hardinge (now Commanding-in-Chief the British army) who led some troops up the heights occupied by the French. They encountered a murderous fire, but the French were driven from their position, and the day was won. This was one of the bloodiest fields, in proportion to the number of troops engaged, fought during the Peninsular War. "No fewer than 15,000 men were killed or wounded on both sides during a battle that lasted four hours—that is to say, a man was struck down every second of time." That Marshal Beresford, with so small a proportion of British soldiers, should be able, with his Portuguese and Spanish troops, to defeat Soult and his veteran army, under circumstances so disadvantageous, will ever remain a subject for wonder and admiration. Colonel Napier gives his testimony to the personal bravery of our hero at Albuera:—"During the hottest of the action Marshal Beresford exposed himself with a degree of intrepidity which would hardly fall of spreading an example of heroism around. The person of the General-in-Chief was indeed seen everywhere, a gallant soldier." During the battle Beresford was individually charged by a Polish lancer. He grappled his adversary by the throat, threw him from his saddle, and an orderly dragoon despatched him. On the 21st Lord Wellington rode over the field of battle, and examined the position carefully. In a letter written next day, he thus makes honourable mention of the battle:—"You all have heard of the Marshal's action on the 16th. The fighting was desperate, and the loss of the British has been very severe; but, adverting to the nature of the contest, and the manner in which they held their ground against all the efforts the whole French army could make against them, notwithstanding all the losses which they had sustained, I think this action *one of the most glorious and honourable to the character of the troops of any that has been fought during the war.*" Besides 2000 Spaniards and 400 Germans and Portuguese placed *hors de combat*, the British casualties amounted to 4407—an enormous loss, when it is remembered that little more than 6500 English soldiers were actually on the battle-ground. Almost all the field-officers were killed or wounded. The loss sustained by the 57th, known afterwards by the *sobriquet* of the "die-hards," stands without a parallel. Its strength, when led into fire, was about 570 bayonets; and its casualties, at two o'clock, were 23 officers, and above 400 rank and file. Soult's total loss exceeded 8000 men. Beresford, in a despatch to Wellington, said—"It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops; but every individual most nobly did his duty, which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered through repulsing the enemy; and it was observed that our dead, particularly the 57th Regiment, were lying as they had fought in ranks, and every wound was in the front." The Duke also bore this high testimony to Marshal Beresford's success in

THE TOWN-HALL, WINDSOR; WITH THE PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, RECENTLY PRESENTED. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

organising the Portuguese army. "We do what we please now with the Portuguese troops; we manœuvre them under fire equally well with our own, and have some dependence on them; but these Spaniards can do no thing but stand still, and we consider ourselves fortunate if they do not run away."

Marshal Beresford was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and also assisted at the fall of Badajoz. On the 22nd July he was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, but was enabled to share in the brilliant victory of Vittoria. In 1813 the Marshal commanded a division at Nivelle and Nive, and had a considerable share in winning the battle of Orthez. He also greatly distinguished himself at Toulouse, where, in April, 1814, the Peninsular campaigns were brought to a final and victorious conclusion.

Marshal Beresford participated in the honours and rewards which were showered upon the Duke of Wellington and his gallant companions in arms at the peace of 1814. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Beresford, of Albuera and Dungarvan; and Parliament awarded an annuity of £2000 to himself and his two immediate successors in the Peerage. After a short sojour in England, Lord Beresford returned to Portugal, where he remained until 1820, the Government of Portugal (the Regency) opposing his arrangements on behalf of the army, and withholding their pay. He then embarked for Rio Janeiro, where the King of Portugal, John VI., still resided, having never refused, since his flight, to return to Europe. The Marshal successfully pointed out the justice of his claims, and he then returned to Lisbon. But, having been detained three months in Rio, he found, on his arrival in Europe, that the Regency he had anticipated had broken out in Portugal, and that a change of Government had taken place. The authorities refused him permission to land, and he accordingly set out for England. Upon his arrival he proceeded to the hands of the Portuguese Minister in London the money he had obtained in the Brazils for the payment of the troops.

In 1823 the Marshal obtained another step in the Peerage, being created a Viscount of the United Kingdom. When the Duke of Wellington took office in 1828, he sent for his old Peninsular fellow-campaigner and offered him the post of Master-General of the Ordnance, which, however, the Viscount Beresford declined. During the entire Wellington Administration.

In November, 1832 the Right Honourable Viscount married his cousin Annie, daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, and first Baron Decies, and of his wife Elizabeth, sister of Lord Chancellor Clare), and widow of Thomas Hope, Esq., of the Deepdene, Surrey, and Duchess of Loudon, of the Amsterdam branch of the Hope family, also of "Amsterdam," "Costumes of the Ancients," "History of Architecture," &c. &c. Her Ladyship died in July, 1851

The Marshal has earned many brilliant decorations. He has across of seven clasps for eleven battles—Corunna, Busaco, Albuera, Guded Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle and Nive, Orthez, Toulouse, and Pyrenees. He mortified in military decoration may not be aware that no two or three battles were honoured by so many clasps. The Marshal has changed the form of the decorations into a cross. The French as the exceeds above four was again commemorated by clasps from which the cross was suspended. Viscount Beresford has also a medal and two clasps for Egypt and Cabool Ridge. Since the death of the Duke of Wellington, no English General can point to a longer or more splendid List of such achievements and distinctions, as the recapitulation of Marshal Beresford's titles will sufficiently prove.

William Carr Beresford, Viscount Beresford, of Beresford Hall, Staffordshire, (creation March 28th, 1823); Baron Beresford, of Albuera and Bedford Inch, (creation March, 1823); Baron Beresford, of Albuera and Dungarvon (creation, May 17th, 1814). Marquis of Campo Mayor, and Count of Barcosa, in Portugal; Privy Councillor; G.C.B.; G.C.H.; Tower and Sword of Portugal; St. Ferdinand and St. Hermenigilde of Spain; General in the British service (fifth General) brevet of 1825; Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th (King's Royal) Rifles, succeeding H.R.H. Prince Albert in the command of this regiment, when the latter resigned it on the death of the Duke of Wellington; Colonel of the 10th Foot; Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey; Marshal-General "*juxta in real person*" in Portugal, a distinction which gives him the right to be Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Army when with his Sovereign; Captain-General of the Spanish Army, a rank analogous to that of Marshal (commission of 1811); Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and a Commissioner of the Military College and Military Asylum.

Marshal Beresford's commission as Captain-General of Spain was issued in June, 1811, upon the same day as the commission of the late Duke of Wellington to the same rank. Since the death of the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bayleu, Lord Beresford is head of the Wellington and the Duke of Bayleu, Lord Beresford is head of the armies of Spain and Portugal. He is now the Son or Marshal of Europe, and the only living Marshal who received his baton during the war. Long may this illustrious England human live to enjoy the laurels gained by his chivalrous courage and heroic endurance!

Lord Beresford's seats are Bedesbury Park, Kent, and Beresford Hall, Staffordshire. Of late years the noble Lord has lived a good deal in the country, attending to the improvement of his estates

but the persevered in singing the duet "Sull' aria," with Madame Ferrari. The room was quite full, and the concert went off well, although the illness of the popular *prima donna* caused no little disappointment. —— Miss Ransford is giving a series of *soirées musicales* at her residence in Welbeck-street. On Tuesday's programme she sang, with her father and brother, in Calcott's glee, "When time was entwining," and joined Mr Benson and Mr. Ransford in John Barnett's trio, "The magic-wove scarf." Miss Ransford also gave a brocura by Sir Henry Bishop, "When peace inviting," and a Scotch ballad, very cleverly. Miss Bassano and Mr. Burdini were the other vocalists, and Mdlle Coulon and Mr. Lindsay Sloper were the pianists A new ballad, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, "Son, should breathe of scenes so fair," and a pianoforte duet by Mr. Benson, were one of the most pleasing and attractive items in the scheme. Costa's effective four-part canon, "Ecco quel fiero istante" was well rendered by the Misses Ransford and Bassano, Messrs. Benson and Burdini —— Mdlle. Macher, a pianiste of rising, held an evening concert, on Wednesday, at the Manor-rooms, Hackney, under the direction of Herr Anschütz and Herr Wolfsohn; the solo players were Herr Kreutzer (violin), and Herr Lutgen (violoncello), and the vocalists, Misses Bruen and Lascelles, Mr. Lawler, and the concert-giver. —— Mdlle. E St. Marc gave a *soirée musicale* on Wednesday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Misses Cicely Nott, Rose Braham, and Lowe; Messrs. Donald King, Drayton Figheri, V. Collins, R. Blagrove, and Remmers, with Pinsuti and Mdlle Colas as accompanyists. The annual *soirée musicale* and ball given by the gentlemen pupils of the Royal Academy of Music took place at the Institution, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, on the 9th inst. The display of talent on the part of the students was highly gratifying. Miss Annie Bundell and the pianiste prize-man, Mr R. Thomas, "Rosabelle") miss Diana Dixon (in a pretty air, by Mr. C. Lucas, "The clouds from out the sky"), and Miss Bessie Broad (in a song, by Mr. A. O'Leary, with a violoncello obligato, played by Mr. Ingle), won the warm applause of the audience. The selection was very judicious, in Mr. Walter Bolton, must be specified: he sang with taste and feeling Macfarren's charming melody, "Beautiful night," from the "Sleeper Awakened" a cantata, which ought to take the proportions of an opera, and which must be sooner or later, heard on the stage, should we ever obtain a really national lyric establishment. —At the *matinée* at Erard's Saloon, in Great Marlborough-street, last Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," arranged for four harps by Herr Oberthur, was executed by the composer, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Bolsover Lancaster, and Mr. Trust; and Messrs. T. Wright and B. Reeves also performed a grand *duo concertante* for two harps.——Mr. John Edney delivered his vocal entertainment at the Westminster Institution on Thursday.——The first concert of the Harmonic Union took place last night at Exeter-hall, under Benedict's direction: a notice of the performance will be published in the ensuing week's number.——Miss Dolby's third and last *soirée* will be next Tuesday.——On Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, will perform the "Messiah," and Madame Fiorentini making her second appearance at Exeter-hall in this oratorio.——Next Thursday Dr. Mackay's elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," the music by Sir H. R. Bishop, will be performed at Exeter-hall by the London Sacred Harmonic Society.——Mr. Surman's orchestra, preceding Mendelssohn's "Elijah."——Berlioz is no longer the conductor of the New Philharmonic Society, the concerts of which are announced to begin in March at Exeter-hall, and Mr. Beale has withdrawn from the direction; and the society at present has neither head nor staff. It is rumoured that the new managers are in treaty with Spohr; but it is doubtful whether, at his advanced age, he will again visit this country. The loss of Berlioz is irreparable; he was the "great gun" of the performances, not only for his magnificent compositions, but also for his immense tact and skill as a conductor.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—These popular entertainments were brought to a close last Monday, at Drury-lane Theatre, with a brilliant Bal Masqué. The house was crowded to excess, the spectators being much more numerous than the masqueraders.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, is an equally convincing proof that Windsor still continued to enjoy the favour of its Sovereign. And here we must note a gap in the silent yet speaking record of the past—a gap which we hope to see speedily filled up—for we have no portrait either of Windsor's most munificent patron, William IV., or of "the good Queen Adelaide."

Beside the Recorder's seat are placed the portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, already described

At the annual meeting of the Town-council, lately held, a resolution expressive of the deep sense of gratitude felt by the Corporation for her Majesty and Prince Albert for the spontaneous and munificent present of their portraits, wherewith to decorate the Town-hall, was passed by acclamation. At the same time, a letter conveying the thanks of the Council to Colonel the Hon C. B. Phipps, for the kind manner in which he had seconded the wishes of the town, was unanimously adopted.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performance of Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter-hall, on the 10th instant, under Costa's direction, was superlatively fine. The choruses and accompaniments were executed in a style of excellence impossible to surpass. It was not merely wonderful exactness and decision in taking up the points, but the highest order of dramatic and picturesque beauty in the general express on was attained; and it is not too much to add, that the *ensemble* was more magnificent than on any former occasion. The *motto tenor*, in the chorus, "For unto us a child is born," and the gradual swelling of the voices, until they arrived at the fortissimo, "Wonderful, counsellor," quite electrified the enormous audience, which filled the hall to overflow.

The principal singers were Madame Fiorentini, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey. It was the first appearance of Madame Fiorentini at Exeter-hall, and unusual interest had been excited in musical circles to ascertain how the *prima donna* of Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Paris and Berlin Italian Opera-houses, would acquit herself in the sacred school. She was allotted the bravura air, "Rejoice greatly," in the first part; and the air in the second part, "But thou didst not leave." As it was her *début*, it would have been more politic and just to have assigned to her some of the recitatives. It was no ordinary trial for Madame Fiorentini, after the chorus, "For unto us," to begin at once on such a florid, difficult piece of vocalization as that of "Rejoice greatly;" but the superb quality of her unrivalled soprano voice, and her truly Handelian style of executing the divisions, were so unanimously admirable, that a burst of approbation was elicited, from all parts of the Hall, notwithstanding the rules against applause. The demonstrations of gratification at the close of her second air, were equally striking and irresistible. The success of Madame Fiorentini was, therefore, decidedly great, and there is every reason to be gratified at the result, as a person when the number of our leading singers of the sacred school was becoming so limited. Madame Fiorentini now only requires time and practice to complete the studies she has so excellently begun. She recently adhered to the text, and this simplicity, if it had been accompanied with more decision and additional fervour, would have left nothing to be desired. Every allowance must, of course, be made for the nervousness of a *début*, but the qualifications of the new-comer, to occupy a place in the first rank of singers of sacred music, were unmistakable; and the society has every reason to be gratified at the result of its choice being

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has conferred the captain's go o berview mansion, relinquished on the promotion of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas I le ceart, K.C.B., on Captain Hoyle Johnstone, the superintendent of Haslar Hospi tal.

The ship *Geelong*, bound for Aust ralia, was totally lost in a gale in the Bay of Biscay, on the 24th of Novem ber. The crew and passengers were saved by the gallant exertions of the cap ain, officers, and crew of the Swedish frigate *Vargarden*, by whom they were sa fely conveyed to Gibraltar.

Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G .C.M.G., died suddenly, at the Admiralty house, in Portsmouth Dockyar d, on Thursday, after a short il ness, with which he was se zed on Monday.

In future none but Turkish steamers are to be permitted to convey passengers in the Bosphorus.

A company has been formed with a capital of £600,000, to carry out the scheme for a city railway terminus.

The total amount realised by sales b t the Encumbered Estates Commission Court, Dublin, up to last Saturday , was £8,117,334.

Sergeant Stephen Thornton has be en made inspector of the detectives, in the room of Inspector Field, who has b een pensioned off.

The total decrease of out-door and in-door paupers in the parish of Birmingham, during the half-year ending M ichaelmas 1852, was 1,374.

Great excitement respe cting the *Crescent City* still exists in America, notwithstanding that it is discontinenance d by President Fillmore.

The obsequies of Daniel Webster to ok place at Boston, on the 30th ult.

The dry season just terminated at the Canary Islands has been the most severe ever experienced.

At Philadelphia a subscription is making for the purchase of provisions to send out to Madeira, in consec uence of the famine there.

The grain imported into the United Kingdom last year amounted to 8,093,462 quarters; and of meal and flour , 5,333 370 cwt.

The North Pacific fleet of Americ an whalers this year consists of 286 ships.

A statue of bronze of Napoleon III. is to be erected by the Municipal Council of Ajaccio opposite the house w here Napoleon I. was born.

Dr. Alsina has been elected Pr esident of Buenos Ayres: General Urquiza has given up all idea of recov ering his former position.

On the coasts of Brittany, there ar e taken annually, on an average, 876,000,000 sardines, of which one h alf are sold fresh, the other preserved

In Newport, Isle of Wight, the Assessors have to take steps to reduce the number of parliamentary voters, as it is expected, be fore the means of disfranchising about 200 borough voters.

The Directors of the East Ind ia Company have, with their accustomed liberality, presented to Mr. J. A. Br eadmore, for his Museum at the Mile End Institution, (see our number of last week), a valuable collection of the Raw Products of India, selected from the specimens exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

The members of the Town-council in Hanau, Hesse-Cassell, have been sentenced in three months' imprisonment for using disrespectful language re-pecting the Minister Hassenpflug, in an address to the Elector.

Persons are now employed in making the necessary surveys for extending the submarine telegraph from Brighton, Hants, to Osborne-house.

The quantity of tea delivered from the official warehouses last week was 249 918 lb. This is 273,000 b. ss than in the preceding week, as the trade is awaiting the result of the debates in Parliament.

The telegraphic cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable o pportunity, when the north-eastern portion of Europe will be placed in electric communication with England.

The departures from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week consisted of six vessels to Victoria, of an aggregate burden of 3700 tons; four to Sydney, of 2414 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 549 tons.

A magnificent ball took place at Sydney, on the 28th of August last in honour of the arrival at Australia of the first steam-packet, the *Chusan*, from England.

Count Walsh, the last survivor of the Irish Brigades in the service of France, died in Paris on the 10th inst., in the 90th year of his age.

None of the eclipses of 1853 will be visible in this country.

The Vienna *Wanderer* says:—"The company trading under the firm of Rothschild, and consisting of Anselm Mayer Rothschild, of Frankfort, Solomon Mayer Rothschild, of Vienna; James Mayer Rothschild, of Paris; and Charles Mayer Rothschild, of Naples, has just been renewed, in a family congress, held at Frankfort, for a period of three years."

The bets at the annual hop dinners at Cranbrook and Moncheisea, last week, for the duty on next year's growth, varied from £150,000 to £180,000. At the latter place £192,000 was named.

The yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at St. Domingo.

The long-delayed American naval expedition to Japan is at last partially on its way.

The rains in Jamaica have been unusually heavy.

The coffee crop in Rio Janeiro has been much damaged by the rain.

A telegraphic despatch, received at Vienna from Trieste, announces the death of the Queen of Siam.

The Prince of Montenegro has issued a decree threatening exile to all those of his subjects who should refuse to take arms against the Turks.

Several shocks of earthquake occurred at Manilla during the months of September and October, attended with great destruction to the city, and some loss of life.

Letters from Smyrna of the 22nd ult. say that the pirates had put an end to trade in the Archipelago, the maritime insurance companies having refused any longer to insure vessels in those waters.

The Great Western Railway Company have discharged Mr. Martin, the Heyford station master, who, at the recent inquest on George Thompson, was declared by the jury to have acted with great culpability, want of judgment, and cross neglect.

A telegraphic despatch announces that General Narvaez has been ordered to quit Spain.

General Lamoricière has returned to Brussels, where he intends to pass the greater part of the winter.

The Count de Chambord has forwarded to the great Powers a protest against the re-establishing of the Empire in France.

On Tuesday the Earl of Carlisle delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Sheffield, on the poetry of Grey.

The health of the Madiai family has been much injured by their imprisonment.

At Vienna, last Friday, the Austrian correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* was suddenly imprisoned. He was released the following day.

A delegate had been sent from Florence to Paris to remove the seals laid on the apartment occupied by Abbé Gioberti, in Rue de Parme.

The Piedmontese are now erecting monuments to Charles Albert, to Alfieri, the Piedmontese Botta, Count Verri, Christopher Columbus, &c.

The Russian Colonel Prince Trubetzkoi, married, at Venice, the daughter of the celebrated Taglioni, who is seventeen years of age.

The *Monitear* contains despatches from General Randon, the Governor of Algeria, and General Pelissier, with accounts, yet incomplete, of the taking of Laghouat. It appears to have been a bloody affair so far as the natives were concerned.

Letters from Stockholm of the 3rd instant report the convalescence of the King.

The editors of the Vienna newspapers have been summoned to the presence of the police authorities, and ordered not to treat of the proposed marriage of the Princess Carola Wasa with Louis Napoleon.

In consequence of the long prevailing south-west winds there are at present lying off Margate upwards of 300 sail.

An Australian nugget has recently been found, which is said to contain almost perfect profile of the late Duke of Wellington.

The Countess of Shrewsbury has been dangerously ill, at Naples, of malaria.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, *Wallace Harvey*, described as a law student, was found guilty of forging a cheque for £5s, for the purpose of defrauding Mrs. Catherine Wood. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T G Wells, Norfolk—After the moves you mention in the Andersson-Dufresne partie it is impossible for Black to save the game. We cannot give the variations which spring from this most instructive position, for they would fill two columns of our paper, but they have been carefully prepared by Mr Staunton, and will appear, it is understood, in the forthcoming January number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, to which periodical we must refer you and a host of other patients who have subscribed to that useful work.

AN ATTENTIVE SCHOLAR, Somerset—See our reply above to T G, of Wells.

AN IRISH NOVICE—I Were are not aware of any more such books as you describe, but these could be made, and if any does exist there you shall be apprised of it. The great lake was a choice, and of course that the re is a skill of the great rival, Napoleon.

M CHESS of Kent—Such an one as you suggest, would doubtless, be of great utility. We think, nevertheless, that the labour many interests, such as publishers, proprietors, and the origina compilers would have to be consulted—who have it at all present is an

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Glasgow, Leeds, Hull—It is impossible to give the details you require. See the notice to T G of Wells

FIFTY-FIFTH—The law is this—If a player touch a piece or Pawn that cannot be moved without leaving his King in check, he must replace the piece or Pawn and move his King, but if the King cannot be moved no penalty can be inflicted. See the Laws of the Game in "Cheslet's Handbook," page 36.

A CANADIAN—Your Problems and Chess Enigmas shall be examined and duly reported on

W H—We are glad to have the particulars you promise. At first starting, unless your c ub be very numerous, it will not be desirable to have more than a sleve code or table in the week.

ALPHA—the game is not known to us.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 461, by Amateur

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 462 by H P N. M T, Jerry, T T L, D D, Omicron

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 463 by Alpha, Philo-Chess, Amateur, M P, Jack of Shrewsbury, P R S, of Worcester, H F N, Perplexed, Adolphus, P R S, Sep mes Rob ertson, of Bath, Argus, Philo-Chess, Pawnia, 49 Southwark, Alpha, W, of Berwick, Stevens, S, of Lartington, Observer, S F H, D G L, Procter

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Piel A M D, Alpha, H N Rev S M, Cantab Jack of Shrewsbury badger Leicester, Argus, Philo-Chess, One of the Rifles, Tom Hales, are correct. All others are wrong

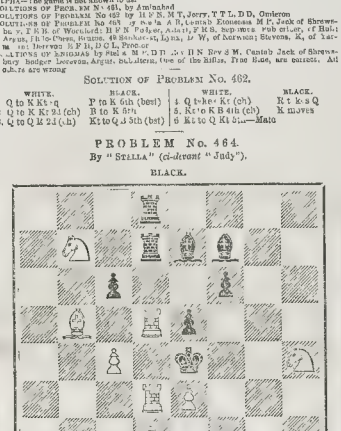
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 462.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q to K Kt 7	P to K 5th (best)	4 Q takes Kt (ch)	K t to Q
2 Q to K Kt 2d (ch)	B to K 6th	5. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K moves
3. Q to Q K 2d (ch)	Kt to Q 4th (best)	6 Kt to Q B 3rd—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 464.

By "STELLA" (*ci-devant* "Judy").

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

In the second series of games between these players, the score at present, we are sorry to say, is—

Williams	 2	Harrwitz	 1

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

MR. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to the REV. T. GORDON (Gamma).

(*Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn before playing over the game*)

WHITE (REV. T. G.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (REV. T. G.)	BLACK (MR S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q Kt to B 5th (f)	P to Q Kt sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	19. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd	20. P to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K B 4th
5. P to K B 4th	P takes Q P	21. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
7. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd	22. R takes B (g)	R to Q B 2nd
8. Kt to Q R 3rd (a)	B to K Kt 2nd	23. B takes Kt	K P takes B
9. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Castles	24. Q to Q third (h)	Q to Q R sq (i)
10. Q Kt to Q 6th	K Kt to Q 4th	25. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
11. K Kt to K t 5th (b)	Q Kt to K 2nd (c)	26. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12. R to K 3rd	K Kt to K 6th	27. P to K t 5th (ch)	K takes P (j)
13. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 4th	28. R to Q B 3rd	R to Q B 5th
14. P to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th (d)	29. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to K sq
15. K Kt to K 4th	K Kt to K 2nd (e)	30. B to K 8 6th (m)	Q to K 5th
16. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q takes K P.	R takes Q B P
		32 Q takes Kt P (ch)	

And the game was finally drawn.

(a) P to Q B 3rd would perhaps have been better play

(b) With his two Kts so well posted in the heart of Black's game, Gamma has half achieved the victory already

(c) If Black had played his K Kt to K 6th, White would have taken it off; and then, by moving P to Q B 3rd, have effectually prevented the advance of the other Kt

(d) At this stage of the game Black could now have taken the K Pawn with his Bishop, safely. As he examined and knows, however, that he could not, for, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
14.	B takes K P	16. K takes B	Kt takes Kt
15. K Kt to K B 7th	B takes Kt (best)	17. P takes B discovering ch. &c)	

(e) This may be called a batt'e of the Kn'ghts, for up to the present point the manœuvring has been nearly executed by them

(f) He might als have played 17 P to Q B 4th, with much advantage.

(g) Gamma has now succeeded in winning a Pawn which he long sought to establish it; but perhaps he would have done bet er in getting rid of the adverse Q Pawn first.

(h) Q to K 8th would have been still stronger. In either case, however, White obtains a capital position.

(i) His only resource, and this but a poor one.

(j) To make a retreat for the creature to die.

(k) If he had taken with the Rook White would have replied with B to Q B 3d and have forced his adversary to give up the exchange.

(m) Up to this moment White has played with remarkable spirit and ability; but now with the victory in his hands, by energetic measures, he allows his adversary to escape with a couple second hopeless. If he had played 30. R to K 8d (ch), Black might have to resign at once, for, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
30. R to K 3rd (ch)	K to K 5th	31. R takes B (ch)	P takes R

If Q takes R, then follows R to K sq, and the Queen is cut.

32 B to Q Kt 4th—and the Game is won.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 770.—By SOPHIA.

White. K at Q 3d, Q at K B 4th, R at K 8th, B at K R 5th and Q B 8th.
Black. K at K 3d, Kt at K 2d, and Q Kt 4th. Kts at K sq, and Q B 6th, P at Q B 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 780.—By MR H. E. KIDSON.

White. K at his K 4th, Q at her 3d, B at K 5th, R at K Kt 6th and Q B 8th; P at K B 3d and K 2d.
Black. K at Q 4th, Rs at Q R 2d and 3th. B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at K R 4th and Q Kt 3d; P at K B 4th, Q B 2nd and 6th, and Q Kt 4th.
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 781.—By A. AMBLER.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at her 6th, R at K R 6th, Kts at W 7th and Q B 8th; P at K R 5th.
Black: K at his B sq, Q at Q R 3d, Rs at K R sq and Q R 6th, Bs at Q B 6th and Q R 5th, Kts at K Kt 2d and Q 4th; Ps at K K 5th, K B 4th, K 3d, and Q Kt 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 782.—By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

White: K at K Kt 6th, B at K 7th, Pat K B 6th.
Black: K at K sq, R at Q R 2d.
White to play, and give mate in five moves.

THE CHESS-CLUBS OF BRITAIN.—The Secretaries of the following Clubs have forwarded to me the names and places of meeting of their respective Clubs:—The Senior Birmingham Chess Club, the Southampton Chess-Club, the Glasgow Chess-Club, the Halifax Stock Exchange Chess-Club, the Hyde Chess-Club, the Leamington Chess Club, and the Chess-Club of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute. We earnestly hope the example they have set will be immediately followed by the heads of other Clubs, that a general registry of Chess-Clubs throughout the kingdom may be formed and made public.

THE MEXICAN PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Referring to your description of the beautiful Mexican saddle, recently presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it may not be unnecessary to explain that the lion's head, which terminates the branswork, has a purpose beyond that of mere ornament. In the common saddles of the country, this part forms a powerful iron peg, which, being part of the entire framework (of the same metal), offers a strong resisting medium. It is to this peg that the lasso is attached; by means of which horned cattle and wild horses, &c., are taken, and the native horse is so well trained, that the moment he feels resistance at that part (although the lasso is thrown within a few yards of his head), he will put out his fore legs and turn in the direct on like a top to lighten the lasso—a habit artificially taught by the spur; but which, after a time, has become almost perfectly acquired.

I am, &c.,
ANGLO-MEXICAN.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.—The congregation of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, have just presented their *officiating* minister, the Rev. Irwin Lloyd with a purse containing seventy guineas, and Edwards's works, in two volumes. This is in addition to the rev. gentleman having received from the flock within a period of three years. their first present consisted of 100 guineas, and Heber's Epis on of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's works: second, pocket Communion service, from the candidates for confirmation.

Her Majesty's Commissioners "for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge," having published a report containing several important recommendations relative to those subjects, the Vice-Chancellor has given the following notice at the Congregation, to be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of February, 1853: "To appoint a Syndicate to consider whether it is expedient to adopt any measures—and, if so, what—for augmenting the existing means of testing the studies of the University by public professors and public lecturers, and for regulating and encouraging the studies so taught; and to report thereon to the Senate from time to time until the end of the Easter term, 1853."

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held on Wednesday, in the large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to hear statements relative to its missionary progress from the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas and the Rev. R. Richardson, the honorary secretaries. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, by the Lord Mayor. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were moved and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Dallin, Mr. Maguire, M.P., the Rev. R. Richardson, Mr. O'Malley, and Mr. Charles Burton; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the interest which he had taken in the proceedings of the society, and for his kindness in presiding.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions and appointments have recently taken place: *Archdeacon*: The Rev. H. Sandam, M.A., to Ovington, near Alresford; the Rev. E. Wickham, B.A., to Preston Candover, near Basingstoke; the Rev. C. Smith, B.A., to Yaxley, near Caine, Wilts; the Rev. E. Thompson, M.A., to Mucleton Scriven, near Bridgenorth; the Rev. W. D. Astley, M.A., to East Langdon, near Dover. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. W. Watkin, M.A., to Stanwell, near Hadnesalle; the Rev. W. St. George Sargent, M.A., to Kimberley, near Nottingham; the Rev. W. Morrice, M.A., to Longbridge Deverill, with Monkton Deverill and Cro-kerton annexed, near Warminster; the Rev. H. E. Warin, B.A., to Llanspyddid, near Brecon; the Rev. E. H. James, M.A., to Lathom Regis, near Wigan. *Incumbencies*: the Rev. J. Pigot, M.A., to Horwich, near Bolton; the Rev. T. B. Mackarness, M.A., to Christ Church, St. George, near Hartshead, Staffordshire; the Rev. T. Fell, M.A., to St. Matthew's Church, Rugby; the Rev. W. R. Lawrence, M.A., to St. Michael, Two Mile Hill. *Curacies*: the Rev. F. Davis, B.A., to St. Peter's Church, Macclesfield; the Rev. T. Melvile Raven, M.A., to Daventry, Warwickshire.

THE "IRELAND'S EYE" MURDER CASE.

THE great interest excited by this extraordinary trial has induced us to illustrate the remarkable Island upon which the body of the deceased was found. The following is a brief recapitulation of the trial, which took place in the Dublin Commission Court, on Wednesday and Thursday (last week):—The evidence was circumstantial. Mr. Kirwan was an artist, living by sketching. He had been married twelve years; but the whole of that time he had been living also with another woman, by whom he had eight children. Neither of the women knew of her rival until, six months before her death, Mrs. Kirwan learned the fact. On the 6th of September, the Kirwans went to the little Island called "Ireland's Eye," in Dublin Bay, to sketch. Kirwan had a sword-cane with him. Another party visited the Island, and at four o'clock saw Mrs. Kirwan alive; the couple being then left alone on the island. At seven o'clock cries of distress on the island were heard. When the boatmen returned at eight o'clock, according to their instructions, Mrs. Kirwan was missing; and, after a search, her body was found on a rock. The incident is thus described by one of the boatmen:—"Her bathing-dress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under her; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water about the full of my hat—about half a gallon. I saw cuts on her forehead and under her eye: there was blood coming down by her ears, from her side and breast, and other places." Kirwan told the boatman that his wife left him to bathe at half-past six o'clock; but the continued lull of the tide proved that she could not have been drowned or carried by the water to the spot where she was found. The boatmen found her clothes in a spot which they had previously searched, *after* Kirwan had been a short time absent from them. The body showed marks of violence; but a Coroner's jury found a verdict of "Accidental death;" and the body was buried in a part of Glasnevin cemetery to wet that in two months the body was decomposed.

Dr. Hatchell, who examined the body after its exhumation, saw abrasions on the right eye, right cheek, and right arm. The lobe of the right ear and the ring were gone; the upper lip was cut, and the tongue lacerated, and was marked by the teeth above and below; there were also marks of bruises in various parts of the body; and he was of opinion that death was caused by stoppage of the respiration.

For the defence, Dr. F. Ryan and Dr. Adams gave it as their opinion, that the contusions and appearances in the brain might have been caused by drowning. There would be more froth about the mouth in the case of a person who had struggled than in one who had been accidentally drowned. A person going into the water upon a full meal would be liable to apoplexy.

Mr. Hayes spoke in reply to evidence, and Judge Crampton having summed up, the jury retired at seven o'clock in the evening. At twenty minutes before eight o'clock the Judge directed the foreman to summon the jury, and on their entrance into court the foreman and other jurors said they were not likely to agree. They were then directed to retire again, and at eleven o'clock at night his Lordship returned, and on the jury being called one of the jurors asked for Lordship to repeat the evidence being given of Dr. Adams. He (Lordship) did so. As the evidence was that the appearance of the body, &c., would be caused by drowning, whether by accident or by foreign influence.

The jury then retired for a few moments, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner, whose appearance indicated that he had expected an acquittal, or at least the disagreement of the jury, seemed overcome by the announcement, and was removed from the dock.

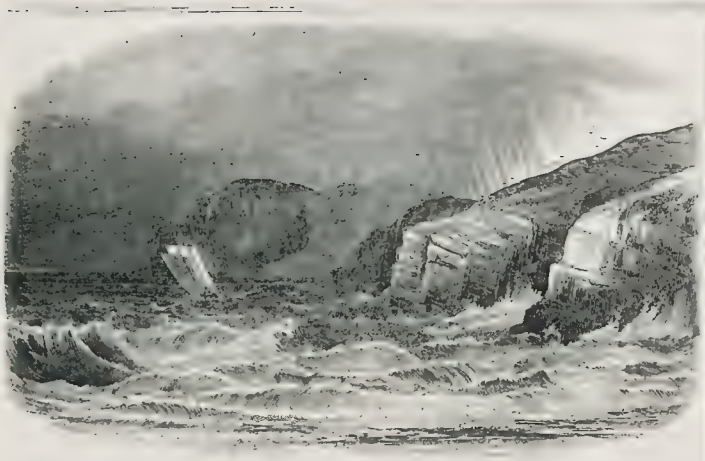
On Friday morning the prisoner was again brought up to the Court and, having made a long statement, concluded with protesting his innocence. Mr. Justice Crampton then proceeded to pass the last solemn sentence of the law. He adverted to some of the leading facts, and said that neither he nor Mr. Baron Greene saw any reason whatever to be dissatisfied with the verdict that had been returned. He strongly admonished the prisoner to avail himself of the short time that remained to him in this world, in endeavouring to reconcile himself to the Almighty, through whom only he could be saved. His Lordship having stated that he could hold out no hope of life whatever to the prisoner—that the die was cast, and his doom sealed—sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and that his body should be buried within the precincts of the gaol.

The prisoner, who appeared to be wholly unmoved during all this time, then said, in a loud, clear, and firm voice:—"Now that I consider my hopes in this world are at an end, I solemnly declare, in the presence of this Court, and of that God before whom I must soon appear, that I had neither act nor part in the death of the late Mrs. Mary Kirwan; and I will further declare that I never treated her unkindly."

The prisoner was then removed.

We quote the accompanying description of Ireland's Eye from the speech of Mr. Sanjay, Q.C., who opened the case for the prosecution:—

"The jury," he said, "were well acquainted with a little island in the neighbourhood of Howth, called Ireland's Eye: it lay directly oppo-



"IRELAND'S EYE," DUBLIN BAY.

eits the harbour of Howth; the nearest point to the latter being a place called Broad Patch, situated at the extreme end of the island. Slanting to the west from this place were two strands, one of which was considerably longer than the other—that at the extreme west end leading towards the remains of a martello tower, and being one of the points where boats usually landed, and which was the place at which Mr and Mrs. Kirwan landed on the 6th of September last. Upon a flat ground between the tower and the Black Patch were the ruins of an old church; and at the back of the Black Patch, at a part of the island which was out of view of Howth Harbour, was a place called the Long Pole, into which the tide came, and which was always filled with water when it was fully in; but when the tide was completely out, the Long Pole was left altogether dry. The boatman and Mr. Kirwan, in searching for Mrs. Kirwan, went through a considerable portion of the island until they came to the Long Pole: there was a small rock there, and on this rock the body was found. At the time it was found, ten o'clock P.M., the rock was quite dry, and the tide was removed six feet from it."

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM.

The Burial Act, passed at the end of the last Parliament, though brought in by a new Ministry, was in truth the embodiment of foregone conclusions. The Legislature had affirmed as principles that the dead must no longer be buried amongst the living; that to open new cemeteries, or burial grounds in urban districts, would be to perpetuate the evils already deplored; that the new cemeteries must be at a considerable distance from the metropolis, yet that regard must be had to the convenience of transit and access. The new act empowers the Secretary of State to close the existing churchyards wherever necessary, and calls upon parishes to form burial boards; which boards are to provide new burial grounds, none of which may be opened within two hundred yards of any dwelling-house, without the written permission of the owner or occupier. This is tantamount to the prevention of all burial-places, save at a distance from the metropolis.

The hardship and attendant difficulties of this interdiction, however, appear to have been much removed by the act of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, passed a short time previous to the Government Burial Act. The site of the Necropolis (of which we have engraved a view) is at Woking-common, adjoining the South-Western Railway, and about half a mile from the Woking station. The cemetery comprises 2000 acres, and is to be so arranged that parishes may secure certain portions for their own burial-grounds, over which they will exercise every control, without any immediate expenditure of the parish funds. The cost of the ground is included in the charges for each interment. In the centre of this vast area an edifice is to be erected, in which the service of the Church of England will be performed, and suitable buildings and arrangements will be made to provide for the obsequies and interment of the members of every religious denomination. There are also to be stations and reception-rooms for arrival and departure, a manager's house and offices, stabling, an hotel, a lodge entrance, a bell tower, a church, two auxiliary churches, a central monumental plateau, while seats and alcoves will be numerous. The extreme length of the ground is three miles, and the breadth half a mile. The situation is well chosen, and commands most extensive views of the surrounding country, which is gently undulating studded with woods, and softened by fertile fields and pastures. On either side hills of considerable magnitude arise, and fruitful valleys lie between, so that the site is really a graceful panorama, and presents exactly that style of picturesque beauty which should distinguish a cemetery of such a vast national character. From the Waterloo Terminus, the most central in the metropolis, the cemetery can be reached in thirty minutes, and the whole journey to and fro, including the time occupied in the interment, may be effected in two hours. The tariff of charges is to be such as to effect a saving to the community of twenty-five per cent on the present cost of sepulture; 15s will be the charge for a pauper funeral, including conveyance of two attendants to Woking and back, and £1 5s for the class immediately above the extremely poor.

A report having been circulated that the site was a low boggy part of Woking-common, the directors of the company issued invitations in September to about 250 of the principal officers of the metropolitan parishes, who were conveyed by special train to Woking, when resolutions were passed, stating that the site was "admirably adapted for the purpose;" and that it was "a national cemetery of such an extent as to meet all the requirements of the metropolis."

The Secretary of State has already exercised his powers upon some of the parish burial-grounds, which are ordered to be closed, and new burial-places to be provided forthwith. We understand that several parishes have made application to the Necropolis Company for allotments of ground. Leaving the officers to act according to their discretion for their several parishes, we must rejoice that the time is coming when hideous fever will no longer be assisted in its career by the decay of those who have already fallen victims to its ravages; and that, ere long, the horrors of intramural sepulture will be among the historical facts of a bygone age.

The whole has been designed and laid out by Mr. H. R. Abraham, the projector and architect of the Westminster Improvements.

WILLIAM MARTIN, THE CENTENARIAN.

This aged man, who died on the 14th ult., was born at Ewell, near Epsom, on the 10th March, 1750. His parents were farmers, in good circumstances, who apprenticed him to his uncle, a builder, which business he afterwards carried on himself for many years. He subsequently resided at Poole, in Dorsetshire; the gaol of which town was built by

THE LATE WILLIAM MARTIN, AGED 102.

him. At Poole he married. He afterwards resided for fourteen years at Harrow-on-the-Hill, where he built the parsonage. He seems, however, to have been unfortunate in business; for, throughout an unusually long career, he never contrived to store up for his later years. Martin possessed all his faculties till within a short period of his death; to the last he wrote without the aid of spectacles. The style and clearness of his writing would shame many a younger hand. Martin possessed a retentive memory, and his recollection of public events, over his pipe and cup of coffee, relieved the monotony of many an hour. His spiritual wants were carefully tended by the Rev. Thomas Dale, the worthy Rector of St. Pancras, in which parish he died. He was buried in the Old Church.

The accompanying Portrait of Martin is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Nunn, an amateur artist, through whose intervention the old man was honoured by the notice of the Queen, who, on more than one occasion, sent substantial presents, which were delivered by one of her Majesty's messengers.

Martin's widow is upwards of eighty years of age.

Last month Mr. Mungo Murray, who kept a draper's shop in Crieff, Perthshire, for the very long period of upwards of seventy years, died, at the age of 103 years.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM, WOKING, SURREY.

THE FALLEN EAST CLIFF, AT HASTINGS.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CONNOP AND WHITE.)

FALL AT THE EAST CLIFF, HASTINGS.

On Sunday week, at noon, two enormous "falls" of the East Cliff, at Hastings, took place at the easternmost groine, about a quarter of an hour intervening between each fall. The crash is described as resembling thunder, and the rise of the dust like a column of smoke. The total fall comprised several hundred tons of rock, sand, and earth, some of the fragments rolling a considerable distance down the beach. A wooden tool-house was knocked to pieces, but providentially no person was injured. A man and a woman had just passed to the eastward when the first fall took place; and, on witnessing the danger they had so narrowly escaped, the woman fainted on the beach. The continued rains, and the grubbings of the sand-diggers, are supposed to have led to this unusually large fall. A Daguerreotype of the scene was immediately taken by Messrs. Connop and White, whence the accompanying Illustration has been engraved.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

The ceremony of turning the first turf on this important line of railway took place on Thursday, the 25th ult., in a field on the grounds of Sir James Elphinstone, at Westhall. The proprietary of the adjoining districts turned out almost without exception, some coming from Banff and Elgin; and a numerous and respectable body making their appearance from Aberdeen in omnibuses, appropriately decorated with red green, and white railway signals, union jacks, and other bunting in profusion. The contractors arrived from Aberdeen in a handsome drag. The Lord Provost and magistrates of Aberdeen, with the City Clerk and Chamberlain, drove up in a carriage and four. They were loudly cheered on their arrival, and proceeded up the hill to Westhall to join the directors and county gentry who had there met, along with the tenantry of the district. About half-past one, this assemblage moved off from Westhall in order of procession, preceded by a military band. An area round the spot on which the interesting ceremony was to take place had been fenced off, and within the fence seats had been constructed all round, for the accommodation of the ladies. At short intervals around the circle flags fluttered, and the immense holiday-attired crowd and back-ground of elegant equipages, with their fair occupants, formed altogether such a spectacle as has never before been witnessed in the Garioch. The effect of the gay scene was heightened by the surrounding landscape.

The Rev. Mr. Cushnie opened the proceedings with an impressive and appropriate prayer.

Lady Elphinstone then advanced, and, taking the spade, which was handed to her by Sir James, neatly turned up the first turf, amid enthusiastic cheers, and laid it on the barrow, which, amid renewed shouts of cheering, was rolled off by Master Elphinstone, and emptied. The barrow is of beautifully carved and polished oak, and bears the arms of the Railway Company and of Sir James Elphinstone. The spade having a finely burnished ornamental blade.

The initiatory steps having been completed, Lady Elphinstone retired amid loud cheering, and renewed acclamations greeted Sir James, as, laying hold of one of the navvies' shovels, he dug up a large barrowful of the earth, which he trundled off in a business-like and workman-like style. His example was followed, amid reiterated shouts, by the Lord Provost, Sir A. L. Hay, Provost Blaikie, Master Graham Elphinstone, several of the directors, and other gentlemen.

Sir James Elphinstone then said: "We are met here to-day to turn the first turf of the Great North of Scotland Railway; and the next time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you will be to drink success to it when it is completed to Elgin. (Loud cheers.) We have, within the last eighteen months, got money sufficient to pay every inch of ground to Huntly. (Cheers.) We will go to Huntly, and pay as we go. We will then carry on the railway to Aberdeen. (Cheers.) The

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY, AT WESTHALL, ABERDEENSHIRE.

first step has been taken; the necessary funds for the erection we are commencing are in our hands; and, when we get to Huntly, I am satisfied we will soon proceed to Keith, and thence to Elgin." (Loud cheers) Sir James then thanked the company for having turned out so numerously to witness the commencement of an undertaking upon which the prosperity of the country in that quarter so much depends.

Sir Andrew Leith Hay stated, that it was mainly owing to the exertions of Sir James Elphinstone that the Great North of Scotland Railway was that day commenced, and called for three cheers for Sir James, which were most lustily given.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen congratulated those present on a commencement having been made to this line; and concluded by calling for three cheers for Lady Elphinstone, which were given with enthusiasm. This closed the proceedings.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a large number of gentlemen dining together; Sir James Elphinstone presiding.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POLISH BALL.—The annual festival in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland took place on Wednesday night at the Guildhall. The arrangements were upon a more than usual scale of splendour and magnificence. A cloth, manufactured expressly for the purpose, covered the flooring of the hall, adding greatly to the convenience and comfort of the dancers. Some officers of the new militia attended in their uniforms for the first time, which, together with a few Highland and many costumes not required throughout the ball-room, added much to the brilliancy of the *coup-d'œil*. A concert, under the direction of Mr Lindsay Sloper, was not the least attractive part of the entertainment, especially when Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Sidney Pratten, Miss Ransford, Miss Messent, Miss Cicely Nott, Madame Weiss, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr Weightman, Mr. Weiss, and a great number of other public favourites.

TEMPERANCE AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the Lon on Temperance League held on Wednesday night, in Exeter hall, the chairman, George Cruikshank, informed the meeting that, in reply to a letter addressed by him to the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Grove, the secretary, had written him off to letter stating that the directors were desirous of having a stall for the sale of wines or spirituous liquors, "*under any circumstances whatever*," in the Palace or grounds thereof.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The executive committee, on Tuesday last, elected C. L. Grenestien, Esq., the secretary of the society. Mr. Grenestien has been honourably connected with the public press, at home and abroad, for many years

THE BUDGET.—Public meetings to oppose the Budget have been held at S. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr; St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury; also at Liverpool, Southampton, Canterbury, Buckingham, Bedford, Worcester, Manchester, Newcast e-on-Tyne, Chatham, Edinburgh, and other places.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The fourth annual exhibition of this society was opened to the public on Thursday. The exhibition is arranged under the principal heads:—1. Motive machines, including railway mechanism; 2. Manufacturing machines and tools; 3. Building contrivances and materials, naval and military mechanism; 4. Philosophical instruments and hardware; 5. Agricultural implements, harness and saddlery; 6 Miscellaneous, including articles for personal use.

MEETING OF JAMAICA PROPRIETORS.—At a meeting of proprietors and merchants connected with Jamaica, held at Wells' Rooms, on Tuesday, at which it was resolved to memorialise Lord Derby on the distressed condition of the island, Mr. Marshall stated that, although they might feel disappointed at the Council of the Exchequer's statement, he had reason to believe that the Government would shortly do something for Jamaica.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—On Monday a *soirée* and *conversazione*, in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the excellent institution, was held in the theatre of the institution, Chancery-lane. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and other influential gentlemen, were present

POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The final arrangements for sending out a body of metropolitan police have almost been concluded. On Saturday ten men selected for the service were paid £34 4s. 8d. each, being a half-year's salary in advance, in addition to gratuities from Mr. Commissioner Mayne, varying from £10 upwards, according to rank. The men are to find their own passage free. After three years' servitude they can return home, and their former situation in the service will be allowed them. Another gratuity of a day's pay, according to rank, was given to the men assigned as the escort of the late Duke of Wellington; viz., 3s. 6d to the first class, 2s 9d. to the second-class, and 2s 6d to the third-class.

THE GREAT ANNUAL SMITHFIELD MARKET-DAY was held on Monday last. It is calculated that the number of sheep penned amounted to about 34 000, and of beasts to between 6000 and 7000. The display on all sides was most excellent, and the beasts were generally in prime condition. It was the general opinion that the exhibition was fully equal, in every respect, to that of last year, and showed the care that had been taken by our breeders and graziers to rear a stock for the consumer, and not merely for the production of fat.

METROPOLITAN FANCY RABBIT CLUB.—The eleventh winter show of this respectable and flourishing society, was held on Wednesday evening, at Aubergh's Hotel, Pentonville, James Hindley, Esq., the president, in the chair. The vice chair was occupied by Mr. Bates, president of the Chatham Club, and upwards of 150 gentlemen were present.

ACCIDENT AT JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE.—On Monday night, when the excitement of Jullien's masqued ball, which took place at Drury-lane Theatre, was at its height, considerable alarm was caused by the falling of what was supposed to be the body of a lady from an upper tier of boxes to the pit. It was soon discovered that a hoax had been played, and that the supposed lady was only a "dummy," but of such a weight as to cause considerable injury to a gentleman on whom it fell, and to render him insensible for some time. Medical aid was obtained, and he was removed to a cab to his residence. The perpetrator of this silly and mischievous joke escaped undetected

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—The Duke of Cambridge has presented, for the Christmas festivals to the poor, conducted by the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen, an ox. The Lord Mayor has presented to the City Hospitals a quarter of an ox for the same purpose.

AFFECTING INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—During the reading of the prayers by the Rev. Hugh Allen, on Wednesday evening, at the church of St. Olave, Old Jewry, a lady of the name of Acton was taken suddenly ill, and almost as soon as discovered by the vestry she expired.

EXTRAORDINARY FIRE IN NEWGATE-STREET.—On Wednesday morning, at a few minutes before seven o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature, and nearly attended with fatal consequences to not fewer than five human beings, happened on the premises of Mr M'Donald, the eminent dealer at the "Number Seven" wine and spirit vaults, situate in Newgate-street, City, immediately facing the school of Christ's Hospital. The outbreak occurred in the following manner:—Some time prior to closing the house on Tuesday night, one of the inmates found that the gas was escaping from a hydraulic chandelier in the bar, which induced the proprietor of the establishment to fill the vacant space with water. For a considerable period the escape of gas was prevented by the barmaid, who lighted one of the gas chandeliers; but for upwards of two hours she smelt the gas escaping, and eventually the vapour, after accumulating to the extent of 9000 cubic feet under the cellar, became ignited, and exploded with terrific violence, breaking a great number of valuable decanters, at the same time demolishing the variegated plate glass in the bar, and setting the ground floor in one immense flame. The engine of the Lower Bridge Brigade, &c., promptly attended; and, owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were subdued, but not until considerable damage was done. Unfortunately, the sufferer was not insured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, December 11, were—Males, 810; females, 769; total, 1579. Deaths during the same period—Males, 522; females, 490; total 1012 The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.820 in. The mean temperature of the week was 49·3 deg., which is 7·9 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years, and also 7 degrees higher than the temperature of the previous week. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week, and this excess, on each day, in the order of Saturday amounted to 10 and 11 degrees. The wind blew daily from the south-west. The amount of rain that fell in the week was 0·61 in.; and the mean difference between the dew-point temperature and air temperature was 5·3 deg.

EAST INDIA MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.—On Tuesday the examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at the East India Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, near Croydon, took place in the presence of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., the chairman; Russel Ellice, Esq., the deputy chairman; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and a number of distinguished visitors. The company arrived at the College shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the hall, where the Cadets were examined in mathematics, fortification, engineering, and other branches of study. At the close of the examination the prizes were awarded, and the chairman delivered an impressive address to the Cadets. A luncheon was then served up in the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Abbott, to the directors and visitors, and the proceedings terminated. The drawing evinced a marked improvement, with considerable depth and brilliancy, which may in some slight degree be attributed to the use of moist water colours, manufactured by the Messrs. Reeves, which have recently been introduced into this College.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Steeple-chasing is, and for some time to come will be, a dead letter, and the coming Calendar for next week is confined to four fixtures of no public interest, viz: Tuesday, Biggar: Wednesday, Cound, Horrigham, and Acton-Cumbermere.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A moderate amount of business was transacted, at the following prices:—

25 to 1 against Alkali colt (t)	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		40 to 1 against Lizzie
	14 to 1 against Wanderer		
	40 to 1 against Lord Faucenberg		
	CHESTERFIELD.		
50 to 1 against Nancy (t)	1000 to 15 against Mermaid (t)		1000 to 15 against Confessor (t)
1000 to 15 — Goldfinder (t)	1000 to 15 — Tic-tic (t)		200 to 30 — Varnum h
	DERBY.		
12 to 1 against West Australian	100 to 8 against Bruckel (t)		18 to 1 against Umbrella (t)
	33 to 1 against Brocket (t)		
	Offers to take 20 to 1 above Cheras		

TUESDAY.—Business this afternoon was confined to a few small investments at the undermentioned prices:—

55 to 1 against Mercovite	100 to 7 against Alkali		100 to 1 against Redmond O'Hanlan
50 to 1 — Scarecrow	100 to 1 — Lady Amyott		
	DERBY.		
14 to 1 against West Australian	20 to 1 against Redmond		40 to 1 against Lord Falconberg
16 to 1 — Pharos	28 to 1 — Eurwyn h		

ANOTHER NEW PLANET.—Mr. Hind announces another discovery in the celestial regions. He says:—"I have again to announce my discovery of a new planet detected at 6 h. 30 m. 30 sec. mean time, this Wednesday, (both being evening, while comparing our celestial chart, for four threes of right ascension with the heavens. It shines as a star of the tenth magnitude, with a pale bluish light. The observed positions are:—

	Greenwich Time.			Apparent Right Ascension.			North Polar Distance.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.			
Dec. 15, at	7	18	39	3	12	4·98	73	10	14·5
" at	8	43	2	3	12	2·70	73	12	2·0

If am the first discoverer of this planet, Mr. Bishop proposes to call it 'Thalia.'"

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the settlement—which has passed off well and that the actual business doing has been by no means extensive, the value of the national securities has ruled very steady throughout the week. Owing chiefly to the large amount of capital withdrawn for commercial as well as for speculative purposes, the premium on Exchequer Bills has continued to decline; nevertheless, we understand that numerous *Bull* operations have been entered into for the opening of the Transfer books, on the 1st inst. Whether any profit will be derived from these transactions, remains to be seen: but our opinion is that Consols are now too high to admit of re ke's investments. It must be observed that private holders generally are not satisfied with the return from the Funds, and we do not hesitate to say that many of the securities now in the Market offer a most tempting bait to those possessed of comparatively small sums that large sums of money have been turned from what may be considered legitimate, or, rather, positively safe channels, is evident from the great rise which has lately taken place in the value of Bank and other miscellaneous Shares. However, the steady accumulation of capital in this country, the great extension of our home and foreign trade, and the rapid increase in the supply of gold in Australia, must tend to keep up the prices of Consols as well, indeed, as of most other securities. The discrimination on the part of Government not to interfere with the existing rate of interest on Consols, has done much to support the market. Of course, it is absolutely necessary to observe good faith towards the national creditors; but it occurs to us that the time will arrive when a reduction of interest will become inevitable.

On Monday the Three per Cents. Reduced, were done at 100¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 100¾; the Consols for the opening, 100¾; India Bonds were 81s to 75s; Ditto, under £1000, 80s to 75s; and Exchequer Bills, 60s to 58s premium. The changes in prices on Tuesday and Wednesday were nothing. On Thursday the 2nd inst. a steady Bank Stock was marked 213 to 214; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101 to 100¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100¾ to 101; Long Annuities, 6¾ 7-16; India Bonds, 75s to 79s; Exchequer Bills, June, 62s to 63s; Ditto, Small, 60s to 63s; and Consols for Opening were 100¾.

The imports of bullion have been again large; viz. £10,000 from the Brazils; £30,000 from France; £10,000 from Spain; £134 000 from Australia; and 375,000 dollars from New York. As the exchanges upon the latter place given a slight profit upon shipments, no doubt we shall continue to receive large supplies of the precious metals, especially as the arrivals of gold at New York from California are still increasing. The total quantity of gold deposited in the various mints of the Union, this year, has exceeded £9,000 000 sterling. Heavy shipments of gold and silver have been made to London, but less than £500 000, in coin, having been forwarded to Sydney. Gold is now dearer, both at Hamburgh and Paris, than in London.

The supply of bullion in the Bank of England continues active. According to the last return it had fallen £1,250 000, being £3,000 000 less than the stock held at the beginning of September. The advances upon stocks and Railway Shares have further improved £1 240,000; on the other hand, £1,240,000; and upon other securities, £1 000,000. It is into mated that, in future, Railway Shares will find very little favour with the Direction.

Spanish Bonds—ready from the Queen's speech of disasters in Spain have ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Most other securities—especially Russian and Portuguese—including Danish and Chilian, have continued tolerably firm, at full quotations. The new Tuscan loan of £1,000,000 has been satisfactorily floated at Florence. No portion will be brought into this market. Letters from Constantinople state that the Ottoman Government have made arrangements for the payment of the principal and interest of the Loan of last year. The effect of the bond-holders to make further advances will, therefore, be futile. The Dutch Government will very shortly convert the Four per Cents into a Three-and-Three-Quarters per Cent. loan. The Government bonds of the Republic of Costa Rica, bearing six per cent. interest, have been offered in Hamburgh, at 80 5-8 per cent. A bonus of 1 per cent is expected to be given, being equal to four years of the dividend offered. The Belgian Government have made the final announcement of the conversion of their Five per Cents. In transactions have been forwarded to India for the conversion of the Five per Cent Transferable Loan of £3,500,000 in Four per Cent, without bonus, to be paid immediately, at 98 3-4, per cent. rupee. On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents were 102¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98¾ ¼; Ditto, Five per Cent, New Bonds, 101; Buenos Ayres, for the account, 78¾; Danish Five per Cents, 108; Ecuador, 30¼; Grenada Deferred, 19¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40¾; Ditto, for the Account, 40 11-16 40¾; Portuguese, Small, 40¾, Russian Five per Cents, 119; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 20¾; Ditto, for the Account, 20¾; Ditto, Passive, 5 to 5⅜; Spanish Committee's Certificate, 3¾; Turkish Loan, 13 to 13¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105 (cash—ex 25f. 20c.); Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 67¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾.

A full average business was done in miscellaneous securities. Bank of Australasia Shares have marked 78¾ to 80; Bank of British North America, 68; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 3¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 4¼ to 4⅝; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 47¾; Union Bank of Australia, 68¾; Australian Agricultural, 85; Australian Royal Mail Stm con (£5 paid), 4¾ to 5¼; General Screw Steam Shipping, 5¼ to new; North of Europe Steam, 2¾; Royal Mail Steam, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 82 to 82½; South Australian Land, 45; Van Diemen's Land Company (£25 paid), 9¾ to 10¼

Railway Shares in the Railway Share Market have been by no means extensive, and prices have not been supported. Foreign lines are experienced the greatest fall. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 24¼; Amberstn, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¼; Bristol and Exeter, 107; Caledonian, 68; Chester and Holyhead, 23¾; East Anglian, 6¼; Eastern Counties, 13¼; Ditto, B. and C., 1¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 31; Great Northern Stock, 89 ex new; Ditto, A Stock, 44; Ditto, B, 102¾; Great Western, 56¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84; Ditto, Fifths, 11¾; Leeds Northern, 17¾; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 128¾; London and South-Western, 93; Midland, 80; Norfolk, 56; Ditto, New, 8¾; Northern Counties Union, 9¾; North British, 39¾; North Staffordshire 13¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 52¾; Scottish Midland 66; South-Eastern 80¾; South Wales, 39¾; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 6¾; Vale of Neath and Merthyr, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 73; York and North Midland, 59¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED DIVIDENDS.—Bristol and Gloucester, 167¼; Buckinghamshire Railway, 102¾; Caledonian, 104¾; Eastern Counties, 12¾, Great Western, 1, 4; London and North-Western, 1, 4; London and South Western Stock, 98¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Half Shares, 10; Ditto A's, 9¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 97¾; North British, 102; York and North Midland, 10¾.

FOREIGN.—Grand Junction of France, 7¾ ex div; Luxembourg, 6; Namur and Liege, 8¾; Northern of France, 20¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾; Rouen and Strasbourg, 2¾; Rouen and Havre, 21; Sambre and Meuse, 11¾; Upper Indian Peninsular, 1 prem; Western of France, 20¾.

MINING SHARES have been tolerably firm. Agua Fria have marked 2¾; Anglo-California, 1¾; Australasia, 7¾; Australian, 4; Australian Freehold, 1; Ave Maria, 1; British Australian Gold, 1¾; Carson's Creek, 29 ex div.; Copiapo, 7. Cornish Consolidated, 1¾; Liberty, 2 to 1¾; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Port Phillip, ¼; Santiago de Cuba, 10¾; and United Mex can, 9¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Consol Market opened heavily to-day, at a decline in yesterday's quotations of one-eighth per cent—the Three per Cents and a few first marked 100 to 100¾. Since the morning, the business doing has been extensive, and prices have steadily advanced. The Three per Cents have run up to 100⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101 to 101⅛; and the New, received-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅛. Bank Stock, 213 to 214; India Bonds, 75s to 79s.; and Exchequer-bills, 60s. to 62s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week continues to be very small, and the arrivals from the country by land carriage have proved quite unimportant. Both red and white were very limited. For all kinds the demand ruled quiet at full, in most instances, further advances being asked. The quantity of foreign in port quarter. A steady business was done for forward delivery, at the late rates. Barley, only 2,93 quarters of which were entered, was in moderate request. The supply of malting was very moderate, and the trade rather inactive, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour were steady. Oats of foreign change, and were extremely high in price. There was an improved sale for most kinds of barley and malt, at very full prices. Oats, the supply of which was trifling, were in good request, and in parcels quarter sold at extreme rates. Beans, peas, and flour were steady. A good business was done in Indian corn, the value of which had an upward tendency. The prices of the week were as follow:—

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1723 quarters; barley, 3430; malt, 1810; oats, 170, flour, 2,90. Foreign wheat, 3,561; oats, 9 0; flour, 30 sacks; Indian corn, 3070 bushels.

WHEAT.—Essex, Lincoln, and Kent, red, 42s to 45s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 44s to 47s; rye, 38s to 39s; grinding barley, 19s to 22s; malting ditto, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 27s to 30s; Scotch and Irish distilling, 23s to 25s; brown ditto, 20s to 24s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 63s; Chevalier, 58s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Lincoln and Cork, black, 17s to 20s; ditto, white, 18s to 19s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 43s; suffolk, 38s to 39s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 37s per 280 lbs. Foreign—American red, 32s to 33s per barrel; French, 34s to 36s per sack.

OATS.—Limited in its extent required, and value decays. Regulated active, at 19s to 24s per quarter. All other articles support late rates.

LONDON.—Wheat, 42s to 45s; barley, 27s to 30s; malt, 46s to 52s; oats, 18s to 21s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 43s; suffolk, 38s to 39s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 37s per 280 lbs. Foreign—American red, 32s to 33s per barrel; French, 34s to 36s per sack.

OATMEAL.—Limited in its extent required, and value decays. Regulated active, at 19s to 24s per quarter. All other articles support late rates.

LIVERPOOL.—Barley, 30s to 32s; malting, 40s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 28s, hempseed, 37s to 41s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white, 6s to 7s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English red wheat, 44s to 46s per quarter of 8 bushels. Canada, 43s to 45s per 480 lbs. Flour, 38s to 39s per barrel. Indian corn, 34s to 35s per quarter. Oatmeal, 18s to 19s per cwt. Canary, 50s to 52s per quarter.

Bread stuffs.—The sales of wheat in the mark t public are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb. loaf.

Provisions.—Average prices of the week:—

Wheat, 43s 1d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 29s 11d; beans, 34s 4d, peas, 34s 10d.

Tea.—Private sales to a large business has been done, in the article of tea, chiefly on speculative account, at a reduction in the quotations of a penny per lb. Common congou may be had at 1s 1d per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 40 005,634 lbs, against 37,000,000 lbs. in 1851.

Sugar.—There has been rather more inquiry for muscovado sugar, at fully previous rates. The refining trade has realised 40s 6d to 42s 6d for fine Mauritius, 39s to 39s; good ditto, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; fine grainy yellow, 38s to 38s 6d; and low to fine white brown, 35s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. Refined goods are dull at from 44s to 46s. Crushed lumps, 47s. Grocery raw sugars continue very firm at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Coffee.—Buyers do not exhibit any disposition to operate, yet prices are supported.

Provisions.—The sale for all kinds of butter is limited, at unaltered rates, and the general quotations have a downward tendency. In bacon, very little is doing, at 52s to 56s per cwt less money. Lard supports previous rates; but other kinds of provisions are a dull inquiry

Tallow.—The fresh arrivals are very small, and quite in part over. Fine P Y on the spot is quoted at 44, 9d to 45s per cwt; town tallow, 42s per cwt net cash; rough fat, 2s 8d per 8 lb.

Coals.—Generally speaking, the demand is steady, at full prices. Lamton, 20s to 20s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum is very active, at high rates. Proof Leewards, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; East India, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; and Barbadoes, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d per gallon. Brandy moves slowly, and the quotations have an upward tendency. British-made spirits active, at full prices. Geneva, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Monday, hay, 42 15s to 5 4s; clover, 4 0s, 4 15s to 5 5s; and straw, 1 17s to 2 1s per load. Trade sluggish

Wool.—English qualities are quite as dear as last week, but foreign and Colonial parcels command little attention.

Potatoes.—Scarce qualities are scarce and worth 120s to 140s per ton. All other kinds moving off slowly, at late rates. Yorks, 75s to 110s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Carr s Hartley, 15s 6d, Holywell, 16s; Stewart's Hartley, 16s 6d; Tanfield Moor 16s; Townley, 16s 6d; Hetton, 16s 6d; Eden Main, 16s, Stewart's, 16s 9d; Carr's, 17s; Tees, 16s 9d per ton

Hops (Friday).—Owing to the extent of the last growth, our market is very moderately supplied with all kinds of hops in which a steady business is done, at 5l 10s to 6l 6s per cwt for pockets, 5l 5s to 6l 15s; Weald of Kent, 6l to 10l; Mid and East Kent, 6l to 13l 13s per cwt.

Provisions.—Although the supply of beasts on sale on Monday, for Christmas consumption was large the demand for all breeds ruled active, at, in most instances an advance in the prices of last week of 2d per 8 lb. Mutton was in good request, and generally 2d per 8lb. Veal moved off heavily, and late currencies had an upward tendency. Inferior calves were dull, and 2d per 8lb. lower. Pigs, the supply of which was moderate, sold heavily, at late figures. Milch cows were very dull, at from £14 to £ 8 each, but calving cows were in small request.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 4s; 3s 10d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality, 3s 8d to 4s; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Downs, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; sucking calves, 4s 6d to 5s; and quarter-old store pigs, 1l 1s to 1l 4s each.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Saturday).—A large business is doing to-day, and prices are on the advance.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals—Inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second calves, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; inferior ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 14.

93rd Foot: Major-Gen E Parkinson, C B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen W Wemyss.

BANKRUPTS.

J STRATT, Sloane-street, and Exeter-'Change-arcade, Strand, Chelsea, coach-builder. W ROBINSON, Grand-Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, upholsterer. A BUNNETT, Bridge-street-place, Westminster, victualler. J MACKENZIE, Liverpool, merchant. J SKEY, Shrubland-terrace, Hackney, merchant. W WALTON, Leamington, Priors, baker. S DULSON, Letchworth, Derbyshire, builder. G HURST, Harwood, Yorkshire, manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J WHITE, Shieldhill, Lanarkshire, limestone contractor. T THOMSON, Perth, glass-merchant. M QUIGLEY, Glasgow, general dealer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 17.

2nd Dragoons: A Nugent to be Cornet, vice Twysden. 10th: Hon M P Dawnay to be Cornet, vice Watts.

1st or Grenadier Foot-guards: Hon W F Forbes to be Ensign and Lieutenant

3rd Foot: Lieut W Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes, who retires. Ensign Coussmaker, 9th: W U P S Bunbury, 10th: Hon Berkeley Paget, 12th: Lieut R H H Keighley to be Lieutenant, vice Dixon. Ensign Lord Arthur Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Parke. 13th: A W Adeane to be Ensign, vice Bagnall. 32nd: H Chadwick to be Ensign, vice O Hesketh. Lieut Meagher to be Lieutenant, vice Gibson. 39th: T W Beckett to be Ensign, vice Reynolds. 44th: B Eyre de Benge, vice Hamilton. 49th: J M Macnair to be Ensign, vice Bond. 52nd: Lieutenant C O Reade to be Capt, vice Corbett; Ensign J A Berkeley to be Lieut, vice Ross; Ensign A W Adeane to be Ensign, vice Bagnall. 60th: Ensign Hon A Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes. 74th: Lieutenant M White to be Capt, vice Keighley. 77th: P H Salmon to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 81st: Ensign R K Daly to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. 84th: J Griffith to be Paymaster, vice Daly. 87th: C J Colquhoun to be Ensign, vice Adeane. 93rd: A W Frazer to be Ensign, vice Day. 94th: H F Macnair to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 95th: Lieutenant M White to be Lieutenant, vice Keighley. 97th: P H Salmon to be Ensign, vice Scott. 98th: J F Pilkington to be Ensign, vice Cassin. 99th: Ensign J W Gwyn to be Adjutant, vice Bunbury. Lieutenant G Wardle to be Captain, vice Grey. Ensign J Athorpe to be Lieutenant, vice Wardle. 69th: B B Robinson to be Ensign, vice Compton. 96th: R Meehan to be Ensign, vice Tuohy

R.E. Brigade—J N Hamilton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tyler

2nd West India Regiment—J A G Pringle to be Ensign, vice Burke.

Royal Artillery Regiment: H E Watson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bucklie: J C Coningham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Baker. R H Rebbeck to be Second Lieutenant, v ce Silsby

BREVET—Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles to have the rank of Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF—W C Howatson, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet-Major A A Shadforth to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H Williams; Second Captain M O Nixon to be Capt, vice Shuttleworth: First Lieut G Leslie to be Second Capt, vice Nixon; Second Lieut R F B Turnero to be First Lieut, vice Leslie.

ADMIRALTY, DEC 18.

Brevet-Major J T Brown to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Fothill, Brevet Major E A Parker to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Whitcombe: First Lieut and Quart ermaster H C P Dyer to be Captain, vice Brown: Second Lieut T Rutter to be Lieutenant, vice Parker. Second Lieut G Gill to be First Lieut, vice Dyer. Second Lieut G Brydges to be First Lieut, vice Miller.

DEC 14.—First Lieut J Elliott to be Quartermaster, vice Dyer.

BANKRUPTS.

C JACOB, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, tamebroker. J K VOTE, Albion-square, Dalston, builder. R B BOULTER, Mount-row, Westminster-road, Lambeth, tailor. J ATKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, seed-crusher. W WELLINGTON, Brindley-street, Hackney-road, builder. G HALLEN, Albion-place, Lambeth-road, and Southwark-bridge-road, builder. J SMITH, Bishopsgate-street-Without, common brewer. E JAMES, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder. W BRIGHERI, Great Marlborough-street, and St John's wood-terrace, Regent's-park, publisher and bookseller. C FULL, Chesterfield, shipowner and merchant. S C HARRISON, Sunderland, linendraper.

BIRTHS.

At Worth rp, the wife of Lieut-General Sir J Fraser, Bart., M.P., of a son.—At Mark Hall, the wife of the Rev Sir Wm Bart. the Lady of Sir Antony Cooper, Bart., of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm Leslie, of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, at Warminster, the wife of the Rev H Mayo Gunn, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

December 8, at Alston, Herts, by D A Parr, Edward Leigh Bennett, Vicar of Long Sutton, Hampshire, Wiltshire, to Fitzer Ibell Ingram, Esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight, and Margaret Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev Wm Joy Leigh Bennett, Rector of Water-Stratford and Foxcott, in the county of Bucks.—On the 7th inst. at St George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev H K Hamilton, Rector, Lieut Robert Henry Cairns, R.N., to Charlotte Frances, third daughter of Capt in Pelham, Langley, Bucks, late grand-daughter of the late Robert Pelham, Esq Castle Martyr, Ireland.—On the 16th inst, at Durham, Northumberland, the Rev Granville Sykes Holroyd Vyse, Rector of Boughton, Lincolnshire, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Hall Hall, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.—On the 16th inst, at Warminster, by the Rev Mayo Gunn, Rector of Bishopstrow, Wilts, Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of Pinhoe-hall, Devonshire, to Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm Leslie.—On the 9th inst, at Wanstead, Essex, Captain Wm Gladstone, 42nd regt, to Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm Rae Cumming Bart.—On the 16th inst, at St Mark's, Myddelton-square, by the Rev Sir Wm Rae Cumming Bart., Alexander Cumming, Esq., of Middleton, Inverness-shire, and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, to Jane Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm Rae Cumming Bart., of Logie, Inverness-shire.—On the 16th inst, at Hampstead, by the Rev Thomas Dale, Canon Residentiary of St Paul's, Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq., of Sloane-street, to Emily Frances, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Smart Hughes, R.N.—On the 16th inst, at Bromley, Kent, by the Rev Thomas Dale, Canon Residentiary of St Paul's, Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq., of Sloane-street, to Emily Frances, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Smart Hughes, R.N.—On the 16th inst, at St Mary's, Bryanston-square

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th, will be performed WANTED BLANK, the Comedian, Mr HANDLEY'S Musical Vocalists—Miss Stein and Mr Frank Matthews—the Brothers Brothers, and the Corsican Brothers, by Mr CHARLES KEAN. Concluding with the Corsican Brothers, and Mr CHARLES KEAN as Oliver. The last act of per orming before the Lord Mayor Holidays.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall. Conductor, Mr COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., Dr. SPOHR'S Oratorio, JUDITH. Vocalists—Miss Stein and Dr. SPOHR'S Oratorio, JUDITH. Vocalists—Miss Stein and Dr. Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Lockey and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly 500 performers. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each. The subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum. In each of the six years it included Seven concerts. Extra tickets now issued at only three times the ab ve prices. Subscribers to all vocal and subscriptions received at the Society's Office, 6a, 9, in Exeter-Hall.

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Peckham-grove, November 7, 1852.

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the Lancet.—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the sucking-bottles manufactured by her Majesty's Chemists. They are stamped to suit size and kinds of food; and have an elastic nipple, which can be used with perfect impunity for cleanliness and durability." 7s 6d.—BERNARD DELAMAIN, 198, Oxford-street. Each is stamped with my name and address.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Five Sets of Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Galops, and Polkas, Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, Sextets, &c., &c., arranged for the Pianoforte, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-à-Piston, Concertina, &c., &c., and also with words, and Duets, arranged for Voices and Pianoforte accompaniments, are published this day, price 2s. each set, or 24 Numbers, 1s. each, by the Publishers, CHARLES JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square, and may be had of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—PEACHEY'S Patent Metallic Grand Pianofortes (seven advantages), with the Trichord Treble, Check Action, Repetition Movement, Fine Tone, and Perfect Stability, are for Sale, Hire, Exchange, or Exportation.—PEACHEY, Maker, 104, Bunhill-row, City.

PIANOFORTES.—ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES in Mahogany and Rosewood cases, have been observed by the most eminent professors to be of a superior class, that is for musical purposes, and a decided preference over those manufactured by other makers. The touch, tone, and beauty of workmanship are unsurpassed. A set of prices for Cash and Occasional Payments, and other particulars, may be had on page 8 of music of the month, published on the 1st of each month, and sent free by the Author, 6 Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1851 continues with the royal Jewels, and will remain open the whole of the Month. Open from 10 in the morning till 10 at night. Admission on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 1s. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2s. 6d. Season tickets, £1. Catalogues, 1s. Open on Sundays from 1 to 10 o'clock. By order of the Commissioners.

C. F. CHEESEMAN, Secretary.

HOME EDUCATION.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A married Clergyman, residing in the most healthy part of Tunbridge Wells, and having a commodious house, with large garden, and enjoying extensive connexion, wishes to receive into his family FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN between the ages of 8 and 12 to Educate. For particulars and references, address J. Park House, Tunbridge Wells.

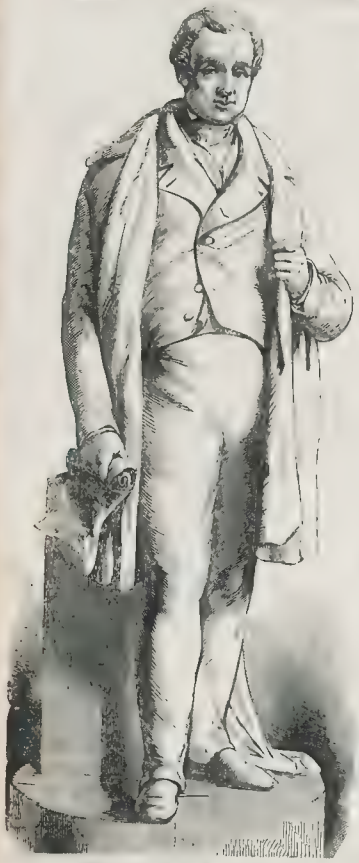
PRIVATE TUITION.—A married Clergyman of University honours, late fellow and private tutor in one of the universities, and now residing in a healthy part of Surrey, at a convenient distance from a railway, will have TWO VACANCIES at Christmas in his domestic circle for pupils, who will be prepared for the Universities or for Life. He has had much continuous experience, and can offer the most unexceptionable references to parents, address the Rev. H. F., 30, Aldebert-terrace, Bo-hester, Surrey.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL of ARMS and INSTRUCTION for PHYSICAL EDUCATION, 16, Old Bond-street.—At this room the Exercises with Arms, Dumb-bells, Clubs, &c., as introduced in their service, and as extensively in use in the Army, which they have adopted, is taught on the most approved principles. The Exercises are performed to Music, and are calculated to promote health, strength, and activity, and to impart a graceful carriage and bearing to the whole frame. Schools and Families attended. Schools and Families attended. Schools and Families attended

STATUE OF THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON.

A VERY appropriate ornament is about to be added to the Great Hall of the Euston-station of the London and North-Western Railway—in a statue of the late George Stephenson, who effected more than any other engineer towards the development of the railway system.

The statue, which is of fine Carrara marble, is ten feet in height; and when erected, will rest on a pedestal of the same material, in the centre of the grand Entrance-hall at Euston-station. The figure is habited in the costume of the times; and holds in the right hand a scroll, upon which is inscribed the Elevation of an Aqueduct. The sculptor is Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A.



MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, BY E. BAILY R.A.: TO BE PLACED IN THE EUSTON STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SENOR LOPEZ, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Buenos Ayres, dated Nov. 2, stating the recognition of the independence of Paraguay to have been formally confirmed, since the departure of General Urquiza, by the Chambers of this province, who have also declared their adhesion to the principle of throwing open to the flags of all friendly nations the navigation of the Parana.

We take this opportunity of presenting our readers with a Portrait of the present ruler of Paraguay, with a brief sketch of the events which led to his elevation

On the overthrow of the authority of the Spanish Vice-Royalty in South America, in 1810, the province of Paraguay refused to acknowledge the Provisional Junta established at Buenos Ayres, and at once declared its independence. An armed force was, in consequence, sent from Buenos Ayres, under the command of General Belgrano, to reduce Paraguay to obedience; but the army of the Junta was defeated, and the General was glad to capitulate on any terms The new State, elated with this success, then declared its absolute independence, not only of Buenos Ayres, but also of Spain. A triumvirate Government was set up, and Dr. Gaspar de Francia was named Secretary. A convocation of a general assembly of deputies from the towns and villages was next held, when Dr. Francia laid before them a scheme for a constitution, which was adopted by acclamation: his plan being the investiture of the supreme Government in two Consuls, with unlimited powers. This constitution was proclaimed on the 12th of October, 1813, and Dr. F. Yegros and Dr. Francia were named the two Consuls. Dr. Yegros shortly afterwards resigned, and Dr. Francia was elected, by the General Congress, sole Dictator of Paraguay: he died in September, 1840, at the advanced age of 85, leaving a character behind him of one of the most unscrupulous tyrants that ever had the destinies of a nation entrusted to him. The ascendancy was now hotly contested, and the Government was alternately seized by the conflicting parties, until the end of the year 1841; when Senor Charles Antonio Lopez, the present President, was placed at the head of the nation by the soldiery, as First Consul. During the above period, that is, from 1813 to 1841, Paraguay, although *de facto* independent, was an isolated state, holding no commercial intercourse with its neighbours, or with European powers; for, although both Francia and his successors were anxious to open a direct trade between England and Paraguay, still no foreigners were permitted to resort further up the river Paraguay than the little village of Nembuco, about twenty leagues above Corientes. This was owing to the peculiar situation in which the Republic was placed, with regard to its rivers: it being separated from Bolivia and the Buenos Ayrean provinces of Soita and Tucuman, by the river Paraguay, and from Brazil, and the Buenos Ayrean provinces, of Entre Rios and Misiones, by the river Parana, so that endless disputes arose between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres respecting the navigation of these rivers.

On the 25th of November, 1842, the Independence of the Republic was formally proclaimed at Assumption; and, on the 14th of March, 1844, in conformity with the fundamental law of the Republic, sanctioned by the National Congress, Lopez was nominated President of Paraguay, for ten years, and he has since been recognised by several European and South American States. The prospect of a direct trade between Paraguay and England is now not far distant, since General Urquiza, as Provisional Dictator of Buenos Ayres, has formally recognised the independence of Paraguay, and has concluded a treaty with Lopez, by which the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana is secured to the Republic of La Plata and the Empire of Brazil.

NEW EXPRESS ENGINES ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE magnificent new Engines now worked on the London and North-Western Railway for the express trains are of the largest class of passenger engines yet introduced upon the narrow gauge. They combine several important improvements, which have recently been patented by Mr. M'Connell, the locomotive engineer of the company.

From the admirable proportions of all the parts, both of engines and tenders, they retain a beautiful and symmetrical appearance, notwithstanding the great power and strength of the working portion. The cylinders, which are compactly arranged inside the framing, are 18 inches in diameter, with a 24-inch stroke. The pistons, which are of wrought iron, forged solid with the rod, are, with increased strength, at least one-third lighter than when constructed on the ordinary principle; while the very rapid reciprocating motion of this part of the machine makes any reduction of weight a matter of importance. This will be better understood when it is known that it makes a difference in this instance of not less than 40 tons per minute on each piston when travelling at the rate of 60 miles per hour. The driving-wheels are 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and the axles are hollow—a mode of construction which ensures greater soundness in the manufacture, with the advantage of increased strength, and a reduction of fully one-third of the weight. The bearing-springs and buffers are of india-rubber, prepared by an improved process, rendering its elasticity uniform, and remaining unaffected by any changes of temperature.

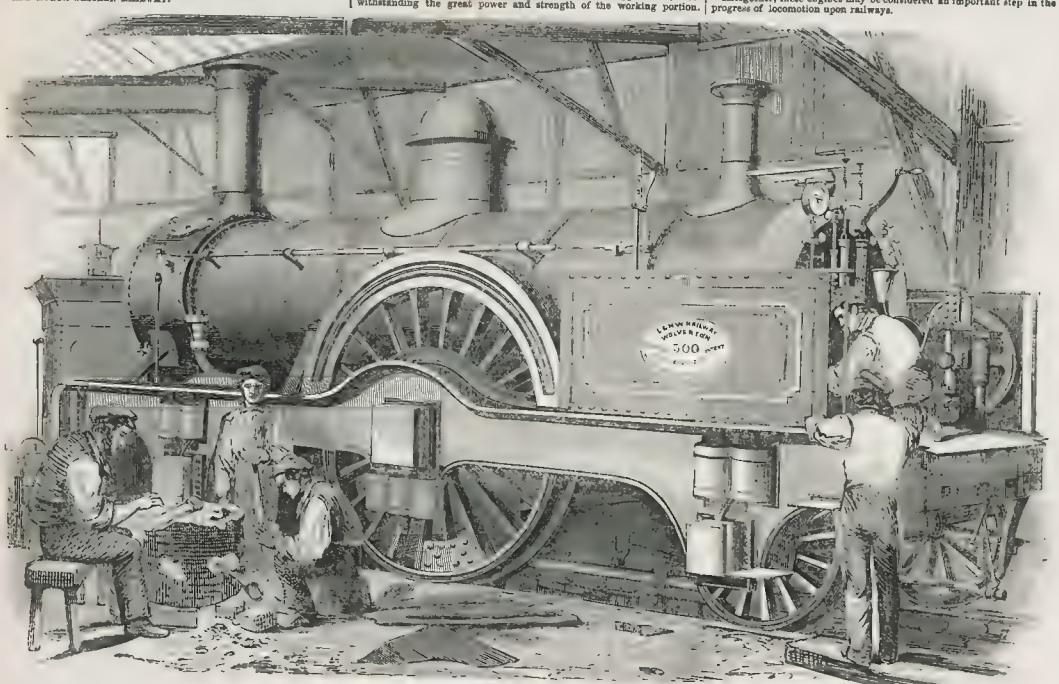
The more peculiar improvement introduced into the construction of these engines, however, consists in the arrangement of the boiler and tubes: thus, a portion of the fire-box is continued, or rather projected, into the barrel or circular part of the boiler, and forms a recess or chamber

SENOR LOPEZ, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

for the more perfect combustion of the gases evolved from the fuel in the fire-box, into which a further supply of air is admitted through hollow stays employed for the support of the combustion chamber, and communicating with the external atmosphere. Owing to this projection, the tubes traversing the boiler are much shorter than usual; but, although the gases pass off at a higher temperature, a more intense heat is generated by the same quantity of fuel; thus, effecting great economy in the use of coke. Experiments have been made with anthracite coal, which has been found to answer perfectly, making this improvement of great importance where coke cannot be procured, unless at an extravagant price. The application of a surcharging vessel, which has been introduced into the smoke-box for the purpose of heating and drying the steam, adds a vast amount of force to its action, and greatly reduces the consumption of fuel. Not less than 50 per cent of elastic force being obtained by this application. Small steam pumping-engines are fixed upon the foot-plates to keep up the supply of water in the boilers at all times. By this means the necessity of running out on the line, for the supplying water in the boiler, is obviated.

Bourdon's pressure gauge is an appendage of great convenience to the driver, by its indicating the actual pressure of steam in the boilers.

Altogether, these engines may be considered an important step in the progress of locomotion upon railways.



NEW EXPRESS ENGINE FOR THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE[illegible], of Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852. [GRATIS.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

WITCHES AND FAIRIES.

[AIR—"Haste to the Wedding."]

I.

Oh, yes! we believe in the witches and fairies;
They tease us and please us wherever we stray;
Ellens and Claras, and Jessies and Maries,
And scores of tormentors as wicked as they.
Their eyes are enchanted,
Their dimples are haunted;
Wherever they wander, some mischief is found;
Tears, smiles,
Blushes and wiles,
And spells without number they scatter around.

II.

'Tis well there's a charm that can bring them to reason,
And make the most dangerous safe to behold;
A charm independent of place or of season—
A plain little, sweet little, circle of gold.
Put *that* on the finger,
No mischief will linger,
The witchcraft will fade and the danger depart:
Come! try,
Ye who deny,
And you'll find all the fairies kind women at heart.

BREATHE AGAIN THAT SONG OF SADNESS.

[AIR—"Lovely Nymph."]

I.

Breathe again that song of sadness,
Tender memories round it cling;
Dreams of long-departed gladness
Rise before us as you sing.
Joy and sorrow, disunited,
Seem to mingle in the strain;
Sorrow tearful and delighted,
Pleasure deepening into pain.

II.

Sing again! in happy childhood
Round the village-green we play;
Now we wander through the wild wood,
Light of heart, and fresh as May:
Dear companions roam beside us,
In whose smile our faces shine;
Love displays the light to guide us,
Earthly splendour, yet divine.

III.

Cease the song! our tears are gushing;
Joy so fervent could not last;
Floods of thought, o'er memory rushing,
Waft our spirits to the past.
Cease! oh cease! our hearts endeavour
Vainly to repress the tear;
Voices hushed, alas! for ever
Seem to echo as we hear.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

WITCHES AND FAIRIES.

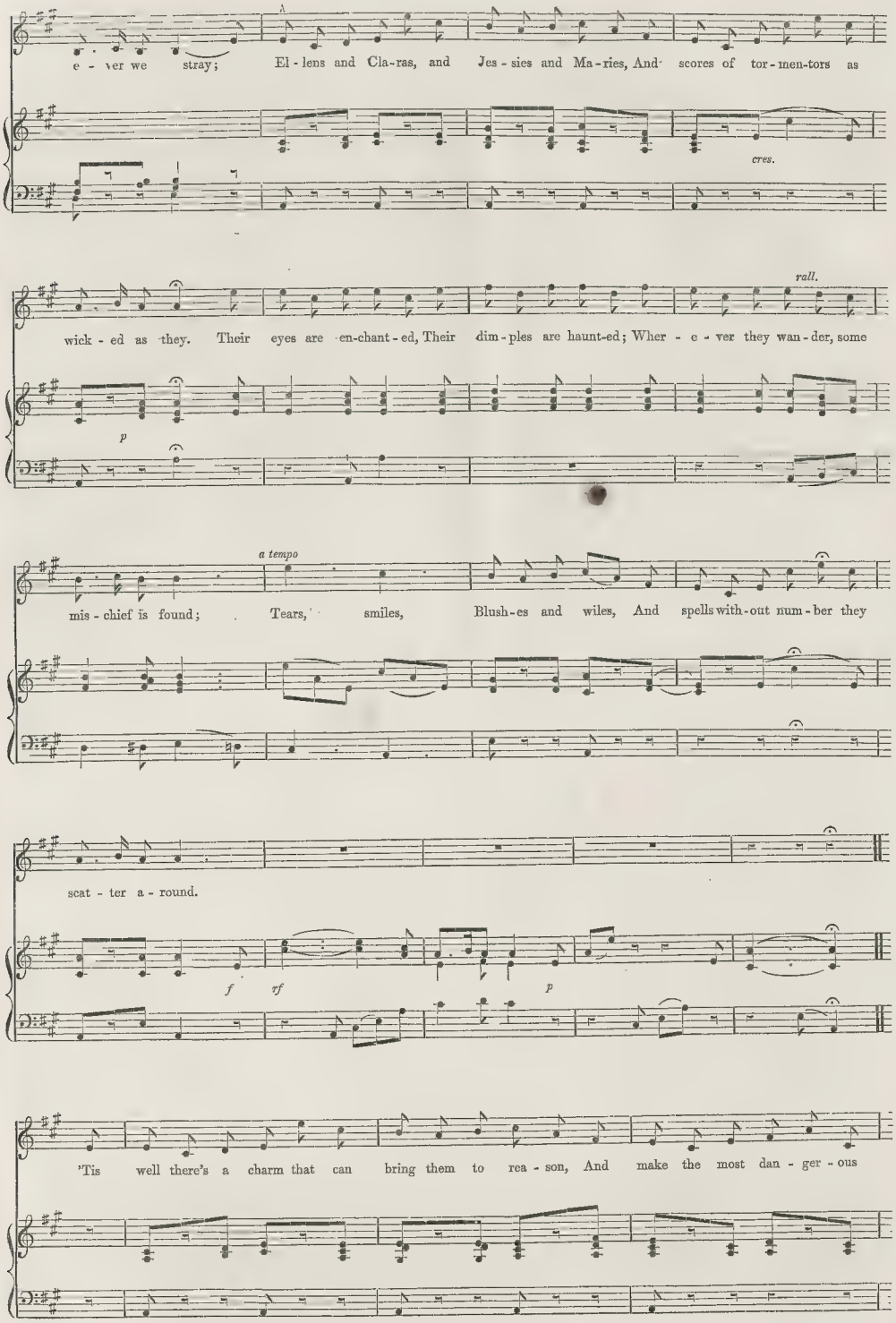
"COME, HASTE TO THE WEDDING."—There is reason to conjecture, that in the "olden time" many English *dance-tunes* were founded upon melodies composed originally by the minstrels for their songs and ballads. At a later period, when the "minstrels" had disappeared, *original* dance-tunes were produced, to which words were subsequently adapted. Judging from their construction, such tunes as "The Hemp-Dresser," "Hey, boys, up go we," "Greenwich Park," "Joan's Placket," "Poor Robin's Maggot" ("If the heart of a man"), "May Fair," "Old Sir Simon the King," and, "Come, haste to the Wedding," must have been of the number. This last-mentioned very beautiful and graceful melody was popular upwards of a century ago, and is still often played in country parishes as an invitation for "friends and neighbours" to haste and "see rural felicity" at a wedding.

BREATHE AGAIN THAT SONG OF SADNESS.

"LOVELY NYMPH."—An air composed by Dr. Arne, and introduced by Michael Kelly into the burletta of *Midas*. The song of "Lovely Nymph," as originally sung, does not appear in the early editions of the music of *Midas*; but in the first edition of the words, 1764, it is stated to have been adapted to the tune of a ballad entitled, "When on thy bosom lying," a copy of which is to be found in Dr. Burney's collection of English songs in the British Museum. The tune, however, bears a striking resemblance to that of an older ballad, beginning, "Thy fatal shafts unerring move," said to be "set by Mr. Oswald." From Dr. Arne's composition I have ventured to expunge a few florid and superfluous passages—written, perhaps, to gratify a vitiated musical taste of the age—and have thereby endeavoured to render it more in accordance with the simple character of the present Series of Melodies.

In moderate time, and gracefully.

AIR, "COME, HASTE TO THE WEDDING."


e - ver we stray; El - lens and Cla-ras, and Jes - sies and Ma - ries, And scores of tor - men-tors as
cres.
rall.
wick - ed as they. Their eyes are en-chant - ed, Their dim - ples are haunt-ed; Wher - e - ver they wan - der, some
p
a tempo
mis - chief is found; Tears, smiles, Blush - es and wiles, And spells with - out num - ber they
scat - ter a - round.
f rf p
'Tis well there's a charm that can bring them to rea - son, And make the most dan - ger - ous

safe to be - hold; A charm in - de - pen-dent of place or of sea - son— A plain lit - tle, sweet lit - tle,

cres.

rall.

cir - cle of gold. Put *that* on the fin - ger, No mis-chief will lin - ger, The witch-craft will fade, and the

p

a tempo

dan - ger de - part: Come! try, Ye who de - ny, And you'll find all the fai - ries kind

wo - men at heart.

f *vf* *p* *f*

Expressively, but not too slow.

AIR, "LOVELY NYMPH."

p *rf* *cres.* *f* *p* *pp*

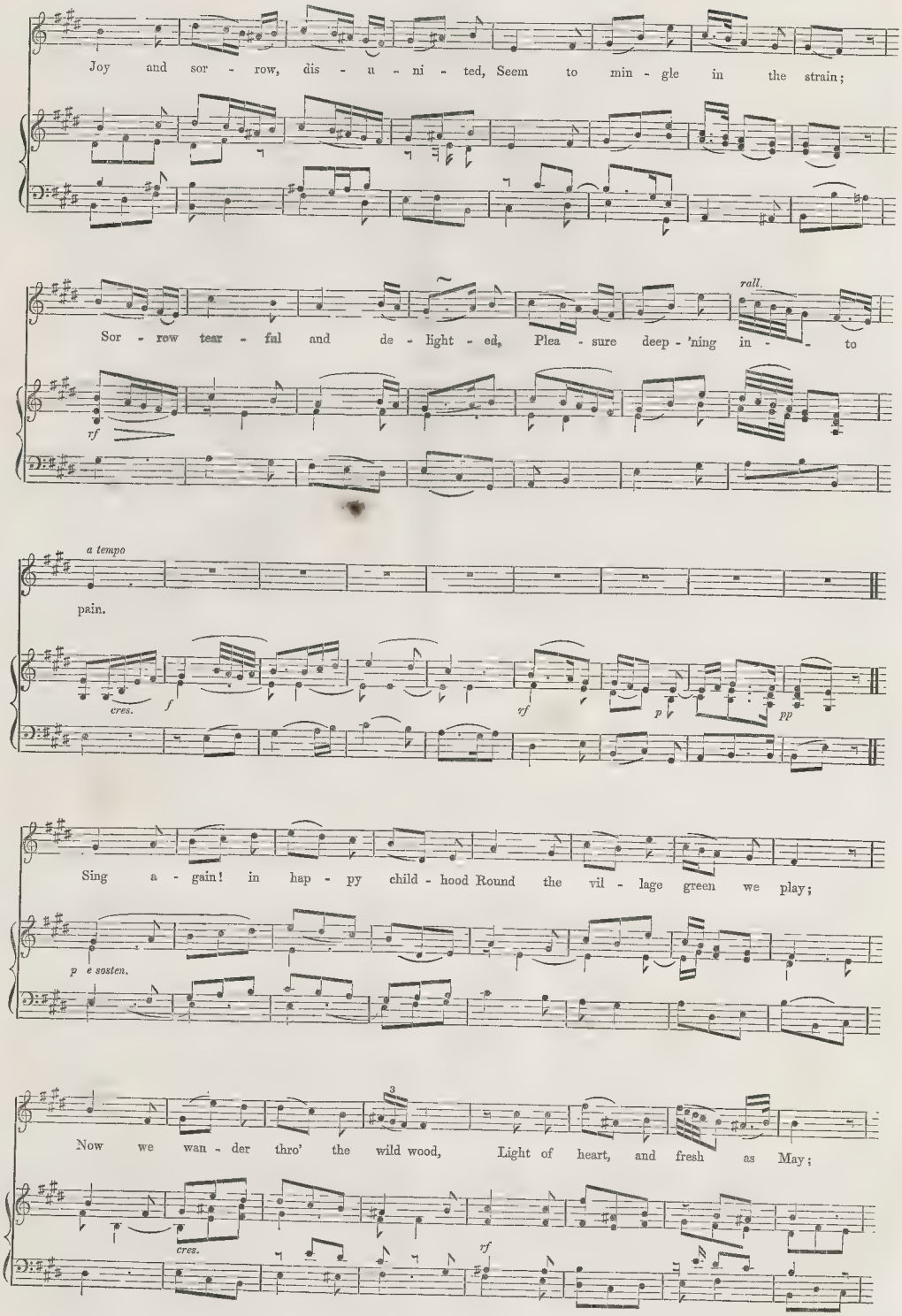
Breathe a - gain that song of sad - ness, Ten - der mem - 'ries round it cling;

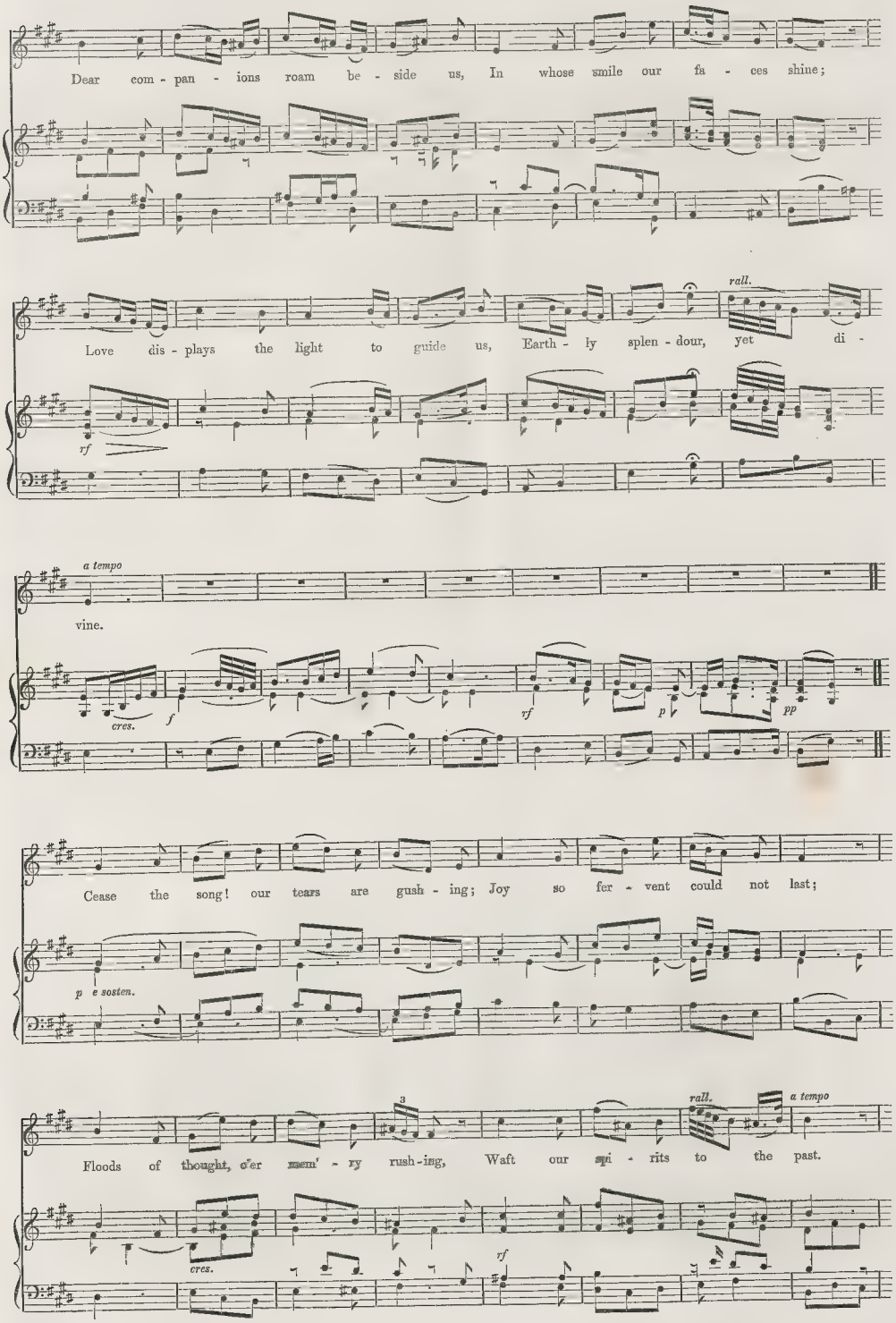
p e sosten.

rall. *a tempo*

Dreams of long - de - part - ed glad-ness Rise be - fore us as you sing.

cres. *rf*


Joy and sor - row, dis - u - ni - ted, Seem to min - gle in the strain;
Sor - row tear - ful and de - light - ed, Plea - sure deep - 'ning in - to
rall.
rf
a tempo
pain.
cres.
f
rf
p
pp
Sing a - gain! in hap - py child - hood Round the vil - lage green we play;
p e sosten.
3
Now we wan - der thro' the wild wood, Light of heart, and fresh as May;
cres.
rf


Dear com - pan - ions roam be - side us, In whose smile our fa - ces shine;
rall.
Love dis - plays the light to guide us, Earth - ly splen - dour, yet di -
rf
a tempo
vine.
cres.
f
rf
p
pp
Cease the song! our tears are gush - ing; Joy so fer - vent could not last;
p e sosten.
3
rall.
a tempo
Floods of thought, o'er mem' - ry rush - ing, Waft our spi - rits to the past.
cres.
rf

Cease! oh, cease! our hearts en - dea - vour Vain - ly to re - press the tear;

Voi - ces hush'd, a - las! for e - ver Seem to e - cho as we

rall.

pp

hear.

cres. *f* *ten.* *rf* *p*

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198 Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, December 18, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

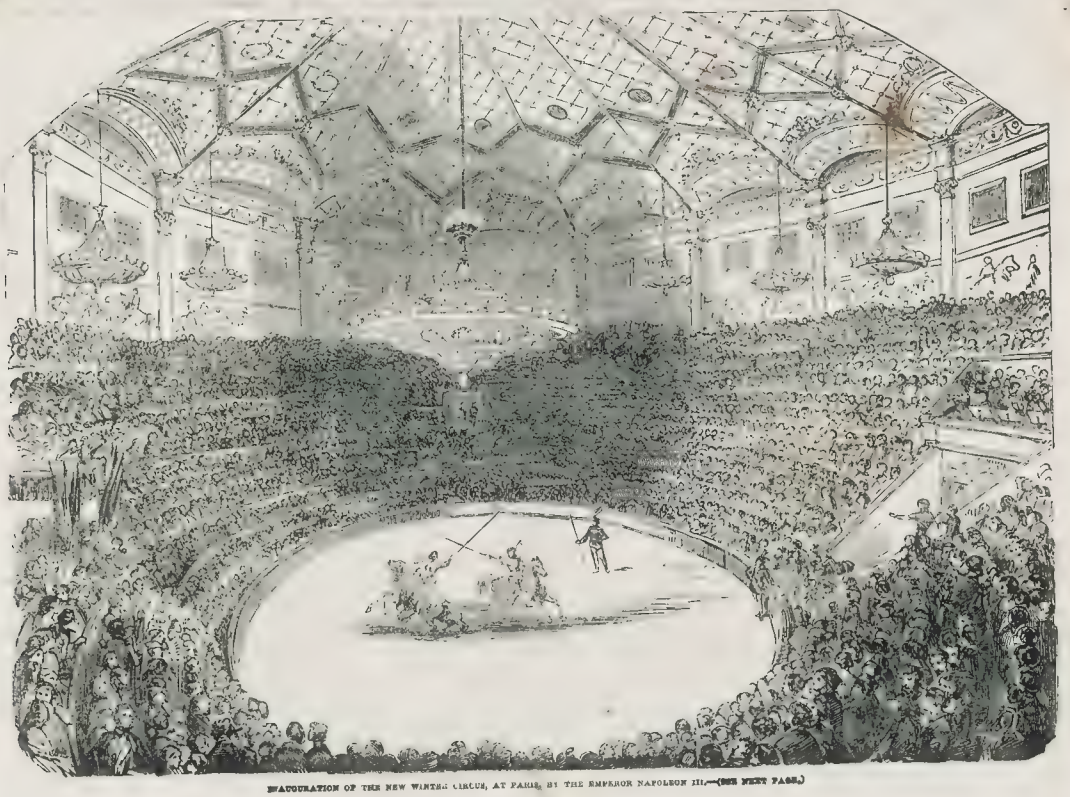
No. 599—VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852 [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

FALL OF THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.

THE first trial of strength in the new Parliament has proved fatal to the Administration of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. So early a catastrophe, though natural, was scarcely expected by the public, and certainly not desired by the Opposition. It was not, however, to be averted. The unwise toleration extended to men who change or remodel their opinions for the sake of power, the unhappily lax tone of political morality which is the result, joined to the unwillingness as well as unreadiness of the great Parliamentary leaders to enter upon the responsibilities of office at the present time, all tended to maintain Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli at the head of affairs. But higher and more patriotic motives than these induced the Opposition, as well as moderate men throughout the country, to accord a fair hearing to the measures which the Ministers might propose, and to judge them, not by the demerits of their past professions, but by the merits of their present performances. Yet all these influences, powerful as they were, failed to prevent their fall.

The financial scheme on which Mr. Disraeli had based the fortunes of himself and his colleagues, was too much for the nation and for Parliament to bear. Compelled by their own sense of right, as well as of constitutional usage, to abide the decision to be pronounced upon that project, though selecting a minor and partial, rather than a broad and general, issue on which to stand or fall, the Ministers met their defeat in the manner that was expected; and, instead of striving to amend the Budget, resigned office. Their resignation was immediately accepted, and the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen were summoned by her Majesty to form an Administration. The advanced age of the noble Marquis has prevented him from responding to the call of the Sovereign, and the wishes of the country; but the benefit of his tried sagacity, his long experience, and his unsullied character will, it is understood, be secured to the new Ministry as far as good wishes, advice, and unofficial aid can extend. The Earl of Aberdeen will have a difficult task to perform. He succeeds to office at a critical time, and selects his colleagues from parties that have not yet acquired the coherency or homogeneity hitherto essential for carrying on a Government; and he will be confronted by an Opposition of great strength, that has just disembarrassed itself of an inconvenient question, and started afresh, without the "Old Man of the Mountain" of Protection upon its shoulders, to impede or to strangle it. Yet he may reckon upon as fair a trial as his predecessors, and upon the cordial support of the country, if he follow out—as it is to be expected he will—the wisely conservative and reforming principles which he learned and practised with Peel and Wellington. Those illustrious men are no longer amongst us, but the inheritors of their statesmanship survive; and the old Whig party, with whom they have so little, if any, difference on essential and fundamental principles of policy, will have, there can be no doubt, sufficient virtue and self-denial to act with them.

But before considering the composition, the character, or the prospects of the new Ministry, it is just that, like our contemporaries, we should record our verdict upon the old. The Administration of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli is already a matter of history, and demands the record of the journalist. We cannot be classed among the number of those who have blown hot and cold upon the subject—who supported them once, when they seemed likely to be successful, and turned against them when defeat and disgrace "loomed in the future" before them. We may, therefore, claim to speak upon the subject with the authority derivable from consistency, great or little as that authority may happen to be. That the Ministry was an unnecessary one—we endeavoured to show in the very week of its formation. It was unnecessary, because when Lord John Russell, in the spring of the present year chose to resign office in a fit of spleen or of disgust—he was not compelled by the usages of Parliament, or by the real state of parties, to advise the Sovereign to choose his successors among the ranks of those who had not defeated him, and whose principles were not in question. But contemporary criticism may well grant the necessity of its existence. It was, and therefore it ought to have been. People look upon it as a fact, and make the best and the most of it. The impartial observer of events is justified, however, when he treats it as a fact, to inquire what was its character, individual and collective; and what good or what evil resulted from its tenure of office? Of its character little can be said. Lord Derby, throughout life, a brilliant debater and an uncertain politician, maintained



INAUGURATION OF THE NEW WINTER CIRCUS, AT PARIS, BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

l is former reputation in both respects; but forgot, or laid by, his old ambition, to become secondary to a more brilliant debater, and a more uncertain politician than himself. Mr. Disraeli was in reality, though not in name, the chief of the Ministry, and played his difficult part with a courage which many will admire, but with results up on the political morality of the age which all great statesmen of past ages will most unfeignedly deplore. The remaining members of the Admin stration were respectable and useful men, but stood at a long interval beneath these two. If Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were general's and field-marshals, their colleagues were but corporals at the best. If they were worthy to play *Hamlet* or *Macbeth*, the rest were but walking gentlemen, or scene-shifters. It is not now necessary to discuss their merits, for it is conceded that all, or nearly all, the good measures passed by the late Ministry were inherited from their predecessors; and that to the weak but well-meaning and honest Administration of Lord John Russell, and not to that of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, were due the valuable law reforms of the present year, and even the Militia Bill itself.

When we carry our inquiry beyond the personal character of the Ministry, and ask in this convenient, but often abused, phrase l igy of the day—What was its mission? we find that Mr. Disraeli was not without his uses. It is true that he and Lord Derby impaired the public faith in public men a grievous calamity; but it must be admitted that the evil which they did was accompanied by s me countervailing benefits and advantages. They proved that not even party exigencies, strong as they are, are sufficient to fight successfully against an economic, a political, and a moral truth. Amid the storm and conflict of opinion they helped, perhaps against their will, and certainly against their convenience, to clear the political atmosphere. They rendered involuntary homage to the sagacity and the patriotism of a departed statesman. They dug the grave of an obstinate error. They removed a huge impediment from the path of all future Ministers, and left a clear field for the consideration of a thousand practical questions affecting the employment, the health, the education, and the morals of the people which that one pertinacious subject—the Corn-laws—kept continually in neglect and abeyance. For this consummation the country may well be thankful.

THE NEW WINTER CIRCUS, AT PARIS.

The opening of this magn ficent theatre, intended for performances in the winter, as the Olympic Circus of the Champs Elysées is for the summer season, was noticed in the letter of our Paris Correspondent last week. The Winter Circus is situated on the Boulevards des Filles du Calvaire: it is a vast edifice, with a decorated ceiling; and the interspaces of the supporting columns are embellished with characteristic paintings, wherein the noble horse is paramount. The seats for the spectators rise from around the arena to a great he ght, reminding one of the *cavea* of Old Rome. The orchestra is placed over the entrance to the arena; and, for the opening night, when the Emperor was present, a state-pavilion was erected for his Imperial Majesty, who was seated in front of the box, which was appropriately decorated with the colours, the eagles, &c. The Emperor evidently enjoyed the chivalrous performances in the circle, and the drolleries of M. Auriol

Altogether, this new theatre must be admired for its sparkling decorations, as well as for its vast ex ent. In the centre hangs a large chandelier, and around it a circle of smaller lustres; the flood of gas-light from which gives a fairy-like brilliancy to the entire scene.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate makes some small show of independence It appears that although the Emperor postponed his trip to Compeigne for several days, in hopes that the Senate would be induced at once to vote the Senatus Consultum re ative to the modi cation to be made in the constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, he was obliged to leave Paris before the final settlement of that q estion. The committee on the measure having found that the Emperor was determined not to yield on the subject of the additional powers which he demanded, agreed to accept, for form's sake, an amendment which the Emperor will have the initiative in the re-modelling of the ar ic le, but he will ask, or take, the advice of the Senate. The article relative to the granting of the Budget by Ministers gave rise to very warm discussions in the committee of the Senate. Several of the members declared that the effect would be to deprive the country of all control over the expenditure, and reminded their colleagues that a serious and real control over the Budget was the traditional right of the French people, and that it had been exercised even in the days of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII., by the States-Gene a . They added that as the keys of the purse-strings were declared that he was determined to maintain the principle of 89, he ought at all events not to give less control over the finances of the country than was given at that period, and even before it. But none of these arguments would make the Emperor yield. His only answer was, "So the Senate wants a conflict;" and the Senate, in a fright, yielded

On Monday the Senate met, and M. Troplong read his report, the mere reading of which occupied an hour and three quarter . The question of the printing the report was carried unanimously, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

The Emperor, it is said, seeks to strengthen his hand by attaching the Republicans to his service For the purpose M. Bethmont, who held a seat in M. de Lamart ne's Provisional Government, was summoned to the Tuileries, and honoured with an audience. Louis Napoleon did not discuss his views of able agents, or the hostility of all the statesmen who had belonged to the Moderate parliamentary Governments anterior to 1848. He expressed his readiness to treat on almost any terms with the men who had served the Republic, observing that they must now be aware that no government but his own was possible. M Bethmont was summoned to communicate what had passed to his friends, including General Cavaignac It is unnecessary to add that the result was a cool ve and indi ant refusal.

On Sunday the Emperor left the Tuileries for Compiegne, where, on Monday, attended by the representatives of foreign Courts, he had a grand hunt.

PRUSSIA.

In consequence of the visit—a visit not without a political purpose—the first, we believe, that has occurred of an Austrian Emperor to Berlin, that town is in a state of unwonted gaiety. On Saturday a grand parade took place, and furnished a noble sight to the foreign officers and to the citizens of Berlin. The great point of attraction was the young Emperor, whose earnest and expressive countenance, symmetrical figure, and erect military carriage, produced a most pleasing effect. In the evening, a magnificent banquet was held in the White Hall, where covers were laid for u, wards of 450 of the most distinguished personages of the land, as well as for the suite of the Emperor, and some other foreign officers, among whom were M. or General Charles Baillache and Colonel Torrens, of the Welsh Fusiliers The third act of the day's amusement was a gala then re, to which, in addition to all the party who dined at the palace, there assembled all the diplomatic corps and their ladies, without exception, were invited, the whole of them having been engaged for the purpose by the King. The piece was a sort of opera of "Orpheus," to which little attention was paid, as eyes being intent on the Royal box, where sat the young Emperor, who was greeted upon his entrance with most enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, which his Imperial Majesty replied to by bowing repeatedly from the front of the box. The aspect of the house was splendid. Every corner from the pit to the roof was filled with ladies and gentlemen in uniforms or court dresses, sparkling with stars and decorations, and resplendent with the costly toilets of the diplomatic and court ladies which former have in this country rar. occasions for exhibiting their taste or splendour. It was nearly half-past nine when the drop-scene fell upon an allegorical scene representing the union of Prussia and Austria, and the Royal party withdrew amidst the loudest cheers.

SPAIN.

The Ministry of Bravo Murillo exists no longer. General Roncali called on by the Queen, has formed a Cabinet as follows:—Roncali, Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lara, War; General Mirasol, Marine; Valvey, Justice; Aristizabel, Finance; Llorente, Interior.

With the exception of one or two, the present Ministers are not persons of much influence, or much known in the political world General Roncali came into notice in 1842, after the downfall of Espartero, at le ast enabled for a short time in the Basque provinces between the Carlists and Christinos to the Captain-General of Granada, where he carried on a command fiercely and unscrupulously. His services were rewarded by the rich Captaincy-General of the Island of Cuba, where he conducted himself more that of O'Donnell than of Jose Concha. He is never heard as a politician General Lara is only known as having commanded for some time in the Campo de Gibraltar. Neither has the new man any great position in the army, a thing remarkable in his career General Count Mirasol is better known. He is the senior member of the Cabinet. He commanded in Bilbao in 1835, when Zumalacarregui besieged that city, and when the Carlist chief was struck by a stray ball from the effects of which he died a short time after. In one of the sallies outside the garrison, Mirasol narrowly escaped being made prisoner by the Carlist outposts. He commanded in Guipuzcoa, in the Basque provinces, in the summer of 1837, and had his head-quarters at Hernani, when he was obliged to fly, in consequence of an insurrection in one of the Spanish regiments of the garrison. An English officer, named Ellsworth, who had belonged to the British Auxiliary Legion, was shot dead by mistake for the General, whom he resembled in size, though much younger. General Mirasol afterwards commanded in Puerto Rico Count Mirasol, however, is best known to the English public by his mission to London in 1848. It was he who was sent by the Duke of Sotomayor to explain the reasons for the delivery of his despatches to the British Minister by the Spanish Government. M. Valvey is not much known He is considered to be an ally of M Salamanca, as also is M. Aristizabel, who is still less known. M. Llorente was in 1846 a member of the ephemeral *Terza Pavia*, the Puritanos—at the head of which was M. Pacheco, who was Minister with Salamanca, General Cortina, Ros de Olano, Pezuela, and others In 1848, that Ministry was upset a Court intrigue, in which General Serrano who was then the great favourite, took so prominent a part. General Narvaez resigned after the power of the Queen Mother was annihilated by the Revolution of 1840. Again, we hear from Madrid that the mountaineers of the Herzegowina refused the payment of taxes, and have declared that they are ready to oppose force to force. The certainty of receiving aid in case of need, not only from the Sclavonic portion of Austria, but also from other provinces, explains the fact that the Montenegrines, who hitherto, however expert in raids and forays, have never been trained to field fighting, now venture to wage warfare with the Sultan's troops on Turkish ground. The 40,000 men force disposable for their reduction cannot be very formidable, on account of the numerous and grievous impediments in the way. But the Montenegrines are, moreover, remarkable for courage and fortitude The leaders put the entire Turkish garrison of Zabjak to the sword, in order that the soldiers might not take their place might feel that in the event of an attack by the Turks, of defeat, they had nothing to look for but death, and so might fight with the energy of despair.

AMERICA.

President Fillmore has delivered his last message, preparatory to his resignation of power. It is dated Washington, December 6th. It asserts that satisfactory explanations have been given by the British Government of the real nature and object of the recent movements in relation to the fisheries of the north-east coast, and a desire is expressed that new arrangements in regard to these fisheries should, if possible, be made between the two countries, redounding to their mutual advantage. The effort, it admits, would be attended with difficulties, but yet, there being a sincere desire on both sides, it is not unlikely to prove successful. Reference is made to the Cuban question, and the difficulties affecting the commercial intercourse with Cuba They are spoken of as comprising acts of which the United States have a right to complain; and it is stated that the refusal of the Captain-General to allow passenger and the mails to be landed in certain cases from vessels which did not comply, in the opinion of the Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance by the United States Government. In the earlier part of the present year, I was officially invited by England and France to become a party with those powers to a Tripartite Convention, binding themselves against an acquisition of any portion of the Island of Cuba by any of the three, and that the invitation was respectfully declined. Yet efforts, it is declared, have been made to induce the two Governments named to adopt measures against the views and objects of the United States Government, and to incorporate Cuba into the Union.

The differences between the Government and Mexico, in regard to the Tehuantepec route, are acknowledged to be embarrassing, but it is hoped they will be satisfactorily adjusted. A similar hope is expressed in regard to the Nicaraguan difficulty. Venezuela, it is stated, has acknowledged important claims of citizens of the United States Steps have been taken to obtain commercial access to the extensive countries which l y the tributaries of La Plata.

In regard to the Lobos Islands, it is fairly and honourably admitted that further investigation has removed all doubt of the title of Peru to a sovereignty over them

Reference is made to the Japan Expedition, and its object is distinctly declared to be the procurement of a relaxation of the unhospitable and anti-social system which Japan has pursued for about two centuries, and to be altogether peaceful and friendly in its nature

The domestic affairs of the country are represented as very satisfactory. The revenues of the country are in an unusually prosperous state.

The President again urges the strong facts and arguments in favour of the revision of the present tariff, so as to prevent frauds, and better protect the industry of the country. Whatever disposition of this matter may be made by Congress, the Executive has fully acquitted itself of all its duties in regard to it The unsatisfactory operation of the present law, it would seem, is too manifest to be either denied or to.erated.

The general condition of Indian affairs is believed to be improving In regard to the Mexican boundary commission, it is stated that the survey of the Gila has been completed, but that the survey of the Rio Grande has been suspended, in consequence of defects in the existing law. The efforts during the year to restrain the incursions of the Indians into Mexico, it is said, have been unusually successful.

The Message closes with a clear and powerful vindication by the President as to his adhering, in all great essentials, to the liberal conservative policy laid down by the fathers of the Republic.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

By the *Orinoco*, which reached Southampton on Sunday, we hear much of the ravages of disease in the West India Islands. The cholera at Nassau had nearly disappeared, though in other parts of the Bahamas it was raging to a considerable extent. At St Thomas's and the Leeward Islands the yellow fever was making sad havoc Several of the officers and crew of the *Esk* had been attacked with yellow fever, soon after leaving at Thomas's. The mortality at Barbadoes, both among the natives and Europeans, had been very great Assistant Commissary Neil and the whole of his family, numbering six persons, had fallen victims to the disease Two or three cases of undoubted cholera had occurred at Jamaica, the small pox was disappearing. Sir Charles Grey was about to leave Jamaica, and Lord Howard de Walden or Lord Wharncliffe would be his successor A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Jamaica on the 26th ult, but did no damage Trade was dull in every department. The produce-market was quiet. Rum and sugars maintain last quotations. The heavy rains in St. Elizabeth and Manchester districts have been most destructive to the coffee crop. Ten deaths from yellow fever occurred in the homeward passage of the *Orinoco*. On Monday Sir William Pym, from London, visited the *Orinoco*, and determined that the vessel and its passengers should remain in quarantine for the present.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of Derby rose and said, consistent with the usual practice on such occasions as the present, he came forward for the purpose of making that declaration on the part of the Government in the House which was generally expected on Lau. In coming to, he felt bound to enter into an explanation of the causes which had led to the resignation of the Government, an event which could not, under any circumstances, but be more or less productive of disturbance to the public service. He felt that he might rest to throw no office from any light grounds. He was relieved from the necessity of trespassing at any length upon their Lordships' time, because the grounds of his resignation was on the surface and patent to all. There were 310 gentlemen in the other House, who, he believed, were disposed to give their support to the Government. There were, however, three, if not more, other parties in the other house with whom the Government had to deal. The one included in its ranks a great variety of opinions, from the high and aristocratic and exclusive Whig down to the wildest theorist and most extreme Radical. That party comprised about 2-5 in number There was another party from the other kingdom, which principally represented the views of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, and the extreme doctrines known by the title of Ultramontanism. That party was pledged to overthrow the present or any other Government in which it was not prepared to act as they were disposed to give their support to the Government. There were, however, three, if not more, other parties in the other house with whom the Government had to deal. The one included in its ranks a great variety of opinions, from the high and aristocratic and exclusive Whig down to the wildest theorist and most extreme Radical. That party comprised about 2-5 in number There was another party from the other kingdom, which principally represented the views of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, and the extreme doctrines known by the title of Ultramontanism. That party was pledged to overthrow the present or any other Government in which it was not prepared to act as they were disposed to give their support to the Government. There were, however, three, if not more, other parties in the other house with whom the Government had to deal. The one included in its ranks a great variety of opinions, from the high and aristocratic and exclusive Whig down to the wildest theorists

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POLITICAL MEETING AT LORD DERBY'S.—On Monday, at noon, about 160 members of the two Houses of Parliament, met at the official residence of the right Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Lord Derby addressed the meeting at some length, declaring, his firm resolution, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to continue his services to the great cause and the powerful party with which he was so closely connected, and urging upon all present the imperative necessity that existed for the closest and most intimate union. A general feeling of satisfaction was manifested at the conclusion of this address; and a strong expression of confidence in the character, conduct, and guidance of the noble Earl was embodied in a speech made by Lord Delaware.

FINE ARTS IN THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—A letter has been received by Messrs. Owen Jones, and Digby Wyatt from the Baron Von Klenze, of Munich, who, during their visit to that town, kindly undertook to interview with King Louis of Bavaria for permission to mould some of the chief works of sculpture belonging to the public galleries and monuments. Baron Von Klenze reports that the interest which his Majesty feels in the Sydenham undertakings as a step in the same direction as his own institution of the Glyptothek—is so great, that he has granted in his favour the permission which he has hitherto refused even to the Governments of Europe. The works which will be thus first cast in metal through the knowledge of the English public are "Schwantha er's Victories," a colossal figure from the monument of Kaiham, by Hadgs; and the finest antique sculptures of the Glyptothek, the private property of the King. The Academy of Munich has kindly granted permission to mould the colossal head of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler.

ST. THOMAS'S DAY.—Tuesday being St. Thomas's Day, wardmotes were held in each of the 26 wards of the City. In very few of them did any contest or change occur.

THE LATE CONTEST FOR MIDDLESEX.—On Tuesday night about three hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a cold collation at the Albion Hotel, Hammersmith, to celebrate the return of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Bernal Osborne. Sir John Shelley, M.P., occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Osborne, M.P., Mr. A. Rothschild, Mr. J. Williams, D. Sampson, Captain Reid, Captain West, &c.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO THE POOR.—On Saturday last the parochial authorities of St. Clement Danes, St. Martin's, St. James's, and nearly every parish in the metropolis, commenced the distribution of their Christmas gifts, and with them blankets, flannel, tea, and small gifts of money to the aged. On Monday the Queen's bounty of 5s. to each of 460 persons above 60 years of age was distributed at the Almonry Office, in Scotland-yard. On Christmas-day, at dinner, roast beef and plum-pudding is to be given to some thousand poor people at the City Soup Kitchen and the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen. Bands of music have been engaged, and music is to be played during the evening.

THE PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT DANES AND THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.—The Committee having the conduct of the erection and sales of sittings in the Churchyard of St. Clement Danes, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, have already been enabled to dispense the following sums to the undermentioned valuable institutions, viz:—the St. Clement Danes' Benevolent Pension Society, £31 10s.; the King's College Hospital, £310 0s.; the Strand Union Workhouse, £30; the St. Clement Danes' District Visiting Society, £30; the Parochial Charity Schools, £25; the Public Dispensary, £25; the Parochial Sunday Schools, £20, with many other charitable donations of smaller amounts.

ABOLITION OF CHRISTMAS-BOXES.—The City and metropolitan commissioners of police have issued stringent orders to the constables that they were to refrain under pain of dismissal, from soliciting Christmas-boxes.

EAST INDIA CADETS.—At a general quarterly meeting of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, the following motion made by Captain M'Gregor was carried unanimously:—"That in accordance with a principle which obtains at the Royal Military Colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst, it be recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors to establish at Addiscombe a reduced scale of payment for cadets, reducing the charge for the sons of Indian officers proportionately to the ascertained means of parents, provided the same can be effected without increased charge to the East India Company."

THE NEW CHELSEA-BRIDGE.—The works for the construction of the new suspension-bridge near the end of the Grosvenor canal, Chelsea, and which is intended to connect that neighbourhood and Pimlico with the long-delayed Battersea-park, are being carried on with great activity. The structure, it is said, is now far in advance of any other building on the river nearly completed, and when the planking of the bridge is laid down, it will rise the level of the road from 18 to 20 feet above the present ground, and will be applied on the same with the level of the new streets to be built in this Commercial-fields, and which will branch off from the proposed new street in continuation of Lower Sloane-street. When the whole work is completed, the bridge and the craft will be enabled to pass under the bridge without lowering their funnels or masts at high water. The remains of the Great Exhibition building are to be put up in time in the Commercial-fields; pillars, balusters, column, and all the iron railing that surrounded the outside of the building are here, whence they are taken, as wanted, down the river to Sydenham.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A valuable addition to the extensive catalogues to the Museum library has just been made, in the form of an explanatory catalogue of such on music possessed by the library of the nation. The above catalogue introduced to the reading-room is entirely in manuscript form, and is composed of 87 volumes folio. It is divided into two parts—music, and names of authors of music so made.

DEATH OF THREE PERSONS FROM THE FUMES OF CHARCOAL.—On Sunday morning, Thomas Martin, aged 24, Harry Burton, aged 17, and William Sheen, aged 20, assistants in the emp oy of Mr. Elliot, a cheesemonger, of Prince-man-place, but their lives by the effects of charcoal fumes. The deceased left at an early hour on Sunday morning, in a room where a period charged with decadent charcoal was standing under an opening in the skylight, there being no chimney in the apartment. Their non-appearance on Sunday at the usual time, led to a search, when two of them were found dead in their beds; while the third, Burton, was unconscious, and died in the evening.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—There have been very numerous fires this week. On Monday, there was one fire under the Eastern Counties Railway, in No. 36 arch, situate in Tapp-street, Bethnal green, the property of Mr. T. Cripps, a pig and cattle merchant.——Another took place in the premises of Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, No. 17, Wells-street, Poplar.——A fire occurred on the premises of Mr. J. Smithey, a bread and biscuit baker, No. 1, Brick lane, Old-street, St. Luke's.——A fourth broke out in the premises of Mr. J. Bedford, No. 35, Artesian-street, Weston-street, Southwark.——A fifth happened on the premises of Mr. S. M. Mann, oilman, No. 35, Langley-place, Commercial-road.——A sixth took place in the premises of Mr. J. Seaborne, 3, Blue Anchor-alley, Ratcliffe. The greater part of these fires originate from carelessness with candles.——On Tuesday a fire, attended with a destruction of property valued at several hundred pounds, broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. R. Smith, linen-draper and silk-mercer, carrying on business at Camberwell-gate. The outbreak commenced in the shop from, it is supposed, an escape of gas.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 878 boys and 784 girls were registered in London. The deaths were 1041.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.318 inches. On Wednesday the mean height was 29.814 inches, and on Friday it was 30.044 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 48.5 deg., which is 7.5 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The mean dew point temperature was about 43 deg. on the first three days, and from 6 deg. to 8 deg. above it on the next three days. On Friday the mean temperature was 49 deg., and on Saturday it fell to 41 deg.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—The committee, consisting of Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Patten, Col. Mure, Captain Jones, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Denison, and Mr. Laffan, appointed to consider the principle of amalgamation as applied to railway and canal bills about to be brought under the consideration of Parliament, and to consider the principles that ought to guide the House in railway legislation, have reported that in their opinion all railway bills introduced into the House during the present session should, as a general rule, be made integral in them selves, and that the greatest caution should be exercised in admitting into their, otherwise than by specific enactment, provisions which repeal, continue, or extend the powers of former acts, and that the attention of committees on private bills should be directed to this point.

THE WELLINGTON NUGGET.—This singular piece of gold, which has recently attracted so much attention in London, from the great resemblance in profile to the late Duke of Wellington, was brought in to the month of June last from the Rock Diggings, on the Peel river, Tamworth, New South Wales, by Mr. Stuart A. Donaldson, one of the members of the St. Kilda Legislative Council, and by him shipped to Messrs. Donaldson and Lamb er., of the City. The resemblance to the features of the Duke are surprising in the bold forehead, the nose, the temple, with the peculiar shape of the mouth, and over lip. The weight of this nugget is something more than six ounces, of pure gold. It arrived in England by the *Maitland*, on the day of the Great Duke's Fun eral.

QUARANTINE, AND THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA.—Dr. Thompson has just returned from his mission to Constantinople and Vienna, to make inquiries upon the above subject, and on Wednesday had a long interview with the Earl of Malmesbury, at the Foreign-office.

ARMS FOR THE KAFFIRS.—It has been often asked how the Kaffirs get supplied with arms and ammunition. The following account may throw some light on the matter. A large French barque was driven ashore at Natal, on the Chesil Bank, near Weymouth, on the night of Wednesday last, laden with muskets and gunpowder. Out of fifteen sou's who c mposed the crew, only six were saved. Upon being asked where the vessel w. s bound, it was answered, "The Cape of Good Hope."

MUSIC.

THE HARMONIC UNION.

Mr. Charles Edward Horsley is the first composer who has selected the Biblical narrative of Joseph and his brethren for the subject of an oratorio. The celebrated Mehul, the pupil of Gluck and rival of Cherubini, composed an opera in 1807, called "Joseph," which was produced at the Opera Comique, and was revived at the same establishment about two years since with prodigious success. The opera has been presented in this country as an oratorio, but Mehul never contemplated that his work would be executed in any other mode than that which the lyric stage exacts, namely, with a dramatic *mise en scene*. It was the popularity of Mehul's "Joseph," in France and Germany, which induced Rossini to compose "Moise" (known in England by the two titles of "Pietro el Eremita" and "Zora"), and which also prompted Auber to compose the "Enfant Prodigue." It is to be regretted that Mr. C. Horsley, the clever composer of "David," an oratorio of so much promise, should have chosen for his second sacred work the legend of "Joseph," the incidents of which are so picturesque and admit of such fine opportunities for contrasts and diversity of treatment. It is evident that however prolific have been the productions of painters, in illustrating the principal adventure of Joseph in Egypt, the poet and the musician are debarred from using the incident in an oratorio. It is to be doubted whether any ingenuity could have rendered the story of "Joseph" sufficiently interesting for a sacred composition of three hours' duration; and it is positive that the author of Mr. Horsley's oratorio has utterly failed in doing so. A more confused book, a duller narrative, and words more ill-adapted for music, have rarely been met with. A musician of creative genius might, perhaps, have triumphed over the fatal defects of the poem; its monotony might have been relieved, and its diffuseness rendered less wearisome; but Mr. Horsley seems to have been depressed by the heaviness of his materials; and the youthful elasticity, which, despite the want of originality in "David," inspired the amateurs with such hopes of the young composer's future, has disappeared in "Joseph." Long before its conclusion, the auditory must, Easter-laid, with us, evidently felt such a sense of fatigue and prostration, that the benches became deserted, leaving only to a very small minority the task of calling for the composer as a tribute of respect, at all events, for his industry and his unquestionable talent. Many of the oratorio choruses cannot be a particle of sustained interest, as a whole; although in detached pieces, the composer commands the sincerest sympathy, and, at times, the cordial admiration of his listeners. The orchestral part is the symphony between the first and second acts, may be subjected to the charge of over-elaboration; but the two orchestral pieces are beautifully scored, and the accompaniments to many of the choruses equally challenge eulogium for their fancy and piquancy. However clever may be some of the vocal combinations, sublimity is never reached; and an oratorio without sublimity is like an epic without genius—the length only making the want of the divine spark more sensibly felt. Essentially Mendelssohnian as are the ideas and forms of Mr. C. Horsley, he signally fails to imitate the vocal fine and inspirations of his great model. The most natural, the most unaffected, and consequently the most pleasing specimen of part writing, is in the quartet "He Lord Knoweth," sung by Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, and Messrs. Lockey and Lawler; and it was redemanded with unanimous alacrity. Miss M. Williams was also invited to repeat the contralto air, "How Plentiful is thy Goodness," which has been inserted in the work since its first performance by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, on the 21st of May last. Mr. Horsley has been remarkably happy in writing for the tenor songs for Mr. Lockey, who sang the part of *Joseph* with an expression and fervour worthy of especial commendation. There can be no question that the bass airs, allotted to Mr. Lawler, as *Jacob*, must have been infinitely more effective in the hands of Herr Formes, who sang the part in Liverpool, and every allowance must be also made for the want of sufficient rehearsals; but, all drawbacks and contrarieties admitted, the lack of individuality in the composer's style was too palpable to be open to mistake as to the impression created by the first performance in London of Mr. Horsley's "Joseph." He has displayed a very honourable and praiseworthy ambition; and, as a musician of considerable attainments, he will be respected; but, as an oratorio writer, his fame will have to rest on the future, not on the present.

Of the aims and intentions of the "Harmonic Union," mention has already been honourably made in these columns. The main object—to afford to living composers the opportunity of producing their works sacred and secular—is so good, that all success and encouragement ought to assist the society in every possible manner. An admirable orchestra has been engaged, under the experienced command of Mr. Benedict, who has already displayed the utmost zeal for art advancement in this country. The choristers must be, however, cautious in the production of new works, and must be careful that they are not performed without sufficient preparation; the failure of Bach's noble motet in B flat, No. 6, on the opening night, should be a warning to secure the services of a p aniste who can sustain with tact the voices, in emergencies such as those which unfortunately occurred.

Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's "Ruin of Athens," and a new overture by Henry Leslie, will be included in the scheme of the first secular concert. Here, again, is a noble, and novel field for exertion. In addition to the MS. works of our native composers, why not introduce the latest compositions of Schumann, Richard Wagner, Gade, Reber, David, Berlioz, &c., to afford a motion of the state of continental art?

MUSICAL EVENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Professors of the Royal Academy of Music—including Mr. C. Potter (chairman), Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Goss, Lucas, Blagrove, and Howell took place on Monday, for the election of candidates for the vacant King's Scholarships. There were 12 candidates, about 15 of whom were pupils of the Academy, and the other half strangers. The election fell on Miss Janetta Aylward and Mr. Henry Baumer (pianoforte and composition). Miss Rosina Bentley and Mr. Louis Schroeder received special notice, and the following were highly commended:—Miss Sadler, Spiller, M. Males, R. P. Lyne, S. Marie James, and Eliza A. Hughes; and Messrs. J. W. Pen, W. Pettitt, and T. Watson. There were more competitors than has been known for some years past, and a considerable degree of talent was displayed, particularly in the female department. The branches of study of the candidates were chiefly the pianoforte, harp, violin, violoncello, and harmony. The ages of the candidates varied from twelve to nearly eighteen years, no one having allowed the limit of the compete ages of nine years of age.—The last meeting of the fourth season of the Brighton Musical Union took place on Thursday at the Royal Pavilion. the executants were Madame Oury (pianoforte), Messrs. Oury and W. Hill (violins), Mr. W. Cramer (viola), Mr. R. Nibbs (violoncello); and Miss Messent, Mrs. Dance, Signor Arigotti, and Mr. Normanville (vocalists).——The Cecilian Society performed Handel's "Messiah" last night, at the Albion Hall.——Miss Dolby gave her third and last *soirée* on Tuesday night, assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Barnley, Messrs. Francis, Land, Bodda, W. S. Bennett, Sainton, Dando, Lucas, Lazarus, and Lindsay Sloper.——Haydn's "Creation" was performed, on Wednesday night, at Mr. Salaman's Amateur Choral Meeting.——The same performance took place at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday last, under Costa's direction, Madame Fiorentini making her second appearance on this occasion. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey and Mr. Phillips, were the other vocalists.——In New York——Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was executed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction. The oratorio was preceded by Dr. Mackay's elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," the music by Sir H. R. Bishop (published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS). The principal singers were Mrs. Anderson, Miss Stewart, Miss C. Felton, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Lockey, Seymour, Morgan, Cotterell, Barsham, and Phillips.——The accounts of Sontag's great success in America are fully confirmed; she was to appear in Italian opera at New York.——Meyerbeer had not been so fortunate in her concerts as had been anticipated, although her singing was so much admired.——Madame Thillon, Mrs. Bishop, and Mr. Augustus Braham had no reason to complain of the want of patronage in the United States.

JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE.—We understand that there were admitted to the parterre of Drury-lane Theatre, on the night of Jullien's Bal Masqué, last week, 2600 persons, and to the other parts of the theatre, 2256 spectators; total, 4786 persons. Such was the anxiety to witness the fancy dress that private boxes were let at from eight to twenty guineas, making the entire receipts to exceed those at any former Bal Masqué in London or Paris. M. Jullien's popularity is attributable, irrespective of his talent, to the fact that during a period of fourteen seasons he has never disappointed the public, or been induced to prolong an engagement beyond the advertised "positively" last night.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday, as we had announced, the veteran Mr. Bartley took his farewell benefit at this house, being the fiftieth anniversary of his acting. The play was the first part of "Henry IV." Mr. Bartley's performance of *Falstaff*, on the last occasion, was touchingly interesting. It was full, also, of his usual unction, and he revelled in the humour which he had to embody. At the conclusion, Mr. Bartley delivered an admirable farewell address, with great elocutionary propriety and emphasis, which was followed by immense applause. The house was crowded in every part.

FORTHCOMING PANTOMIMES.

The theatres, at the time of our going to press, are busy with night-rehearsals of their Christmas pieces. DRURY-LANE will make its usual spending feature, and the pantomime, from the pen of Mr. Blanchard, is announced under the title of "Harlequin Hudibras; or, Dame Durdan and the Droll Days of the Merry Monarch." The subject is a good one: and *Clowns* (Tom Matthews) excellent. It will be preceded by a new drama in three acts, founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and dramatised by Mr. Fitzball, who professes to have depicted therein "the horrors of slavery." At the PRINCESS', the name of the pantomime is "Harlequin Cherry and Fair Star;" while SADLER'S WELLS rejoices in the subject of "Whittington and his Cat."

Mr. Nelson Lee, as usual, provides pantomines for his own and other stages. In that at the ADELPHI, he will be aided by the extraordinary talent of Flexmore, the most excellent of modern clowns. The subject selected is certainly a happy one—"Nell Gwynne, or, Harlequin, the Merrie Monarch, and the Orange Girl;" and, from the programme, the piece includes an unusual variety of character, and a profusion of scenery, with an extraordinary amount of decoration; particular care having been taken to provide Flexmore with sufficient opportunity for eccentric display. Next to this, the pantomime at the OLYMPIC, is opulent in resources, and has a theme capable of abundant development. "Romeo and Juliet; or, Harlequin and Queen Mab in the Land of Dreams," is the attractive title; and the incidents and poetic personifications of the dialogue of the immortal drama are wrought into an ingenious and allegoric series of scenes, in which the demon of Poison, appears as the principal character, a prominent part. Mr. Edwardes is the clown. A third pantomime, by the same author, appears at ASTLEY'S, entitled "Fortuno and his Horse Comrade, and the Seven Gifted Men," The clown is Mr. Gardeven Bolero, and the piece of the most costly description. At the LYCEUM THEATRE, in the CITY OF LONDON, Mr. Lee has trusted to a subject of his own invention, sufficiently intelligible, however, from the title, "King Emerald and Harlequin in the Crystal Palace on Fairy Land," in which are introduced some new and remarkable mechanical constructions by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. J. Johnson.

The HAYMARKET promises an extravaganza, called "Leo the Terrible;" but the LYCEUM has not yet announced the name of its Christmas drama.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

—Additions for the holidays have been made to the Diorama of the Wellington Campaigns—the Lying-In-State of the remains of the Great Duke the Funeral Procession—and the interior of St. Paul's. The last is accompanied with music and singing; and by a combination of art, the illusion of the scenes both of seeing and hearing with the solemn reality of the scene. The lecture was well delivered, and attended on Monday by a numerous and well-pleased assembly of spectators.

MR. J. L. TOOLE.—This gentleman—whom we commended some twelvemonth since for his resumption of character-parts in certain humble entertainments at more than one literary institute—has adopted the advice given him by several journals—ours among the number—and taken to the stage as a profession. We find that he has been serving his 'prentice term at the Queen's Royal Theatre, Dublin, and succeeded in such parts as *Paul Pry* and *Robert Tyke*; his quaint and original drolery, pathos, and impersonating power being acknowledged to be first-rate. We are not surprised at this result. Last week, we learnt that Mr. J. L. Toole took his benefit, which was extremely well attended, on which occasion he appeared in a smartly-written original farce, by Mr. Edward Copping, entitled "Wanted a Madman," and which proved highly successful. His acting and make-up as *Waifs* is reported to have been admirable. We have no doubt of Mr. Toole's prosperous career.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase campaign for 1852 is at an end, and the only proximate gatherings for next year are Stratford, on the last of January, and another metropolitan early in the same month, in the neighbourhood of Epsom. The season has been unusually productive of public interest; they stand thus:—Monday, Epsom; Tuesday, Aston; Wednesday, Limerick, Kyle, and Aston Cumbernere.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very indifferent muster, and speculation the reverse of brisk; enough, however, was done to admit of the following quotations:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
30 to 1 agst Mazeppa	25 to 1 agst Ammonite
	25 to 1 agst Lord Faucenberg
CHESTER CUP	
66 to 1 agst Ethelbert	50 to 1 agst Cardinal Wiseman
DERBY.	
12 to 1 agst West Australia	25 to 1 agst Lord Faucenberg
100 to 8 — Chanos	33 to 1 — Mr. Drummer
17 to 1 — Umbriel	50 to 1 — Mazeppa

CHRISTMAS BEEF FOR THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, PRUSSIA, AND BELGIUM.—On Saturday last, Mr. Morton, of Wandsworth, brought to bar Lord Chamberlain, slaughtered the remarkably fine Devon ox, exhibited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Smithfield Club Show, and has since had the honour to forward the rumps and loins to the Kings of Prussia and Belgium respectively, while it is understood that another portion of the beef will be supplied for the use of the Queen, at Windsor Castle. The intention, we believe, is, that portions of the Prince's ox should grace the sideboards of the King of Prussia, the King of the Belgians, and the Queen of England simultaneously on New Year's-day.

THE CURVILINEAR OMNIBUS.—On Monday this improved patent of the Messrs. Scott was exhibited to a number of gentlemen at the Carriage Repository, King-street, Baker-street, Portman-square. Its peculiarities render this considerably more convenient and comfortable to the passengers than other omnibuses. In the first place the seats are separate, resembling armchairs, commodious enough, the seats of a first-class carriage in a railway train, the backs bulging outwards, and thus becoming what the patentees call curvilinear. Then there is to each seat a bell, affording the means of instantaneous and easy communication with the conductor. A sort of little platform runs up the whole length of the conveyance, and under this every passenger can place his feet in such a way, that no incomer, even if he make his way to the further end, can tread upon them; and last, not least, the ventilation being provided by means of an apparatus in the roof, there is no liability to dissension as to which of the windows shall be opened.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Adam Murray Alexander, Esq., has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Guiana. Mr. Robert N. Spence is appointed Commissary Clerk of Zetland. Mr. George Smith is appointed Sheriff Clerk of Zetland, in the room of Mr. Charles Duncan, resigned.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Henceforward letters for Switzerland, when especially addressed to be forwarded in the Prussian closed mails, vid Belgium, will be liable to a rate of postage of 10½d., instead of 1s. 1d., the single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and so on, according to the scale in operation for ensuing heavier letters. This postage may be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY *v.* TALLIS AND ANOTHER.—On Monday, in the Court of Exchequer, this case, which appears to have created great public interest, was brought to a close by the jury returning a verd ct for the plaintiffs for £169 13s. 3d. The plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of £224 16s. 8d. for four quarters' supply of gas at 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet. The defendants paid £119 3s. 9d. into court, and denied their liability to pay the balance.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN THE HON. BUTLER JOHNSTONE, M.P. AND MR. OLIVEIRA, M.P.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday, shortly after the Grand Jury had been discharged, Mr. Huddlestone said: My Lord, perhaps I may be permitted to take this opportunity to trespass on your time for a few moments, to make an application to the Court. I have to apply, on the part of the Hon. Mr. Butler Johnstone, that the recognisances of himself and his two friends, Lord Drumcairn and Mr. Stirling, may be discharged. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was bound over to appear at this session to answer a charge of assault, but the matter, I do not recollect say, has been amicably arranged, privately, through the intervention of mutual friends of both parties in a satisfactory manner. The Assistant-Judge granted the application, and said: I am very glad to hear that this is so, for that is the manner in which gentlemen ought always to arrange such differences.

SHOW OF THE METROPOLITAN FANCY RABBIT CLUB.

METROPOLITAN FANCY RABBIT CLUB.

The eleventh Winter Show of this prosperous Society was held on the evening of Wednesday week (the 14th), at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. James Handey, president of the Society, in the chair. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Banoks, president of the Chatham Club; and upwards of 180 gentlemen were present. After an appropriate address from the chairman, there were exhibited some remarkable rabbits, which, from various circumstances, were ineligible for the competition. The following rabbits, to whom the judges had awarded prizes, were then shown:—

1st Prize.—Length of ears: Mr. Park's fawn doe; aged 6 months 29 days; length, 31⅜ inches; width, 5½ inches. To this animal the judges appended the remark—"This is the finest specimen ever shown."
2nd Prize.—Length of ears: Mr. Park's fawn buck; 6 months 29 days; 20½ by 4¼. Brother to the above.
3rd Prize.—Black and white: Mr. Herring's buck; 7 months 2 days; 19½ by 4½; a tie with Mr Lillerton's buck; 7 months 20 days; 18¾ by 4¾.
4th Prize.—Yellow and white: Mr. Lock's buck; 7 months 14 days; 19½ by 4¾.
5th Prize.—Tortoiseshell: Mr. Herring's buck; 7 months 3 days; 19¾ by 4¾.
6th Prize.—Blue: Mr. Handey's doe; 7 months; 17½ by 4¼. A perfect specimen of a "blue butterfly."
7th Prize.—Grey and white: Mr. Lock's doe; 7 months 7 days; 19¼ by 4¾. No competitor.
8th Prize.—Self colour: Mr. Bird's fawn buck; 5 months; 19½ by 4¼
9th Prize.—Weight: Mr. Payne's yellow and white doe; 6 months 4 days; 19½ by 4½; 10 lb 13 oz.
10th Prize.—Weight: Mr. Stinton's sooty fawn buck; 7 months 23 days; 19 by 4½ inches; 9 lb 13 oz.
Aggregate length of ten rabbits, 195 inches.

In the accompanying Sketch are shown six specimens, which, commencing from the left, are—Mr. Park's fawn buck, prize 2; Mr. Park's fawn doe, prize 1; Mr. Handey's "blue butterfly," prize 6, occupying the centre of the group. To the right are Mr. Lock's buck, yellow and white, prize 4; Mr. Herring's buck, black and white, prize 3; and Mr. Herring's buck, tortoiseshell, prize 5.

After a merited tribute to the merits of the exhibition, the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Metropolitan Fancy Rabbit Club."

The summer show was announced for the 3rd of June next.

BURSTING OF THE RESERVOIR AT BURY.

This destructive inundation was fully detailed in our Journal of the 11th inst. The Illustration shows, in the fore portion, the remains of the burst Reservoir and embankment. On the right is seen the breach through which the water rushed, and swept onwards to Mr. Whitehead's dye and bleach works, consisting of a group of buildings occupying about an acre of ground.

The "Lodge," as the Reservoir is called in the neighbourhood, is an accumulation from three narrow streams rising in Cockney-moor. An immense embankment thrown across the valley at this point served to retain the waters of the Reservoir. Owing to the heavy fall of rain during the previous week, there was an immense body of water in the Reservoir at the time of the accident, and it became a source of serious and well-founded alarm to the inhabitants of the district. During the whole of the preceding night the rain fell in torrents, and numbers of people were on the embankment anxiously watching the progress of the accumulation. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning (the 5th instant) it became evident that the by-wash of the "Lodge" was no longer sufficient to carry off the surplus water, and almost immediately afterwards the waves commenced making a clear breach over the central portion of the embankment. The earth forming what is called the "backing," which supports the puddle-wall in the centre of the embankment, was first washed away. About nine o'clock the puddle-wall, from which the backing had been washed, gave way in a body, and a breach, measuring 36 feet in height by about 40 in breadth, was made in the embankment. The pent-up water rushed from its lodgment in an immense volume till it reached the second reservoir, where it received a momentary check. A great portion of the flood swept completely over this, however, while the pressure o the rest in a short time burst the right hand side of the embankment of the second lodgment. In this way the flood made two clean breaches through the buildings forming Mr. Whitehead's bleach-works, and made a complete wreck of a large portion of the property.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION AT BIRMINGHAM.

The annual exhibition of Poultry at Bingley-house took place last week, commencing on Tuesday, and closing on Friday; and the excellence of the display well attests the extraordinary importance and interest attached in this country to the rearing of poultry. A larger space was allotted to the show than was appropriated last year; and this extra provision was indispensable, there being 200 additional pens.

The show of Poultry was magnificent, comprising about 5000 birds. The competition to be found at Birmingham is now so well understood, that the owners of inferior birds abstained from sending, and the result was the above number of first-rate specimens. It may safely be affirmed, that so good a collection of Spanish fowls was never before seen together. The admirers of this beautiful breed, who had believed the dead white face to be unattainable, must have had their minds disabused of this error by the specimens exhibited by Captain Hornby, who took the first prizes, Mr. Peck taking the third.

Of Dorkings there were 198 pens, and the best breeders in England contributed their stock. The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley (precluded by his duties, as one of the judges, from exhibiting) had some pens of extra stock of unusual merit: one hen weighed nearly 9 lbs. The White Dorkings were but poorly represented, and they appear to be losing ground. We hope the breed will, however, maintain its supremacy, which, by the way, dates from the time of Columella.

The Cochin-Chinas were numerous and beautiful, numbering 275 pens. The Birmingham show has become the peaceful battle-field of all

REMAINS OF THE BURST RESERVOIR, AT BURY.

THE HON. MRS. ASTLEY'S SILVER-PENCILLED HAMBURG.—FIRST PRIZE.

MRS. HORNBY'S SPANISH.—FIRST PRIZE.

MR. J. H. PECK'S SPANISH.—THIRD PRIZE.

the amateurs of this breed; and the contrast between this magnificent exhibition and the little display of 1846 is not more marked than the alteration in the prices of these birds. The first pen that took the medal at Birmingham was sold for eight guineas; now £100 is a common price. The desire to gain the Birmingham medal has, undoubtedly, much contributed to raise the price.

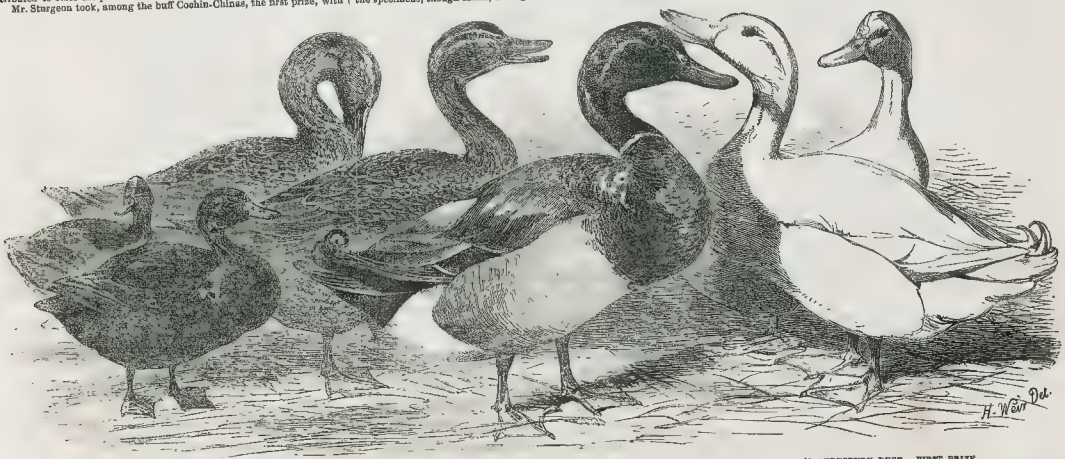
Mr. Sturgeon took, among the buff Cochin-Chinas, the first prize, with the celebrated cock, Jerry, which we have engraved. Some of these birds were of immense size; but many specimens showed crosses of the breed, though exhibited as Cochins. There were also some good partridge-colour birds. Mr. Herbert's white Cochins were very fine. Mr. Fairleigh's black also attracted much attention.

The Malays seem nearly to have gone out of fashion, few being shown: the specimens, though small, were good.

The Game Fowls, in 164 pens, well supported the reputation of past years. Some of the specimens might challenge comparison with anything ever exhibited.

The Hamburg, both pencilled and spangled, were in great force, and of the highest merit, and were represented by 166 pens. The pencilled Hamburgs exhibited by the Hon. Mrs. Astley were very fine.

The Poland class was of the highest order of merit, and the judges



MISS CLIFTON'S LABRADOR DUCK.—FIRST PRIZE

MR. PURCHARD'S ROUEN DUCK.—FIRST PRIZE.

LORD HILL'S AYLESBURY DUCK.—FIRST PRIZE.

were of opinion such a display had not before been witnessed. All classes—black with white top-knots, golden and silver, bearded, and others—were in force, and most favourable specimens. They numbered 69 pens. Mr. Hewitt's black Polands with white top-knots were extremely good.

The next class was of a miscellaneous character, and the lover of natural curiosities might here have enjoyed a rich treat, in scanning Silk Fowls, Negroes, Créveccurs, Frizzled, Andalusian, Russian, Java, and Poland. All quarters of the globe thus contributed to this display.

The improvement in Bantams was marked; and each class, gold and silver-laced, black, white, and partridge, was represented.

The Geese were numerous, but rarely so heavy as last year. The Ducks were excellent, and numerous; and the Turkeys unequalled. The cock in the prize pen weighed 22¾ lb., and many others varied from 18 lb. to 21 lb each

The show of Pigeons was capital.

A number of pens were, as usual, set apart for dealers; and Mr. John Baily sent some uncommonly fine Spanish, Cochin-Chins, and Dorking fowls with some very superior Sebright bantams, Buenos Ayres and Call ducks, and Toulouse geese. Messrs. Baker, of London and Chelsea, and Mr Nolan, of Dublin, were also contributors—the best specimens from the former being Dorkings and Toulouse geese; and of the latter, turkeys, stated to have been bred from wild birds.

We have not space for the List: but we have engraved a few of the finest specimens of Fowls and Ducks. We should add that the sales of

MR. STURGEON'S BUFF COCHIN-CHINA.—FIRST PRIZE.

MRS. HERBERT'S WHITE COCHIN-CHINA.—FIRST PRIZE.

Poultry were very large—in one day amounting to £1000. Some pairs of fowls brought as much as £10 and £20; and in the catalogue, prices of £100, and even £1000 were put down for special pens, though these sums were fixed practically to protect exhibitors who did not wish to sell; but in some cases "protection" failed here, as elsewhere, and specimens, of the highest price, were bought.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 26.—First Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.
MONDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
TUESDAY, 28.—Innocents.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1680.
THURSDAY, 30.—Royal Society established, 1660. Coleridge born, 1772.
FRIDAY, 31.—Silvester. Charter to East India Company granted, 1600.
SATURDAY, January 1, 1853.—Circumcision. Union with Ireland, 1801.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1853

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 56	2 19	2 30	2 50	3 3	3 25	3 45	4 4	4 22	4 40	5 0	5 25	5 43	6 10

WITH THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS ISSUED THE

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE OF THE TWO NUMBERS, ONE SHILLING.

With Next Week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (price Sixpence) will be presented the MONTHLY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

We shall not imitate the example of club coteries and idle politicians, and reproduce lists of the new Ministry. At present such lists are purely speculative. Amid the absolute plethora of competent and tried statesmen, from whose ranks the Earl of Aberdeen may choose the members of his Administration, it is impossible for any one to construct such lists without naming most of the men who must ultimately be included in his Lordship's arrangements. At the earl period of the week, at which the mechanical necessities of our publication compel us to write, the exact composition of the new Ministry is probably not known even to many noblemen and gentlemen who will form part of it. This much, however, may be stated with certainty, that whatever difficulties may environ the Earl of Aberdeen in the fulfilment of the arduous duty which has devolved upon him, they are not of a character similar to those which once prevented, and a second time impeded, his predecessor from forming an Administration. The Earl of Derby had to choose his colleagues from the ranks of a party, not agreed in itself as to one grand paramount and essential point of policy. The Earl of Aberdeen has two great parties from whom to choose—each party strong in character, in experience, and in knowledge, and agreed on every really essential political question. It augurs well for the stability of his Administration, of whomsoever it may ultimately be composed, that such men as Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen have consented to act together for the common good, at a critical period in the history of this country and of Europe; that a Tory Ministry and a Whig Ministry, in the old and almost obsolete tenor of these words, being alike impossible, men who were once moderate Tories, and men who were once Conservative Whigs, have opened their eyes to a discovery long since made by the nation, that the difference between them was more in their names than in their principles. A coalition of parties is a phrase and a thing that are not very popular. If rival parties coalesce to overthrow a rival party that is acting for the public good, and to the public satisfaction—if they combine for the merely selfish objects of their own ambition, and without regard to the national welfare—their coalition, or combination, or conspiracy—for either of the designations would fit it, and the last the best—would deserve all possible odium and condemnation. But a coalition of the followers of Lord John Russell and of the late Sir Robert Peel—not for a selfish purpose, but to enable the Government to be carried on—is a coalition of a different kind, and one that requires a different word to express its true meaning. In our day, party is no longer what it was in the years prior to 1829. Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington commenced the break up of the old sub-divisions at that time, and effaced, to a great extent, their distinctive marks and angularities. The solution of the Corn-law question completed the work then begun, and the only party that the public cares to see, or will support, in office is the party of practicability—the party of hard, honest, and sincere workers. Such a party, there is every reason to believe, will have accepted office before this sheet is in the hands of our readers. If it prove, as we trust it will, a wise and reforming, but truly Conservative Ministry, it will be supported by the moderate and enlightened public, which forms the vast majority of this nation. Such a Ministry will have many noble tasks before it. To simplify and amend the law—to extend the franchise to unrepresented property, intelligence, and good conduct—to remove impediments from trade and industry—to promote the employment of the people—to untax cleanliness, health, and knowledge—to extend the blessings of education to the humblest British child—to amend our whole system of taxation—to conciliate and satisfy our colonies and dependencies—to promote our wholesome and beneficial influence over the greater and lesser nations of the world—to cement and increase a friendly understanding with all civilised countries—to maintain the national honour and dignity in all circumstances, great or little—these are the onerous but honourable objects to be attained, and in the prosecution of which an honest Ministry, even although its enemies may call it a coalition, will find abundance of supporters.

ELECTION RECOGNISANCES.—The following are reported unobjectionable:—Cork, Carlow county, Ennis, Liverpool, Westmeath, Sligo and Sligo county, and Louth.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Earl of Aberdeen continues busily engaged in the task of forming an Administration.

A meeting of the leading members of the Peel party, including the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir James Graham, took place on Tuesday, at noon, at Argyll House

Lord John Russell left his residence, in Chesham-place, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. His Lordship drove direct to Argyll House, and remained in deliberation with the Earl of Aberdeen for nearly two hours. The noble Lord left shortly before the arrival of Sir James Graham.

After the meeting at Argyll House, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to Lansdowne House, and had an interview with the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A Queen's messenger, bearing despatches from her Majesty, addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway at one o'clock on Tuesday. A servant in the noble Earl's livery had previously gone to Osborne with a letter for her Majesty. The Queen's messenger returned to Osborne, with a second despatch for her Majesty, by the train leaving the Waterloo station at three P.M.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, we regret to learn, continues much indisposed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning the Bishop of London held a general ordination at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Prayers were read by the Rev John H. Howlett, M A, and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. Gheeon, Humphrey, B.D., vicar of Northolt.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—The examination for the Goddard scholarship at this college commenced on Tuesday last, and at its close, on Saturday, the examiners - the Rev. T. Brancker, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and the Rev. F. Fanshawe, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter Col ege, Oxford—adjudged the scholarship to H. Pilkington (scholar); the second in merit being G. H. Moberley (scholar). At the same time the Duncan prizes for mathematics were also awarded, the senior to F. Morshead (scholar), the junior to A. H. Harrison (commoner)—A very excellent portrait of himself (painted by Grant) has lately been presented to the head-master, Dr. Moberly, by those educated at Winchester under him, as a mark of their esteem, and of the respect in which he is held by them.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. D. Astley, to East Largdon, near Dover; the Rev. A. Lyall, to St. Dionis Backchurch, in the city of London; the Rev. A. H Stogdon, to Ovington, Hants; the Rev. E. Thompson, to St. John the Baptist, Middleton Scriven, near Bridgnorth; the Rev E Wickham, to Preston Candover, Hants; the Rev. Philip Parker Gilbert, M.A., incumbent of St Mary's, Haggerstone, to High Halden, Kent. *Vicarages.* The Rev. E. E. James, to Letterston Regis, Berks; the Rev. H. P. Edwards, to Llanspythid, near Brecon, the Rev. W. D. Morris, to Longbridge Deverill, with Monkton Deverill and Crockerton Chapelries, near Warminster; the Rev. W. St. George Sargent, to Kimberley, Notts; the Rev. T. Stanton, to Surbage, in the diocese of Sarum; the Rev. J. W. Watkin, to Stowell, near Horncastle

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. Wardale, late assistant-master of Highgate school, from the pupils of the school; the Rev. J. S. Haygarth, principal of the Cirencester Agricultural College, from the students of that institution; the Rev. John Teagrue, from the parishioners of Whetfield, near Glossop; the Rev. W. Barnes, from the parishioners of Briston Deveril, near Warminster.

A meeting of the friends of the London Colonial Training Institution was held at Great Smith-street, Westminster, for the purpose of taking leave of twelve inmates, about to emigrate. During the past year it appears that that upwards of 2000 discharged criminals have applied for admission. There are at present about 100 in the institution. The most of those who have left have been sent to America, the passage to Australia being too expensive. They are subjected to a rigorous course of industrial training, and religious instruction is given to the inmates on the broad basis of those Bible truths upon which all real Christians are agreed.

The friends of the Sons of the Clergy Society met on Saturday, to make Christmas benefactions to clergymen with families. The cases of eighty-five poor clergymen were submitted, and sums from £10 to £20 given to seventy-eight. £540 was also divided amongst the widows, single daughters, and children of clergymen.

The perpetual advowson of the vicarage of Boston has been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to a layman, for £1050.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The public, both in England and Ireland, have not been slow in following the examples set them by the Earls of Charlemont and Yarborough. Among the numerous noblemen and gentlemen who have promised to become exhibitors in this department, we have pleasure in mentioning Lord Talbot de Malahide, who has consented to place his entire collection at the disposal of the committee. His gallery contains many fine gems of art by Sir Peter Lely, Vandyck, Peter Wouvermans, Middleton, Hogarth, &c. The Marquis of Conyngham has also promised to send some of his valuable paintings. Lord Massereene and Ferrard exhibits the thrones and mace of the Irish House of Commons, and some fine paintings and curiosities. The Hon. Richard O'Grady will contribute some original Do Gress; Mr. Peto, M.P., several pictures; Mr. Robert Stephenson some works of Clarkson Stanfield, and other eminent English artists; Mr. J. Sheppard, of Hanover square, some Raphaels and Rubens; Mr. Charles Cammal, of Sheffield, and Mr. Gesner, of the same place, some fine specimens of the Dutch and Flemish schools. Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., has group of Lancashires by Gibson, a pupil of Canova, &c.; and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert many fine gems from his well-known "Pembroke collection."

THE CONVICT KHWAN.—The Hon. Justice Crampton has refused to reserve for the consideration of the Court of Criminal Appeal the points of exception made by Messrs. Butt, Q.C., and J. A. Curran, counsel for the convict, at the conclusion of the trial. Kirwan is full of hope that the change in the Government will save his life. He has been led to expect that the new Lord-Lieutenant—whoever he may be—will decline to sign a warrant for his execution on commencing his duties at Dublin Castle. A deputation will wait upon his Excellency with a numerously-signed petition, praying that the punishment of the wretched criminal may be mitigated to transportation.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. ISAAC DAY.—Mr. Isaac Day, the well-known trainer of Ephesus, Newcourt, Coronation, and many other celebrated race-horses, had a most wonderful escape from drowning whilst hunting with Mr. Villebois' foxhounds, last week. Mr. Day, in attempting to jump a gate upon a bridge, from the floods, fell backwards with his horse into the stream, and was upon the point of being dragged under the bridge when he was rescued by two pedestrians, who dragged him out by the hair of his head.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—In addition to the harbours of refuge intended to be constructed by Government on the east coast of England, it is intended to apply for a charter of incorporation for the purpose of forming a harbour of refuge at Cardigan, South Wales, on the west coast. The measure has been decided upon, owing to the mouth of the Tyvy, where it enters the bay of Cardigan, being admirably adapted for the protection of vessels passing through St. George's Channel, where they are exposed to all the dangers of the Welsh coast, and often obliged to put back in great distress by contrary winds when attempting to proceed round the Land's End, or leaving the Channel for America. It is also intended to make a direct communication between the metropolis and the port of Cardigan, by the formation of a line of railway from Carmarthen to Cardigan, on the broad gauge principle.

PLAY AT PORTSMOUTH.—Much gossip has prevailed at this port lately in reference to some reported heavy losses at play incurred by officers of some of the corps now in this garrison. A party of foreigners, pretending to be of "distinction," took up their quarters at one of the first hotels in the borough about th ee weeks ago, bringing with them what appeared to be first rate introductions, and by these they procured access to the best military circles. The result of their operations is, that they have netted very large sums in cash, besides, it is said, some £2000 in I O U's.

INUNDATIONS AT SOUTHERY, NORFOLK.—In consequence of the extensive and destructive inundations in the Fens, in New Fen District, the inhabitants of Southery are thrown into the greatest distress. At the present time 5000 acres of land are flooded to the depth of from four to six feet; and of the greater part of this year's produce, now ripe for the harvest, one-third will be rendered useless. Upwards of 100 poor families have been compelled to leave their habitations, and are now crowded together wherever they can find shelter—from 15 to 20 persons in a cottage. The fuel which they had provided for the winter is for the most part carried away or spoiled, not to mention other losses. The farmers, without timely aid, must many of them be inevitably ruined, having lost not only much of their corn, also their newly sown wheat, and a great portion of their root crop. As it is calculated that the land cannot be drained for three months, there will be scarcely any employment for the labourers, and if there were, so crippled are the occupiers in their finances that it would be difficult to find the wages. The estimated loss of the district is from £30,000 to £50,000.

In six months ending the 10th October last there were 14,488 sailing vessels and 2258 steam vessels employed in the foreign and colonial trade of the United Kingdom, entered inwards; and 17,582 sailing and 2583 steam vessels cleared outwards.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.

[VICTORIA-ADELAIDE-MARY-LOUISA, born November 21, 1840, *Princess Royal.* ALBERT-EDWARD, *Prince of Wales*, born November 9, 1841. ALICE-MAUD-MARY, born April 25, 1843. ALFRED-ERNEST-ALBERT, born August 6, 1844. HELENA-AUGUSTA-VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846. LOUISA-CAROLINE-ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848. ARTHUR-WILLIAM-PATRICK-ALBERT, born May 1, 1850.]

THERE'S pleasure in the lowliest lot,
With "pure affection undefiled,"
There's rapture in the poorest cot
That boasts a little child.
And teeming wealth and lowly state,
Without such buds, are desolate.

Fair branches of our Royal tree!
The sweetest blossoms of our isles!
The people's hearts, with fervour free,
Return you smiles for smiles;
And fondly deem you all their own,
As much as her's who fills the throne.

Cornelia's jewels, what were they
Compared with you, ye Regal gems,
That glitter in the face of day
Beyond all diadems?—
Britannia's jewels, maid and son,
And rich with blessings every one!

Amid the poverty of States—
Their penury of law and right—
Their grim oppressions, wrongs, and hates—
Their darkness, black as night—
We look abroad with grateful eyes,
Like free men worthy of the prize;

And see that here, on English ground,
A man may think, and speak, and do;
That here one chosen spot is found
Where law is just and true:
Where Tyranny forbears to tread,
And Freedom lifts its honoured head.

Green branches of our kingly race,
We love you with a selfish joy;
In each young life, and blooming face
Of blushing girl and boy,
We find a pledge and warrant sure
That all these blessings shall endure;

That, like a hope to others given,
Our Britain, ever fair and free,
Shall flourish in the light of heaven,
Amid her circling sea:
Her beacon lit, her flag unfurled,
To cheer the darkness of the world.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, arrived at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday afternoon, from Osborne. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen accompanied his illustrious relatives to Windsor.

The Duke of Devonshire will entertain a numerous family party at Chatsworth during the Christmas recess.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are entertaining a large party at Woburn Abbey.

Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington honoured Messrs. Leggatt, of Cornhill, by inspecting at their gallery Mr. Barker's interesting picture of the meeting of the late Duke and Marshal Blucher at La Belle Alliance, on the evening of the battle of Waterloo, with which her Grace expressed entire approval.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and family have arrived at Grosvenor-house from Eaton-hall. The marriage of the Lady Octavia Grosvenor with Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, will be solemnised on Tuesday week

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey are entertaining a family circle at Beaudesert. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Lord Clarence Paget joined the party on Saturday.

The Earl and Countess Howe and family have arrived at Gopsall-hall for the holidays.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have arrived in Grosvenor-square, from visiting the Earl and Countess Cowper, at Panshanger.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to town, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Melbourne, at Brocket-hall, Herts.

Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington have left London for Paris, where they intend to pass the winter.

Lady Carrington gave birth to a son on Saturday last, at the family mansion in Whitehall. Her Ladyship, with the infant, is going on most favorably.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Married on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to Anna, widow of Thomas Cadwallader Durham, Esq., of Largo, and of Poiton. The marriage ceremony was performed by Lord Erskine's brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Earl and Countess of Eglinton will hold an undress morning reception at the Castle previous to their departure from Ireland. No day is yet named for the ceremony. Without reference to party or politics, it may be truly stated that no Irish Viceroy, during the present generation at least, enjoyed more general popularity in the course of a brief government than did the noble Earl who is about to resign the reins of office. It would be impossible to point to any administrative act which could justly give offence to either of the hostile parties into which Irish society is divided. Much higher praise could not be awarded to any one filling the anomalous office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.—Hamilton, Canada West, 4th December, 1852.—Sir,—As you are publishing much which relates to the immortal name of Wellington, it may not be uninteresting to you to learn that throughout this province of Canada, from Quebec to Sandwich, in all of the principal towns, all possible respect was paid to the day on which the remains of that great man were supposed to be consigned to his last resting-place in St. Paul's. In this riding city, at the head of Lake Ontario, the mournful day was observed by the suspension of all business, and eighty-three minute guns were fired, while in the evening the numerous fire brigade turned out in procession with torchlights, and were addressed by Sir Allan Napier Macnab, which was received with gratifying respect. At the several taverns on St. Andrew's Day, "The Memory of the Duke of Wellington" was introduced as a standard toast.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

A SHEET OF PAPER.—We had the pleasure of inspecting, on Friday last, at Airthrey Mills, an enormous sheet or web of white paper. The web is without a break, being one continuous sheet, 3600 yards in length—within a little of a mile and three quarters—54 inches broad, and weighs 460 lb. This web was made, dried, and finished, ready to be despatched, within three hours, and might have been at its destination (Edinburgh) that night, had it not to wait until the next morning for the Excise officer to charge it with duty, and then an additional number of hours, to give the supervisor an opportunity to re-weigh it, causing a delay of about two days. For this delay and careful supervision there is charged upon the web £3 11s. 6d. as duty. The manufacturers will receive rather under £10 for the above sheet.—*Stirling Journal.*

PETERBOROUGH ELECTION.—A petition from the electors of Peterborough has just been presented against the return of Mr. G. H. Whalley, who contested the representation with Mr. Cornewall Lewis, praying that the return of the former may be declared null and void, on the ground of bribery and corruption.

PRINCESS ROYAL. PRINCE ALFRED.

PRINCESS HELENA. PRINCE AR

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Portland has been presented with his likeness, as a testimonial of respect, by his tenantry.

It is calculated that one eminent iron and coal master in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton has lost £20,000 by the damage done to the pits by the late floods.

Last week the Hon. F. Scott, M.P., was elected chairman, and Mr. Hibbert deputy-chairman, of the South-Western Railway.

Mr. Vincent, the only officer saved from the ill-fated *Amazon*, has been carried off by yellow fever.

Last Saturday, with the exception of two vessels, the whole of the German fleet passed into the hands of the General Steam Navigation Company.

An English company has been formed to supply Berlin with water.

In future all rails in Prussia to be laid down on new lines are to be of wrought iron.

The *Monitour* publishes the returns of the merchandise imported into France during the eleven months of 1852, ending on the 1st inst., the duties on which produced 126,354,477 fr., or 19,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1851.

Tampico advices of the 26th ult. state that a formidable revolution had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas.

Havannah accounts of the 29th ult. state that the *Crescent City* affair was at last settled, the Governor-General having taken Purser Smith's affidavit as satisfactory.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* says:—"A very handsome bracelet, set with diamonds, has been forwarded by a society of Viennese to the Austrian Embassy in London." It was intended for Mrs. Benfield, the landlady in Bankside, who saved General Haynau from the mob, but she has disappeared.

Some valuable remains, drawings and models of which have been sent to the Royal Society, have lately been discovered at Metarennan, the ancient Memphis.

The Emperor of the French has decided that there shall be established at his cost, in three of the poorest quarters of Paris, premises containing public baths and wash-houses.

A report was current at Vienna on the 11th that the Austrian Government was about to contract in England another loan of a hundred millions of florins (£10,000,000).

A letter from Trieste states that a Sclavonian chief of the frontier of Albania, the Kuez of Mirdital, has revolted against the Ottoman Porte.

A meeting was held last week in Kilkenny for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of John Banim, the novelist.

The celebrated Irish sporting horse, Harkaway, which began its career on the Curragh eighteen years ago, was sold by auction last week for £880.

The Corporation of the city of London has presented the liberal donation of one hundred guineas in aid of the building fund of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital in Bloomsbury-square.

The Grand Duchess Stéphanie of Baden, aunt of the Emperor Napoleon III., arrived at Coblentz on the 14th, on a visit to the Prince of Prussia.

Last year, out of the grants made by Parliament in aid of the county rates, £241,371 12s. was expended in the prosecution of prisoners; £5482 1s. 7d. in the conveyance of prisoners; and £69,024 8s. 6d. in the maintenance of prisoners from the 1st of April, 1851, to the 31st of March last.

Of the 50,000 militia-men required to be raised in the present year, only 29,531 volunteers have been enrolled, leaving 20,813 men to be made up by ballot.

Letters from Leipsic state that the betrothal of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Marie Sidonia, one of the daughters of the King of Saxony, will be solemnised during the visit of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of Dresden.

The trial of Mr. Bower for the murder of Mr. Morton will take place at Paris, on the 27th.

The *Posen Gazette* states, from Warsaw, that the Emperor of Russia has in contemplation to abolish generally in his dominions the punishment of the knout, which is to be preserved only in the army.

Accounts from America mention that one wheel of the caloric-ship *Ericsson* had been moved by the natural elasticity of the air, no fire being used.

The deliveries of tea last week were only 148,720 lbs., being 100,000 lbs. less than in the preceding week.

Mrs. Stowe is about to commence the publication in the *National Era*, the Abolitist paper at Washington, of a new story called "Mark Sutherland; or, Power and Principle."

Thirty-seven private banks, and seven joint-stock banks, have, since the act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 32, ceased to issue their own notes.

A great fire occurred on the night of the 1st instant at Boston, by which property to the amount of 200,000 dollars was destroyed, and upwards of 100 persons thrown out of employment.

The manager of the theatre at Breslau is giving frequent representations of a drama called "Luther," and the peasants from Protestant villages come in large parties to demonstrate, by their applause, their resentment at the Jesuit mission.

The Canadian Rebellion Losses Commissioners have adjudicated on 244 cases, in which the compensation claimed amounted to no less than 751,850 dollars. They have allowed claims to the amount of 331,328 dollars. The act of appropriation only sets apart 100,000 dollars.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Turkish Government had caused 200 Magyar soldiers in its service to be suddenly disarmed and led to a person at Serajevo in Bosnia. The alleged cause of this proceeding is, that the men were about to desert.

It is said that M. Ledru-Rollin has just been enriched by a legacy of 4,000,000 francs, bequeathed to his wife, an English lady of good family.

King Oscar is now out of danger, and no more bulletins will be issued for the present.

A glass bottle, supposed to be thrown overboard from the *Amazon*, was picked up in the Solway Firth last week.

Several apple-trees in the neighbourhood of Gulval (Cornwall) are yielding a second crop.

The British Government has entered into a treaty of reciprocity with Austria for the delivering up of deserters from Austrian vessels found on British territory.

A piece of land was sold recently in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, at the enormous rate of £600,000 per acre.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Prince Regent of Baden has made proposals to marry the eldest daughter of the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein.

Rumour has found a new bride for Louis Napoleon, in the daughter of the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

The Belgian Government has given orders that, in addition to the medical men-in-chief which is carried in every railway train, the chief or inspector at every train shall also carry a book, containing instructions as to the conduct to be pursued when it shall be necessary to render assistance after an accident, before medical advice can be obtained.

The proclamation of the Empire took place at Algiers on Sunday, the 12th inst., with great ceremony, and amidst universal enthusiasm.

Mr. Napier has returned to Dublin, it is said, for the purpose of carrying on the prosecution of the *Anglo-Celt*, in his capacity of Attorney-General.

The *Corriere Mercantile* states that Madame Madiai has been ill for some days, and that the Grand Duchesses, moved by her miserable state, have exercised their influence to exhort her to return to the Catholic religion, hoping thus to obtain her liberation from the Grand Duke, but without success.

A person named Guarducci has been arrested at Florence for having been found in possession of an illicit amount of salt.

The Emperor has deigned (says the *Moniteur*) to remit sentences pronounced by courts-martial on 434 soldiers, and to mitigate the sentences of forty-five. Pardon has been granted to seventy-two condemned to drag the bullet, and the time contracted in 126 other cases; eighteen under capital sentences have had their sentences commuted, and four imprisoned for insurrectional acts have been pardoned.

Mr. Frederick Lémaitre, the well-known actor, appeared on Saturday, before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, to complain of M. Bessélièvre, for having written, and of M. Villemessant for having published, on the 1st of August last, in the periodical called the *Chronique*, of which he is the editor, an article charging him with subjecting theatres to heavy loss by neglecting to fulfil his engagements. The tribunal condemned M. Bessélièvre to 300f. fine, M. Villemessant, who made default, to 800f. fine, and both jointly to 1600f. damages.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HIBERNIA, JARNDYCE and OTHERS.—We mentioned in our last that the varia tions arising from the Game between Messrs Anderssen and Dufresne were far too lengthy for our columns. They have to us seemed to be the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* and, though very remarkable beauty and value will, no doubt be given in the opening number for January

R. C. Wakefield.—You may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time

SCHACHER.—All letters should be addressed simply to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We wish correspondents would attend to this

T. G, of Liverpool.—If a problem can be solved in *fewer* moves than the number stipulated, it is conspicuously worthless; and even if it admit of two different ways of solution, it is considered of little value. The problem you refer to is one of the most beautiful we have published.

P Q R—The solution is given in the work from whence you have taken the problem—1. B to Q B 8sq; 2. Kt to K 5th; 3 Q mates. It is of no consequence how Black plays—he cannot delay the mate

D W H.—Your solution of the Enigma No. 773 is incorrect. If you wish a reply the same week, you must send much earlier

E. H. H, Hull.—They were duly received

G. Sutherland, North Carolina.—Your Problem, No 1 to eight moves, can be easily solved in *four*; and No 2, in five moves. In an obvious mate to force

A. L. F, St Thomas.—The solutions are all correct. As to the short-hand notation, it is, like many other systems submitted to us of late, very neat and ingenious, but not at all likely to supersede the notation in common use in this country

R T H, St Albans. A pretty, though very easy and game

H. B. W, of Plymouth.—You must be good enough to send us the position in question, as we have no means at hand to find the back Number

A. D.—Why it would than evidently play *R to Q Kt sq* (dis ch) &c

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 685, by *A S, I F of St. Neot's*, Robin Hood, are correct;

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 683, by T M. Alpha, J P, E P H of Hackford Lodge, R G, G L, Leagher K P H, Anna, Brig-end, Monbuch, D D, Rev B M P, Secretary, Knowsley, M G, Weston, S M, F A S Ilmenau, Lynx-eye, are correct;

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS, by Beatrice, A, Alpha, J, Sigma, Stella, D W H, are correct; all others are wrong

* * W; are compelled to postpone the greater part of our answers to Correspondents until next week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 463.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt from Q 6th to Q B 8th (ch)	King moves	5. Kt from Q B 8th to Kt 6th (double ch)	King moves
2. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	King moves	6. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	Kt to R
3. Kt from K 7th (ch)	King moves	7. Kt mates	
4. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	King moves		

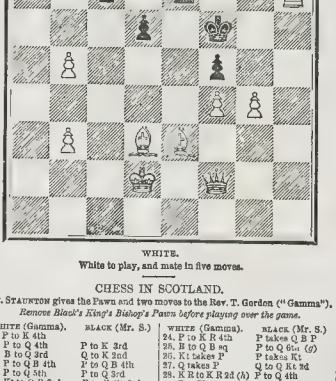
PROBLEM NO. 464.

With deference to the talented authoress of this position, we submit that she has overlooked one variation by which Black may escape. To remedy this, we propose that the Pawn at White's Q B 4th should stand at White's Q B 2nd.

PROBLEM No. 465.

This ingenious stratagem, which is taken, with some modification, from the Sanscrit, we owe to the kindness of the celebrated Oriental scholar PROFESSOR D. FORBES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. T. Gordon ("Gamma").

Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn before playing over the game.

WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		24. P to K 4th	P takes Q B P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	25. B to Q B sq	P to Q 6th (e)
3. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	26. Kt takes P	P takes Kt
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	27. Q takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	28. K Kt to K R 2d (h)	P to Q 4th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K K t 3rd	29. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q B 6th
7. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	30. Q to R 3rd	R to K 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	31. Q to K B 2nd	R takes Q R P
9. B to Q 2nd	Castles	32. P takes K Kt P	P takes P
10. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	33. Q to Q B 5th (e)	Q R to K R 6th
11. P to Q R 3rd (a)	Kt to Q B 2nd	34. K R to Q B 2nd	Q R to K B sq
12. Castles on Q side	P to Q R 3rd (b)	35. Q to Q 6th	Q to K B 2d
13. P to K E 3rd	B to Q 2nd	36. Q takes Q R P	R to K 3rd
14. P to K Kt 4th (c)	P to Q Kt 4th	37. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q 5th
15. Q P takes K P	Q Kt takes P (d)	38. Q to Q B 4th	B to K 4th
16. Kt to Q 6th	P to Q sq	39. R to R 3 sq (f)	Q to K 2nd
17. P to K B 5th (e)	Kt to Q 5th	40. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	41. Q to K B (ch) (g)	Q to K B 2nd (m)
19. P to K Kt 5th	Kt takes K B P	42. Q to K B 2nd	B to B 3rd
(f)		43. R takes B	R takes R
20. P takes Kt	B takes P	44. Q takes R	Q takes Q
21. R takes B	R takes B	45. P takes Q	K to B 2nd
22. K to Kt sq	R to Q B sq	46. B to K R 5th	
23. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q 2nd		And wins

(a) The opening is carefully played on both sides; and White, if he has not improved, has at least preserved the advantage originally given him.

(b) Preparatory to an advance of his forces on the K side

(c) White, palely seeing that his best defence is counter attack, wisely resolves to push on vigorously with his infantry, and throw his enemy into confusion by an assault upon the King's entrenchments

(d) Tempting, but hardly so good as taking with the Bishop, on account of its allowing the adverse Q Kt to be planted as commandingly in the centre of the field.

(e) "Gamma" has now a splendid attack.

(f) Hurried Away by the impetuosity of his assault and the temptation of capturing a Kt, White overlooks a more advantageous move than P to K Kt 5th, which enables Black to gain two Pawns for the Kt and escape free from all difficulties: he should have played—P to K B 6th.

(g) This move, properly followed up—as it equalises the forces, and leaves Black with no infeiority of position—should at once have drawn the game, but it is not the best that he could make. The far less promising move of P to Q B 6th, it will be found on close examination, won d have given him a manifold advantage. We commend the position, which leads to many most instructive combinations, to the study of the reader

(h) This was necessary, for Black threatened to take the Bishop with his Rook, and mate next move

(i) The terminating moves are extremely well played by White.

(k) Very well conceived.

(l) Much stronger than R to K B sq, because it enables the Queen to go afterwards to K B 3d.

(m) The game has evidently been drawn for some time past, but this unaccountable lapse throws it away. Black should have moved his King, of course, to Kt 2nd.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 783.—By SOPHIA.

White: K at his Kt 5th, Q at Q Kt 7th, R at Q B 6th; P s at K B 2nd, 4th, and 6th, Q 3rd, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at K sq; P s at K B 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 784.—By a CANADIAN, of Toronto.

White: K at his R sq, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K R 2nd, B s at K Kt 2nd and Q Kt 8th, Kt at K 6th, P at Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B sq, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K Kt 6th and Q B 3rd, Bs at K B 2nd and Q 3rd, Kt at Q sq, P s at Q 2nd and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 785.—This position occurred in a game between Signor DUBOIS, the best player in Rome, and an Amateur:—

White: K at his Kt 5th, P s at K 6 5th, and K Kt 5th.

Black: K at his Kt sq, P s at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 6th.

White, Signor D., having to play, won the game.

No. 786.—This position occurred in a game between Signors DUBOIS and ZOUFFI:—

White: K at his 8th, Kts at K B 2nd and 4th; P s at K R 6th, K B 3rd, and K 2nd.

Black: K at his Kt 4th, B at Q Kt 6th; P s at K R 2nd and 5th, Q B 6th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 5th.

White, Signor D., having to play, gave mate in six moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HENRY PEYTO, LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

THE decease of this venerable nobleman, who was in his eightieth year, occurred on the 16th inst., at his seat, Compton Verney, county Warwick. His Lordship was the second son of John Peyto Verney, sixth Baron, by the Lady Louisa, his wife, sister of the celebrated Minister, Lord North. The Peerage he inherited, was a Barony in fee, conferred originally on his ancestor, Sir Robert Willoughby, Kt., of Broke, a gallant warrior of the time of Henry VII. His Lordship was also heir general to the Barony of Latimer, created by writ 20th December, 1299.

He married, in 1829, Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan: but had no issue. His nephew and heir (the son of his late sister Louisa, wife of the Rev. Robert Barnard) is Robert John Barnard, born 17th October, 1809, now ninth Lord Willoughby de Broke; who married, in 1842, Georgiana Jane, third daughter of Major-General Thomas William Taylor, of Ogwell, Devon, and has two sons and a daughter.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BRIGGS.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BRIGGS, G.C., M.G., Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth, was the seventh and only surviving son of Stephen Briggs, Esq., Chief Surgeon at Madras, by his wife, Magdalene, youngest daughter of James Paisley, Esq., of Craig. Through his lady, his mother, Admiral Briggs was nearly allied to a galaxy of naval and military heroes. Admirals Sir Pulteney and Sir Charles Malcolm, General Sir John Malcolm, and Colonel Sir James Malcolm were his first cousins: Sir Thomas Paisley, Bart., Admiral of the White, was his uncle. Briggs himself was a scion worthy of this goodly race. Born in 1780, he entered the Royal navy 10th September, 1791, when but eleven years of age. His rise through the minor grades was rapid, and his career throughout most gallant. He became a captain in 1801. During the late war he was in continually active employment, and he did good service to his country by his captures of hostile vessels, and by other feats of arms too numerous to detail. Among his most remarkable exploits were the part he took as second in command of the *Salamine* at the reduction of Genoa; and the fame he won at the expedition to Egypt, under Keith and Abercrombie. After the conclusion of the war, Briggs filled the offices of Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda from 1823 to 1829, and Superintendent at Malta Dockyard from 1839 to 1845. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1832; a G.C.M.G. in 1838; a Vice-Admiral in 1841; and an Admiral the 2nd September, 1850. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth on the 18th September, 1851.

Sir Thomas Briggs married, 1814, Isabella Harriet, daughter of General Trepand, and has had issue three sons, of whom the eldest, Lieutenant George Campbell, R.N., is deceased, and an only daughter, married to Captain George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B. The death of Sir Thomas Briggs took place somewhat suddenly, on the 16th inst. at Portsmouth. His loss is generally and sincerely felt. A kinder-hearted man never lived, nor one more devoted to the service. In the discharge of his duties he was most active: he might be seen every day in the dockyard. His hospitality and benevolence had a very wide extent, and he was as much beloved in the social circle as he was universally respected in the navy.

PETER BORTHWICK, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was formerly M.P. for Evesham, and was known for the eccentric ability of his speeches in the House of Commons: he was also for some time manager of the *Morning Post* newspaper. Mr. Borthwick was a high Conservative in politics, and took an active part against the Slavery Abolitionists: he delivered lectures on the subject in opposition to those of Mr. George Thompson.

Mr. Borthwick died on the 18th inst., at his residence Walton villas, Brompton.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

THE death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which took place at Naples, on the 9th ult., was recorded in our Journal of the 27th. The body was removed to Alton Towers by the 30th ult., and was placed in the Talbot Gallery, where an altar had been erected; and here were completed the requiem-masses of thirty days, which had been commenced by his Lordship's chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Winter and the Rev. W. Gabbins, when the sad intelligence of the Earl's death was received. The arrangements for the funeral having been completed in the chapel of St. Peter, the work of removal commenced. The Rev. W. Gabbins, preceded by cross and torch-bearers, led the procession, chanting the "Dei Profundis;" and the Rev. Dr. Winter gave the asperges at the door. The body was then placed on a bier beneath the magnificent catafalque. The chapel of St. Peter communicates with the family residence. The interior, in gorgeous decoration, equals the church at Cheadle: the windows are filled with stained glass; the roofs are spangled with stars; and the mural stone filling, and carved figures of saints and angels give the interior a very sumptuous appearance. Among the pictures, in superb Gothic frames, are the "Communion of St. Jerome," by Domenichino; the "Transfiguration" of Raffaelle (a copy); the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin," after Titian. On each side of the altar are exquisitely carved statues of the four earliest English saints, in niches. The altar was hung with black velvet, bearing a white cross in the centre; and the windows were covered with black drapery, every ray of light being carefully excluded.

In the large Illustration of the gorgeous solemnity, upon the next page, the catafalque is placed nearly in the centre of the chapel; it is ornamental, and is supported by twelves pillars of beautifully carved wood, eight having gilt coronets surmounting them, and at the summit, talbots, bearing standards with coronets of light. Corronas of light surmount the points of the gables, whilst at each corner of the catafalque (on the first floor) are four great standards with branches of lights, and between them, eight smaller standards, with branches; the tapers altogether numbering between 300 and 400, magnificently displayed the gilt catafalque. The gilt scrolls on the cornice, the saints in the niches, the star-spangled roof and the paintings, with their massive frames. The roof of the catafalque is covered with black cloth, dotted with the letter S, supporting coronets. A valance with gold fringe hangs round the whole, on which is embroidered the inscription. The eastern gable of the catafalque contains the device of the three Earldoms, worked on a black ground; wreaths of shamrocks surmount the coronets of Waterford and Wexford, and the Shrewsbury coronet is surmounted by the Tudor rose. In the west gable is the achievement of the Earl, worked in the proper, on a black ground. The north and south gables have many coronets, with the inscription "In hoc signo spes mea."

The coffin and pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, both executed by Hardman, of Birmingham, are of very superior workmanship. The coffin is of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson velvet; the edges are engrailed with gilt metal work, and the corners clamped and richly ornamented with the letter S in the centre. On the coffin is a rich velvet pall, with a cross of white velvet running through the centre; the arms of the late Earl, in gold embroidery, surmounted by four coronets. The family motto, "Prest d'accomplir," is worked in gold on crimson velvet, running bend-wise across the whole pall. The initials of the late Earl, "J. T.," are placed in each of the angles, and on each end, in gold embroidery, the verscule, "Requiem eternam dona eis Domini et lux perpetua luceat eas." The painting and decoration of the catafalque and church was executed under the superintendence of Mr. Kearns, his Lordship's painter, to whom the church at Cheadle owes its exquisite finish. The coffin, pall, and other embroidery are by Hardman; the designs for the whole being supplied by Mr. Edward Pugin, son of the late distinguished architect.

On the morning of the 14th two altars were erected in the chapel; masses were commenced at six, and were carried on without interruption till eleven o'clock, when the grand high mass commenced. The Bishop of Birmingham was the celebrant, with the Very-General as Deacon, and the Vice-President of Oscott as Sub-Deacon. There were present, besides the Bishop officiating, the Bishops of Northampton, Shrewsbury, and Clifton. There were also present several distinguished clergymen of the Roman Catholic faith.

The Cistercian, Benedictine, Dominican, and Passionist Orders were represented by members of each, dressed in their peculiar habits; and there were at least 150 secular priests present. The "Dies Irae" was then sung, the other hymns and responses peculiar to a mass for the dead, were sung and chanted by the priests in full choir, with lighted tapers in their hands; and the choir of St. Chad's, Birmingham, assisted at the ceremonies. After the mass, Dr. Weedall ascended the pulpit, and preached an eloquent sermon, eulogising the late Earl. The ceremony of incensing the coffin, and chanting the prayers for the dead, was performed by each of the four Bishops. The coffin was then removed, and the procession formed, of the cross-bearer and torch-bearers; the choir; monks and friars, bearing lighted tapers and chanting; the canons, in purple vests; his Lordship's chaplains; the Bishops; a servant, bearing the coronet; the hearse, drawn by six horses; and the chief mourners. The head-servants walked next in the procession; then the tenantry, to the number of several hundreds, and the labourers employed on the estate. On reaching the extremity of his Lordship's domain, the priests and religious orders divested themselves of their surplices, and returned to the Towers; the Chaplains, Bishops, and Canons being conveyed in mourning coaches to the little Chapel of St. John, situated on a rocky eminence overhanging the river Churnet, and there deposited it remains in a vault beneath the Sanctuary, with all the usual ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY LYING IN STATE, IN ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ALTON TOWERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

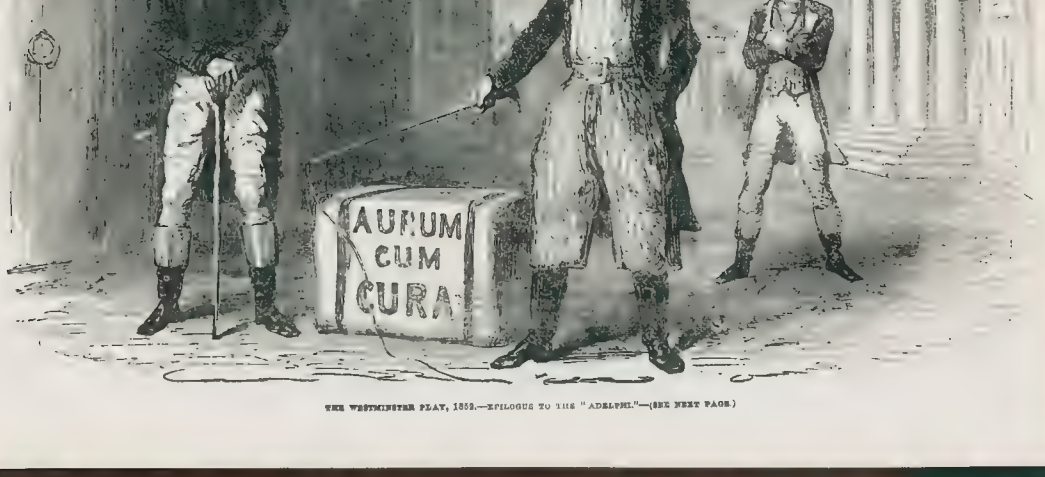
MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

"THE ASCENT OF MONT BLANC."

Mr. Albert Smith has gracefully acknowledged the success of his last season at the Egyptian-hall, in Piccadilly, by adding to the attractions of his already favourite entertainment; by which judicious course he has not only maintained his popularity, but bids fair to extend it through the present season. Thus, Mr Smith has reproduced his "Mont Blanc" with scenic novelty, having himself acquired fresh glimpses of his sublime locality, he has added to his sparkling monologue; and the public have not failed to recognise these renewed exertions for their gratification. We are induced to particularise these merits, because it is a common error with *entrepreneurs* for the public entertainment to get spoiled by popular favour, to grow careless of further excellence, and, in some cases, retrograde; so that the general public are in the end losers by their recognition of merit.

Mr Smith has chosen the wiser part of rendering his entertainment as perfect as possible, and one of his means is in aiding *association* by accessories in themselves realities. Thus, the proscenium has been re-constructed precisely to represent the exterior of a Swiss *chalet*, not in the mere style of stage carpentry, but actually of solid wood, and of the real size. The centre of this rises out of sight while the views are exhibited, and a pretty effect is gained by the light through the curtained windows in the interval of the scenes. The front is occupied by a large pool of water, surrounded by granite rocks and Alpine plants, and well stocked with some fine live fish; and from this spring clumps of bulrushes and Arum lilies, which throw water and gas from their petals. Chamois skins, Indian corn, Alpinstocks, vintage baskets knapsacks, and other appropriate matters are grouped about the balconies, and vines and creepers cling about the rafters and beams. The model was made by Kehrli, whose shop for white wood fancy-ware is the most attractive place in Chamouni, and all the detail has been carried out under Mr. Smith's direct supervision.

The room itself is adorned with the banners of the Swiss cantons, as well as some interesting pictures having relation to Mont Blanc and the neighbourhood, and some remarkably elegant lamp-shades of hanging leaves and flowers break the light very agreeably. Altogether, the effect is very novel, and in itself an exhibition; and this tasteful decoration is evidently appreciated. The room is crowded night after night by the most fashionable audience, and the excitement appears quite equal to that of last season.



THE WESTMINSTER PLAY, 1852.—EPILOGUE TO THE "ADELPHI."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

With December, 1852, arrived the turn for the representation, by the Queen's scholars at Westminster, of Terence's play of the "Adelphi." It is to be produced here every fifty years: and if the reader will turn to our Journals for 1847, No 296, he will there find a full notice of the last performance, with a view of the classic precinct, annually erected for the occasion in the dormitory of the College, and the audience of the Westminster scholars and their friends, and the ladies ranged apart from the rest, according to the ancient manner.

The "Adelphi" is one of the most delightful specimens of Terence's comedy of manners. It is of a more quiet character than the "Eunuchus" or the "Andria," but in construction and truthful colouring it is unsurpassed. The amiability of the old townsman, *Micio*; the honest severity of the countryman, *Demea*; the affection of the young brothers, *Aschinus* and *Ctesipho*, for each other; are all charmingly portrayed, and the personages are brought in a manner witnessed only on these occasions. The order of proceeding was the same as in preceding years; and the architectural "fit," designed by Garrick, be the grand classic background for the youthful actors. The arrival of the principal visitors was announced, about seven o'clock, by the military instrumentalist, whose "Sea the conquering hero comes" indicated the presence of the head master, Dr. Liddell, and the immediate commencement of the performance.

The play at Westminster is usually well acted; but the "Adelphi" was this year performed with more than ordinary excellence. It had less of the formality of training than before. Mr. Tatet *Bayne* was prominent as "Syrus"—an unconventional and definite character: his bewitty and gestures were admirable. The querulous *Demea* was well brought out by Mr. Gibbs; and the gentler department of *Micio* was well sustained by Mr. Gibbs's brother, who, as the benevolent *Micio*, played with much ease. Mr. Dodgson touchingly delineated the maternal anguish of *Sostrata*. According to recent rule, the metrical system of *Terentius* is the only source of the language employed.

The programme for the year, in tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, was ably delivered by the captain of the school, Mr. Twiss; and referred specially to evidences of muscular Christianity, previously pointed out by a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, as follows:—"The 'Adelphi,' as is well known, was originally produced at the funeral games of the Roman general Paulus Æmilius. One of its terms for representation at Westminster also closed just after the death of General Wolfe. Again, in the year 1773, on the memory there are in the Westminster programme that year some beautiful Prologue, written by Mr. Lloyd. The turn of the same play now arrived, and its representation was postponed in consequence, in the year 1817, when the country had to deplore the death of the Princess Charlotte, wife of Prince Leopold; now again its turn falls out just after the death of the late Commander-in-Chief, Wellington."

In the epilogue, the gold-fever of the day was cleverly illustrated. Here *Demea*, hoping to repair his shattered fortunes, addresses *Syrus*, who has just returned from the diggings with a package of gold, inscrib.d—"Aurum concentra," when this conversation ensues—

(Sy.) (*Singing*) " Ad urbem ivit Doodilus cum
Cabo la et cocco,
Ornavit plus à pilleum
Et clixi Macaroni."

(D) To cook comes them. (Sy) Tu sapientæ agis.
(D) Non te noverunt, de qui de palpere divis
Exa'am minimis sumptibus atque mori.
(Sy.) Ah mortis? quo te laterum puper in astro?
Ba balve mam tels iterare sen x
Quid? Cal fordic ops, Australiensque fodinas
Nescis? arrivra, fames aures tera jaset.
Extat quippe novus mortalibus Eldorado,
Sacra fames auri, sic tient, et sitis auri
Quo mamibus vendit vir pede rapta sua?
Esse famem auri concnovimus atque sitem auri:
Quid si aurum fessor potet odaique? (D.) Fayse!

Our Artist has, upon the preceding page, illustrated the close of the Epilogue, after Hegio has entered as a nigger groom.

Altogether, by this performance of the "Adelphi," the Queen's Scholars preserved, as Warton elegantly phrases it, "this liberal exercise, in the spirit of true classical purity, at the College of Westminster."

The third performance, on Monday, was attended by the American Minister, the Earl of Devon, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hale, Archdeacon Lane Freer and the Rev. Temple Frere, the Rev J. Jennings, the Rev. E. Repton, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, canons of Westminster.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Since we last wrote, the dealings in the National Securities have been tolerably extensive, notwithstanding the Whitsuntide holidays. In the quotations, no change worthy of notice has taken place; but we may observe that they have had an upward tendency. On most days of the week, the Three per Cents for the opening, ex dividend, have marked 100⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101⅛ ⅜ 100; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅛ to ⅜; Bank Stock has realised 223 to 224½; Long Annuities have been quoted at 6 7-16; India Bonds, 77s. to 80s.; and Exchequer Bills, 60s. to 62s. 6m.

The extraordinary accounts at hand from Australia—and especially the intelligence that upon the territory of the Australian Agricultural Company, comprising 350 000 acres in the "block," the precious metal has been found to an extent promising immense results—have been productive of great excitement amongst the speculative class. The shares of the above-named company, upon which only £25 has been paid, have, therefore, risen to as high as 310; but they were last quoted at 240 to 250. The Van Diemen's Land Company's shares have improved in value to some extent; but we have great doubts of the policy of investing at high prices, because it is just possible that the present mania will be followed by a great re- ction.

The reports of the precious metals have been again on a very extensive scale. £310 000, in gold, having come to hand from Australia; 760,000 dollars, the Company is doing, from the Pacific; and 450,000 dollars from New York. The returns have been liberal, and amongst which is the export of not less than 47,000 to Calcutta, Ceylon, and Alexandria. As we have long since stated, the supply of bullion in the Bank of England does not materially increase—it being now nearly £22,000,000. Nevertheless, it is evident that it will steadily accumulate for some time; unless, indeed, the exchanges should remain unfavourable to England for a lengthened period. Such a result, however, is not likely to follow our increasing commercial prosperity, as the present time gold is 0 48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London; 0 60 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than here; but the excess is nominally 0.57 per cent. in favour of England compared with New York. The latter quotation leaves a slight profit on shipments, consequently, it is probable that further heavy remittances will be made, more especially as the receipts of Californian gold at the various mints were rapidly on the increase, 879 940,000 sterling having been deposited in the first eleven months of the present year, or £1,100,000 more than in 1851.

The rate circulation of the United Kingdom is now considerable larger than for a series of years past; and it is well understood that the quantity of acceptances in the hands of all the leading bankers is unusually heavy; yet such is the great abundance of money, no change has taken place in the rates of late on the security of our commercial districts, and the increasing means of the labourers, have produced much firmness in the colonial markets; the importers have been taken somewhat "aback," owing to the defeat of the Budget; most of the holders of tea, under the impression that a portion of the duties on that article would be speedily reduced, having found some difficulty in effecting sales within the last few days.

On the whole the Foreign House has been tolerably firm. Spanish Bonds have somewhat recovered from the late decline. Portuguese Old Bonds have been on the advance; but Turkish Scrip, from the Bank at Constantinople, having remained State paper money, has been quoted at from ⅝ to ¾ prem. Northern Securities have continued very steady. Swedish 8s 1p has been among the purchases. Brazilian Bonds have sold at 103 to 103⅝; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 98; the Spanish Three per Cents, 24¾ to 25; Equador, 2⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Peruvian Deferred, 6¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 51¾ to 50¾; New, Deferred, 24¼; Spanish Active (Cerruvetti), 5¾; Spanish Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4, 4¼ per cent; Venezuela, 21½; ditto, Deferred, 17; Austrian Five per Cents, 85½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 68⅞ to 68⅝; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 99⅝ to ⅞.

Railway securities have met a steady market, and prices almost generally have been well supported. Australasia Bank Shares have sold at 32½ to 34; Irish North Australian, 58; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 34; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 63½; Union Bank of London, 20¾; London Joint Stock, 20⅜; London and Westminster, 35; Oriental, 33½; South Australian Land, 6⅛ to 6¼; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 22; and Union of Australia Bank, 72 to 73. Royal Steam Navigation Shares have been 2⅜. General Screw Steam, 59 to 61½; North of Europe Steam, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78 to 80; Royal Mail Steam, 80.

Accounts from Paris and Vienna show a revival of speculative activity, with comparatively easy money markets.

The market for Railway Shares has been firm, yet the business doing has not been to any extent. Transactions have taken place in Caledonian, Eastern Counties Railway and Dock Company's shares, at 10s. to 20s. pm. The dealings have been reported as follow:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 32½; Caledonian, 68½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 11; Ditto, B stock (Crewe), 8½; East Lancashire, 78; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Great Northern Stock, 84 ex new; Ditto, B Stock, 122½ ex new, Great Western, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; Leeds Northern, 18⅝; London and Brighton, 102; London and North-Western, 125½; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; London and South-Western, 53 to 55; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 20½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31½; Mid-and, 60; Norfolk, 82½; North British, 40; North Staffordshire, 13⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 55; Scottish Central, 95; Scottish Midland, 64; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 67; South Devon, 4½; South-Eastern, 82½; South Wales, 59½; Vale of Neath, 13; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; Waterford and Limerick, 27½; York and Berwick, 74½; Ditto, Extensions, 13⅜; Ditto, G N E. Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 30½ to 60. London and Blackwall, 9⅜.

LIST OF LEASED AND FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 109; Hull and Selby (Quarters), 27½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 9½; Northern and Eastern, 64 to 6; West Cornwall, 22½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 42½; Eastern Counties Six per Cent, 15; Eastern Union, 18½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 110; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 11½; Ditto, £5, 5⅛; Consolidated Branch and Birmingham, 150; North British, 103; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, £15 Shares, 17; South-Eastern, 99½; York and North-Midland (purchase), 10½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Dutch Rhenish, 7; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Luxembourg, 5½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33 ex div.; Quebec and Richmond, 3½; Sambre and Meuse, 11½; Upper India Scrip, 4 premium; West Flanders, 6½; Western of France, 21; Northern of France, 37½.

Mining Shares have ruled very active, and prices have fluctuated to some extent. Agua Fria have marked 3½; Anglo-Californian, 1½; Australasian, 9; Australian, 10½; Australian Cordeiras, 2; Australian Freehold, 1⅝; Ave Maria, 1½; British Iron, 9 to 10; Brazilian Imperial, 5½; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobre Copper, 41½; English and American, 1½; Gold Australia and Bremingham, 150; North Brazil, 1½; Liney, 2½; Mariquita, 1⅝; New Granada, 2½; Nouveau Monde, 3; Port Phillip, 8½; Rhymney Iron, 23; South Australian, 2½; Tin Croft, 1½; United Mexican, 2½; West Mariposa, 1½; Yuba, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for all kinds has ruled inactive, and, in some instances, low and damp parcels have fallen in value 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat, the imports of which have continued moderate, has sold slowly, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Floating cargoes have been dull in demand. Fine barley has realised full currencies; but grinding and distilling sorts are as well as last week. Malt commanded very little attention. Oats have produced extreme quotations. In the value of beans, peas, and flour we have no alteration worthy of notice.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 45s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; North and Scotch, 38s to 40s; ditto white, 42s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Lincoln and North malt 30s to 32s; brown ditto 30s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 38s; Chevalier, 40s to 42s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 17s to 22s; potato ditto, 19s to 24s; Poughkeepsie, 23s to 25s per quarter; beans, 30s to 34s; pigeons, 34s to 36s; harrow ditto, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 34s; white ditto, 32s to 36s; and tares, 28s to 30s per bushel. English flour sold slowly, at 30s to 32s per sack of 280 lbs for town-made; Lincoln, Boston, and Essex, 28s to 30s; Suffolk, 25s to 28s; and Yorkshire, 23s to 27s per 240 lbs. *Foreign*, American flour, 20s to 22s per barrel.

Irish and Scotch.—Oatmeal, 17s; and all kinds of seeds command firm, and prices are well supported.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 37s to 41s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 9s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 9s; and tares, 4s to 6s per bushel. English rape-cake sold slow, at 6l to 6l 2s per last of 10 tons. Linseed-cake, English, 6l 5s to 6l 10s, and foreign 5l 10s to 5l 15s per ton. Rape cakes, 5l 15s to 6l 0s per ton.

Provisions.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Butter.—Best, 1s; barley, 1s; oats 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Owing to the defect of the Budget, the demand for all kinds of Tea is heavy, and prices are not supported. We have to report a decline of 3d per lb on congou, and 1d per lb on Southong. On Saturday last, duty was paid on 6l,886 lbs against 39,000,000 lbs to the same period in 1851.

Sugar.—The amount of business doing in raw sugars is by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices are steadily supported. Foreign refined goods command more attention, chiefly for shipment to the Continent. Refined goods are selling more freely, at 45s to 48s per cwt for low to fine grocery. Crushed sugar remains nearly the same. The total clearances to the 8th inst. were 1,272 tons, against 1,461,927 cwt to the same date last year, showing a decrease of 189,927 cwt. Stock continues to move off steadily, but we have no change to make in the last. Good ordinary native Cuba is quoted at 34s per cwt.

Rice.—The prices of Carolina, and 5s per cwt lower. Most other kinds of fruit are in good request, at full currencies.

Provisions.—For all kinds of butter the inquiry is in a very limited state, owing, chiefly to the nullness of the weather. In some instances prices are in favour of buyers. Irish bacon is dearer is quoted at 52s to 58s, and the best Prime Mess, 60s to 62s per cwt. Hams move off slowly, at from 48s to 54s. according to quality. Lard sells, and somewhat dearer. Hams command very full prices. In other kinds of provisions next to nothing is doing.

Tallow.—Our market is somewhat firmer than last week, and prices are on the advance. P C 4 on the spot is quoted at 42s to 42s 3d. Town tal ow is 42s per cwt, net cash, rough fat 2s 6d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed is speaking. On account of early and late sales are well supported. Linseed 28s 6d to 30s; rapes not. 35s to 36s per tun. Sperm, 84l per tun; cod, 34l; seal, 33l; pale ditto, 42l to 43l; southern 33l to 34l per tun.

Spirits.—We have an active inquiry for all kinds of rum at further advanced rates. Of Leewards, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; East India, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; and Jamaica, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy is still in good request, and we have no change to notice in the value of cognac but brands of the vintage of 1851, 2s to 2s 3d per gallon. British-made gin is in fair request, at 13s per puncheon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £4 5s; clover ditto, £3 15s to £5 5s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 15s per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Stanton, 17s 6d; Stewarts', 17s 6d; Eden Main, 17s; Belmont, 16s 9d; Braddyll, 17s; Hetton, 16s; South Hartlepool, 17s per ton. Trade firm.

Wool.—Best, calves, and pigs, have sold steadily, at full rates of currency. Sheep have moved off briskly, at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb.—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lb by the carcass.

Smithfield and Leadenhall.—The supplies of fresh kind of meat on sale, this week, have been numerous; yet the demand has ruled steady, and prices have been fairly supported.—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lb by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

BANKRUPTS

C JACOB, Ingram-court Fenchurch-street, merchant J K VOTE, Albion square, Dalston, builder R S BOULDER, Mount-row, Newington-road, Lambeth, tailor. J ATKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper and woollen dealer W BANKS, Cumberland-terrace, Harrow-road, builder B SALTER, Abbotts Langley, Hertfordshire maltster and miller. CRIPE D Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer and maltster. B JAMES, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder WHEELER, Great Russell-street, and Bedford-street, Bloomsbury, publisher and bookseller. C TULLY, sunderland, shipowner and merchant. B B HARRISON, Sunderland, linendraper.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

BANKRUPTS

J ANTIGUS, Mark-lane, City, general merchant. J W THOMAS, Leadenhall-street, City, auctioneer. J MANLEY, Exeter, dealer in wool. W BATE, Cumsford, Cornwall builder. F PEARSON, Liverpool, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R RUTHERFORD, Jedburgh, farmer.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst, at Carlton, Maynooth, the Right Honourable Countess of Kildare, of a son.—On the 17th inst, at Swindon Rectory, near Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev L M C Griffiths, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, at Radlip House, Worcestershire, the Countess Henri di San Damiano, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 16th inst, by the Rev the Hon and Rev Baptist W Noel, at Desmarais-place Chapel, Camberwell, William, fourth son of the late George Payne, Esq, of the Priory, Peckham, to Hephzibah, youngest daughter of Henry Dobson, Esq, of Glenthorne-terrace, Camberwell.—On the 16th inst, at St Nicholas', Warwick, the Rev Arthur Charles Copeland, eldest son of St. John's, Bury St Edmunds, to Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of the Town Clerk, James Tibbs, Esq, Eyton-crescent, Warwick.—On the 16th inst, at Shrivenham, the Rev John Francis Hunt, to Cecilia Isabella, eldest daughter of F Hurt, jun, Esq of Hopton-hall.

DEATHS.

"On the 19th inst, after a long and severe illness, Alexander Macdonald, Esq, of the firm of Macdonald and Co, Regent street, aged 67.—On Wednesday last, at Buxton Vicarage, Derbyshire, deeply lamented, the Rev George Marvin, D, V and for 30 years Vicar of that parish.—On the 18th inst, at the Parsonage, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, the Rev R W Close, Perpetual Curate of the Parish, and Rural Dean, second son of the late Major Close, R A, aged 47.—On the 16th inst, at his seat, Compton Verney, Warwickshire, Henry Peyto, Lord Willoughby de Broke, in his 80th year.—On the 20th of July, at Saguenay, William Lyne, Esq, New South Wales, Janet, relict of the late Rev John Geddes, D D, sister of the late General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Baronet, and mother of Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C B, aged 90.

THE GROCERS' SHOPS AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

Many shops affect a peculiar style of decoration at Christmas time. The pastry-cook turns her counters into miniature plantations of fir-trees, that are laden with wax tapers and various bon-bons—the sportsman of fruit only to be gathered in fairy-land and at juvenile parties. The butterwomgers throw up in their shop-windows wonderful masses of fortifications, which caenum peeping through port-holes, and sentinels leaning over parapets—the entire work constructed of the same materials as those and butter; whilst beautiful white swans, made out of lard, swim about in a cool lake of real water in front of a rock of Stilton. The greengrocer presents an impenetrable thicket of holly and evergreens. The butchers delight in ornamenting their stock with bushes of ribbons and rosettes of the gayest colours, as if the animals had had their heads with pride upon the butcher's block, too happy in the sustaining notion that these pay pecuniary enormous honours would be paid to them when once they had entered into the state of beef or mutton-hood. Who knows that a Sloathorn or a Southdown, panting under the weight of medals and prizes, may not die with as much heroism for his country as any great patriot? At least it is best to think so, for such ennobling thoughts may sweeten the poor animal's last moments, and render his meat more tender. From the butcher's to the grocer's there is but one step; more it one supplies the suet, the other returns the plums and raisins, and all are important members in the grand Parliament of Plum-pudding that is held in every Englishman's house at this giving and forgiving time of the year. But we are almost inclined to believe that the grocers make the best Christmas display of all the London shopkeepers. Their style of decoration is more composite—the materials they work with more varied in form and richness of colour. We have seen many a shop-window that might vie in splendour with the last scene of a pantomime. It glittered all over with spangles, like a harlequin's dress. Some, which we have admired in common with a whole Fop's-alley of fascinated boys, hang out a crystal curtain, in glorious emulation of Jullien's *bal masqué*; and the effect is so dazzling that you can see to set your watch on the opposite side of the way. The latter experiment, however, is not recommended, as it might be attended with a certain degree of danger; for, strange to say, the grandest shops in the grocery trade exist and shine in the poorest and most crowded neighbourhoods, where a watch rarely shows its face, except in the windows of a pawnbroker: for instance, the grandest specimens in the way of illuminations and tinselled paper are to be found in the Bow-cut, Shoreditch, and Tottenham-court-road. There it is not unusual to count as many as twenty gas-lights burning the whole length of the shop, and the effect of these is repeated in all directions by the contrivance of chandelier-drops and looking glasses, until the shops by the side of it look quite gloomy and black, like the cavernous entrance before you plunge into the sea of light of Vauxhall-gardens. Why currants and sticks of cinnamon (by the way, there seems to be a curious competition as to who shall get the longest sticks—we have seen some much longer than a beadle's staff), and candied lemon-peel and spice should require more gas and a greater amount of calico drapery and highly-coloured illustrations to make their merits apparent than carrots, or pork, or poultry, or milk, or ginger-beer, or anything that is eaten or drunk, is one of those puzzling mysteries of trade that we have neither time nor patience nor space to inquire into. Suffice it to say, that if all the grocers were swept out of the shopocracy of London, the streets would lose some of their gayest decorations, and the little boys would be puzzled in finding a resting-place where they could see more to feast the stomach as well as the imagination; and we, too, should miss the gorgeous labels, illuminated in the most confident style of boastful recommendation; for a grocer's shop-window is at all times as full of challenges as an Irish club; but, at Christmas time, it breaks out with more challenges than ever we. At that period there isn't a thing in his warehouse but what he "challenges," the entire world to produce "a better article at the same price," until you would imagine a Grocer must be the most egregious fire-eater in existence, instead of being the smooth-faced, smooth-spoken, oily-pated fellow we find him, with the scales in his hand, instead of a pair of pistols, behind his counter.—H. M.

THE DIARY OF A BANKER'S CLERK.

(WRITTEN ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.)

Here have I been ever since eight o'clock this morning! The hours hang heavy, as if there were large pieces of lead tied on to the end of them. like the weights of a Dutch clock. How slowly they move! and yet all my wishing and sighing will not make them move quicker. I am here for the entire day, and I may as well endeavour to make myself happy The only difficulty is, how am I to do it?

It is my turn this year to be on guard on Christmas-day, and I oughtn't to grumble. It is by the custom of our house for certain of the clerks to take the duty in turns. Last year it was Brown's turn. The year before that it was Simpkins's, and I recollect he told me he passed away the time by playing four-handed whist all by himself on the counter; but I haven't even that consolation, for I don't know any game except-ing *beggar-my-neighbour*, and that might be rather ominous in a place like this, though I have been told that the game has been played, and successfully played, by many a swindling bank before now. However, playing at cards by yourself must be of very unnatural enjoyment. Simpkins must have had a one-sided mind to have played with three dummies all day long. There cannot be much fun surely in cheating yourself, or in winning your own money?

Hallo! it's very strange I never saw that almanack before. I thought I had noticed everything in the office from the pattern on the floor up to the cracks on the ceiling. Let's look at it. There's on the top a fine engraving of Greenwich-park, with the birds, and the deer, and the children, and their kites, all beautifully flying about. That's consoling to me in my present position, where I have no more chance of running or flying than the dragon on this George-the-Third sovereign I am tossing with; and, moreover, it's highly wrong in me to think of flying from a respectable establishment where I have obtained credit has never been shaken any more than the "Bank on which the wild thyme grows." Pshaw! I've no voice to sing to-day; but, by the way, what a regular time-server the cashier to the "Bank on which the wild thyme grows" must have been.

But, talking of flying, I can't help feeling for that poor, miserable fly, who is crawling at such a funeral pace, as if he was mourning for all his defaunt brothers and sisters, round the glass of that abominably slow clock. Poor fellow-prisoner! I can quite sympathise with you. I know how wretched it must be for you to be locked up on Christmas-day—locked up, too, in a bank in which you have no interest—not even in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, or the Reduced Annuities, or any other stock. I wish I could open the window to let you fly out; so that, if you have a heart in which gratitude ever keeps a permanent rend balances the favours it pays away against those it receives, you could wing your way to a certain second-floor in Islington, and there tell a certain answer that quiets a certain fly, who is now sitting down to dinner with her children, that I am drinking her health at this present moment, "with all the honours," out of this convivial pot of porter.

I have narrowly escaped losing my sovereign. I wasn't altogether sorry for it, it took me a good half hour to find it again. It is now one o'clock. It was very kind of Sir Jeremy to give me this sovereign; though I wish he hadn't said anything at the time about "a merry Christmas," for he knew I was going to stop here all day, and the sovereign, as it fell, coupled with that strange wish, seemed to ring with irony instead of the bright sound I am sure a kindness intended it to sing in my ears. But he thought, perhaps, that I should be more in want of a "merry Christmas" than any one else, and so it was only natural that he should wish it me!

Two o'Clock.—I have been trying to make some conundrums. It's more difficult than I thought, for when you hear them they seem easy enough. I can do the questions beautifully; but it's the confounded answers that puzzle me. However, it's a good occupation, requiring almost a Chancery suit of patience, and I shall certainly try it again, for it pushes the clock on most wonderfully.

Half-past Two.—The housekeeper has just brought in the candles. Poor old soul! she looks more cheerful with a little light thrown upon them. The almanack comes out quite glowingly, and seems to smile a warm welcome upon me. However, its greeting is as hollow as a bandbox; for, on looking at CHRISTMAS-DAY, I found written opposite to it, "*Holidays* all the Banks and Public Offices." There's a mockery for you, when I am shut up here, worse (if it wasn't for the fire) than the Prisoner of Chillon!

Three o'Clock.—The old lady (she has been here five-and-twenty years; and I think that, at times, the bank would break, or some misfortune and I think that, at times, the bank would break, or some misfortune would come to it, if she was to leave it) looked bright as a new shilling, in her beautiful silk gown, which she told me "Sir Jeremy, like a dear gentleman—which he always is—had given her as a Christmas box." She was very merry, and talked as incessantly as a parrot in a girl's boarding-school. She had to cook her dinner, and yet stood chatting with me for half-an-hour, as if minutes were of no moment in the boiling of a plum-pudding. She gave me a bag of Spanish nuts while she would come up again shortly, and if I wanted anything I was to be sure to call; and she ran down the stone staircase, chatting to herself every step she took.

Four o'Clock.—I amuse myself roasting my chestnuts.

Five o'Clock.—The housekeeper has brought me in plate after plate, crowded with good things—turkey, mince-pies, sausages, and tarts, until I couldn't have feasted more if I had been at a Lord Mayor's dinner. Neither was beer wanting; and to crown all, she poured me out a tumbler of hot gin punch, and her eyes shone so brightly that it was as good as a Yuletide log to look in her face.

Seven o'Clock.—I am happy now: if I could only smoke a pipe, and have my family round me, I wouldn't envy the best man his feelings of enjoyment on this happy day. But as neither luxury is possible, I must content myself with what I have, and I have plenty of everything. The good housekeeper has stocked the counter with golden oranges and pippins, the sight of which is more agreeable to my eyes than the heads of sovereigns I see shovelled on it during the week days; and which is more palatable to my lips than any you could offer me out of a railway king's cheque-book. All the black thoughts which haunted me in the opening part of the day have left me. The knowledge of so much wealth about me was poison then to my sense of mind. I recollected the accounts in which I knew thousands were lying idle, almost unused for, and it stung me like an adder to think how a small portion of them would purchase my freedom, and allow me to spend this one great holiday of the year with my family. I felt envious and discontented, probably the more so, because the profusion of riches with which I was surrounded as with the walls of a pri-

(*Continue l on page 568.*)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, will be performed, for THE IRON CHEST, after which will be produced, A New and Original Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN CHERRY and FAIR STAR; or, the Good Child, the Dancing Flowers, and the Singing Fish. Tuesday, 28th, Anne Blake, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 29th, the Corsican Brothers, the Spitalfields Weaver, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 30th, Much Ado About Nothing, and the Pantomime. Friday, 31st, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime; Saturday, January 1st, 1853, Anne Blake, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense Success of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence with the [illegible] Drama, entitled the DANCING MANIAC, which will be followed by the [illegible] Comic Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN and the SEVEN GIFTED MEN; preceded on and throughout the Week by splendid and in which the following talented Pantomimists will make their first appearance here:—Herr [illegible], Mr. Melbourn Eller, Co. Quinlan, Mdlle. Christian, Clown. Mr G. Conquest. Rosina Pantaloon, Mr. Frampton; Harlequin, Mr. Hastings.—Doors open at Half past Six.—Box-office open daily from Eleven to Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

THE MARIONETTES AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, GREAT ATTRACTIONS for the HOLIDAYS.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, and every Evening during the week at Half past, in connexion with the Comic Operatic, Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled DON GIOVANNI; or, the Puppets on a Pic-nic, in addition to a Vocal and Instrumental Ethiopian Entertainment by the EBONY MINSTRELS. To conclude with a Grand Fairy Spectacle or Pantomimic version of a Poem or Story in the 3 Arabian Nights Entertainments, called ALI BABA; or, a Night with the Forty Thieves. The whole forming a new and entirely novel stage effect. MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1 and 8, at Three. Doors to open half an hour before each performance.—Box-office of the Theatre open daily from Eleven till Five.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, every evening at Eight o'Clock. Stalls 3s, which can be secured at the box-office every day from Eleven till Four; Area 2s; Gallery 1s.—A Morning Performance every Tuesday and SATURDAY, including the CHRISTMAS WEEK, at Three o'Clock. Doors open half an hour previously.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for [illegible] DRAWN of all AGES. Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above Entertainment at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, on MONDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 27th of JANUARY, commencing at Half-past Eight. Stalls to be had only of Mr C. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street; and Messrs Leader and Cock, New Bond-street.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Three Exhibitions Daily. The DIORAMA illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS, with additional Pictures of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, in the Duke's chamber, lying in State. Funeral Procession, and Interior of St. Paul's, with Organ and Instrumental Music, as now exhibiting daily, during the holidays, at 12, 2, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s. 2s 6d; and 3s. ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

GO to the HOLY LAND at CHRISTMAS.—An EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The GREAT DIORAMA, with Pictorial Effects and copious and descriptive Lecture, conveying the spectator on a tour of 1500 miles, through Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Syria. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; 1s 6d; and 2s 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. WOODIN'S SOIREES COMIQUES. —Crowded Houses! Triumphant Success!—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, at the ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand. Mr. WOODIN'S CARPET-BAG and SEVEN-BOOKS OF POPULAR SONGS, Illustrated with Dissolving Views, Comic, Pictorial, Musical, and Scientific Entertainment, of an entirely original character. Stalls 3s; Pit 2s; Gallery 1s. Private Boxes, 1l 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. Unreserved seats, 1s. Private Boxes, 1l 1s. "This is one of the most amusing Exhibitions of the day."—Times, Oct. 28.

MR. GEORGE GENGE respectfully announces that his CONCERT and BALL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, the 30th DECEMBER. The Concert, with Mr Farquharson Smith as Conductor, commences at Half-past Seven: the Ball at Half-past Nine. Tickets, 10s 6d each, to attend: Master of the Ceremonies, Mr Frampton.—Tickets, to-day, to be obtained of Mr Genge, 6, Cheapside-terrace; or of the Stewards, at the London Tavern. Supper will be provided at Eleven o'Clock.
Peckham-grove, 13th December, 1852.

CADWELL'S GRAND CHRISTMAS BALL, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th; admission, Two Shillings. Long Quadrille Night, New Year's Eve; admission, One Shilling. Commencing at Eight o'Clock.—Assembly 7th, commencing at Seven o'clock; admission, Sixpence. Six Private Lessons, any hour, 21s.—Adelaide-rd., Belsize-park.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the Regent's-park, OPEN to Visitors, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY, except Sunday, until Tuesday, January 4th, inclusive.

TESTIMONIAL to MR. GEORGE STACY, SECRETARY to the CITY of LONDON LIBRARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Many members of this institution, feeling that it ought not to close without testifying to Mr Stacy their appreciation esteem and of his services during its entire existence, have formed a committee from among their number to receive such donations as may be forwarded to them and who appreciate those services, to contribute towards a testimonial of their respect and esteem.

Subscriptions are to be received by Mr. F. BEDFORD, 23, Wood-street; Mr. Mr. John Hamilton, 18, King-street, Snow-hill; and Mr. W. B. TILT, 17, West-square, Southwark.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—STATHAM'S CHLOROFORM CABINETS.—Tonics' Cabinets, 3s. 6d., 7s 6d, 10, 6d, 15s 6d, and 21s. 6d. Students' Cabinets, 21s. 6d., 42s., 63s., 84s., and 105s. Economic Laboratory, 2 and 10 guineas.—WILLIAM E. STATHAM, 29, Sutherland-street, Islington; or from Country, on receipt of post orders: also of chemists, Opticians, &c.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The PROTEAN PLEASE point out to customers, within their own Parishes, some being within the powers of every child, and others requiring great ingenuity for their solution. No toy can surpass it as an interesting and exciting amusement for a winter evening. It is not to be mention Kentish-road.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., Ackermann and Co., and all Booksellers.

RACING GAME, manufactured by FUTVOYE, Paris, and patented in England, is the most interesting amusement yet produced, and which may be played by two, or any large number of persons can be had from the manufacturer, complete, with solid bronze horses, painted in appropriate colours, from 23 each.—FUTVOYE, Manufacturer, Regent-street, stamped on each Board. Also the French Racing Game and Steeplechase, from 2s each, complete

KILBURN.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a genteel DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, in the TERRACE, KILBURN. Rent £35; rates and taxes low; within a few minutes' walk of Kilburn Station, and 3d. omnibus to all parts.—Apply at 13, The Terrace, Kilburn.

ROYAL ASYLUM of St. ANN'S SOCIETY for Children of those once in prosperity Orphans or not. This Society, by the establishment of its Asylum, at Streatham, has undertaken, and relieves the Children of those once in prosperity, and wants are for Contributions to be added to those stations. Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee by Miss Agnes Strickland, 2, Catherine-street, Strand; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, Grosvenor-street; and by Mrs Locke, Secretary, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

SCIENTIFIC.—The exquisite and beautiful ART of DRAWING LANDSCAPES, &c. from NATURE, in the most unexperienced person, in One Lesson. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring the above, will receive full printed instructions for practising the masterly Art, by sending a stamped directed envelope, and a remittance of Seven Shillings, to Mr A. B. CLEVELAND, 3, Victoria-street, Brighton. Also, uniform with, and upon the same terms as the above, a perfect system by which any person may be taught in One Lesson, the ART of DRAWING and COPYING PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and STEEL and WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and which can be multiplied to any extent by the simple and inexpensive process. The necessary articles will be forwarded with the instructions. No expensive apparatus required, and the system is recommended to all Amateurs and Lovers of the Fine Arts.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.—FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents for the new's Extra Stout, 1, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, make up HALF-DOZEN HAMPERS for KINETEEN SHILLINGS, bottles and hamper included, containing—

One Bottle Scotch Brandy	
One — best Scotch or Irish Whisky	
One — old Jamaica Rum	
One — best and strongest Gin	
One — finest old Port	
One — finest old Sherry.	

Thirtyseed free within five miles of their Establishment.

Come and trip it as you go,
Upon the light fantastic toe;
And in thy right hand bring with thee
Mirth and youthful pollite.—MILTON.

THE FESTIVITIES of the approaching Season [illegible] entirely avoided by applying to Messrs PURSSELL, 78, Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, where [illegible] BALL SUPPERS, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, and DINNERS Bills of Fare sent per post upon stating the number of invitations, or a competent person will wait upon parties, if desired.—Messrs PURSSELL, 78, Cornhill, near the Exchange (only).

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GROCER'S SHOP AT CHRISTMAS.

THE BANKER'S CLERK.

(Continued from page 566.)

son, appeared to taunt me, and to remind me mockingly of the cause of my being detained a prisoner within them. All these wicked thoughts have left me, and I feel ashamed of myself for having ever entertained them. I am now at peace and happiness with all men; and do not envy any one the smallest particle of his gold or treasures that may be locked up in the rich safe below. What is the cause of this joyful change? Is it the influence of the good dinner? Is it to be attributed to the kindness shown me by the housekeeper? or is it the result of my own thoughts as I kept looking into the fire (which may have purified them), slowly watching the roasting of my chesnuts? Never mind what is the secret of this mental metamorphosis. I feel so happy I could take my greatest enemy by the hand, and dance with him round the room.

Half-past Nine o'Clock.—A band of music has struck up in the street. It is playing a polka. Oh, how I could dance if I only had a partner. Ah! here's the housekeeper!

Quarter-to Ten.—Ha, ha the poor old woman is so exhausted she cannot go round any more. She has retired "to put herself to rights;" for, to speak the truth, I fell (at least she said it was *I*) over one of the desks, and there she lay on the ground, laughing to that extent, that I thought she would never be able to get up again. I laughed also, as I thought that we had been dancing, where dancing, probably, had never taken place before, and I wondered if it could be construed into desecration of the Shrine of Mammon? I don't care much if it is!

Five Minutes to Ten.—My partner has returned. Whilst waiting for the music to break out again, she helps me on with my great coat. I don't know how sufficiently to thank her for her kindness, and I offer her the sovereign. She smacks my face, calls me a stupid fellow, and asks me what I mean; she then folds the comforter round my neck, and makes me drink another tumbler of hot punch. I shall be tipsy if I go on at this rate.—Hark! there's a knock at the door. "Who's there?" "All right; the watchman."

My Christmas imprisonment is at an end, and, strange to say, I feel loth to leave the scene of it. I open my prison door, and, if I can believe my eyes after drinking so much punch, there's my wife. "Bless you Peggy, dear, for thinking of coming to fetch me home. Have I spent a merry Christmas? Yes, dear, much happier than I could have expected; it only wanted you and the little ones by my side to have made me perfectly happy."

On our way home I told my wife of the black envious thoughts that had hung everything in the morning with black, and how bright all things seemed now; and our hearts returned thanks to those kind souls who, out of their small means, share their comforts with others who have not the means of procuring them, to make them happy on Christmas-day.

Horace Mayhew.

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CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 600.—Vol. XXI.—December 25, 1852.

Two Numbers, One Shilling.

CHRISTMAS MORALITIES
FOR 1852.

There are stated periods in the year which the whole community regards with traditional respect or religious veneration. The anniversaries of memorable events—the days on which illustrious men were born, or useful institutions founded—are consecrated in the national memory. Such retrospective associations inspire a people with hopefulness, strengthen their moral feelings, call forth their gratitude, and fortify their resolutions. They teach us to admire our ancestors for the difficulties they surmounted and the triumphs they achieved, of which we are reaping the fruits; and impress upon us the duty of emulating their example, and enriching the inheritance that we have to bequeath to posterity. In such remembrances we connect the present with the past—seize the initial point from which great improvements in science and art have started, and trace through the obstructions of ignorance and the resistances of prejudice the advancing movements of social progress. We recognise the power of individuals to elevate the human race and to stamp the impress of their genius not only on their contemporaries, but on future generations; and the fact conveys a lesson of responsibility from which none can be permitted to plead exemption. The invention of printing has made thought, with its results, a continuity, and civilisation is matured as the stores of wisdom are transmitted and accumulated.

This season of the year is distinguished from all others by the solemnity of the mission with which it is associated. If the works and deeds of men, their discoveries or their personal sacrifices, as these affect our temporal welfare, demand a grateful commemoration; our hopes and aspirations, our feelings and emotions, are warmed with holier fervour, and sublimed into a purer and loftier elevation when we meditate on the spiritual blessings with which the festival of Christmas is connected. It is a season for the forgiveness of injuries, the pardon of enemies. We are called upon to cast away the pride of birth and riches, and to remember the lowly and the poor. The pursuit of wealth is to be suspended for its distribution, and in dispensing charity we are reminded that we are no more than trustees of our worldly possessions. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

We are not about to usurp the functions of the pulpit, and deliver a sermon, but the opportunity is not inappropriate to connect some of the laws of social and industrial progress with higher considerations than the speculations of political economists, and the theories of statesmanship. Barbarism and despotism have both this in common—that they regard the law of the strongest as the law of nature; and, on this rude maxim, both practically act, till moral power conquers physical force. This is a great epoch in the history of progress, for it announces the downfal of slavery and feudalism, but not the extermination of privilege and exclusiveness. These spring from the ruins of what has been destroyed; but, if their aspect be blander or less openly repulsive, their influence is scarcely less fatal to the progress of humanity. We only give half a definition of real civilisation, when we describe it as the conquest of the external world; the other half is the conquest of individual selfishness, which is the special mission of Christianity; and, if this be true, all legislation must fail till it is based on Christian principles. It is consolatory to know that so far at least as the production of material objects is concerned, the tendency of public opinion is flowing with a strong current in this really religious direction.

On the present occasion we desire to avoid political, and confine ourselves to social, views. That all our material wealth is derived from the three kingdoms of nature, is a truth universally acknowledged; but, at this season of the year, we should remember who is the donor of that wealth. It is not man who gave fertility to the earth—who implanted the law of obedience in those animals which are our domestic servants—who appointed the ebb and flow of the tides, and gave its peculiar properties to the magnet. It is not man who fashioned in such diverse forms the foot of the horse, the ox, and the camel—each variety in the structure being a special adaptation to the uses which the animal has to subserve. It is not man who deposited the metals and minerals in the mines, or secured them against waste and injury till they could promote the happiness of our race—which could scarcely have emerged from barbarism without the gifts of coal and iron. It was not man who imparted lateral and longitudinal strength to the oak, or infused the constituents of cordage into hemp, or those of sailcloth into flax; nor was it man who ordained the trade-winds, or indented the coasts with natural harbours of refuge. In the midst, then, of the material civilisation by which we are surrounded, let us not forget who gave us the external world, and its countless treasures for our conquest. Let us with reverential gratitude hear constantly and deeply in our hearts and minds how ample is the provision made for the whole human family, and that it was made prospectively, even from the beginning, before man was placed on the earth.

Such reflections should influence our conduc

CHRISTMAS CEREMONY IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

towards each other as members of society, sprung from one common origin, reserved ultimately for one common destination—the destination of being accountable for our actions; for "after death comes the judgment." Political economy may aid us in the more easy conquest of the external world; but it is Christianity alone that can teach us how its fruits may be most equitably distributed, by destroying selfishness and inculcating generosity and disinterestedness. We are apt, indeed, to overlook its influence as a civilising agent, though it has effected a moral revolution wherever its teachings have penetrated. To be convinced of this truth, we have only to compare the social spirit of antiquity with that of the modern world. Surely there is more of brotherhood amongst us than in the palmiest days of Greece and Rome. Our hospitals, our asylums, our schools for friendless children, our retreats for old age, attest the purifying and ennobling character of Christianity. The mildness of our criminal code, the abandonment of brutal sports, the efforts constantly made to facilitate the administration of justice, also testify to its social influence. What laudable efforts are we not daily witnessing to improve the dwellings of poverty, to destroy drunkenness, to point out the advantages of cleanliness and ventilation! Who can estimate the benefits derived from Mechanics' Institutes, local libraries, lectures educating the mind and the feelings? A short-sighted or ungrateful philosophy is too prone to attribute these social ameliorations to mere unaided human means, which are included in the compendious term civilisation; but if our civilisation be superior to that of antiquity, let us not forget that it arises from Christian influences, which have purified the heart, softened the temper, elevated thought, and made art and science not the exclusive servants of a privileged class, but the instruments of ennobling our common humanity.

In the ancient world, slavery was an institution sanctioned by philosophers, legists, and statesmen. In the middle ages this hateful system declined, through the influence of the Christian priesthood, for it is known that they constantly refused the last rites of the church to the dying till they had given freedom to their slaves. England is now free from this atrocious guilt, and her example has taught a moral lesson to the world which will terminate in universal emancipation. But it is not enough that slavery should cease, it is essential that the dignity of labour should be recognised. We attach glory and honour to the profession of arms, and crown the soldier and sailor with laurel; but, if they who defend our country against the horrors attendant on war deserve our gratitude and applause, have we no praise or thankfulness to bestow on the ingenious mechanic and skilful artisan who produce our wealth, and create that civilisation which is the boast of our age? Surely Christianity teaches no such narrow and heartless lesson. Labour is the destiny of the millions, but in labour there is nothing degrading; it is idleness rather that dishonours. The Great Exhibition had a nobler object in view than merely to teach the processes of industry in connection with the plough, the anvil, and the loom; it sought also to direct the minds of the working classes to study the laws of the material, mental, and moral universe, to form a more enlarged estimate of human capabilities; and, by the improvement of taste, to encourage the good and restrain the evil impulses of our nature. The Crystal Palace now erecting is designed to be a permanent temple, or school of high intelligence, so as to render labour self-respecting and dignified. Hitherto honour has been paid to the poet, the sculptor, the painter, the musician—these professions being regarded as the aristocracy of the arts; but why exclude the manufacturer of a steam-engine, the ingenious weaver, the naval architect, the worker in metals, or any one of those varied classes who confer grandeur on empires and shed lustre on civilisation? The labourer is not merely "worthy of his hire," he is worthy of the esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens; and, as prejudice dies away, he will occupy the station to which he is entitled. There is no surer test of social progress than a national recognition of the claims of industry.

It is gratifying to observe that the old political heresy, which regarded foreigners as "natural enemies," has partially disappeared, and is becoming no more than a mere tradition of ancient intolerance. The nations of the earth are now brought into brotherly intercourse. Intervening mountains and rivers and seas are treated but as geographical boundaries, not as the frontiers of hostile races. It is the desire of gain first prompted to international commerce, Christianity, following in its train, conquered prejudices, removed distrust, conciliated prejudices, and linked traders in friendly co-operation. The Gospel was to be preached to all nations, that its influence might unite together the scattered members of the human family, by the sanction of a common bond, by the upraising of a standard to which all could make a common appeal. Thus was the savage tamed, and the aboriginal brought into fearless contact with the stranger. It is one of the glories of our epoch to have conquered many of the resistances which formerly impeded the brotherhood of nations. Commercial liberty is the best guarantee of peace; under its auspices nations become families, having identical interests. We are all beginning to learn that there is more glory in feeding and clothing our fellow-creatures than in stripping their dead bodies on a field of battle. Public opinion has already branded duelling with ignominy, though it once was the most honoured of fashionable vices; and that same opinion, deepened and widely-spread through Christian influences, will, in the fulness of time, convince the world that war is a curse, a crime, and an infamy. Ocean navigation by steam—submarine telegraphs—the rapidity of personal intercourse—the multiplicity of transactions—all are strengthening and lengthening the chain which binds society together, and the rupture of a single link would be felt to the extremities of the earth. Statesmanship has been taught that every hand is a producer, and every mouth a consumer; that industry is the true vocation of our race—the supply of mutual wants our interest and our duty; and that civilisation can only advance from conquest to conquest under the sheltering ægis of peace.

We commence a new year under hopeful auspices. A Sovereign universally beloved graces the throne; her bright example, as a daughter, a mother, and a wife, hallows the domestic virtues in every home. The laws are administered by Judges of unquestioned integrity. The national revenue exhibits a surplus over expenditure; and we may calculate on a progressive reduction of taxes. Pauperism is largely on the decline. New mines of wealth and enterprise are opened to us in every part of the world. Our colonies are recovering from recent depression. The war in Kaffirland is fast drawing to a termination, and the sword in India will soon be returned to the scabbard. With all foreign powers our relations are friendly. Our people are fully employed; their wages are remunerating, their provisions are abundant. We have reason to be grateful for the blessings we enjoy; and, in celebrating the anniversary of the commencement of the Christian era, let us reflect how much we are indebted to Christian teaching for the advances we have made in social well-being; and the lesson that such reflections will impress on our minds will prompt us to acknowledge that the development of civilisation must be preceded by a yet deeper diffusion of the truths of Christianity.

CHRISTMAS MORNING IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THE custom of welcoming this season of holy joy with "psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs," lingers in the cathedral city of Exeter, where, during Christmas-eve, the parish choirs perambulate the streets singing anthems, with instrumental accompaniments. The singing is protracted through the night, when the celebration often assumes a more secular character than is strictly in accordance with the festival. A more solemn decoration is, however, at hand.

At a quarter past [illegible] the cathedral bells ring out a merry chime, and the [illegible] of persons in the nave [illegible] by the [illegible] there are the [illegible] of the [illegible] well-washed faces and sleepy eyes; but a large number are early risers, who have left their beds for better purpose than a revel. There is a great muster of the choir, and the fine Old Hundredth Psalm is sung from the gallery to a full organ, whose billows of sound roll through the vaulted edifice. The scene is strikingly picturesque: all is dim and shadowy; the red light from the flaring candles falling upon up-turned faces, and here and there falling upon a piece of grave sculpture, whilst the grey light of day begins to stream through the antique windows, adding to the solemnity of the scene. As the last verse of the Psalm peals forth, the crowd begins to move, and the spacious cathedral is soon left to the more devout few who remain to attend the morning service in the Lady-chapel.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

BARTRAM, the lime-burner, a rough, heavy looking man, he grimed with charcoal, sat watching his kiln, at nightfall, while his little son played at building houses with the scattered fragments of marble, when, on the hill-side below them, they heard a roar of laughter, not mirthful, but slow, and even solemn, like a wind shaking the boughs of the forest.

"Father, what is that?" asked the little boy, leaving his play, and pressing betwixt his father's knees.

"Only some reveller, I suppose," answered the lime-burner; some merry fellow from the bar-room in the village, who dared not laugh loud enough within doors lest he should blow the roof of his house off. So here he is, shaking his jolly sides at the foot of Graylock."

"But, father," said the child, more sensitive than the obtuse, middle-aged clown, "he does not laugh like a man that is glad; so the noise frightens me!"

"Don't be a fool, child!" cried his father, gruffly; "you will never make a man, I do believe; there is too much of your mother in you. I have known the rustling of a leaf startle her. Hark, here comes that merry fellow now. You shall see that there is no harm in him."

Bartram and his little son, while they were talking thus, sat watching the lime-kiln. It was a rude, round, tower-like structure, about twenty feet high, heavily built of rough stones, and with a hillock of earth heaped about the larger part of its circumference, so that the blocks and fragments of marble might be drawn by cartloads and thrown in at the top. There was an opening at the bottom of the tower, like an oven-mouth, but large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture, and provided with a massive iron door. With the smoke and jets of flame issuing from the chinks and crevices of this door, which seemed to give admittance into the hill-side, it resembled nothing so much as the private entrance to the infernal regions, which the shepherds of the Delectable Mountains were accustomed to show to pilgrim

There are many such lime kilns in that tract of country, for the purpose of burning the white marble which composes a large part of the substance of the hills. Some of them, built years ago, and long deserted, with weeds growing in the vacant round of the interior, which is open to the sky, and grass and wild-flowers rooting themselves into the chinks of the stones, look already like relics of antiquity, and may yet be overspread with the lichens of centuries to come. Others, where the lime-burner still feeds his daily and nightlong fire, afford points of interest to the wanderer among the hills, who seats himself on a log of wood or a fragment of marble, to hold a chat with the solitary man. It is a lonesome, and, when the character is inclined to thought, may be an intensely thoughtful occupation, as it proved in the case of Ethan Brand, who had come to strange purpose, in days gone by, while the fire in this very kiln was burning.

The man who now watched the fire was of a different order, and troubled himself with no thoughts save the very few that were requisite to his business. At frequent intervals he flung back the clashing weight of the iron door, and, turning his face from the insufferable glare, thrust in huge logs of oak, or stirred the immense brands with a long pole. Within the furnace were seen the curling and riotous flames, and the burning marble, almost molten with the intensity of the heat, while without, the reflection of the fire quivered on the dark pathway of the surrounding forest, and showed in the foreground a bright and ruddy little picture of the hut, the spring beside its door, the athletic and coal-begrimed figure of the lime burner, and the half-frightened child, sometimes shrinking into the protection of his father's shadow. And when [illegible] was done, [illegible] the [illegible] of the hill-side, which was [illegible] to [illegible] shapes of the neighbouring mountains; and, in the upper sky, there was a flitting congregation of clouds, still faintly tinged with the rosy sunset, though thus far down into the valley the sunshine had vanished long and long ago.

The little boy now crept still closer to his father, as footsteps were heard ascending the hill-side, and a human form thrust aside the bushes that clustered beneath the trees.

"Hollo! who is it?" cried the lime-burner, vexed at his son's timidity, yet half infected by it. "Come forward and show yourself like a man, or I'll fling this chunk of marble at your head!"

"You offer me a rough welcome," said a gloomy voice, as the unknown man drew nigh; "yet I neither claim nor desire a kinder one, even at my own fireside."

To obtain a distincter view, Bartram threw open the iron door of the kiln, whence immediately issued a gush of fierce light that smote full upon the stranger's face and figure. To a careless eye there appeared nothing very remarkable in his aspect, which was that of a man in a coarse, brown, country-made suit of clothes, and shoes, with the staff and heavy shoes of a wayfarer. As he advanced, he fixed his eyes—which were very bright—intently upon the brightness of the furnace, as if he beheld, or expected to behold, some object worthy of note within it.

"Good evening, stranger," said the lime-burner; "whence come you so late in the day?"

"I come from my search," answered the wayfarer, "for, at last, it is finished."

"Drunk, or crazy!" muttered Bartram to himself. "I shall have trouble with the fellow. The sooner I drive him away the better."

The little boy, all in a tremble, whispered to his father, and begged him to shut the door of the kiln, so that there might not be so much light, for that there was something in the man's face which he was afraid to look at, yet could not look away from. And, indeed, even the lime-burner's dull and torpid sense began to be impressed by an indescribable something in that thin, rugged, thoughtful visage, with the grizzled hair hanging wildly about it, and those deeply-sunken eyes, which gleamed like fires within the entrance of a mighty cavern. But, as he closed his door, the stranger turned towards him, and spoke in a quiet, familiar way, that made Bartram feel as if he were a sane and sensible man after all.

"Your task draws to an end, I see," said he. "This marble has already been burning three days. A few hours more will convert the whole to lime."

"Why, who are you?" exclaimed the lime-burner. "You seem as well acquainted with my business as I am myself."

"And well I may be," said the stranger; "for I followed the same craft many a long year, and here, too, on this very spot. But you are a new comer in these parts. Did you ever hear of Ethan Brand?"

"The man that went in search of the Unpardonable Sin?" asked Bartram, with a laugh.

"The same," answered the stranger. "He has found what he sought, and therefore he comes back again."

"What! then you are Ethan Brand himself?" cried the lime-burner, in amazement. "I am a new comer here, as you say, and they call it eighteen years since you left the foot of Graylock. But, I can tell you, the good folks still talk about Ethan Brand in the village under, and what a strange errand took him away from his lime kiln. Well, and so you have found the Unpardonable Sin?"

"Even so!" said the stranger, calmly.

"If the question is a fair one," proceeded Bartram, "Where might it be?"

Ethan Brand laid his finger on his own heart.

"Here!" replied he.

And then, without mirth in his countenance, but as if moved by an involuntary recognition of the infinite absurdity of seeking throughout the world for what was the closest of all things to himself, and looking into every heart, save his own, for what was hidden in no other breast, he broke into a laugh of scorn. It was the same slow heavy laugh that had almost appalled the lime-burner when it heralded the wayfarer's approach.

The solitary mountain-side was made dismal by it. Laughter, when out of place, mistimed, or bursting forth from a disordered state of feeling, may be the most terrible modulation of the human voice. The laughter of one asleep, even if it be a little child; the madman's laugh; or the wild screaming laugh of an idiot, are sounds that we sometimes tremble to hear, and would always willingly forget. Poets have imagined no utterance of fiends or hobgoblins so fearfully appropriate as a laugh. And even the obtuse lime-burner felt his nerves shaken as that strange man looked inward, at his own heart, and burst into laughter that rolled away into the night, and was distinctly reverberated among the hills.

"Joe," said he to his little son, "scamper down to the tavern in the village, and tell the jolly fellows there that Ethan Brand has come back, and that he has found the Unpardonable Sin!"

The boy darted away on his errand, to which Ethan Brand made no objection, nor seemed hardly to notice it. He sat on a log of wood, looking steadfastly at the iron door of the kiln. When the child was out of sight, and his swift and light footsteps ceased to be heard treading first on the fallen leaves, and then on the rocky mountain path, the lime-burner began to regret his departure. He felt that the little fellow's presence had been a barrier between his guest and himself, and that he must now deal, heart to heart, with a man who, on his own confession, had committed the one only crime for which heaven could afford no mercy. That crime, in its hardened blackness, seemed to overshadow him. The lime-burner's own sins rose up within him, and made his memory riotous with a throng of evil shapes that asserted their kindred with the master sin, whatever it might be, which it was within the scope of man's corrupted nature to conceive and cherish. They were all of one family; they went to and fro between his breast and Ethan Brand's, and carried dark greetings from one to the other.

Then Bartram remembered the stories which had grown traditionary in reference to this strange man, who had come upon him like a shadow of the night, and was making himself at home in his old place, after so long absence, that the dead people, dead and buried for years, would have had more right to be at home, in any familiar spot, than he. Ethan Brand, it was said, had conversed with Satan himself in the lurid blaze of this very kiln. The legend had been matter of mirth heretofore, but looked grisly now. According to this tale, before Ethan Brand departed on his search he had been accustomed to evoke a fiend from the hot furnace of the lime-kiln, night after night, in order to confer with him about the Unpardonable Sin; the confession of the fiend, each labouring to frame the image of some mode of guilt which could neither be committed nor forgiven. And, with the first gleam of light upon the mountain top, the fiend crept in at the iron door, there to abide the intensest element of fire, until again summoned forth to share in the dreadful task of extending man's possible guilt beyond the scope of Heaven's infinite mercy.

While the lime-burner was struggling with the horror of these thoughts, Ethan Brand rose from the log, and flung open the door of the kiln. The action was in such accordance with the idea in Bartram's mind, that he almost expected to see the evil one issue forth, red-hot from the raging furnace.

"Hold, hold!" cried he, with a tumultuous attempt to laugh, for he was ashamed of his fears, although they overmastered him. "Don't for mercy's sake, bring out your devil now!"

"Man!" sternly replied Ethan Brand, "what need have I of the devil? He has left him far behind me on my track. It is with such halfway sinners as you that he busies himself. Fear not because I open the door. I do but act by old custom, and am going to trim your fire like a lime-burner as I was once."

He threw open the vast cook, thrust in more wood, and bent forward to gaze into the hollow prison-house of the fire, regardless of the fierce glow that reddened upon his face. The lime-burner sat watching him, and half-suspected his strange guest of a purpose, if not to evoke a fiend, at least to plunge bodily into the flames, and thus vanish from the sight of man. Ethan Brand, however, drew quietly back, and closed the door of the kiln.

"I have looked," said he, into many a human heart that was seven times hotter with sinful passions than your furnace is with fire. But I found not there what I sought. No, not the Unpardonable Sin!"

"What is the Unpardonable Sin?" asked the lime burner; and then he shrank further from his companion, trembling lest his question should be answered.

"It is a sin that grew within my own breast," replied Ethan Brand, standing erect, with a pride that distinguishes all enthusiasts of his stamp. "A sin that grew nowhere else! The sin of an intellect that triumphed over the voice of brotherhood with man and reverence for God, and scorned everything to its own mighty claims! The only sin that deserves a recompense of immortal agony! Freely, were it to do again, would I incur the guilt. Unshrinkingly I accept the retribution!"

"The man's head is turned," muttered the lime-burner to himself. "He may be a sinner like the rest of us, nothing more likely, but I'll be sworn he's a madman too."

Nevertheless, he felt very uncomfortable at his situation, alone with Ethan Brand on the wild mountain side; and was right glad to hear the rough murmur of tongues, and the footsteps of what seemed a pretty numerous party stumbling over the stones and rustling through the undergrowth. Soon appeared the whole lazy regiment that was wont to lounge, at nightfall, in the bar-room, and was still puffing what seemed to be the same cigar that he had lighted twenty years before. He had great fame as a dry joker, though, perhaps, less on account of any intrinsic humour, than from a certain flavour of brandy-toddy and tobacco-smoke which impregnated all his ideas and expressions, as well as his person.

Another well-remembered, though strangely-altered face, was that of Lawyer Giles, as people still called him in courtesy—an elderly ragamuffin, in his soiled shirt-sleeves and tow-cloth trousers. This poor fellow had been attorney in what he called his better days—a sharp practitioner, and in great vogue among the village litigants; but flip, and slug, and toddy, and cocktails, imbibed at all hours—morning, noon, and night—had caused him to slide from intellectual to various kinds and degrees of bodily labour, till at last, to adopt his own phrase, he slid into a soap-vat. In other words, Giles was now a soap-boiler in a small way. He had come to be but the fragment of a human being—a part of one foot having been chopped off by an axe, and an entire hand torn away by the devilish grip of a steam engine. Yet, though the corporeal hand was gone, a spiritual member remained; for, stretching forth the stump, Giles steadfastly averred that he felt an invisible thumb and fingers with as vivid a sensation as before the real ones were amputated. A maimed and miserable wretch he was; but one, nevertheless, whom the world could not trample, and had no right to scorn, either in this or any pre-

ss stage of his m ort nes, since he had still kept up the courage spirit of a man, a nothing in charity, and, with his one hand— that the left one—ought a stern battle against want and hostile umstances.

mong the throng, too, came another personage, who, with certain nts of similarity to Lawyer Giles, had many more of difference. It s the village doctor, a man of some fifty years, whom, at an earlier iod of his life, we should have introduced as paying a professional t to Ethan Brand during the latter's supposed insanity. He was e purple-visaged, rude, and brutal, yet half-gentlemanly figure, h something wild, ruined, and desperate in his talk, and in all the nals of his gesture and manners. Brandy possessed this man like an spirit, and made him as surly and savage as a wild beast, and as erable as a lost soul; but there was supposed to be in him such wonful skill, such native gifts of healing, beyond any which medical nce could impart, that society caught hold of him, and would not him sink out of its reach. So, swaying to and fro upon his horse, grumbling thick accents at the bedside, he visited all the sick mbers for miles about among the mountain towns, and sometimes ed a dying man, as it were, by miracle or quite as often, no doubt, his patient to the grave that was dug many a year too soon. The tor had an everlasting pipe in his mouth; and, as somebody said, allusion to his habit of swearing, it was always alight with hell-fire. These three worthies pressed forward, and greeted Ethan Brand h after his own fashion, earnestly inviting him to partake of the nts of a certain black bottle, in which, as they averred, he would d something far better worth seeking for than the Unpardonable . No mind which has wrought itself by intense and solitary ditation into a high state of enthusiasm can endure the kind of ntact with low and vulgar modes of thought and feeling to which han Brand was now subjected. It made him doubt—and, strange ay, it was a painful doubt—whether he had indeed found the Unrdonable Sin. And found it within himself. The whole question on ich he had exhausted life, and more than life, looked like a delusion. "Leave me," he said, bitterly, "ye brute beasts, that have made threselves so, shrivelling up your souls with fiery liquors! I have done th you. Years and years ago I groped into your hearts, and found thing there for my purpose. Get ye gone!"

"Why, you uncivil scoundrel," cried the fierce doctor, "is that the y you respond to the kindness of your best friends? Then let me l you the truth. You have no more found the Unpardonable Sin an yonder boy Joe has. You are but a crazy fellow. I told you so enty years ago: neither better nor worse than a crazy fellow, and e companion of old Dumphrey, here."

His political to an old man, shabbily dressed, with long white hair, h visage, and unsteady eyes. For some years past this aged person d been wandering about among the hills, inquiring of all travellers om he met for his daughter. The girl, it seemed, had gone off th a company of circus performers, and occasionally tidings of her me to the village, and fine stories were told of her glittering appear ce as she rode on horseback in the ring, or performed marvellous ats on the tight rope.

The white-haired father now approached Ethan Brand, and gazed ntently into his face.

"They tell me you have been all over the earth," said he, wringing s hands with earnestness. "You must have seen my daughter, for e makes a grand figure in the world, and everybody goes to see her. id she send any word to her old father, or say when she was coming ck?"

Ethan Brand's eye quailed beneath the old man's. That daughter, om whom he so earnestly desired a word or greeting, Ethan Brand d made the subject of a psychological experiment, and wasted, abrbed, and perhaps annihilated her soul in the process.

"Yes," murmured he, turning away from the heavy wanderer; "it is delusion. There is an Unpardonable Sin!"

While these things were passing, a merry scene was going forward the area of cheerful light, beside the spring, and before the door the hut.

A number of the youth of the village, young men and girls, had urried up the hill side, impelled by curiosity, to see Ethan Brand, is hero of no mean a legend familiar to their childhood. Finding noing, however, very remarkable in his aspect—nothing but a sunburnt rver, in plain garb and dusty shoes, who sat looking into the fire, if he fancied pictures among the coals, these young people speedily rew tired of observing him. As it happened there was other amusent at hand. An old German Jew, travelling with a diorama on his ack, was passing down the mountain road towards the village just as e party turned aside from it; and, in hopes of thing out the profits f the day, the showman had kept them company to the lime-kiln.

"Come, old Dutchman," cried one of the young men, "let us see our pictures, if you can swear they are worth a shilling of it!"

"Yes," answered the Jew—whether as a matter of thrifty or craft, he styled everybody captain—"I shall show you, ntleman, some very superb pictures!"

So, placing the box in a proper position, he invited the young men d girls to look through the glass orifices of the machine, and proised to exhibit a series of the most outrageous scratchings and daubs, as specimens of the fine arts, that ever an itinerant showman had his face to impose upon his circle of spectators. The pictures were worn out, moreover—tattered, full of cracks and wrinkles, dingy with tobacco-oke, and otherwise in a most pitiable condition. Some purported to ve been taken from the battle-fields of Europe; others represented Napoleon's battles, and Nelson's sea-fights; and in the midst of ese might be seen a gigantic, brown, hairy hand, which might have en mistaken for the hand of Destiny, though in truth it was only the howman's, pointing his forefinger to various scenes of the conflict, m also to other gave historical illustrations. When with much merriment at its abominable deficiency of merit, the exhibition was oncluded, the German bade little Joe put his head into the box. Viewed through the magnifying glasses, the boy's round, rosy visage, ramed the strangest imaginable aspect of an immense Transcendental, the mouth grinning broadly, and the eyes and every other eature overflowing with fun at the joke. Suddenly, however, that merry face turned pale, and its expression turned to horror, for this easily-impressed mind actually believed that he could discern in Ethan Brand who was fixed upon him through the glass

"You make the little man to be afraid, captain," said the German Jew, turning up the dark and strong outline of his visage, from his stooping posture. "But look again, and, by char es, I shall cause you o see something that is very fine, upon my word!"

Ethan Brand gazed into the box for an instant, and then starting back, looked fixedly at the German. What had he seen? Nothing, pparently; for a curious youth, who had peeped in almost at the same oment, beheld only a vacant space of canvas.

"I remember you now," muttered Ethan Brand to the showman.

"Ah, captain," whispered the Jew of Nuremburg, with a dark mile; "I find it to be a heavy matter in my show-box—this Unpardonable Sin! By my faith, captain, it has wearied my shoulders this day to carry it over the mountain."

"Peace!" answered Ethan Brand, sternly, "or get thee into the furnace yonder."

The Jew's exhibition had scarcely concluded, when a great elderly dog—who seemed to be his own master, as no person in the company laid claim to him—saw fit to render himself the object of public notice. Since he had shown himself as a very quiet, well-disposed old dog, going round from one to another, and, by way of being sociable, offering his rough head to be patted by any kindly hand that would take so much trouble. But now, all of a sudden, this grave and venerable ast underwent a most unaccountable change, and without the slightest suggestion from anybody else, began to run round after his tail, which, to heighten the absurdity of the proceeding, was a great deal shorter than it should have been. Never was seen such heading eagerness in pursuit of an object that could not possibly be attained; never was heard such a tremendous outcreak of growling, snarling, barking, and snapping, as if one end of the ridiculous brute's body were at deadly and most unforgiveable enmity with the other. Faster and faster round about went the cur, and faster and still faster fled the unapproachable brevity of his tail, and louder and fiercer grew his yells of rage and animosity, until, utterly exhausted, and as far from the goal as ever, the foolish old dog ceased his performance as suddenly as he had begun it. The next moment he was as quiet, mild, sensible, and respectable in his deportment as when he first scraped acquaintance with the company.

As may be supposed, the exhibition was greeted with universal laughter, clapping of hands, and shouts of "Encore!" to which the canine performer responded by wagging all that there was to wag of his tail, but appeared totally unable to repeat his very successful effort to amuse the spectators.

Meanwhile, Ethan Brand had resumed his seat upon the log, and moved, it might be, by a perception of some remote analogy between his own case and that of this self-pursuing cur, he broke into the awful laugh, which, more than any other token, expressed the condition of his inward being. From that moment, the merriment of the party was at an end; they stood aghast, dreading, inexplicable sound should be reverberated around the horizon, and that mountain would thunder it to mountain, and so the horror be prolonged upon their ears. Then, whispering one to another that it was late; that the moon was almost down; that the August night was growing chill, as they might with their unwelcome guest. Save for these three human beings the open space on the hill-side was a solitude, set in a vast gloom of forest. Beyond that darksome verge, the fire-light glimmered on the stately trunks and almost black foliage of pines, intermixed with the lighter verdure of sapling oaks, maples, and poplars, while here and there lay the gigantic corpses of trees, decaying on the leaf-strewn soil. And it seemed to little Joe—a timorous and imaginative child—that the silent forest was holding its breath, until some fearful thing should happen.

Ethan Brand thrust more wood into the fire, and closed the door of the kiln; then looking over his shoulder at the lime-burner and his son, he bade, rather than advised, them to retire to rest.

"For myself I cannot sleep," said he. "I have matters that it concerns me to meditate upon. I will watch the fire, as I used to do in the old time."

"And call the devil out of the furnace to keep you company, I suppose," muttered Bartram, who had been making intimate acquaintance with the black bottle above-mentioned. "But watch if you like, and call as many devils as you like! For my part, I shall be all the better for a snooze. Come, Joe!"

As the boy followed his father into the hut, he looked back at the wayfarer, and the tears came into his eyes, for his tender spirit had an intuition of the bleak and terrible loneliness in which this man had caverned himself.

When they were gone, Ethan Brand sat listening to the crackling of the kindled wood, and looking at the little spirits of fire that issued through the chinks of the door. These trifles, however, once so familiar, had but the slightest hold of his attention, while deep within his mind was reviewing the gradual but marvellous change that had been wrought upon him by the search to which he had devoted himself. He remembered how the night dew had fallen upon him; how the dark forest had whispered to him; how the stars had gleamed upon him, a simple and a loving man, watching his fire in the years gone by, and even musing as it burned. He remembered with what tenderness, with what love and sympathy for mankind, and what pity for human guilt and woe, he had first begun to contemplate those ideas which afterwards became the inspiration of his life; with what reverence he had then looked into the heart of man, seeing it as a temple originally divine, and, however desecrated, still to be held sacred by a brother; with what awful fear he had deprecated the success of his pursuit, and prayed that the Unpardonable Sin might never be revealed to him. Then ensued that vast intellectual development, which, in its progress, disturbed the counterpoise between his mind and heart. The idea that possessed his life had operated as a means of education; it had gone on cultivating his powers to the highest point of which they were susceptible; it had raised him from the level of unlettered labourer to stand on a star-high eminence, whither the philosophers of the earth, laden with the lore of universities, might vainly strive to clamber after him. So much for the intellect! But where was the heart? That, indeed, had withered, had contracted, had hardened, had perished! It had ceased to partake of the universal throb. He had lost his hold of the magnetic chain of humanity. He was no longer a brother man, opening the chambers or the dungeons of our common nature by the key of holy sympathy, which gave him a right to share in all its secrets; he was now a cold observer, looking on mankind as the subject of his experiment, and, at length conveting mankind as tools and victims to be his purpose, and pulling the wires that moved them to such degrees of crime as were demanded for his study.

Thus Ethan Brand became a fiend. He began to be so from the moment that his moral nature had ceased to keep the pace of improvement with his intellect. And now, as his highest effort, and the only one adequate to his full development, he had made himself the high priest of the direst offence that can pollute the human heart. The sacrifice was accomplished. He had thrown away all the rich wealth of his spirit, and gained—what? Knowledge, indeed, but knowledge that was hateful to him, and which he would have trampled into dust and cast behind him, could he have found any other mode of being happy! But, as it was, he had become a scientific machine, and, in the process of manufacture, had converted his moral being into a heap of ashes!

Such was the sad history of the lime-burner's former life, and the present condition to which he had been brought by pursuing that one idea in which human sympathy had perished. Ethan Brand had contemplated it in all its bearings, and he knew it well. But, even now, he had not reached the profoundest depth of his misery and crime. Not yet had he quite exhausted the intellectual food, which, once digested, would satisfy the immortal appetite that craves for infinity. He had shut himself from the sympathy of the world, and now found that the secret of happiness must be sought in the heart of man.

While he sat musing, the fire had crept inward from the mouth of the kiln, and the immense mass of limestone that filled the upper portion of the interior was now heated to a white glow. Intense as was the heat, and unendurable by human frame, it could not wither the human heart that was beating in his own breast, and was awaiting its doom. He thought of his native village, and of the spring where he had drunk, and the brook where he had fished, when a boy, and his mother's cottage, and her face looking from the door, and his father's decline into the mouldering tomb. He thought of the strange vicissitudes of his life, and how, from being the simple child of the hills, he had become a wanderer, a restless seeker after knowledge, a potent magician, and a miserable fiend. He thought of the coldness and scorn that had chilled his heart, and of the wrongs that had driven him forth, and of the love that had never been offered him, and which he had never found in his own heart to bestow. And he thought of the preliminary step that had cost him so little, when the germ of evil was implanted in his nature, and which had now grown to such a fearful height.

Ethan Brand had mused as long as he desired, or as was allowed him, when he drew open the door of the kiln, and, thrusting in a torch of wood, surveyed the white-hot mass of lime-stone. It was ready to be drawn forth, and burned into quicklime. Throughout the limekiln country, the lime-burners knew when the stone was fit for burning, by the quality of the flame that issued from the chinks of the kiln. Ethan Brand knew it well, and he knew, moreover, that the lime-burner and his son, who had charge of the kiln, were waiting for the consummation of his task, and would kindle no other fire. But he lingered yet a little longer, enjoying the moment as a miser enjoys the counting of his gold, or a proud man the knowledge of his power, or a poet the intoxication of his song. Then, with a long pole, he thrust down the blazing mass of wood, and, as it fell, sent a shower of sparks into the air, and illuminated the whole cavern of the kiln. Now was the moment! Fuel, fire, and lime-stone were in accordance, and the process had begun.

Ethan Brand closed the door, and, carefully stopping every crevice through which the smoke might escape, applied a torch to the pile of faggots and logs that had been heaped against the entrance of the kiln. Immediately, with a tremendous roar, the whole mass of wood was in a blaze, which sent its illumination far and wide over the forest, and quite down into the valley of the river. The hill side was illuminated by the fire that shone from the open door of the kiln, and the white glow of the lime-stone formed a singular contrast with the flickering radiance of the blaze. Within the kiln, the heat was almost insupportable, and the human victim felt that he was purifying himself for heaven by undergoing an infernal torture.

Meanwhile, the lime-burner and his son, and the wayfarer, had been awakened by the light, and by the sense of heat, which, even through the distance of the hut, and the thickness of its walls, made itself felt. They looked forth, and saw the door of the kiln standing open, and a great volume of fire rushing out, which, instead of being confined to the narrow limits of the interior, seemed to have taken possession of the whole outward world. Bartram and his son hastened to the kiln, and, supplying it with fuel, drew forth the lime, which was now perfectly burned, and resembled snow-drifts piled upon the floor. Then, shutting the door, they returned to their hut, and to sleep.

Ethan Brand, meanwhile, had been standing in the doorway of the kiln, and thus had enjoyed a brief space of cool air. But the fire soon began to scorch his face, and kindled in his eyes a kindred flame. He felt impelled to look once more upon the spot where he had cast off his earthly nature, and had risen, or fallen, into the unsympathizing intellect. He knelt down before the door of the kiln, and thrust his head far into the burning cavern, so that his hair was singed by the fire that melted and reduced to a red-hot liquid the limestone rock of ages. There, with fire raging around him, he beheld the emblem and the reality of his own nature and fate. His grosser self had been consumed, and had disappeared for ever. His spirit had become a flame. It was the fire that shone from the open door of the kiln, and quivered on the outward atmosphere.

Suddenly, the three human forms that had been sleeping in the hut were awakened by a loud, long, and fearful cry, that rang through the forest, and seemed to come from a distance far beyond the limits of the visible world. Bartram and his son leaped from their beds, and the wayfarer hastened after them, as they ran to the kiln, and asked one another what terrible event had befallen them.

"Some bear must have got into the kiln," said the lime-burner, "and the heat has driven him mad!"

"Father," said little Joe, "it was a human voice!"

"Yes," growled the lime-burner, with an oath, "but he has let the fire go down, and no thanks to him if five hundred bushels of lime are not spoilt. If I catch the fellow hereabouts again, I shall feel like tossing him into the furnace!"

With his long pole in his hand, he ascended to the top of the kiln. After a moment's pause, he called to his son.

"Come up here, Joe!" said he.

So little Joe ran up the hillock and stood by his father's side. The marble was all burnt into perfect, snow-white lime. Just on its surface, in the midst of the circle—snow white too, and thoroughly converted into lime—lay a human skeleton, in the attitude of a person who, after long toil, lies down to a long repose. Within the ribs—strange to say—was the shape of a human heart.

"Was the fellow's heart made of marble?" cried Bartram, in some perplexity at this phenomenon. "At any rate, it is burnt into what looks like special good lime; and, taking all the bones together, my kiln is half a bushel the richer for him."

So saying, the rude lime burner lifted his rake, and hitting it full upon the skeleton, the relics of Ethan Brand were crumbled into fragments.

CHRISTMAS SUPERSTITIONS OF SUABIA.

BY JOHN OXENFORD.

THE peasantry of the kingdom of Wirtemberg attach great importance to the Three Thursdays before Christmas, which are called different names in different districts. In the regions about Tübingen and Stuttgard they are named "Knöpflingsnächte," which, as "Knöpfling" signifies any small round body, we may venture to translate "pea-nights." The children of the villages celebrate these nights by shooting peas, barleycorns, &c., at the cottage windows through a reed, or, as we should say, a "pea-shooter." They are generally rewarded by the inhabitants with a forcible repulse, in which words and blows are brought into combination.

The name of "Knöpflingsnächte" also obtains in the district of Weinsberg, and the evenings are celebrated there by the recitation of children going about and singing a rude Suabian song, thus freely rendered:—

> Knöpflings night has come, I trow;
> Corrandt! Corrandt!
> Give me apples and pears enow,
> And I'll give thanks to thee.
>
> An angel sits behind the door,
> He has apples and pears in store;
> Throw pears upon a stem,
> Come, good man, give us them;
> Give us apples and pears enow,
> And thou shalt have good luck, I trow.

In the neighbourhood of Ellwangen, the three Thursdays are called "Ankiopfet," or "knocking days." and are likewise celebrated by children going about for trifling gifts. The song at Buhlerthaü is in this fashion:—

> Knock, hammer, knock!
> Of bread there's a stock.
> Out your pears and apples throw,
> Or to some one else I'll go.
> The roses, the roses.
> They grow on one tree:
> My master and mistress,
> How lovely you be.

In certain districts a menace is conveyed by the song, which runs as follows:—

> Knock, knock! I'll thank ye for bread:
> He who don't give it, I'll break his head.

The children, who sing the doggerel, of which the above doggerel is a version, beat at the houses, and on their admission favour the master with the poetical treat.

There is more than one explanation of the custom of throwing peas against windows on the "Knöpflingsnächte." Some derive it from a practice which was adopted when Suabia was visited by a pestilence, and every house was barred by its inhabitants. No strangers were admitted; but at night passengers in the street would throw a handful of peas at the windows, by way of asking if the inhabitant of the house was yet alive. If such was the case, the master would show himself at the window, and give a friendly salute; but, if no one appeared, the passengers concluded that all the residents had perished. The solemn salute with which, in some districts, the children are answered, even at the present time, is in favour of this explanation. Others say that the pea-throwing owes its origin to the precaution of the Primitive Christians of Suabia, who adopted this fashion of giving a signal when they were about to hold their religious assemblies. The fact, however, that the ceremony is appropriated to Suabian "bogie," called the "Pelzmärte," who is supposed to show himself on Christmas-eve. He is often pictured with twisted pea-straw, his face is black and sooty, he has a basket in one hand and a stick in the other. His name seems to be derived from a cap of fur (pelz), which he occasionally wears, while another name which he bears, more clearly indicates his real character. This name is "Schäute Klas," an evident corruption of "St. Nicholas," the known patron-saint of children, whose festival is on the 6th of December. By his practice of rewarding good children and punishing bad, as he pursues his travels on Christmas-eve, the mysterious goblin proves his affinity to the celebrated saint. In the market-place of Calw "Klas," or Nicholas, is visibly represented by the chief of a party of children, who run about with cow-bells in their hands, intended, it is said, to remind the people that the Redeemer was born in a manger.

While, however, the sanctity of Christmas is rated so highly in Suabia, that the very cattle are supposed to fall on their knees in the midnight of Christmas-eve, and the sun to take two leaps in his course out of pure joy, it is nevertheless supposed to be a time when witches and demons are especially potent. In accordance with this belief, an alarm-bell is rung in the neighbourhood of Tübingen for the purpose of driving the intruders away. While the bell is sounding, it is deemed prudent to feed the cattle, and to bind straw about the fruit-trees, as a means of securing fertility; but the practitioner is rigidly enjoined to perform these operations before the ringing has ceased, as they will otherwise be of no avail. That the father of evil is supposed to be in a good-humour at Christmas time may be inferred from the belief that he is then easily to be found on a Suabian cross-road at midnight, and will bestow presents of money and corn on those who have courage sufficient to ask the favour.

For the discovery of witches at Christmas a peculiar kind of spoon is requisite. A stake is cut into the form of a ladle, in the course of the three "Knöpflingsnächte," and on each of the three nights it must be used to stir porridge, care being taken not to wash away the meal that adheres to it. This ladle, in which a hole is bored, is taken into church on Christmas-day, and all the witches who happen to be present may be seen through a hole in it during the delivery of the sermon. They invariably have their backs towards the preacher, and, strange to say, carry a milk-pail on their heads. The experiment, however, is not without danger; for, if the observer has not quitted the church, and reached a distance of three paces before the bells have ceased ringing, he will be torn to pieces by witches on the road. According

to a popular tradition three persons came, in this manner, to an untimely end, no further back than the year 1832.

Where witches abound, it may be readily imagined that charms like those of Hallow-e'en, immortalised by Burns, are not wanting. Thus, on the three special Thursdays the village-girls about Pfullingen pour warm lead into cold water, and predict from the shapes taken by the metal the trades of their future husbands. In the same district, and at the same period, a gosling is also used as a matrimonial oracle. The girls form a ring, in the midst of which is placed the gosling with its eyes blindfolded, and the one whom he first approaches is destined, before long, to obtain a husband.

The virtue of the Christmas period extends to the festival of the Epiphany, or, as they say in Germany, to the "Three Kings' Day." In the neighbourhood of Pfullingen it is deemed impious to spin on the twelve holy evenings; and dreams that occur in their course are supposed to have prophetic value. Much weather wisdom, too, is based on an observation of the meteorological changes which occur at this time; and it is supposed that the state of the weather for the whole year is predicted by that of the twelve days, a quarter of a month being represented by every six hours. The mode adopted to record the observations is primitive in the extreme. Twelve circles, representing the twelve months, are made on a sheet of white paper, and each of them is divided by cross lines into four compartments. In each compartment the Suabian peasant marks the result of each six hours. If he be a scholarly man, he makes his record in words; but if he be blessed with that unsophisticated innocence of reading and writing which Jack Cade so much admired, he denotes fine weather by leaving the paper white, and wet weather by a smear. It is, however, a singular fact, that the value of this elaborate proceeding is only regarded as hypothetical till Twelfth-day actually arrives. If that day proves fair, the record paper is valid; but in the contrary event, it may be cast aside as worthless. In some parts of Suabia, an onion is used as the oracular instrument. It is cut in half, and twelve little cups are made by separating the layers. Into these some salt is put, and accordingly as this salt melts or remains dry, the weather of the month to which the particular cup refers is expected to be wet or fair.

In a country so rife with mediæval superstitions, it could not be supposed that the three magi, or "Kings," to whom Twelfth-day is dedicated, would be without visible representations. In many villages during the whole interval from Christmas to the Epiphany, three boys go about, attired in white gowns and leathern girdles, with crowns of coloured paper on their heads, one of them having his face blacked, to denote the complexion of the Moorish King. It is likewise customary to invoke a blessing on a house, by writing on the door the letters K. M. B., the initials of Kaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, as the three magi are named in Romish tradition.

THE DREAM OF THE THREE HOLY KINGS" BY C. BEGAS

OF THE EPIPHANY.

[SIR JOHN BEAUMONT, the author of the following poem, was born in 1582, and died in 1623. He was the elder brother of Francis Beaumont, the celebrated colleague of Fletcher. His known poetical remains are comprised in a small volume of miscellaneous poems. His contemporaries speak of his having written the "Crown of Thorns," a poem in eight books; but this is apparently lost to posterity. Winstanley, in his "Honour of Parnassus," speaks of Sir John Beaumont, as one of "the great souls of numbers," and his poems certainly possess great merit. The chief recommendation of them is, however, that they are all dedicated to the service of virtue and piety: no mean praise for a writer of the times in which he lived.]

FAIR eastern star, that art ordained to run
Before the sages to the rising sun,
Here cease thy course, and wonder that the cloud
Of this poor stable can thy Maker shroud:
Ye heavenly bodies glory to be bright,
And are esteemed as years rich in light;
But here on earth is taught a different way,
Since under this low roof the Highest lay;
Jerusalem erects her stately towers,
Displays her windows, and adorns her bowers;
Yet there thou must not cast a trembling spark—
Let Herod's palace still continue dark.
Each school and synagogue thy force repels,
There pride, enthron'd in misty errors, dwells;
The temples where the priests maintain their choir
Shall taste no beam of thy celestial fire.
While this weak cottage all thy splendour takes,
A joyful gate of every chink it makes.
Here shines no golden roof, no ivory stair,
No king exalted in a stately chair,
Girt with attendants, or by heralds styled;
But straw and hay inwrap a speechless child.
Yet Saba's lords before this babe unfold
Their treasures, offring incense, myrrh, and gold.
The crib becomes an altar; therefore dies
No ox nor sheep, for in their fodder lies
The Prince of Peace, who, thankful for his bed,
Destroys those rites in which their blood was shed;
The quintessence of earth he takes and sees,
And precious gums distilled from weeping trees;
Rich metals and sweet odours now declare
The glorious blessings which his laws prepare:
To clear us from the base and loathsome flood
Of sense, and make us fit for angels' food;
Who lift to God for us the holy smoke
Of fervent prayers, with which we him invoke,
And try our actions in that searching fire
By which the seraphims our lips inspire.
No muddy dross pure mind'rals shall infect,
We shall exale our vapours up direct:
No storms shall cross, nor glittering lights deface,
Perpetual sighs, which seek a happy place.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

HE cometh! Like a dawn delayed,
When rolling mists, the earth surrounding,
Too long control the gracious sun's abounding.
He cometh! Through the clouds that shade
A world for peace, and love, and gladness made:
A world whose silent chords await his finger's holy sounding!

He cometh! To his father's fields
With heavenly gaze he draweth near,
Like a mild gleaner, ere the grain is sere!
Too blest when aught rich harvest yields,
The bread of life within his hand he wields,
His meek eyes bent like sunset down upon the golden ear.

With curb unbound, and slackened rein,
He rideth, meeker than a child,
The monster War, that through the world ran wild.
Counting his bondage richer gain,
The humbled savage needeth not the chain—
Grudging no toil, but proud to bear that burthen undefiled.

A conqueror whose words are peace,
He weeneth o'er each ruined city,
Where Famine's voice rings out its tumult ditty.
The captives' bonds his prayers release,
And, while he bids the work of havoc cease,
Sets flowing through the arid streets the precious founts of pity.

All human heart that throbs that beat
His true but veiled disciples are
The railings of strange alien cannot bar
The eager tread of stainless feet;
Each mountain is a shrine for worship meet
Where e'en the scouted Pariah's voice may praise him unaware.

His love doth fall upon the soul
Like silent droppings of quick tears
Amid the sobbings which God only hears!
It bids the shattered heart be whole.
And hope no more drop fainting at the goal
Where life itself sinks, deafened by the rushing tramp of years.

Where his mild wand the hours doth number,
Where his right hand the way doth keep,
Death's but the falling of the lids in sleep,
Life but a robe whose folds encumber,
And Memory's failure only the soft slumber—
The dreamy trance of angels—silent, beautiful, and deep.

O, glorious sleep! More glorious waking!
When the tired soul, its journey o'er,
All dumbly walking heaven's shining floor,
Shall see the ransomed Just partaking
Those waters that—life's thirst divinely slaking—
Through God's crown'd kingdom ever flowing, flood the eternal shore!

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

THE ANNUNCIATION AND TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY.

We give here, as peculiarly appropriate to the season, two illustrations having reference to the above subjects. They are extracted from a series of plates, etched by the artist himself (Joseph Fabrich, of Munich), exhibiting, with striking simplicity and expressiveness, the successive steps in the progress of Christianity, from its first prefigurations to its promulgation by the Great Teacher himself, and its subsequent, and as yet, far from completed triumphs. This is done by a long train or procession of symbolic and historic figures, each summing up a remarkable point in the history of the progress of the Christian idea, and serving as a fresh link to show its relation to man. An earnest and elevated spirit pervades the whole work, and powerfully appeals to both the understanding and the heart. We have selected the central and the terminal group: but in order to connect both these with the rest of the work, it will not be by any means uninteresting to show, in a short summary, with what appropriate-

THE MIGHT OF GENTLENESS.

ness and fullness of meaning the artist has wrought out his idea Adam and Eve begin the procession, and form the starting-point from which all the rest take their purpose and necessity. In their sin and their departure from God, are involved the sufferings, the struggles, the needs, the atonement, and the triumph impersonated in the figures which follow. Whilst Adam, under a sense of sin and death, walks with down-bent gaze, Eve, with her burden of sorrow and repentance, lightened by a ray of hope, lifts upward her hands and eyes to Him who has given her seed the promise of victory. Abel follows them: as showing, by his murder, the first awful consequence of sin, and prefiguring, by his sacrifice, the great atonement. Next comes Noah, bearing a model of the Ark; which was a symbol of that covenant into which all tribes and nations were to be received, and saved from the deluge of evil; while, over the ark, descends the dove, with the olive branch, emblem of that spirit which moved over the face of the chaotic waters, and brought forth order and goodness from blank disorder, and descended on the Great Teacher also, when he set out on his mission of order and goodness, among the universal moral chaos. Melchizedech then appears, the figure of the great high-priest; and Abraham and Isaac, with the knife and the fire and the wood, prefiguring the great sacrifice of the Son by the Father. Next comes Jacob with the heaven-ladder of his dream, as a memorial that at that very Bethel, the place of his vision, should be born—Him who should open to the whole world the vision of the way to heaven, and that there the angels of his dream should announce, "Glory to God, on earth peace, and good-will among men." Joseph then appears, whose fate also is prefigurative: cast out by his brothers, deliberated over and sold; redeeming them in their starvation and distress by the riches he has stored up with the King; while, as in his dreams, the surrounding sheaves, and the sun, moon, and stars, all that springs from earth, all greater and lesser dignities, bend before and worship him. He is followed by Moses and Aaron, the law and the priesthood, the state and the church, the moral and the spiritual in life and doctrine. The spies Joshua and Caleb succeed them, to the end of whom God appointed the sun, and to the other the fleece of the lamb, as a sign of victory. Samuel comes next, and Sampson, both Judges in Israel; while the latter, bearing the gates of Gaza, prefigures Christ's bursting the gates of death, and in his death also overwhelming the oppressing and shaving powers and dissipations of this world. Now there appears, heading the troop of the prophets, David the poet-king—the prophet-singer—the outward ancestor of Christ. First among the prophets advances Isaiah, with the clear, seer-glance; Jeremiah, sunk in sadness at the calamities of his people, and prophetically bewailing the Saviour; Daniel, the one true man among many false; and Ezekiel, the seer of the great universal resurrection, the descent of new divine life into the dark valley of the shadow of worldly death. The six lesser prophets follow, among whom Jonas, three days buried and then upraised, more peculiarly prefigures Christ. After these appear the Sybils, women of mysterious inspiration, who, in dark figures and omens, spoke out to heathen night of the Light that was to come.

And now the immediate foretellers of Christ pass before us: the star which guides the three wise men of the holy kings of the East, and the angel calling the herdsmen to the manger; shepherds of the people and shepherds of the flocks, going onward to the great everlasting Good Shepherd; and who recall reaches equally the peasant and the king, and absorbs both in old traditions of the divine dealings, which had floated down, from the ancient times, among the simple pastoral races the wisdom of Eastern philosophy, which had accumulated, from the days of Abraham's fellow Chaldeans to the latest star-readers and solvers of earth's riddles. In the midst of this group (the central one which we have given in our Illustrations) stands forth John the Baptist, who, more than a prophet, exclaims, "I am the voice crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord;" and, pointing to where Christ himself advances, cries "Behold the Lamb of God." The murdered innocents of Bethlehem, the first young martyrs, with palms in their hands, fill up this group; and, with the announcement of the new faith, prefigure the manner of his first teaching.

At length Christ himself appears, sitting in a car; as world-deliverer, he holds in his left hand a globe surmounted by a cross, over which he extends his (for us) pierced right hand, in blessing. At his feet sits Mary, his mother, his first guardian and sharer of his last sorrow, now sharer of his honour and triumph. The four great teachers of the early church, Gregory, Ambrose, Jerome, and Augustine, push on the wheels of the car, which is drawn by the four mystic beings of the Apocalypse. These are followed by the great first messengers of the Evangel, the apostles, led by Peter, the holder of the keys, and by Paul, the unwearying—invincible world-apostle. These are succeeded by the most notable of the martyrs: Stephen, bearing the stones which shed the first blood that watered the young plant of Christianity—the young tree of life. Lawrence, with the tiara and dress of the head of the Church; Polycarp, Etnelbert, and John of Nepomak, the patron saint of Bohemia; Sebastian, with the arrows in his hand, and George slaying the dragon, both warriors, as a sign that it is, through battle and victory over evil, we must follow Christ; while St. Vitus, and Wenceslaus of Bohemia, close this group.

But, that it may be remembered that God makes the weak also mighty through faith, and that not to men only are we indebted for the upholding and spread of the truth, there follows next a group of women and maidens, who in humility—in gentle patience—in steadfastness through sorrow, boldly suffered. Helena, Constantine's mother, goes first, with the cross; Thekla, Barbara, Catherine, and others follow, with the signs of their martyrdom. Cecilia, the patroness of sacred music, plays a small organ. The young martyr, Agnes, carries a lamb, and is an emblem of the innocence and virgin purity that persecution could not crush. The maid-servant, Nothburga, appears in this group, as a sign that in every station God may be and is glorified. The penitents Magdalene and Margaret of Cortona, show both that only through repentance and punishment can purification and lost innocence be restained, and that even to the lost does the message of mercy reach.

After these comes a group, led by Paul, the first anchorite, in a dress of plaited palm-bark, of early hermits and monks; who, led by an hallowed vocation to renounce the pleasures and pastimes of the world, and to meditate in the solitude of deserts and cloisters, on "the one thing needful," sought to tame the wild spirits of the times, and lead the active and unbridled energies of men into submission, to truth and good; Antonius, Makarius, Serapion, Francis of Assisi, Seraphicus, and Bruno, Jean of Bohemia, Procopius, and others.

The last group (which we also give) contains other characters and symbolic figures; and closes the procession, and returns us, by its figurative personifications, the later progress and ultimate triumph of the Christian idea. They represent spirits which, in the most various circumstances of life, pursue the same end or attaining, maintaining, and extending God's Faith; and they also represent the victory of that Truth over the various worldly principles and powers, and the bringing into order and submission the physical, the kingly, and the intellectual forces which move men on earth. The legendary giant, Christopher, gently bearing through the swollen river, through darkness and storm, the strength unknown, that, then recognised as Christ, is a symbol of the bending of the physical powers of the world, which seem gigantic as compared to the small voice of Truth, and of their willing service in bearing through the rough stream of events—through the darkness of ignorance and the storm of opposing passions, the pure and gentle influence of Christ.* Pascal Anfray, the zealous spreader of Christianity, baptising a young negro, personifies the missionary agency, which pours out the water of life upon heathen nations. He is followed by a husbandman and a herdsman—Isidor and Wendelin—the latter a king's son, who exchanged the sceptre for the shepherd's crook, who here claim a place, in The triumph as in the Annunciation of Christianity, for the simple and lowly, the toiler with rough hands—the labourer in the inclement fields. After them come two of the mightiest and most elevated in the world's ranks, Constantine and Charlemagne, who may either represent Christianity reaching the throne, even in these dark ages, and bending the ambition of the most ambitious to its establishment, and the spread of its influence through laws and social institutions; or may personify one of its greatest obstacles, in its name being taken hold of as a tool by worldly designing rulers, and its semblance in reverse being established on the throne of the state, and the unworldly made worldly—the spiritually and ineffably rich—degraded into a wealth of material revenue and gaudy trappings, and the unattainably infinite narrowed into a round of forms and prescribed doctrines; but over this too, it shall triumph. The procession is closed by the humble and gentle Fra Angelico da Fiesole, in whose unpretending but various and elevated talents are well personified the magnificent old schools of art, and the revival of science and literature, thus beautifully and appropriately summing up the progress of the Christian idea, by pointing to the alliance of eternal truth with eternal beauty and to the triumph of science and letters, as that which, imbued by divine impulse, shall come after, but last beyond, all the other powers, and glories, and ambitions of the world.

* In October, 1851, three very interesting mural paintings of "St. Christopher," "St. George," and "The Boom," were discovered in the parish church of Gawsworth, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire. The wall upon which the paintings were found had been repeatedly whitewashed, so as to assume the character of a thin coat of plaster; and a workman, having accidentally struck the surface, a quantity pealed off, and discovered a subject in colour; and, subsequently, two others were found. Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield, immediately made drawings of the three subjects, this requiring great application, as the colours faded on the picture being exposed to the air. The execution of the original was extremely rude; but the artist had laboured, in many parts, to produce a finished effect. The nimbi round the warriors' heads were gilt, and elaborate; and the armour on St. George was singularly decorated. St. Christopher is represented in the midst of the river, supporting the infant on his shoulder; and a monk spiders on the shore, bearing a lantern to light the saint. Below is a man angling, and fish are represented in the stream. Upon the opposite bank are a castle, trees, &c. The paintings were executed in tempera, and of great brilliancy, which, however, in a few weeks a most entirely disappeared. These specimens of early pictorial art, which are especially interesting to the antiquary and ecclesiologist, have been lithographed by Mr. Burgess, of Macclesfield, and may be had of Dolman, New Bond-street.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

O goodly Christmas Tree!
From whose green heights depending,
The sacred gifts of love we see;
Thy torch-light flames like glow-worm lamps are hanging
Amidst these boughs whose pious luding
The light-winged hours have drawn:
The small bells 'neath thine arches ringing
That nod in music to their leavy shade.
Thy tiny censers slowly swinging,
Sound and breath unto Heaven!

Beautiful art thou in thy dainty trimming,
Thy quaint devices strange:
Magnetic fishes in the brook are swimming,
And birds with wings of scanty range.
Arrows that poison not, nor wound,
And harps by Love's own finger tuned;
Bittie manmers meet for fairy hall,
Trumpets for elfin call,—
Wild stags through forest boughs their antlers rearing,
Hounds swiftly chasing, and bold steeds careering.

On that blessed Eve when the banned witch is seared,
And the stalled ox goes down upon his knee,*
When youth and maid have to the dance repaired,
Children shall gather round the Christmas Tree,
And with eyes upward gaze,
Lost 'mid the leafy maze,
Stand rapt in mute delight,
Or rend the stilly air of hallowed night,
Hailing with infant voice the world's new prime—
Innocent laughter, holy as the Time!

Man, with the silvered locks,
Standing 'midst these white flocks,
Blessing Christ's eve with bent and humbled brow,
Lay at these childrens' feet
Gifts beautiful and meet,
That Love and Gratitude from Joy may grow!
So shall each toy, thrice hallowed by the hour,
Touch the deep heart of childhood in its spring;
And thine shall be to each unsullied flower
The wise man's offering.

Thou, darling, in whose cheek,
The Soul begins to speak,
Lis down, soit dreaming of thy Christmas Tree!
And may its fruits be to thy vision be
Like guardian wings in love outspreading,
Where angel guests are threading
The leafy depths whose hoarded treasures seem
Like flowers ever dropped,
Which God hath dropped,
To make thy life one summer dream.

Woman! in whose deep eyes,
The holy aspect lies
Of glorious motherhood, unstained of earth,
Breathe o'er each sleeper's rest
The words Christ's lips have blessed;—
O guide them heavenward from their first life-birth!
And though they should require
Thee, like thy gifts to-night,
Slighting the heart that breaketh with their fall,
Still in thine arms uplift them to God's great call!

A WINTER SCENE.

DRAWN BY B. FOSTER.

Winter's white shroud doth cover all the ground,
And Cæcilus blows his bitter blasts of wos.
The ponds and pooles and streams in ice are bound,
And famished birds are shivering in the snowe.

Among the countless instances which ever prompt man's gratitude to the maker of this beautiful world, a scene of Winter, such as the Artist has here depicted, is one of the most impressive; more especially at the present blessed season. The sketcher's objects are few; but the picture is cheery, and poetic withal. The lowly homestead and hovel are here picturesquely grouped; the snow-clad roofs are in bright contrast with the dark sky; while the fair, fleecy snow touches with silver the forms of the trees, which are stripped bare but to show the strength, beauty, and grace of every limb. The stream is silent; or, as the poet sings:—

The little brook that erst my cot did lave,
And o'er its flinty pavement sweetly sung,
Durst now forget to roll, her wanton wave,
For winter hoar her icy chain has flung.
And stiff'd the babbling music of her tongue.

There is no season more beautiful

Than Wi ter when 'tis clad with snow;

as Milton calls it, at the season of the Nativity, "innocent snow," conscious of the presence of Divine innocence.

The picture before us has its incidents of busy life breaking the wintry silence. The cottager and his family have just returned with the firewood they have picked up, and the good housewife is ready to give them welcome; even the ducks are astir upon their "crystal pavement." The sight of the cottagers is suggestive of the faggot cracking upon the hearth for the evening cheer: hence, this is a cheerful view of Winter:—

For 'tis the season, when the nights are long:
There's time, ere morn, for each to sing his song.

A snow-clad landscape is a favourite subject for painters and poets. One of the latter thus describes its characteristics, as we often witness them in a quiet nook of the country, wrapped in utter silence beneath the snowy pall:—

Deep on the face
Of the wide landscape lies the spotless flood.
* * * * *
The yester rain, that thunder'd as it pass'd,
Now makes impression on the rugged plain

* Brande, in his "Popular Antiquities," gives an account of a superstitious notion prevailing in the western parts of Devonshire, that at twelve o'clock at night on Christmas-eve, the oxen in their stalls are always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion.

With frozen sockets rough, now soft'ry moves,
And labourers bent through the fleecy drift,
As if its every wheel and every foot
Were shod with noise as fleet, or slower down.
How fair the deluge that enwraps the hills!
Its whiteness as shame-less murky cloud above;
Makes mean turf a seem, and death yawns;
And to the sullied aspect of the ill
Allows no mean ness. What it the clear orb
Of night or day, from the pervan t of heaven,
Look impudent down! How glowing then
The thicker-bash'd purity of earth beneath,
Wrapp'd, like a spirit, in a blaze of light!
And how excell'd her splendour, well oppos'd
By the deep azure of the heaven above.

How touching is this sleep of the year, so like unto death that the poet has sung its dirge—but to dispel its gloom:—

Orphan hours, the year is dead,
Come and sigh, come and weep!
Merry hours, smile un-dead,
For the year is but asleep.
See it smiles as it is sleeping,
Mocking your untimely weeping.—Shelley.

THE ELFIN OF HAZELNOOK.

A TALE OF CHRISTMAS-EVE.

Zyg was couchant on a puff of swan-down, in the cup of an acorn, he lay listening to the flake-falls of the snow on the holly close by, and he was not in the best of humour thereat; for he loved the great red berries which were fast being covered by the broad congeries of crystals that continued to descend. Every now and then he turned over and beat up his bed, declaring the down was coarse, and had lumps in it; his jerkin, too, which was made of gossamer, was a new one, and he was sure it was a misfit, for the seams hurt his wings: he ordered his glow-worm in waiting, who lay on a half-withered leaf hard by on the same low branch, to move to a greater distance, for her vulgar glare was hurting his eyes; and he requested her to be more careful for the future. The vibrations of the morrow's east wind were causing his joints to ache, and giving him a violent cold; but what put him most out was the chirrup of a cricket somewhere near, against which he vowed a signal vengeance. Stretching himself out, he regarded languishingly a sparkling necklace of honey-dew with which he had lately been presented; but turned from it to gape on, and then kiss rapturously, a ring of nectar which encircled one of his fingers—the love-token of his adored Vermille. It cannot be disguised that Zyg was a great fop, and that he was also capricious; but in the main, be it understood, he was as well-meaning and amiable a little sprite as any in all Fairydom.

Zyg lay *perdu* waiting for twelve o'clock; for it was Christmas-eve, and he had a commission—a mission we mean, simply, for he owned no allegiance to any lord of Fairyland, but took in sprite-work on his own account. The fortunes of Toby Postlethwaite were engrossing his professional attention, and he had lately neglected everything else most ruinously in his care for that sole object. From the first moment, when the shutting of the lattice in Toby's cottage parlour imprisoned him temporarily there, and he overheard the circumstances that had interested him so much, he had run all sorts of risks of being caught in the course of his frequent visits; for, more than once, when Toby's children thought they saw a butterfly flutter by, it was no one else than our small friend Zyg, on one of his reconnoitring expeditions; and, as he had no ambition at all for figuring as a specimen in the glass case over the chest of drawers which contained the Postlethwaite collection of wasps and cockchafers, and other objects of natural history, and to have a pin twice as tall as himself stuck through his body, however highly he might have been prized, those narrow escapes had been rather alarming to his spriteship. The circumstances in the fortunes of Toby Postlethwaite, which had engaged so exclusively his attention, were briefly these:—

Toby's family had lived at the dairy farm of Hazelnook from times at least as remote as those of the Roundheads; and, though small, it was their own independent patrimony. In that stretch of time they had known many reverses, being sometimes well up, and sometimes rather low down, though never exactly broken, on Fortune's wheel. On the whole, the waves of the sea, as boys depict them in their first drawing-books, would represent their fortunes with tolerable accuracy; still they always managed to preserve Hazelnook intact. It had so happened that when old Simon Postlethwaite, the father of Tobias, and who was still alive, was in his prime, and when Toby was up in arms—in his mother's we mean—that the contiguous estate of Lindengrove became the property, by purchase, of one who had amassed great wealth in India—Mr. Nugent Malabide by name; and that when that gentleman entered upon possession, and coined over, with his agents, Messrs. Sligo and Griffin, the title-deeds and maps of his demesne, he grew dark in the countenance when he found that the continuity of his north-east boundary, till it should intersect the King's highway, was interrupted by the dovetail forming the small landed possession of Simon Postlethwaite. Now he was a man of business was Mr. Malabide, to say the least; and when he discovered that flaw in the fair proportions of Lindengrove, he promised himself no rest until the annexation of Hazelnook thereto should be accomplished.

The ingenuity of the law agents was forthwith in exercise; but the material obstacle to their success consisted in the fact that the owner of the dairy farm had no desire to part with it, and had his valid and unembarrassed titles lying snug and dry in his strong box. The market demand for dairy produce was healthy; so were his wife and children; and his income was enough for his wants. Such were the arguments with which Simon met the advances made to him; but his thought besides, within himself, there was some virtue in baulking desires which could only have their origin in pride and intolerance. These very sentiments his great neighbour had already suspected, and he did not like him the better for them; but resolved that a money sacrifice, if such would avail, should not be wanting to attain his removal. Sligo and Griffin had now authority to offer terms which Simon believed were far beyond the actual value of Hazelnook—and his mind wavered; "for," thought he, "so far from acting as a good steward over the birthright of my children, I may be depriving them by thus stubbornly consulting my own feelings, of a better fortune." He gave way, then, to the importunity of those practitioners, permitted them to prepare the deed of sale and conveyance, had it home with him to Hazelnook Cottage, and admitted his seal and sign-manual in due form.

All that was needful now was to look out his titles, send for the agents, receive the money, hand over the documents, and transport his moveables; but, as he leant back in his high-backed chair, and scanned the old features of the place—with which the humble history of his family was associated time out of mind, and thought of the uncertainties of the world's ways, in things which were out of the beaten track which he had been born to tread, and of the honest pride which would be lost to his children of occupying the scene which their forefathers had so long made honourable by exemplary conduct, and also contemplated the grasping pride whence the transaction arose, and to which it was to contribute, he well nigh cursed himself for his folly in submitting to be led so far, and resolutely deposited the deed in the

same secret receptacle which contained his other papers—an action to which Toby's mother gave her entire concurrence.

The wrath of Malahide and his agents, on the return of their messenger, when that individual announced the reply which Simon Postlethwaite had made to the inquiry if he had signed the deed of sale—"Yes, I've signed it, but I've also changed my mind: and before I'll part with the property of my children, to pamper your purse-proud employer, I'll see him and his oily-tongued agents d—d first!"—rendered the trio a tableau worthy the pencil of a Hogarth; and at the same time added, if possible, to the enmity with which they already regarded him.

"Let him alone a bit," said Nicholas Sligo; "let him calm down again, and we'll conquer his contumacy yet.

And they did let him alone awhile, and met him so pleasantly that he thought he might possibly have judged them over-harshly; and, being more hasty than ungenerous in his disposition, Simon returned their civilities in kind.

At length, one day, Mr. Sligo encountered him, apparently by the merest accident. "Morning, Mr. Postlethwaite," said he." I have just been admiring your crops and your fences."

"Oh! they're nothin' very extra, sir, either o' 'em," said Simon.

"Oh! yes, they're very fine, very fine," repeated Sligo. "By-the-by, I have never had your bill of costs, Mr. Postlethwaite."

"Bill!" said Simon. "I beg your pardon."

"For the conveyance which was talked of, but was taken up"

"Oh! ah! sure!" said Simon, with a new feeling of alarm. "I'm sorry I did not think of it. What may be the amount, sir?"

"Oh, only—so much: stamps, you know—correspondence—expensive; but it's of no consequence."

"Dear me! I had quite forgot it," pursued Simon, a good deal nettled at having overlooked the circumstance that Malahide's agents had added a claim upon him, and rather alarmed at the amount, which indeed a claim upon him, and rather alarmed at the amount, which indeed the did not feel prepared for, and yet ought to settle at once. "Would you wish to have payment soon, Mr. Sligo?"

"Oh, eh—No, no—never mind! By the way, Mr. Malahide is going to shut up Lindengrove House for a while, having business that will detain him in London. His son—young Loftus, you know—is rather delicate; and it strikes me your place is very healthy and beautiful: would it be possible for us to arrange anything for him at the farm? How are you off for room there?"

Now the proposition conveyed in these sentences was one which Simon would have been slow to entertain, coming from any quarter; and was not over palatable coming from the one it did; but the preamble about the bill, for which he had been unprepared in mind, and was also unprepared in purse, gave it another colour; and he acknowledged that there was more house-room at Hazelnook than they had occasion for.

The wily Nicholas laughed loudly—in his sleeve. He had gained his point, and thereby advanced a piece of deep-laid treachery against Simon Postlethwaite, in which, not his employer, but the younger Malahide (who inherited the father's qualities, but nourished to a worse degree by the latter's designing subtlety) was his accomplice. This was no other than to obtain possession of the titles and conveyance of Hazelnook; for, could but Postlethwaite's strong-box, which was no very heavy affair, be spirited away, he saw no great obstacles to being himself, ere long, master of that desirable possession. Old Malahide's constitution, damaged by his eastern life, had lately shown symptoms of breaking up; and over the younger he had obtained an ascendancy which he promised himself greater scope with when once the right time should arrive.

The arrangements for Mr. Loftus Malahide taking up his quarters at Hazelnook were soon completed upon liberal terms. Mr. Malahide, sen., saw in it a chance for accomplishing, amicably or otherwise, some day, his scheme for annexing Hazelnook to the Lindengrove estate: in fine, all parties were made easy. Leslie Malahide, jun., became one of the family at the dairy farm. The young gentleman, being an adept in the *finesse* to which he had been tutored by old Nick Sligo, made himself, ere long, a general favourite; and things proceeded quite prosperously.

Loftus was not long in discovering the resting-place of the coveted strong-box; and more than once, while weighing it in his hands, did he weigh in his mind the possibility of carrying it, some propitious night, far enough to clear the boundary line that parted Hazelnook from Lindengrove; and he did not despair: there it lay, never looked at or thought of; and likely enough it had not been locked at for six months. Numerous were the meetings which the conspirators had together; but Sligo was never a visitor at Hazelnook: numerous, too, were the occasions fixed on for carrying off the prize, but something or other occurred to render the attempt inexpedient.

Fortune at length seemed to favour their villanous enterprise: a member of the household, the proximity of whose sleeping room to the closet in which the box lay had been hitherto, night and day, an insuperable barrier, was to be absent for one night. It was late in autumn, and the moon was far in her last quarter. Loftus contrived to communicate with Sligo, and at midnight the attempt was to be made.

Now, Simon and his family followed the adage "Early to rest, and early to rise;" and as they did not indulge in afternoon naps, they slumbered soundly, unracked, when nature drew the curtain of night around their dwelling.

Long before midnight, all, save Loftus, were wrapped in deep sleep; and his nerves were strung for the venture. The hour approached, and he opened the doors that were convenient for his purpose, seized the prize, wrapped a cloth around it, and, with unerring steps, had cleared the house; when, lo! in his progress by the gable, having failed to mark precisely the situations of sundry pits which Simon had dug for receiving two rows of young trees, and now suddenly, perceiving his error, he became agitated in the extremity, and going wrong in seeking to avoid them, stumbled over a heap of earth, and fell into one of them headlong, giving utterance uwon fatly to a slight exclamation which was answered by a bark from the house-dog chained at a little distance. The panic which had seized him was now so strong that any energetic effort to still carry off his prize vanished altogether from his thoughts; and he had just presence of mind sufficient to scramble up an armful of earth over the box and its wrapper, regain his feet, clear the other pit-falls, take off his shoes on the grass-plat, find the doors close and fasten them, and reach his own room, when another bark of two from the dog roused Simon Postlethwaite. Simon thought it was rather an unusual demonstration on the part of Towzer, and accordingly put on his slippers, slipped down in the dark, and went quietly out to reconnoitre; but shortly feeling assured there was nothing wrong, he returned, honest man, to his repose.

Loftus, when he had undressed and got inside his room-door, more dead than alive, but when all listened and heard Simon return to his bed without making any search, he took up some of his wonted courage again; yet to carry the box down stairs that night was worth to get that box back again. Time must put again that night, however, he dare not; and neither must he be the first stirring in the morning. These thoughts for a while kept him in some perturbation; but at length fatigue overpowered him, and he fell asleep. At early day he awoke again; and the task of removing from his clothes the evidence of his fall into the pit, afforded him occupation till the proper time for making his appearance. At breakfast, thanks to the valuable tuition of the worthy Nick, he looked most quintessently simple; and when asked by Simon whether the dog had disturbed him in the night, he smiled benignly, and answered, "Not at all." Sleep has managed to breathe the morning air on the scene of his night's adventure; he glanced at the several pits, but could not distinguish one from another; and he could not for the life of him make out the one in which he had so hastily deposited the treasure!

Simon seemed to have some slight passing thought, for he removed the house dog nearer to the cottage; and, as it happened, to just such a spot as would prevent any covert attempt in future to obtain possession of the strong-box. So there, no doubt, it lay, in one or other of those pits. The young trees were soon planted, and the turf made good; and a month or two passed, and no words of the box being stolen from its corner. Mr. Malahide, senior, returned to Lindengrove; Mr. Malahide, junior's health had improved, and he went home; and Mr. Sligo chewed the cud of disappointed hopes as he could. Another month or two passed, during which sundry civilities also passed between the proprietors of the large and small estates.

But at Hazelnook, by and by, misfortune knocked at the door, and that did not run away, but entered without bidding. Simon had a younger brother in South America, who, after being many years silent, had communicated the intelligence that, after long prosperity, and when he had resolved to return to the bosom of his family, he had suffered by the perfidy of a partner; and unless a good round sum could be immediately remitted to him he must be completely ruined. What was to be done? Simon loved his brother, and the money must be raised, if it were possible. The proposed sale of Hazelnook returned to Simon's mind: he went to have a look at the signed deed of conveyance. His strong-box was nowhere to be found! Some hard-earned savings and the titles to his property were gone! The individuals of his family—of his household—were man-hailed in review before his imagination: the younger Malahide followed: no, he could suspect no one! Then that night, when the dog had been disturbed, occurred to him; and he could but suppose that *there* his treasure had been stolen. He could no way else account for his loss; and he now cursed his folly in having reposed his whole confidence in the lock, never having visited further the coin itself might be carried away.

One day he met Sligo; and the latter opportunely spoke of Hazelnook.

"I think we must draw on you for that little bill of ours," said the lawyer.

"Oh, certainly," replied Simon, "but what would you say to my drawing on you, sir, on the security of Hazelnook?"

"No great deal to say about that, Mr. Postlethwaite; for I suppose it is quite unencumbered," answered Sligo; and he chuckled, internally; for, thought he, "now I shall get you into a net of your own seeking."

"Quite free of burthen as yet," said Simon.

"Then I'm your man, sir; for Mr. Malahide is desirous to invest some money just now."

The idea of Malahide advancing the money on Hazelnook was unpalatable to Simon's feelings, but he could not help himself: and the preliminaries were gone further into. In a few days the necessary deed of mortgage was prepared, the money was paid into Simon's hands, and, saving the amount of Sligo and Griffin's bill, and a small sum beside, was paid into the bank to the credit of his brother in South America. In the course of the transaction Simon had to own the loss of the papers, which, with any other negotiator, would probably have proved a difficulty insurmountable; Nicholas Sligo, however, waived it, on such grounds as to himself appeared tenable.

Simon had the satisfaction, in due course of time, to learn that his brother's credit was preserved, and fortune was again promising fair with him; but his own cares were heavy at home: the interest on the mortgage he year after year paid without fail, but year after year the effort required became greater and greater, and the achievement more miraculous; still he struggled on. Meanwhile his family grew up: his son, Tobias, in course of time, married, and the resources of the dairy farm were taxed to the uttermost. Mr. Malahide, senior, followed the course of nature, and of all the Malahides; and suddenly, too, dropt old Nick Sligo from his perch; so Malahide, junior, reigned alone at Lindengrove, a reserved and sullen man. Simon's interest fell years into arrear; and the old man, with his aged helpmate, sank into the chimney-corner, hopeless, and resigning all effort into Toby's hands.

At length it appeared to Mr. Leslie Malahide that circumstances were fully ripe to justify native steps at Hazelnook; and he caused notice to be served that sale must ensue immediately. A valuation was, however, made which old Simon's memory told him was not half what had been long before offered to him; and the inhabitants of the dairy farm had the option of agreeing to the offer now made, or incurring the expenses of a sale. A written representation was made as to the disparity between the old and present offers; but Malahide had never seen the first, and there was no evidence respecting it; so he scouted it with contempt; well knowing that the evidence lay buried under the roots of one or other of those handsome sycamores, which now, in summer's prime, formed an umbrageous little vista to the bow-windowed parlour of Hazelnook: assured of his safety, therefore, he scornfully wrote in reply, that, "let them prove such an offer to have been made by his father, and he would soon ratify it." It mattered little which alternative of the offer made them they now chose, for little would result to them either way. They agreed to the sum proposed; and the last day of cold December was to see the sad departure from the home of their fathers of Toby Postlethwaite, his aged parents, and his wife and darlings; and whither he had not yet made out.

Such was the position of affairs at Hazelnook on the Christmas-eve on which our tale commenced. It was said Christmas eve to the Postlethwaites. There were no busy preparations for that yearly festival on the morrow which once gladdened its ample kitchen: no yule-log was in store; no pudding simmered in the great pot; no holly or mistletoe hung from the dark oaken beams of the ceiling.

They are queer creatures, these fairies: how they busy themselves with other people's affairs, and give them ear-ringings by day, and brain-buzzings by night! To think that no sooner can you lay up your weary body and limbs for rest, and promise your thought again brain a night's repose, but the instant your back is turned, and you are off, the little vagabonds swarm in, and are at their pranks commencing your head with their *diabolerie*, whispering insidious suggestions into your ears, heaping themselves like gigantic mites upon your heaving chest, so as to suspend digestion, and waking up your mental vision only to harass it with fitful and indefinable phantasies. No: that their delight is solely to tease, we acknowledge; for your visions are sometimes, truly, beyond all rapture; and much wealth would you give to slumber away again into such ecstatic happiness, which neither to be realised nor recalled; and for that reason are we constrained to forgive the funny elves, with all their mischief.

Zyg, the *nitty*-est of his tiny race, no sooner got an inkling of the state of matters at Hazelnook, than he must needs take the entire business under his own especial charge; and, *certes*, there, in the cup of the acorn, as we said, he lay, fidgetting and petulant, on Christmas-eve, waiting for twelve o'clock.

The long hour resounded at length from the distant village tower; and just as a merry shout sped through the crisp air from the same quarter, foretokening the plots that were laid for the morrow's festivity, Zyg sprang to his feet, spread forth his wings, and skipped like lightning from tree and shrub, and from the snow-flakes, which afforded him broad footing as they floated, slowly descending; and only pausing for an instant when he reached the thumb-latch of the cottage-door; when, feeling the dignity of his mission, he stalked proudly through the keyhole, and presently alighted between the two pillows on Toby's couch. Poor things! Toby and his wife, Alice, were soundly sleeping, worn-out with the care-fraught thoughts of the day.

To relate the antics which Mr. Zyg, in the exuberance of his humour, played off at the expense of the weary sleepers, as he skipped like a concentrated merriman from ear to ear, or squatted, snip-fashion, upon the tip of Toby's nose (which, had it been of the carbunculated and fiery order, would only have served him according to his merits) would, we feel, be derogatory to the dignity of our pen; and hence we can but await with all patience till it shall be the pleasure of his elfship to proceed discreetly with something like business.

A somersault of the most sprite-ly kind landed him close by the ear of Toby Postlethwaite, wherein he whispered with all his might, till Toby grew restive under the operation. Three skips then brought him to the ear of Mrs. P., into which he whispered in like manner, till he was hoarse; when presently he was fain to effect his escape to a pinnacle at a distance, in consequence of the turmoil he had stirred up in the heavy heads of the honest couple.

"Toby, Toby," cried the drowsy spouse of the dreaming Postlethwaite, as she sat up, rocking, and rubbing her eyes; "d'ye hear, man? Wake! for I've had such a strange dream. Wake up: don't you see the house is a-fire?"

Alice was wide awake enough to tell a white one; but it had the desired effect: and Toby was soon staring at her, although it was pitch dark, all but the faint infusion of light from the snow that was [illegible].

"I've heard, Alice?' said Toby: "a dream? Sure enough you couldn't have a stranger one than I've had: dear, dear, such strange nonsense!'

Now Alice was rather particular in the relation of *her* dreams; while Toby, if he condescended to allude to *his* at all, was extremely brief; so she chose, very shrewdly, to hear his first; and he complied with more than his wonted readiness. But what was her surprise to find, as he proceeded, that he was describing *her* dream, without flaw or omission!

"Yes, yes," she said, "it's all quite correct; but tell me *your own* dream."

"The woman's mad!" said Toby. "Am I not telling you my own dream as fast as I'm able?"

"But that's just what I've been a-dreaming myself," reiterated his spouse; "and word for word!"

"Do you say so?" exclaimed Toby: "the middle tree on the north?"

"The middle tree on the north; or, at least, it's the third one," re-echoed Alice.

"Well, that is extraordinary," said Toby, thoughtfully; and he was impelled to rise and strike a light; for his rest was disturbed; and a superstitious sensation crept over him as he groped about for the tinder-box. That article was soon found; and ere long Toby had the lamp alight. He then interrogated Alice again as to the particulars of her dream, thinking it possible there might be some mystification about the matter which would vanish with the obscurity; but Alice stood stanch to her property: it was *her* dream, in every particular. While the lamp was being lit, Zyg cut some most fantastic and complicated capers on the table on which he had perched himself; then, with [illegible] skips, reaching the lock of the door, he gave a merry look back, sprang through the keyhole, and is seen no more.

"Well, then, I'll tell you what it is," said Toby, as he bustled on with his clothes, "whatever you may think of it, I'll not rest again till I've seen the bottom of it—of that tree, I mean."

"You are quite right, Toby," said his wife; for she had caught his enthusiasm, and her curiosity was excited. "Quite right, lad; and I'll help thee myself."

It luckily happened that they alone slept at the end of the house where the scene of their operations lay, and thus they could indulged their wishes without awakening the other members of the family. So Alice took care to see that her husband and she were well protected against the night air and the falling snow; and, having secured spades and picks, they proceeded to the spot, where stood the veritable rows of sycamores under one of which lay buried the long-lost money and papers. Hard and long did they work, for the ground was frozen to some depth; but it is wonderful what enthusiasm—superstitious enthusiasm—and a union of efforts, will achieve. Toby stood up to stretch his back, and to look at the tree, which he had undermined on one side; for he thought it just possible that it might shortly fall over; and he up with his pick again, and sent it with a powerful stroke into the tough bottom of the pit; when it struck hard, and gave a wrench that almost drew him over.

"What's the matter, Toby?" said his wife, in some alarm.

"Why, I've broke the pick!" said he: "there's a stone there, or father's strong-box, or something of the sort, that's certain." And to it he went again. In half an hour the iron box lay on the snow-clad grass-plat, even with some rags of the wrapper in which it had been buried adhering to it: and Toby and Alice sank, in admixed fear, gratitude, exhaustion, on the large earth-heap they had raised. In another half hour it lay on the floor of their bed-room, open, Toby having found the old rusty key, which had always been preserved, and the lock having yielded to the invincible strength with which he plied it. There were the documents so long sorrowed after—*there* the titles and wills—*there* the deed of sale, with the high offer for Lindengrove!—and *there* a goodly purse of the current coin of the realm; though the deeds were rather mildewy, and the mintage somewhat dingy and out of date.

Need we say that old Simon Postlethwaite and the dowager Mrs. P. were raised at an unreasonable hour that morning, and that the old folk suddenly grew young again, and without going so far as second childhood either? Need we say that the proud owner of Lindengrove was invited to call with his agent that very morning—not to ratify his father's offer, but to receive a round portion of the arrears of interest due on the mortgage? Or will it be doubted that, when he saw that pit and thought of his own act, and examined those mildewy parchments, and heard the relation of that twin dream, he shrank from any further attempt to dispossess the rightful occupiers of Hazelnook? No; these are probabilities so palpably in the course of nature that they need not be insisted on. So may those that there was yet found time to procure a [illegible] pig, a fat calf, and a plum-pudding as hot and heavy; and a [illegible] Lolly-bush with berries as ruddy, and a mistletoe with berries as fair, as had of yore gladdened the hearts of old and young on Christmas nights at the dairy farm. And who was that who, ere long, filled

THE ELVIN OF HAZLENOOK."—TOBY POSTLETHWAITE RECOVERS THE LONG-LOST TREASURE.

another big arm-chair in the family circle? Why, who but old Uncle Mark, with his short neck and long purse, that had returned to strengthen the old house, and to end his days where he had begun them—in Hazelnook Cottage.

* * * * *

Some people will be infidels enough to doubt the agency of our friend Zyg in the matter of the double dream, and will prefer to adopt some such theory as—the *likelihood* that the loss of the box of money and papers, and its assumed occurrence at the time when the grass-plat presented the unusual appearance of so many pits made for the reception of so many sycamore trees, should, by virtue of its being often the subject of thought and topic of conversation, act coincidently on the brains of two persons equally interested in the matter. And no doubt such a view is ingenious and philosophic enough, considering the subtilty of the premises: so, as it would take no end of chapters to go into a discussion adequately ratiocinative to satisfy the heterogenous idiosyncrasies which might array themselves against us, we must be content to leave those respectable but benighted individuals to the enjoyment of their respective hypotheses, and hug ourselves in the conscious integrity of having given the story as it came to us.

James Wylson.

A WINTER SCENE.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.—(SEE PAGE 574.)

A STORY OF A COLUMBINE.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

CHAPTER I.

BOXING-NIGHT.

Christmas-day—an old Christmas-day—had passed, but the genial atmosphere of the time was at it its richest. It was Boxing-night; and, as everybody knows, the full climax of Christmas festivity is not attained, the full glory of the Christmas rite is not consummated, until, somewhere between ten and eleven o'clock of the night of the 26th of December, a fairy in gauze and spangles pronounces from a gilded car the magic rhymes by which, from tyrants, respectable citizens, beadles, and other functionaries, are hatched Harlequin and Columbine, Pantaloon and Clown. These rhymes, then, had just been spoken at a theatre which I shall call the Nonsuch, situated in a leading thoroughfare of town, and which on Boxing-night was, of course, crowded to the roof; the rolled-up shirt sleeves and the incessant mopping of foreheads giving a notion of the temperature in which revelled the gods But they were in a state of high delight, nevertheless: shout after shout had burst forth as Harlequin made his first tetotum spin; as Pantaloon first wagged his decrepid head; and a still more thundering roar greeted the apparition of the Columbine (her first appearance in the part)—a slenderly formed young girl—too young, perhaps, for the violent exertion, but who curtseyed with a smile in which there was blended the *naiveté* of the child with the acute intelligence of matured womanhood; and the whisper buzzed round the house, "Miss Lucy Bradley—old Bradley's daughter—old Bill Bradley's daughter—old Clown Bradley's daughter," and an extra "hand" was awarded to the offspring of the popular favourite. The next moment he himself was before them—the clown visage grinning in their faces, the clown walk with the intertwisting legs, and the turned-in, goose-like toes, and hands holding out from either thigh the mass of drapery which forms the intricacies of the clown's pockets. Up, shaking the crystal drops of the chandelier and making them ring against each other a tiny music, went the hoarse roar of popular mirth; and louder and louder it pealed as the grotesque face began to work in those strange convulsions into which only the cheeks, jaws, and tongues of Clowns ever fall, and at length the mute heavings found an expression in a rich chuckling voice, which spoke the time-honoured phrase—"Here we are again. How are ye?" All the world agreed that old Bill Bradley had never looked more intensely clownified, and had never before spoken his entering words with so inimitably rich a chuckle.

"Ah, there's the clown for you! Nothing like Bill since old Joe, eh? Wonderful fellow for fun. No pantomime would be a pantomime at the Nonsuch without Bill. Wouldn't draw a sixpence without old Bill. Bill's the boy for stealing sausages—ah, see Bill butter the stage. Bill is *the* pantomime."

Columbine danced gracefully and brilliantly; Harlequin was as active and light as need be; Pantaloon was deliciously feeble, and took the severest kicks and cuffs with the mildest complacency; but Clown—Clown was superb. He picked ever so many pockets in no time, he bonneted policemen, and pulled the tails off their coats to an unknown amount; he stole a string of sausages as long as a cable, and ate them at three gulps; and then, with a strange fat chuckle, a race, and a bound, he leaped at the dial of an eight-day clock in the scene and disappeared. Up rose again the shout of applause, but in a moment it was checked. Hardly had the Clown's ancles vanished through the yielding surface, when a loud and intense cry of pain rang through the theatre, making itself heard over the boisterous merriment of boxes, pit, and gallery. Pantaloon, who had been tottering about the stage, suddenly moved off like any ordinary being; but Columbine shot from near the orchestra, like a flash of white light, into the recesses behind the scenes. The next moment the curtain fell, and, amid the confused clamour of inquiry and surmise, a gentleman in evening dress and white gloves glided before it. "Hush, hush!" and there was hush. "An accident," he was sorry to say, "Mr. Bradley—not aware to what extent—medical man just sent for—would audience wait for few minutes, with that kindness, generosity, &c., which always characterised," &c.

Meantime, what was the scene occurring in what is technically called "behind"? Close to the aperture through which the poor Clown had so gallantly leapt were stationed three or four half-drunken carpenters (popularly sceneshifters—a word, by the way, unknown in a theatre), with a strong blanket in which the performer was to be caught and safely restored to mother earth. A second before his leap, one of these worthies had suggested that they had as well be ready, holding the blanket in his hands. "It's all right," said one of his comrades, "there's time enough—let's have another swig first." He was in the act of putting the pewter-pot to his head, when Bill Bradley dashed in like an eighteen-pounder, prostrated the drinkers, and after flying six or eight feet, fell like a log, half upon a small platform which was to be a part of the next scene, and half down an open trap, up which a great structure of canvass and wood was just ready to rise. In the utmost dismay the carpenters rushed towards him to raise him, but at the first grasp he uttered the cry which the house had heard, and they let him sink again upon his hard bed. In a moment he was surrounded be a noisy, gesticulating group, rushing hither and thither, as the furious stage-manager, high in oath, aimed kicks and blows at the appalled carpenters, and ordered them off the premises, never to return. But in the centre of the crowd was a sight strange and touching to see. It had never before occurred in any pantomime. Clown lay uttering low moans in Columbine's arms, one powerless limb lying stick-like across her lap; the fingers of the other hand clasping and being clasped by hers. The face of Clown was distorted and working, but not in glee, but pain, and the eyes, peering out from the circles of grimy paint, were bent upon the face which leaned down close to his—a royal treasury of love and agony in its gaze.

"The angel of consolation supporting a stricken mortal," was the slightly inflated, but perhaps not unnatural thought which occurred to Lewis Ruthven, a fair-haired young man, with a face, despite its somewhat bleached hue, indicating above all other feelings, firmness, as he, with a mob of others, some in private, some in stage costume, were hustled to one side by the stage-manager, who, in a fury of desperation, and a voice at which humble actors and actresses quaked, burst through the group, in one breath consigning the carpenters to eternal heat, and urging Bradley to make an effort to get up and finish the part somehow.

"Oh, don't say so; it's impossible, Mr. Vamp; my poor dear, dear par (pronounced as written); he's hurt—oh, he's hurt so bad." And as she touched his arm, even with her fond light fingers, the maimed man did not cry, but he shivered and ground his teeth under the torture.

"Oh! stuff—nonsense. Come, Bill, make an effort, it's only to make an effort. Let's see what's wrong." He was stooping to examine, when a little nicely dressed man, with an intensely bald head, gently put him aside. It was Doctor Bland, the doctor of the theatre, who

THE PRACTISED HANDS OF THE DOCTOR GLIDED OVER BRADLEY'S LIMBS. "VAMP," SAID HE QUIETLY, "GET A NEW CLOWN."

gave the sick certificates upon grounds more or less substantial, so his enemies alleged, as his terms with the manager chanced to be friendly, who knew everybody and everything in the house, and in every other house, who used to slip about from private box to private box, with his quick and purr-like voice, retailing a bit of good humoured scandal, or, perhaps, a smartish joke with a sting at its tail: in fact, a clever, sly old man of the world, as simple in speech and manners as a Corydon out of a pastoral, but not to be done by the united talents of Machiavelli and Robert Macaire.

The practised hands of the Doctor glided over Bradley's limbs. "Vamp," he said quietly, "get a new Clown." Two bad fractures, left leg and right arm. Poor Bradley groaned and his daughter bent her face close to his and held him tighter.

"By all the ——" the stage-manager was beginning, when Mr. Sludge, the prompter, whispered that an enterprising "super" who had played Clown in the country, and was "up in the business" had ochred his face on speculation, and was ready to "go on." The stage-manager rushed in search of the enterprising super, after a deeply sympathetic order to "carry old Bradley out of that, some of you there, will ye?"

In a contiguous dressing-room, good-naturedly given up by the kindest-hearted and most pious man in the theatre, who always played the ruffians and the devil, the poor Clown was stretched, preparatory to Dr. Bland's reducing operations, his daughter's arm still around him, and his eyes still fixed on her face. "Lucy," he moaned out, "don't leave me, Lucy."

At this moment an ugly boy popped a sharp face into the room. "Miss Bradley" he cried in a shrill, mechanical tone.

"Oh! oh!" she exclaimed. "I can't leave Par, I can't."

"Miss Bradley!" thundered the stage-manager, appearing in his turn. "The stage will be waiting, Miss Bradley."

She made made no answer, but clung to her father. The Doctor interfered. He took her kindly by the hand. "Go, my dear," he said. "You will be better away. Leave your father to me. It's best for both. Go, play it out."

She looked a moment in her adviser's face, then kissed her father's forehead again and again, until her lips were water with chalk than terror, and flew from the room.

"Capital good Columbine" said Bobby Jones of Somerset House Dickey Gray, Liscomra leat the desks, as—in consequence of having jointly accepted a bill for £160 at 20 per cent. for three months, proceeds £30 down, the rest in pianos and pictures by Raphael—they lounged in a pit-tier box: "Capital good Columbine."

"Why, by Jove, Bob," replied Dickey, gazing through his double-barrelled lorgnette, "she's crying—actually crying."

"Crying in a pantomime?" answered Bobby, who was an incredulous philosopher and a *rose* sceptic of the French school. "Absurd! How could she cry when its not in the bill?"

CHAPTER II.

CLOWN AND COLUMBINE IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Clown was aged fifty-tree—a great age for a posturist and dancer to be in work—but he was habitually a sober man. Indeed, a pantaloon, with whom he long played, used to state that he despised him because he liked tea. The Pantaloon liked stronger stuff, but some how he broke down at forty and disappeared. Clown was, however come to the turn of life—in men of his profession it comes soon—and so the consequences of his accident were the more to be dreaded Columbine would be sixteen next June. In June, sixteen years ago, her mother had left her an infant, three days old, in the handsof Clown. The mother was also a dancer in a small way—one of those

TURNED UP THEIR NOSES AT LUCY....AND NICKNAMED HER "SIDDONS JUNIOR."

meek, uncomplaining, weak-fibred, but long-enduring women, who furnish forth so goodly a conscription to the army of the unknown social martyrs. The child was delicate but not weakly. It throve, and Clown loved it with all the love of his battered body, and had a very strong or enlightened soul, and while he was presenting the first spoonful of pap it was ever his lot to give to Miss Lucy, he muttered to himself, "The night I see her Columbine will be the proudest night of my life." And here we get at the great feature and point in Bill Bradley's character. He fully, firmly, and enthusiastically believed that a pantomime was the greatest possible artistic emanation of human genius, and that to the first Clown on any stage, was to hold the most elevated position the practical drama could bestow. To assail this position in Bill's mind, all reasoning, and all facts, were like hailstones rattling on the rock of Gibraltar. He heard them all placidly, and his unvaried and complacent reply was, that "those things might be all very well, but that made no difference". So, although he was often trotted out for the amusement of his comrades, Bill's theory had been given up as totally impregnable years ago, and he lived in the middle of it—like Jove in Olympus. The natural consequence, or perhaps the natural cause, of Bill Bradley's opinions was that he was a sadly ignorant and unintelligent man. Most actors know little or nothing out of their art, but the art of a Pantomime actor is of the lowest description—not calling for that degree of intelligence and acquaintance with the art of expressing natural emotion in suitable terms, which, even the lowest speaking artist must possess. Bill then knew nothing save about Pantomimes, but in that respect his knowledge was immense. He could recite you the scenes and call over the tricks of every noted entertainment of the kind—from "Mother Goose" downwards. He was clever, indeed, at inventing tricks himself, and made the model mechanics, apparatus with some neatness. As he sat by the fireside, the smoke from his pipe curling round his worn and coarse-y-skinned face, Lucy would say "Now, then, Par, a thinkin' about a trick." And "Par," would pat her head and go on thinking strenuously. This, indeed, was about the only subject on which he ever did think. But if he thought little he felt much. He had a mild shallow nature, and it was all filled up with love of Lucy. For years and years he had grieved for her mother. The girl could remember when she was a child, packed in her crib in a closet off her father's small room, having in a waste and listened to him sobbing and crying for "Lucy," and it it had been for her mother she would have risen and gone to him. But the Lucy whose name she heard would answer no more.

The child grew up, and the father recovered all his gaiety. Lucy was hardly ever out of his arms, and the first word she was taught to lisp was not "Par," but "Pan—Pan—Panto"—(Oh, what a hard word!)—"Pantomime." One day poor Bradley received a terrible blow. He wondered what Lucy would think of him as Clown; and he painted his face privately and experimentally for the purpose. The child—she was not more than two years old—shrieked and called "Par," and Bradley retreated abashed to the washstand-stand. The difficulty, however, was soon conquered. Before a week was out, Lucy crowed and clapped her hands at the patches of red and white upon her father's cheeks. Christmas was approaching—it came, and nightly he carried down the child to the theatre, and the little thing was so pretty and so taking that worn-out old dressers quarrelled as to who should have charge of it; and even the dreadful stage-manager made no objections to its presence. It was odd, too, to see Clown, just after he had squeezed one baby flat upon the stage and pulled the legs out of three others to the extent of at least eighteen feet, standing for a moment, perspiring, at the wing, and dandling in his arms the little girl, who crowed and laughed, and called him "Par." She was soon initiated in the sayings and doings of the wing, was poor Lucy.

As she grew up her father taught her to dance. Since she could stand she naturally stood in one of the "positions," and at five years of age she could skip about the floor in merry and by no means bad imitation of the popular *danseuse* of the Nonsuch. One evening, at her father's desire, she went over all her little nursery accomplishments. The grace and the agility of the little thing were wondrous. Old Bill called "Bravo!" (he had but an indefinite notion of genders), and applauded till his hands were sore. Then she came to his knee, and looked up with deep, serious eyes into his face. He had never seen a child look so much like a woman. She was like to old Lucy, but there was a difference, he knew, but he could not define it.

"Par," whispered Lucy, "I'd like to speak on the stage, better than to dance on the stage."

Poor Clown stood aghast. Here was heresy—and from his own flesh and blood!

"When you are playing Clown, Par, they all laugh, but when Mrs. Delamaine was a playing *Mrs. Beverley*, they listened, and cried, and applauded. I cried too," she added softly.

Here was a knell that Bradley could only dimly comprehend his own child, but her words jarred on his ear. Laughter was all the applause he had ever thought of. A guffaw from Mr. Bobby Jones, Mr. Dickey Gray, and their co-equals was his crown of laurels. He could conceive no other. For the first time in his life he was harsh to Lucy, and she went to bed in tears. Next day she was put under the charge of a theatric dancing-master, a figurant, as he called himself, and who let out his pupils, to fill up all the *corps de ballet* in London. For each girl he had 5*s.* a week. He called himself Monsieur De Saint Roquelette—his christened name was John Brown.

Under the auspices of this distinguished foreigner, Miss Lucy Bradley learned to a certain extent the art of theatric dancing, and drafted with her comrades from one house to another, wherever a "heavy" spectacle was in progress, she made fair advances in her profession. But as to the rest of her education—alas! Dancing was all her education! She learned somehow—she hardly knew how, but principally by studying playbills to read—after a fashion; but a long word was a fearful stumbling block, and although she would pronounce many short words rightly, she read them wrong. Thus "said" she would pronounce when reading as rhyming to "plaid" or "raid." Her writing was a monstrous collection of manifold sticks. Sometimes she could make it out, more often she could not. In fact it was not writing at all, for any practical intents or purposes. But still Lucy could read, and she did, how she did read. Every leisure hour was passed in reading, in devouring the stage editions of every play, tragedy, comedy, drama, or melodrama she could scrape together. When old Bradley was snoring she would shiv rise, light a candle, or "thieves" lucifer match, and thing herself, brain and heart, into the "Wreck Ashore," "the Slave," "Victorine," or just as probably as not, "The Maid's Tragedy," the "Duchess of Malfy," or "Julius." The essential dramatic element was all she looked for, or, indeed, could appreciate. That one lighted upon with a God-given instinct which was wonderful and sublime. What were the literary qualities of a play to her? She thought, or knew, or cared nothing about construction, or language, or the theory of situations. But let the heroine—the Juliet or the Desdemona—be in a position only dramatic, and she was down on it like a tiger, and with flashing eyes and quivering frame, would act, all under her breath, the scene to herself. By slow degrees, as she got on in her dancing, and earned higher and higher salaries, she let her father into the secret of her dramatic readings; but all the time a far purpose than in the mere tootling of relaxation from her salutary studies. So viewed Bill had no objections, and sometimes would ask her to give *Lady Macbeth*, or *Mrs. Haller*, or, indeed, *Shylock* or *Othello*—she was not particular about sexes—when he would sit by the fire-side, pipe in mouth, and laugh till the tears ran down his cheeks, just as one of the elder Kembles might enjoy Mrs. Fanny Butler giving an imitation of Pantaloon when her elocutionary studies for the day were over. The passion, the untaught nature, the tremendous energy of these performances the actress had not the slightest idea of. Neither had Bill. None were there to mark the flush of power in the cheek or the spark of genius in the eye. The father laughed and thought the exhibition "not bad monkey tricks." It was when she worked hard at her posturing and dancing that he looked earnestly on, and the tears of gratified pride and strong affection came into his eyes.

They lived in a small set of rooms, up three pair of steps, in Broad-court, Bow-street. There was a humble parlour; Clown's bed closet on one side and Columbine's on the other. The place was charmingly neat. The picture of Joe Grimaldi over the fire-place was the main ornament, and models of pantomime tricks flanked it. Lucy's little dramatic library was piled on a shelf in her own room; Bill's principally consisted of files of Christmas play-bills, of course, with a pantomime in each. Father and daughter were, for theatrical people, curiously domestic. When unoccupied in the summer evenings, they walked together. They always, if possible, were engaged at the same house. They came home together after the performance, ate their suppers and went to bed—two as inoffensive and loving creatures as lived in the world of God

CHAPTER III.

COLUMBINE IN LOVE.

Three weeks had elapsed since the accident, and poor Clown lay helpless on his back, nursed daily and nightly by Columbine, and fretting and mourning over the terrible probability that as a Clown he could never again appear upon the stage. Dr. Bland attended the poor fellow with as much regularity as if he had a fee for every time he mounted the three pair of stairs; and day by day was the clever, clear-headed Doctor deeper and deeper impressed by the strong affection and the unwearied assiduity of the daughter. As she watched and tended the sick man, whose peevish querulousness never banished the coaxing smile from her pretty face. Almost without knowing it, the Doctor found himself taking a strong interest in the little household. Meantime Lucy, the nurse all day, was still Columbine at night; and when she was at the theatre, poor Clown lay alone, generally occupied in the perusal of play-bills.

While these events were perpending, Lucy had unconsciously made a conquest. Mr. Bobby Jones, of Somerset House, had never got over his admiration of the "capital good Columbine." Night after night he was in the pit—the private box was too dear for a continuance—rolling an ugly little pair of eyes at the performer, and sometimes favouring on the refined Don Juan-ism of a wink. Lucy had never made any responsive signal however to these blandishments, so that at last Bobby Jones determined to take bolder steps and accost the young lady as she left the theatre. "There's nothing," as he remarked to Dicky Gray, "like boldness with that sort of people;" with which philosophical sentiment his friend fully agreed. Accordingly, one Saturday night, as Lucy, closely wrapped up, was gliding from the theatre, her whole soul in the home to which she was going, she found a spruce young gentleman, of what is called "sporting" appearance, her unwelcome companion.

"Now then, my dear," was the elegant salutation of Mr. Bobby Jones, "take my arm, Miss Bradley, you danced magnificently to-night. Upon my soul you did. I never saw half so prime a Columbine. And you don't know now deep I am in love with you."

Lucy was accustomed to the ordinary free and easy style of address between the *camarades* of the theatre, but she had never been so approached in the street. In a great fright she ran quickly on, but Bobby was at her side.

"What are you running away for, my dear Miss Bradley, I must going to eat you. Come now, be sociable; don't do the modest so terribly; come now." And he attempted to take her round the waist, when, crack, down upon the crown of his hat came a lusty a buffet as trod he, and Mr. Bobby Jones was in a sitting position on the stones.

"Permit me, Miss Bradley, to protect you from insult to your house," said a low voice not unknown to her, and she saw the pale firm face of Mr. Ruthven, with whom, as the author of two or three rattling farces, and who was consequently a good deal in the theatre, she had a sort of bowing acquaintance. Heartily thanking him, as well as his agitation won'd allow her, they hurried off together.

"Can I not be permitted to see you home. He dreamt of her again. You can't think. He frets so till I come."

"I trust he is getting round. I heard them say so at the theatre."

"Oh! sir," murmured Lucy, "oh! sir, I'm afraid he'll be a poor cripple all his days; he's not able yet to move a limb, sir; he lies like a child till I come home and move him, sir." And she stopped, choked with her tears.

Next moment they were in Broad court. Lucy looked up to the windows and utte.ed a loud exclamation, "Look, sir! oh, my God, look, sir! There's fire, fire in his room; something has caught. Oh, my God!" And she flew up a common stair, used by all the tenants. Stopping only for a moment to see a bright red glare glimmering fiercely through the drawn blind, Lewis instinctively followed her, and they burst into the room together.

The sight was terrible. On his bed, as unable to move as a log of wood, his face ghastly in the glare, and unutterable horror in his eyes upon staring eyes and face quivering, speechless lips, lay the Clown. The curtains blazing in one bright flame above him and around him, and a mass of burning play-bills just setting fire to the drapery of the bed beneath.

Uttering no sound, but, with a leap like a wild animal, Lucy sprang to her father, caught him in her arms as if he were an infant, and left him muffled in the still unkindled bed-clothes from beneath the arch of fire, the ribbons of her dress catching in the process. Ruthven was by, and at the expense of severely scorched fingers, he crushed the nascent fire, while, by the help of a water-jug, the original conflagration was presently extinguished. Then they both stooped over Clown.

"Par," said Lucy, with her quivering voice; "Par, it's all right now, you're safe—the fire's put out"

Clown looked at his daughter and at the stranger; but there was no intelligence in his eye. It was a strange stony glance, and meant nothing

"Par, par, why don't you speak; it's me—me, Lucy! Speak, speak."

"Here we are again. How are ye?" came with a ghastly chuckle from Bradley's jaws, and then the hollow Clown laugh grated on the ears of the listeners.

"M. Bradley, Mr. Bradley; it's your daughter, Miss Bradley—Miss Lucy," cried Ruthven.

"Your own Lucy—your own. Oh, my God! speak to me. Do you know me? Only a word—a word, for God's sake."

"Here's the pole, e," squeaked the Clown in the Clown's voice.

Lucy shrank within herself in horror. Ruthven looked steadfastly into the man's eyes. They were totally vacant in expression, a meaningless as the eyes of the Sphynx.

"I fear—I much fear—Miss Bradley, that the fright—the horror of being burned to death—has—has—"

"Has took away his reason. Oh dear! oh dear! Par, speak; just one word—do; please, please do."

But the poor wretch rolled his eyes round and made a Clown's grin. How often had brilliant houses applauded it! Lucy shrieked and covered her face; and Ruthven murmured to himself, "God help us all, what poor weak devils we are!"

Just then a foot was heard upon the staircase, and in a moment Dr. Bland, white-gloved and trim as though just out of a bandbox, stepped gaily in.

"Thank God! Oh dear, dear doctor, come here, look at him," screamed poor Lucy. The doctor did so. He was speedily enlightened as to the catastrophe, and long and carefully did he examine the patient, particularly the contraction and dilatation of the eye-balls, as the candle was flashed before them. Poor Clown was perfectly quiet and tranquil. He seemed to suffer no pain, and was easily replaced in bed, where he lay smiling with a strange, unmeaning stare. Dr. Bland then kindly, but candidly, informed Lucy that the nervous and cerebral systems had received so great a shock, that, with the worn constitution of the patient, it was more than doubtful whether he would ever recover the use of his faculties. Another shock might possibly set all to rights again; but that was a desperate experiment, only to be risked under certain peculiar circumstances. Meanwhile quiet was imperatively necessary. He must just be treated like an infant again—so said Bland—and added, that to-morrow an experienced elderly woman, an acquaintance of his, would be there "She's used to such cases, and will do all that's needful."

Lucy struggled to speak through her tears. "We have so little, Doctor, that"—

The jolly-faced little man patted her upon the head. "Leave all that to me," he said. "You are a good little girl, Lucy, and deserve to be helped. When you are a *première danseuse* at Covent Garden, and I a poor broken-down old fellow nobbling about town, you'll give me an order now and then to see the great new *pas* that all the world is mad about. But," he added, with an odd smile, "not a word about this, or it would spoil my character as the knowingest old codger about. So dry your eyes, your father will be quite quiet till morning, and to-morrow Mrs. Dosey will be here by breakfast time."

Lucy lighted the gentlemen down stairs, and returned alone to watch through the long night over poor mindless Clown.

Ruthven and Bland knew each other slightly; but the incident to which they had both been witness had naturally brought about, *quoad* the scene they had left, an intimacy.

"I tell you what, sir," said the Doctor, "trust an old fellow who knew the world before you were born, and who sees and hears much more than he says; trust me, that that little girl that we have left is a trump, a regular ace of trumps."

"She's very pretty," said Ruthven, remembering the features.

"It's undeveloped beauty," answered the Doctor, "Pity she's the daughter of such an old fool. She knows nothing. She can't speak her own language; but, it's in her, my boy, it's in her, and some day it will come out?"

"What will?" enquired Ruthven.

"How should I know," was the reply, "but this I do know, there's something working in that girl. She's none of your common rats. (French slang, we may perhaps as well say, for ballet-girls.) There's the *stuff* that heroines are made of in that face, and in that heart. What's a heroine, eh? There's two sorts, the doers and the sufferers, active and passive, Mr. Ruthven, and that girl is fit for either character, or both. Poor little Lucy. An ace of trumps"

They parted, the Doctor to his residence in Pall-mall, Ruthven to his chambers in Dusty-inn. He climbed up three pair of stairs, sat down in an uncommonly mouldy room, like all the rooms in all the Inns of court, stirred up a smouldering fire, and drawing a writing-desk close to the grate, inscribed on a blank sheet of paper, "Act I., Scene I.," and then —— stuck. He sat long musing over the paper, but not a word would come. He rubbed his head, walked up and down, and then sat to the desk again.

"It's no use," at last he said aloud—"I see her face before me; her voice is in my ears. Lucy, the prettiest of all female names—Lucy! I'll call, of course, to-morrow the first thing; it's only decent. A good old card, and sharp, too, that B. and. I never thought so much of him before. Lucy, I wonder if she will make acquaintance: I mean serious acquaintance. Lucy, it is a pretty name; and that face, so sweet, so pure!"

He went to bed and dreamt of Lucy, just as Lucy, fatigued with long watching, sank into a doze and—let the truth be told—dreamt of Ruthven.

Lewis Ruthven, a cadet of a ruined Scotch family, was one of the sedate sort of fortune of the pen which, amongst all great capitals abound—a journalist, a dramatist, a novelist—not of very great fame in either capacity, but still possessed of a rising reputation for brilliance of style and lively play of fancy. He was also a thoroughly sound-hearted fellow, a merry companion, with just an occasional dash of nationality in his speech and pronunciation to put piquancy into his conversation, elastic and keen of temperament, sanguine and bright of hope, and endowed—his best gift—with undaunted enthusiasm in whatever he undertook. His fortunes, though varied, were, on the whole, prosperous. A clever and ready writer, with some tact and a good address, may soon work himself into a decent competence in London; and this Ruthven was just beginning to see before him. Still he was indolent in making the first exertion. Labour was a task until he was hot in the harness: then it was a pleasure and a blessing. He wanted a stimulus, and he soon became aware that at length he had found one.

He called on Lucy the next morning. Mrs. Dosey was there—a sharp, bustling old dame, with a cheering voice, invaluable in a sick-room. Poor Clown was no better, and no speedy change was to be looked for. In the evening Ruthven walked to the theatre with Miss Bradley, and at night he escorted her home. He dreamt of her again. She dreamt of him again. He had not said that he would call next day: but he did, and she did not seem either surprised or angry. Of course he called to inquire after Mr. Bradley. He was in his little room. Mrs. Dosey with him. Lucy and Ruthven sat together in the parlour. Overhead, the shadow of Joe Grimaldi; and when Mrs. Dosey came in and said that the patient had dropped off asleep, they were astonished to hear how late it was. Next day it was the same; and so with many days. Ruthven gave up writing and reading, and his friends joked him, and Columbine's health was drunk with significant nods at a certain club, of which he was a distinguished member or, rather, it was about to be drunk, when Ruthven, calmly, mildly but with resolute firmness, begged that that lady's name might not be made the subject of after-supper conversation; and from this time it was known that matters looked serious.

Meantime, how were the days spent by Lucy and Ruthven, for they were constantly together? Lucy had leisure; for a spectacle in which she played had a great run, and her presence was only needed at night. The days were passed in hard, unremitting study. Ruthven was the teacher; Lucy the apt scholar of pupils. It was not until she knew Ruthven that she had seriously felt her deficiencies, and in a fearful agony of delight she embraced his offer to teach her, to lift her nearer to his own level of intellectual culture. Her progress was wonderful. She leaped instinctively at knowledge, grasped it, and kept it; and Ruthven thought of the dancing judgment of the "something" he could not yet tell what, but which would come out. In fact, her talents, now at last finding a vent, carried everything before them; and the fiery dramatic instinct, now softened by knowledge and chastened by purity of pronunciation, made Ruthven look with wonder, almost dread, at the creature he had, as it were, called into a new being. She had told him of her old dramatic amusements, her old solitary recitations, and she had almost involuntarily burst into one of them. It was the magnificent torrent of sorrow of *Constance* in the third act of "King John." Ruthven listened, overwhelmed, until as she paused and knelt down by him, as she sometimes did in taking her lessons, he said, "Lucy, you are not only an angel; you are a genius."

She looked up in his face, and replied, "I only want to be worthy of you."

CHAPTER IV.

THE LAST TRANSFORMATION OF COLUMBINE.

Ruthven had written a very carefully constructed play of strong interest, and intended to appeal to home and domestic sympathies; but he could not get the management of the Nonsuch to entertain it. He had a reputation for lively touch-and-go farce, and the present manager looked with suspicion upon elaborate dramas intended to "embrace the entire strength of the company," unless they came from very experienced hands. So put off by vague promises and heart-breaking postponement by hour, month, and year—and that was a feat—to get his MS. from the dusty drawers of the manager's room, intending to reserve it for more favourable auspices. This play, Lucy, who had heard snatches of the plot, was very anxious to see; and, accordingly, Ruthven had brought her the manuscript, written out in the neatest handwriting of a theatrical copyist. On his next visit—and it was not, as may be believed, very long postponed, not much over two hours—Lucy met him at the door, her face flushed and her eye bright.

"Oh, my dearest!" she exclaimed; "your play. I have read it—I know it by heart almost. It is glorious. I feel *Mary's* part so—I could give it so—I feel I could. Ruthven. Nothing I ever read has appeared to me more glorious." She had read Shakspeare; but then Shakspeare was not her lover; so poor Lucy must be excused for the warmth of her panegyric. "Oh, Ruthven, if we could get that piece accepted, and I could play *Mary*, and father could understand and appreciate, oh, what a night that would be—a night of triumph and glory for us all."

"Perhaps one day, dear, such a thing may come to pass; we must work, and wait, and hope together; and, after all, that will not be so unpleasant."

"Unpleasant, Lewis, with you?" But lovers' talk is confessedly insipid except to the parties, and we omit the long half-whispered dialogue which succeeded. Presently, however, they spoke of their prospects. It had been determined that the spectacle in which Lucy then danced should be her last appearance as one of what a certain caste of good people call the votaries of Terpsichore. Her mind revolted at the mindless capering to which so many long years had been devoted.

"It is so dreary—oh, so sad," she murmured, "to put on that unvarying restyped smile, with no cause, no reason. Night after night to come, and so smiling through those wretched evolutions of twirls, and languishing jumps for the gaping libertines, whose [illegible] among the cancer, who are incapable of any [illegible] at theatres than that of a sort of lazy a muration of physical beauty. Oh, dear Lewis, take me from it, for your own sake and mine. I feel I am doing you a wrong every night I appear upon the stage"

And so it was arranged. There were obstacles however, as

to Lucy's entering the higher class of her artistic companions—those old conventional obstacles which are sure to attend all changes, however unobjectionable abstractedly. The manager could not see why dancers should wish to become actresses. The ladies of the ballet corps were jealous. Latterly Lucy had mingled with them more than was necessary. She had her new associations, her new cares, her new tasks, her new hopes to interest her, and cared abundantly little for details of whitebait dinners with the Guards, or early evenings at Richmond with gentlemen whose names were often in the *Court Circular*. So the *troupe* of young ladies with pretty legs—it was legs the manager always looked to in that department when giving an engagement; if he didn't he would have been in the Bankruptcy Court in a twelvemonth—the young ladies of the pretty legs therefore turned their noses up at Lucy, and talked of "stuck up people" *at her*, and mocknamed her Siddons Jun'or, and did many other clever things of the same moral calibre, which the persecuted victim laughed at very heartily, as heartily as she could, considering how much she had to be anxious about. Engagement or no engagement, however, it was determined that she should leave the "victuals of Terpsichore." Ruthven would set to work strenuously. He had great plans. Journals to be founded, "quarterly reviews" to be established, theatres to be taken, and dramas to be written. Both of our young friends were excellent castle builders; and when they sat by the quiet fireside in Broad-court the atmosphere steve round was all one superb palace.

We revert to the evening when Lucy had studied Ruthven's rejected play. The great scene had descended on her soul like a cloud of fire; and, almost unknowing in her frenzy what she did, she sprang upon the floor and began an impassioned speech, in which the heroine lamented her intention of giving up a brilliant match and vast prospects because she would be separated from an infirm and doting father. Ruthven gazed at the light of her enkindled eyes, the dilation of her form, and shook in the rapt passion of her declamation like one beside himself. Lucy had never looked so beautiful, had never looked so triumphant. She was formed to conquer, and he knew it; and so, in the wisdom of her genius, did she. Their exultation lasted but for a moment. The door opened, and Dr. B—— appeared. Lucy screamed, and ran instinctively to Ruthven, hiding her face in her hands.

"I heard all—I heard all," cried the little Doctor. "Admirable! wonderful! genius—genius at last upon our stage! Lucy, my child, my darling, hold up your head; what are you hiding it for? God bless you! You did remember, I'm proud of you. I told him you had it in you, I did, and I was right; I'm always right. Come here, you jade, and let me kiss you. Soldiers junior, indeed. We'll make some people hug in the wrong side of their mouths, I'm a rail. Before a month is out you will do that on the stage. Oh! you wicked, sly, abominable, darling little slut, you."

Lucy had gone off into hysterics. They were soon quieted, however, because they were the genuine thing, and not imitation; and then the three sat down by the fireside, Mrs. Dosey of course being with the patient.

"I declare," said the Doctor, as a gentle joke to lead the way to ordinary conversation, "if Mr. Bradley recovers, I shouldn't be surprised if he runs off with Mrs. Dosey."

Then came the question of the play.

"Jorum would not have it," said Ruthven.

"D—— Jorum! who the deuce is Jorum?" replied the occasionally peppery doctor.

"Why, the manager of the Nonsuch, of course," answered Ruthven literally.

"Confound the manager of the Nonsuch. I am the manager of the Nonsuch when I choose. Why, if he don't do what I ask him, I'll give all the actors and actresses sick certificates half an hour before the curtain goes up, and make him shut his house up." If the Doctor had been an untheatrical man he would have concluded with "That play shall be acted." As he wasn't, he finished with, "That piece shall be done."

They sat long in talk about the play, and about poor Clown. He was in the same hopeless, imbecile condition. He was brought in dressed to the parlour, was led out on sunny days leaning on Lucy's arm. His old comrades, with sympathising faces, and sympathising hearts too, came to see him, and tried to talk to him. It was useless. The mind, if not gone, was utterly dormant. Clown was a puppet. Upon all this, we repeat, they sat talking.

All at once Dr. Bland's face lighted up with a most uncommon beam. Then he paused, then he lighted up still more, then he burst out—"There's another genius in this room, and he sits in my chair."

Lucy and Lewis were prepared for some joke; but the increasing seriousness of the Doctor's face undeceived them.

"Ruthven," he said, "in that piece of yours you have a young girl and an old man and lover. Listen, you are a clever fellow, and will jump at what I say. You saw a catastrophe, or have one night in which there was a father and a daughter, could you in any way reproduce it on the stage?"

"Oh, no," exclaimed Lucy, with a sort of hysterical pulsation agitating her whole frame, and her quick keen woman's mind leaping on to the result before the practised dramatist's. "Oh, oh," she said, with a sort of sob which shook her in her chair, "I know what you mean."

"And so do I," exclaimed Ruthven. "A great, a hopeful plan. Hush, stay one moment!"

There was a pause; the Doctor's and Lucy's eyes looking into his.

"Yes," he shouted, leaping up. "Yes, I see it. It can be done. It shall be done."

"Then," said the Doctor, "there's one more chance for Clown."

CHAPTER V.

THE NEXT BOXING-NIGHT.

Since the opening of our story, Clown has lain three weeks immoveable upon his bed; and has passed fifty-nine—an unconscious, immoveable man, only appearing most complacent at home when nearest to useless man, only appearing most complacent at home when nearest the fire, and without doors when basking in the sunshine.

Boxing-day has come again, and again we are in the Nonsuch Theatre; the audience we saw there last year are once more reassembled, and the gentlemen in the gallery are again mopping their foreheads with even more assiduity than before; and all this without a pantomime! No, there is to be no pantomime, but a drama—a wonderful drama—of which a wonderful rumour has spread far and near, and not quite (as the writers of good Saxon would say) "unbeknown," and not quite (as the writers of good Saxon would say) "unbeknown," and the newspapers have been full of puffs preliminary—"paragraphs" the wise call them. The "entire resources of the theatre," and ever so many more resources besides, were to be pressed into the service. The many more resources besides, were to be pressed into the service. The drama was a great outburst of wild—not to say frantic—type. It appeared as if the manager had set his management upon the cast, and that he would stand the hazard of the die.

Let us listen to some of the conversation emanating from the same class of auditors whose comments we repeated upon the last occasion of Boxing-day. "Mary—Miss Bradley?" "What! old Bradley's daughter—Columbine this night last year." "What! old Bradley's daughter—old Clown Bradley's daughter?" "She herself. They say she's turned a first-rate actress, and she's going to be married to a chap, Ruthven; there's been a lot of fakes and such like of his here." "And the old men?" "Oh; done up. Don't you remember he had an accident last year?" "Jumping through the clock?" "Exactly so."

One melancholy sight there was in the gallery. It was Bobby Jones and Dickey Gray up among the dark sleeves. It was humiliating. Nevertheless, they had paid the £100 bill by hard struggling, and they had both acquired very great degree of additional common sense. Bobby had, indeed, improved immensely. He had bought a bouquet, cheap,—it was principally made of wall-flowers—to cast to his old flame. Being a frequenter of small theatrical circles, he had heard how it fared with her, and laying his own professions, and all feelings of animosity aside, he had determined, during now a fit of virtuous indignation,—a step in advance of stoic philosophy—to forgive her past grievances.

"I say, Bobby," said Dickey, "where's old Bradley to-night, I wonder?"

"Ah, where indeed?" said the plaintive Bobby.

He was not so far off, after all, seeing that, accompanied by Ruthven and Doctor Bland, he occupied precisely the pit-box which had been engaged by the two honourable gentlemen in the gallery on the previous anniversary. He was pale and woe-begone, and knew nothing of where he was. His companions gazed on him with palpitating anxiety. The lights flashed up. He started. The music began. He breathed short. The curtain rose. He rubbed his forehead.

"The struggle is beginning," said the Doctor; "keep quiet."

Lucy entered.

Bradley breathed hard and quick; and, as they watched his eyes, they saw returning into them something like the intelligence—the mind of man—that which distinguishes our eyes from the eyes of cats and parrots.

Their highly raised hopes were gradually beaten back. The shock had not yet been strong enough, and the patient was relapsing into imbecile lethargy. "Never mind," said the Doctor, "all depends upon the scene."

The audience, however, were obstreperous in their delight, and Lucy was called before the curtain at the end of the first act. Immediately after, the box-door opened, and a muffled-up figure entered.

"How is he?" she asked.

"You have made an impression," whispered the Doctor. "Everything depends on *the* scene."

Another act passed. Bradley had given still stronger symptoms of the approaching crisis. Tears were seen gathering in his eyes, and he listened to the thundering applause of the house as a war-horse to the trumpet.

The play was "going" triumphantly. The third act came. Bradley seemed more and more absorbed, although they knew not to what extent he understood it. The house was in a state of fiery excitement magnificent to see. Poor Ruthven was in tears and laughter at the same moment. Only the Doctor was as cool as though he had been dissecting, his eyes fixed on Bradley's, and his fingers on Bradley's pulse. In the phrase of his own profession, he was "exhibiting" the play to his patient, and watching its operation.

The scene came. The effect upon the audience was overpowering. Ruthven and the doctor only watched Bradley's face. It became whiter and whiter. Then the blue veins appeared on each temple. The nostrils quivered and dilated, and the lips moved as though he "had dressed himself to speak." Amid a roaring torrent of applause the superb climax was given by the triumphant actress, as she dashed forward to save her sick parent from impending death; and faintly uttered, unheard by any save those who stood over him, there was pronounced by the sick man, stretching forth his thin white hand, and trembling from head to foot with a strange emotion, the first words he has spoken announcing returning consciousness.

"That's me!" he stammered out, rising in his chair, and panting as he spoke, "and that's her! that's Lucy, my own Lucy! my daughter, Lucy; that's how she saved me from the fire. Lucy, Lucy," he cried in his weak, shrill voice, "Lucy, come to me—come to your father!"

But the adjuration was unheard in the mighty roar of acclamation which followed the *coup* of the play, and no one, so intense was the gaze fixed upon the stage, observed that a pale old man in a pit box had left upon the floor in struggling to get to the front, and had been raised by his companions and borne away.

Among the score of bouquets blooming up on the stage was one principally composed of wall flowers, drooping with the head. When Lucy picked it up, the faithful Bobby Jones uttered a disconsolate *bravo*, and hastened from the theatre to drown his sorrows in a pint of stout and a Welch rabbit.

Upon the stage, after the curtain fell, father and daughter met. He knew her, and blessed her. She was not Columbine now. Heaven will be done! She was still Lucy; and the infirm old man wept silently on her neck. They were blessed tears. Dr. Bland said they re-established his reason.

Then came the congratulations—some sincere, more false—poured upon the successful actress. The manager was at her feet; and of course the rest of the company would have gone, if they could, lower than her feet.

"I told you so, you unbelieving heathen," vociferated Dr. Bland; "told you what the piece would be, and what the woman would be. God bless the actress and the author. Come here to me, both of you brats. Shake hands, friend Bradley; you have a great daughter and a great son-in law, and, what's better, a good daughter and a good son-in-law."

Bradley still stood looking confounded.

"Ah! my poor fellow," the Doctor continued, "you've had a long illness. Never mind, your children have cured you. Join the hands. Confound me if genius and affection are not better than physic."

Bewildered, but yet with some glimpses of what was meant, Bradley did as he was told.

Clown that was put into the grasp of Ruthven the hand of Columbine that was.

These two hands clasp each other yet; so do these two hearts. Bradley is well—the Doctor merry.

THE NEW GAME OF REGATTA.

A NEW GAME.—THE REGATTA.

This Game (says the inventor, who has obligingly forwarded a sketch and description) is played with dice, on a piece of painted canvas, three or four feet square, representing the sea, pinned upon a table, and numbered as in the Engraving. The Guard-Ship (pool) should be from 8 to 10 inches long; breadth in proportion; the hulls of the Yachts, from 2 to 2½ inches, cast in brass or lead; and the Lighthouse of wood, 3 or 4 inches in height. When the stakes are agreed upon, and the pool made, each member must then select his yacht, and enter her at the starting-buoy. All the players must then throw; the highest thrower, with the letter A marked on his die, superintends the Game, and is to be styled Admiral, and may or may not enter a yacht; but if he should enter one, he commences. unless he be a gallant Admiral, when he allows the fleet pays one counter to (100) Guard-Ship. If the letter A turn up, every one pays to the Admiral but if the letter F turn with any of the above letters, it is nice nerved, viz:—

A F All pay 1 to Guard-Ship.

A All pay 1 to Admiral.

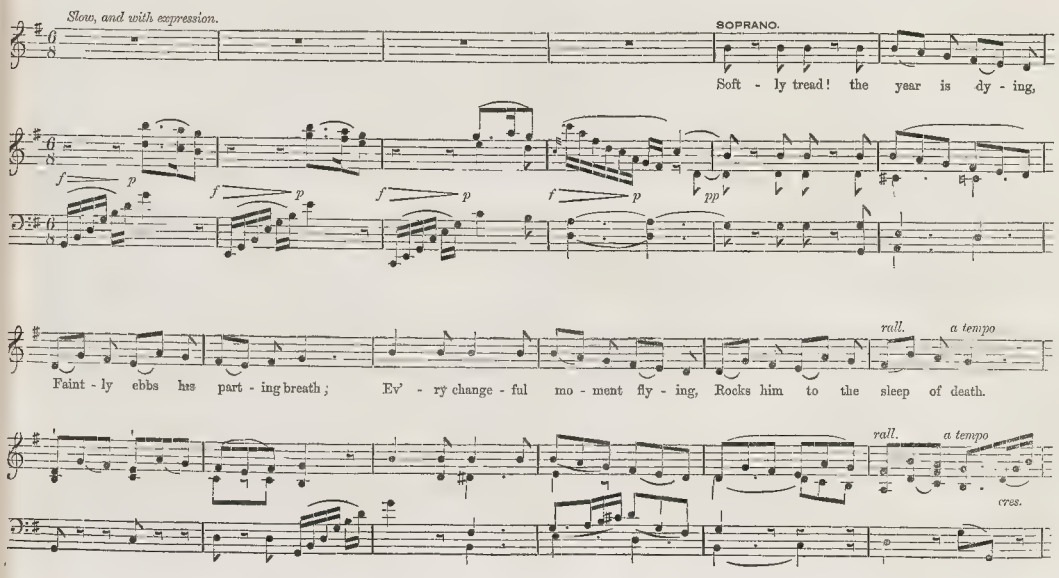
F Guard-Ship pays 1 all round the fleet.

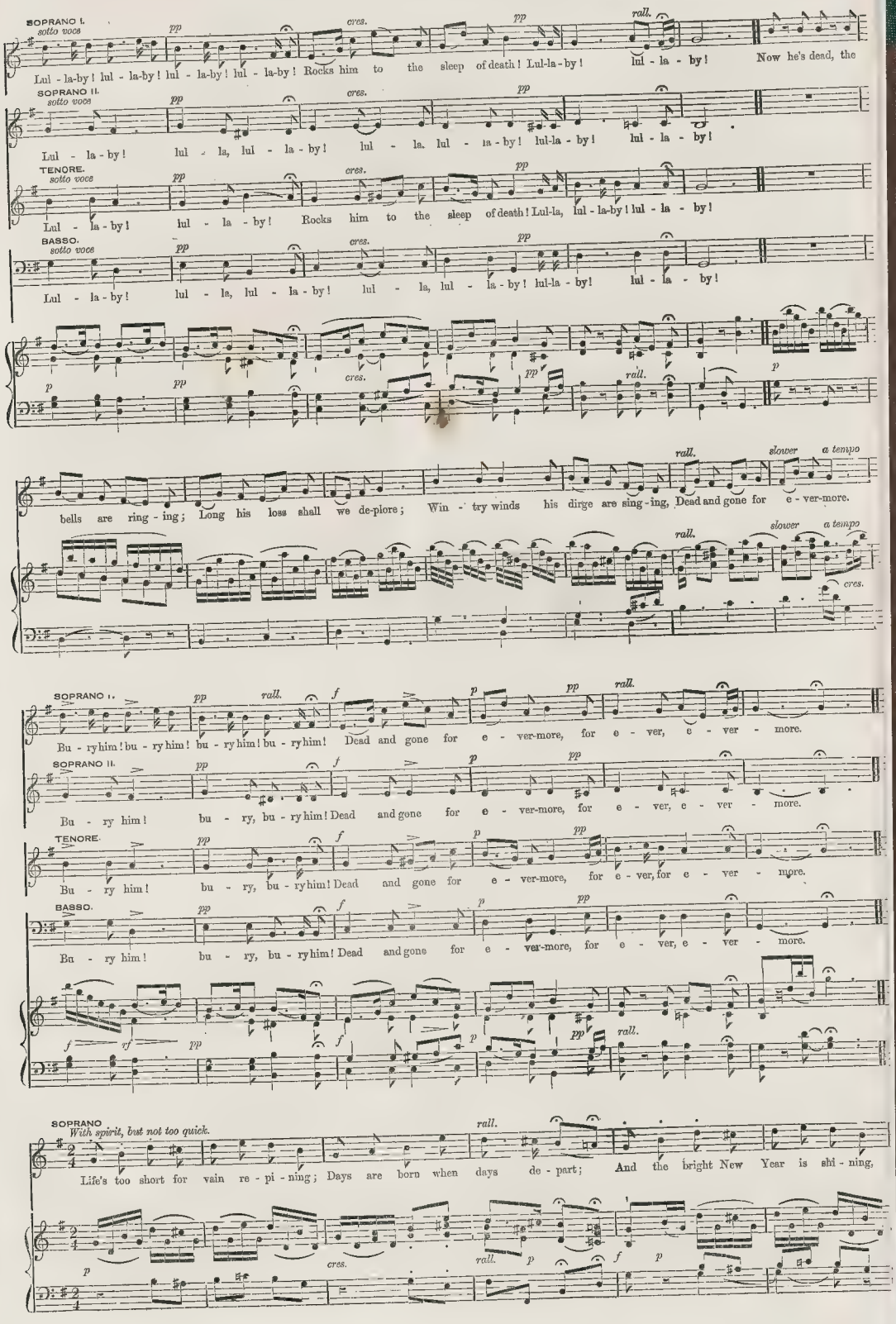
A F Admiral pays 1 all round the fleet.

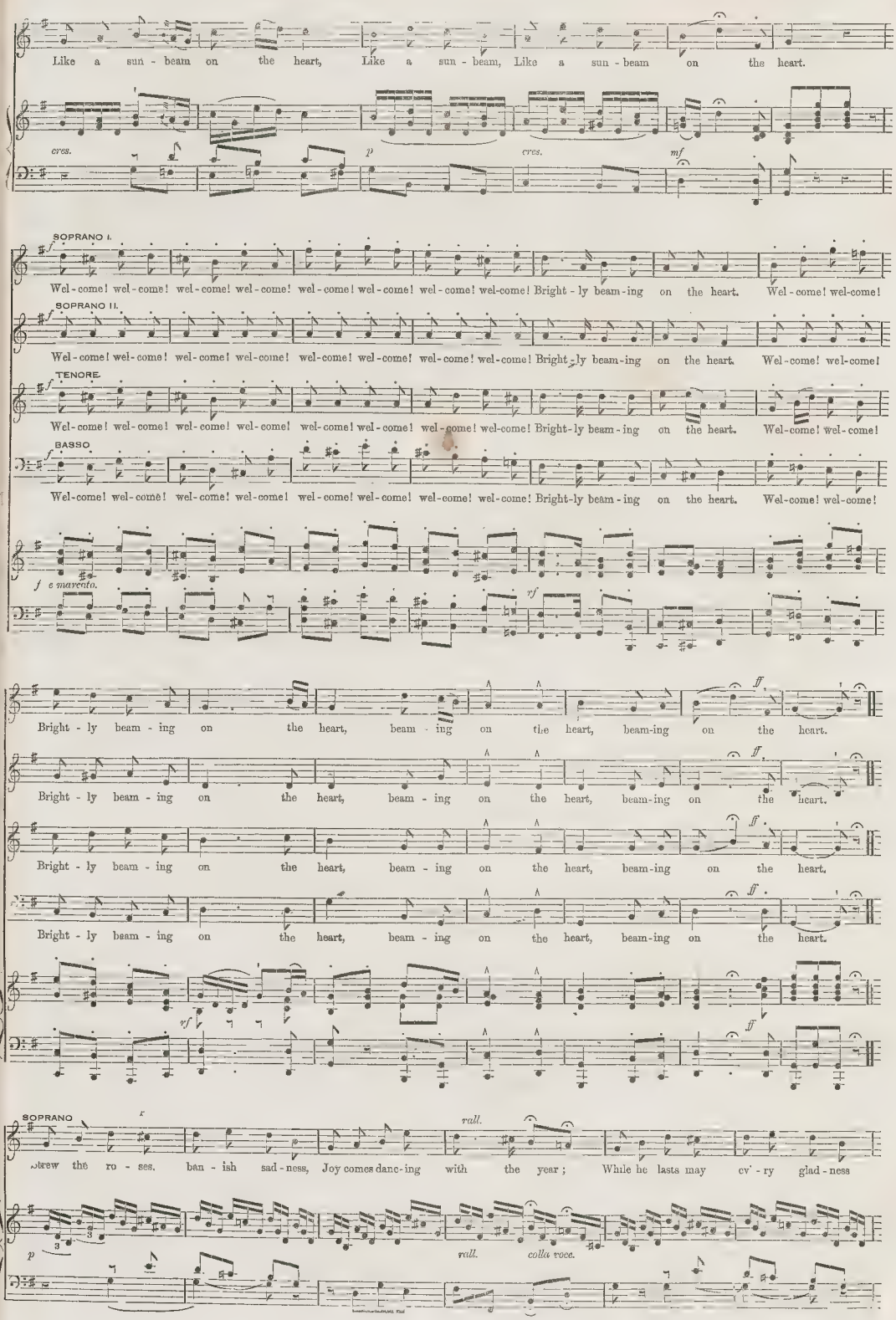
The Admiral must keep all the counters he receives from the fleet s[e]parate from his own; for, should his yacht be wrecked on the Light house rock (81, 82), he has to give them all up to the possessor of the lea[d]ing yacht, who then becomes Admiral, and remains so until the end [o]f the Game, unless he also gets wrecked. Any yacht running aground [o]n the sandbank (91, 92, 93) not only pays half stakes, but goes back [t]o Any yacht getting on the Lighthouse rock (81, 82) must withdraw fro[m] the game, as wrecked. The yacht that first reaches the buoy marked 1[00] gains the pool. All yachts that pass the Lighthouse are to throw b[y] with one die. In reaching the winning buoy, the number thrown must amount exactly to 100.

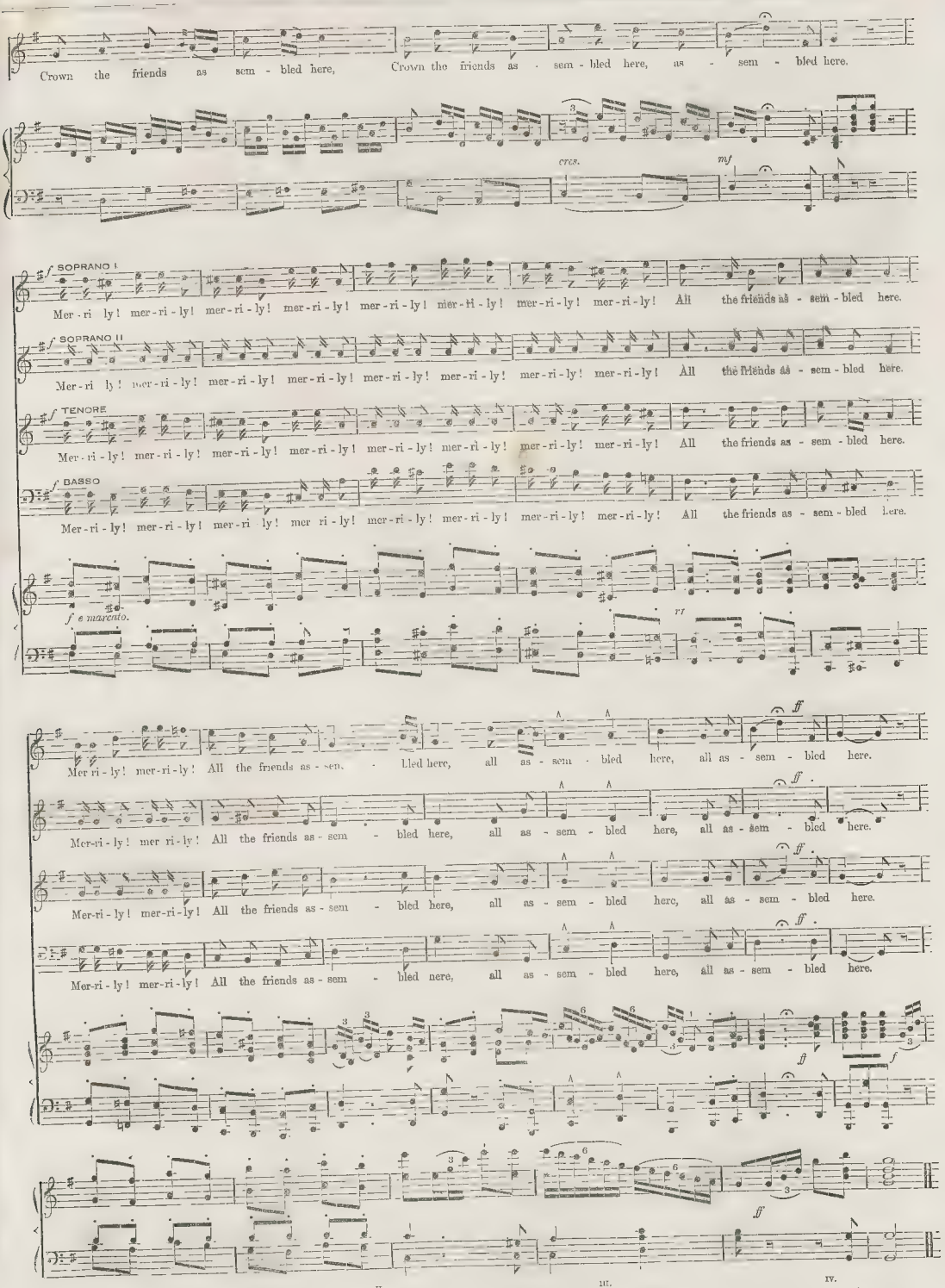
THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY; MUSIC BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.


Slow, and with expression.
SOPRANO.
Soft - ly tread! the year is dy - ing,
Faint - ly ebbs his part - ing breath;
Ev' - ry change - ful mo - ment fly - ing,
Rocks him to the sleep of death.
rall.
a tempo
cres.


SOPRANO I.
sotto voce
Lul - la-by! lul - la-by! lul - la-by! lul - la-by! Rocks him to the sleep of death! Lul-la - by! lul - la - by! Now he's dead, the
SOPRANO II.
sotto voce
Lul - la - by! lul - la, lul - la - by! lul - la, lul - la - by! lul-la - by! lul - la - by!
TENORE.
sotto voce
Lul - la - by! lul - la - by! Rocks him to the sleep of death! Lul-la, lul - la-by! lul - la - by!
BASSO.
sotto voce
Lul - la - by! lul - la, lul - la - by! lul - la, lul - la - by! lul-la - by! lul - la - by!
bells are ring - ing; Long his loss shall we de-plore; Win - try winds his dirge are sing - ing, Dead and gone for e - ver-more.
SOPRANO I.
Bu - ry him! bu - ry him! bu - ry him! bu - ry him! Dead and gone for e - ver-more, for e - ver, e - ver - more.
SOPRANO II.
Bu - ry him! bu - ry, bu - ry him! Dead and gone for e - ver-more, for e - ver, e - ver - more.
TENORE.
Bu - ry him! bu - ry, bu - ry him! Dead and gone for e - ver-more, for e - ver, for e - ver - more.
BASSO.
Bu - ry him! bu - ry, bu - ry him! Dead and gone for e - ver-more, for e - ver, e - ver - more.
SOPRANO
With spirit, but not too quick.
Life's too short for vain re - pi - ning; Days are born when days de - part; And the bright New Year is shi - ning,


Like a sun - beam on the heart, Like a sun - beam, Like a sun - beam on the heart.
cres.
p
cres.
mf
SOPRANO I.
Wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel-come! Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart. Wel - come! wel-come!
SOPRANO II.
Wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart. Wel - come! wel - come!
TENORE.
Wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart. Wel - come! wel - come!
BASSO.
Wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! wel - come! Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart. Wel - come! wel - come!
f e marcato.
rf
Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart, beam - ing on the heart, beam-ing on the heart.
ff
Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart, beam - ing on the heart, beam-ing on the heart.
ff
Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart, beam - ing on the heart, beam-ing on the heart.
ff
Bright - ly beam - ing on the heart, beam - ing on the heart, beam-ing on the heart.
ff
vf
ff
SOPRANO
Strew the ro - ses, ban - ish sad - ness, Joy comes danc - ing with the year; While he lasts may ev' - ry glad - ness
rall.
p
rall.
colla voce.



I.

Softly tread! the Year is dying,
Faintly ebbs his parting breath;
Every changeful moment flying,
Rocks him to the sleep of death:
Lullaby! lullaby!
Rocks him to the sleep of death!

II.

Now he's dead, the bells are ringing—
Long has sad we'll deplore.
While [illegible]
[illegible]

III.

Life's too short for vain repining
Days are born when days depart;
And the bright New Year is shining
Like a sunbeam on the heart:
Welcome him! welcome him!
Brightly beamin[illegible]

IV.

Strew the roses, banish sadness,
Joy comes dancing with the year;
While he lasts may every gladness
Crown the friends assembled here!
Merrily! merrily!
All the friends assembled here.

PLUM-PUDDING: A DREAM OF CHRISTMAS.

DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY WATTS PHILLIPS, FROM "NOTIONS" BY E. GRANT, ESQ.

THINK ABOUT GOING TO BED.

DREAM THAT I AM A PUDDING; AND WAS NEVER SO STIRRED BEFORE.

I YIELD TO THE PRESSURE FROM WITHOUT.

GET INTO HOT WATER.

IT'S NOT ALWAYS AGREEABLE TO BE TURNED OUT BY YOUR FRIENDS.

I MAKE MY DEBUT.

AM CUT UP, THOUGH NOT BY THE CRITICS,

AND FEEL HURT.

I AM NOT UNIVERSALLY POPULAR.

THE VAIN FEELINGS OF MY YOUTH PASS AWAY,

I AWAKE, HAVING SLEPT IN MY CHAIR ALL NIGHT

MY STATE NEXT MORNING.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 25, 1852.—Supplement.

LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

THE SALAMANDRINE. By CHARLES MACKAY, Author of "Egeria," "Legends of the Isles," &c. With Illustrations, drawn by JOHN GILBERT; engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The story of the Salamandrine is sweetly told; it abounds with graceful imagery, life-like description of scenery and incident, and true pathos. The Illustrations, from the pencil of Mr. John Gilbert, are alike characterised by variety and beauty, piquancy and artistic grace. The incidents are striking, the accessories have been carefully studied. They are exquisitely engraved upon wood by Messrs. Dalziel; and, what is indispensable to success in this branch of art, the work is most delicately printed: it is very tastefully bound; and, altogether, the Salamandrine is one of the most elegant gift-books of the season.

The argument of the poem is drawn from the Rosicrucian story of the "Count de Gabalis," by the Abbé de Villars. "The Salamanders (as we learn from this authority) are inhabitants of the region of fire; and their wives and daughters, the Salamandrines, are more beautiful than all the other holy creatures of the human form, because they are of a purer element. The beauty of their minds surpasses that of their bodies; but their souls are mortal, and they have no hope of divine felicity in the presence of that Supreme Being whom they know and whom they religiously adore; from their extreme purity, they do not die till after many centuries, and return at last into eternal nothingness. This thought so afflicted the philosophers that they complained to God of the fate of these wretched people; and He revealed to them that as man, by the alliance which he has contracted with God, has been made a participator of the divinity, so the Salamanders, by the alliance which they may contract with man, can be made participators of man's immortality." This idea supplies the main incidents of the poem. It is divided into seven cantos: the Watch-fire; the Soldier's Return; Love Betrayed; Hope and Fear; the Bridal Feast; the Doom; and the Triumph of Love. The illustrations, some fifty in number, are selected with taste and judgment, so as to personify the varieties of action with which the poem abounds. The plan of Illustration is, first, that the master-passion of each canto is portrayed in a title-page: thus, "The Watch-fire" is personified by a line of mounted warriors. The tail-piece to Canto One is a vignette of the battle-field, with a group of the slain, a touching episode of war. The intervening incidents are the gathering of the host on a frosty morning; the sentry and his beacon-fire; the shivering remnant of the host, seated round a fire; the appearance of the Salamandrine to Sir Gilbert, the hero, and captain of the band, in a vision; Sir Gilbert attempting to follow the vision: and the réveillé, a spirited group of richly-costumed trumpeters—such are the pictures of Canto One.

The title-page of the Second Canto is a bright contrast to the opposite tail-piece of the saddening battle-field. "The Soldier's Return" is personified by the sturdy man of war playing with his infant, beside his loving wife: in the head-piece, the wives and children welcome the returning host; next, the peasants' dance, and youths and maidens and elder people beneath the trees; Sir Gilbert thrown from his horse, and found by the maiden in the wood; Porphyr shooting deer; and the maiden pensive by the stream, illustrate Canto Two.

"Love Betrayed" in Porphyr's absence, the cavalier and maiden seated upon a flowery bank, opens the Third Canto; the head-piece, "Mora's lovely stream, in a sweet wild-wood valley;" succeeded by the lover's walk in the woodlands; the lovers outwatching the moon, on the border of the forest; they are surprised by Porphyr, the maiden's mysterious brother; and the maiden watching her lover out of sight.

In the Fourth Canto—Hope and Fear—the maiden awaits her lover by the stream—is the title-page; the head-piece, a festal scene in Minden's domain, to celebrate Sir Gilbert's return from the wars; next is the banquet of 500 in the hall; the maiden at her lattice, watching for her lover; Sir Gilbert wooing another; his sire and mother preparing for the marriage feast; and the procession of peasants, maskers, and cottage-girls, and the bride and bridegroom; and a picturesque tail-piece, completes the illustration of the canto.

The Fifth Canto—the Bridal Feast—has for its title-page a sparkling picture of the peacock borne to the banquet; head-piece, the arrival of the guests "at Minden's lordly hall;" the revel broken by the sudden appearance of Amethyst, the first love, "like Melancholy's self;" Sir Gilbert reproved, in the forest shade; and the faithless one fallen, yet consoled, closes the canto.

The Doom—Canto Six—portrays, in three scenes, Gilbert, "soul-stricken and heart-sore," in the gloomy forest, hooted by men and children, and spurned by his wife; a beldame, with flaming brand, closing the canto

Canto Seven.—The Triumph of Love has, for its title-page, the hero and the witch-like woman drooping over him; in the head-piece he is in her cave by her fire; then, he goes forth to gather branches; next, Sir Gilbert is reading his own epitaph; then he sees from behind a tree the bridal procession of his Rosalina. He now seeks his first love, his guardian spirit in the aged form. "His soul was Amethysta's now;" they are united, but

> Old traditions say
> The maiden perished on her bridal day;
> Slain by excess of rapturous joy, she fell
> Lifeless upon the breast she loved so well.

Such is the closing vignette of the most varied and graceful series of Illustrations it has ever been our pleasure to welcome from Mr. Gilbert's masterly pencil.

THE POETS OF THE WOODS; Twelve Pictures of English Song Birds.—Bosworth, Regent-street.

This sylvan choir numbers the Nightingale, Robin, Chaffinch, Skylark, Bullfinch, Thrush, Linnet, Blackbird, Goldfinch, Cuckoo, Woodpigeon, and Turtle-dove: whose portraits are beautifully printed in colours by Messrs. Hanhart, after water-colour drawings by Joseph Wolf. In several cases, the nest of the birds are also introduced in the circular picture within frames printed in gold, each of different design. The letter-press accompaniment consists of passages selected from our best English poets, vividly describing the characteristics of each bird. Some of the pieces are of great length; as, Keats's beautiful address to the Nightingale; Montgomery's touching lines to the Robin, Shelley's noble lyric to the Skylark, and Smythe's apostrophe to the "sweetest warbler of the skies," Logan's old familiar lines on the Cuckoo, and Mrs. Heman's impassioned address to the same bird; so that here we have poetic excellence combined with pictorial attraction.

THE COURT ALBUM; Twelve Portraits of the Female Aristocracy.—Dogue.

This year's bevy of beauties are Mrs. Wood, the wife of Captain William Mark Wood, of the Coldstream Guards; Viscountess Nevill, the lady of the son and heir of the Earl of Abergavenny; the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, eldest daughter of Baron Londes, and wife of Edward Fellowes, Esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Herts; the Viscountess Falmouth, Baroness le Despenser, in her own right the lineal female representative of the ancient house of Neville, and thus at the head of the female aristocracy of England; and the Lady Jane St. Maur Stanhope, "representative of the Stanhopes of Elvaston, in whose veins, in common with the noble house of Chesterfield, still runs the royal blood of the Lady Anne Plantagenet, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, younger son of Edward III." Next upon the royal and noble list, is the Princess of Saxe-Weimar, second daughter of the Duke of Richmond, married to the Prince of Saxe-Weimar Eisenbach, whose family is connected with every noble house in Europe. The remaining portraits are Miss Charlotte Anna Hume, only child of William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, M.P.; Lady Emily Toler, sister of the Earl of Norbury; Lady Cecilia Catherine Lennox, youngest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Miss Cholmeley, only daughter of Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart.; Mrs. Cordelia Boyd, the wife of Captain Walter Boyd; and Miss Baillie, of the ancient family of the Baillies of Dochfour, Inverness. The portraits are the presentments of several styles of female beauty, such as is only to be found among the aristocracy of Great Britain. The drawings are by F. Grant, R.A.; and by John Hayter, C. Durham, and H. Weigall. The memoir-sketches are rich in piquant anecdote and noteworthy points of genealogical history.

THE KEEPSAKE, 1853. Edited by Miss POWER. Bogue.

This "last rose" of the once numerous family of "Annuals" presents a muster-roll of pens whose contributions are altogether of higher attraction than of late years. They include a few graceful *nouvelettes*, recollections of travel, and pleasant anecdote, and some graceful poetry; by Barry Cornwall, Walter Savage Landor, R. Monckton Milnes, Sir Walter Scott, Albert Smith, W. M. Thackeray, Mr. and Mrs. Alaric Watts, &c. It would occupy more space than we can spare to enumerate the pieces, some fifty in number. The twelve illustrations, engraved under the superintendence of Mr. F. A. Heath, include Buckner's portraits of the Duchess of Manche ter, Mrs. Kgiton James, Lady John Manners, and Lady Otway; Solomon's characteristic picture of "Scandal;" two scenes by E. H. Corbould; "Hotspur and Lady Percy," by Lo-d Bury. Altogether, we must congratulate Miss Power upon her editorial success.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

The tasteful multiplication of Gift-books is one of the most interesting characteristics of our intellectual age. Hence the recurrence of the present festal season is marked by the production of a shoal of volumes, of an instructive and amusing class, in which the higher purpose of moral teaching is not lost sight of for the sake of mere entertainment. Meanwhile the books themselves have been greatly improved by the abundant means which the progress of illustrative art has placed at the hands of their producers; and what are in common parlance termed "Children's Books" are no longer starveling in their embellishments; but the engravings are raised in character as well as increased in number. Time was when Francis Newbery and Benjamin Tabart scattered a few carelessly-coloured plates in a few widely-printed pages, within a gaudy binding, and the "child's book" was complete: or, perchance, the Christmas gift from the St. Paul's churchyard publisher was garnished with a few wood-cuts, ill engraved and worse printed; while still less attention was paid to the fare in which the holiday plums were dropped: but Newbery's successors have greatly improved upon this scant system, although they have not found another Goldsmith among their staff of writers for the smaller growth. Now and then a genial spirit left the infant world of its day a legacy worth preserving; such, for instance, as Mrs. Trimmer's "Tame Robins; or, the History of Flapsy and Pecksy"—a delightful piece of humanity-teaching; but the precious bequest was often in a manner spoiled by re-production, and there was little externally to attract the child to the beautiful lesson of tenderness to animals, which was to be found in its ill-printed pages. This retrospect of the tasteless publication of books for the young might be "profusely illustrated;" but we are content with this well-remembered example, for the sake of pointing attention to the very superior manner in which such works are "got up" in the present day, in comparison with the "juvenile books" of the last generation; and how largely the little folks of the present day have profited by the great spread of wood engraving and improved printing we need not tell; unless it be to say that the sum of holiday pence be contributed in gratitude to raise testimonials to Caxton and Albert Durer, the inventors of the immortal arts of wor d-enlightenment. Neither need we enlarge upon the improved tone of the children's books of the present day, unless it be to remind the reader how admirably has been followed the excellent advice of that master-spirit, Sir Walter Scott, who, delighting to write for tender minds, has thus nobly expressed his opinion on the matter: "I am persuaded," said Sir Walter, "both children and the lower class of readers like books which are written *down* to their capacity, and love those that are composed for their elders and betters. I will make, if possible, a book that a child shall understand, yet a man will feel some temp ation to peruse, should he chance to take it up. * * * * The grand and interesting consists in ideas, not in words"

And now to our glance at what has been produced for the current season. First come the Christmas books, so entitled, commencing with—

Christmas-tide: its History, Festivities, and Carols. By William Sandys, F.S.A. J. R. Smith, Soho-square.—A very pleasing representation of olden Christmas observances, wherein the olden lore has been re-written and moulded into a more attractive form than hitherto. The book is better adapted for the teens than the earlier growth, and a very delightful task has the learned Editor of the Early Popular Antiquaries, the author, accomplished in this volume. Here the characteristic incidents of bygone ages are taken out of their cramped quaintness, and put into pleasantly flowing narrative; and the book is wound up with an excellent collection of carols, some of which date from music; to the illustrations upon wood and stone we cannot award high praise; but, for authority and judicious handling of the subject, this is the best Christmas book of the season; the binding, green, with holly and mistletoe in gold, is beautifully characteristic.

A Holiday-book for Christmas and the New Year (Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand) consists of tales and sketches, and poetry, illustrative of the festive seasons; accompanied by a profusion of highly-finished engravings, mostly selected from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and carefully reprinted in a very handsome manner. The majority of these papers are the contributions of writers of celebrity; and the artistic portion is of the same high character. To these reprints have been added some original sketches and music. The title-page is a beautifully characteristic composition, printed in tint; and the decorative binding, worked in colours, is rich and gay.

The Dial of Love: a Christmas Book for the Young, by Mary Howitt, is a little periodical, gathered into a volume; containing "New Stories, suggested by Old Rhymes," "Walks in the Country," "Nut-woods and Sea-sides," a few stories of travel, and Christmas scenes, all narrated in Mrs. Howitt's very attractive manner; with appropriate wood engravings.

*A Leaf of the Christmas Tree** is a little collection of tales, from the German, edited by the Rev F Gilbert White, M.A., and published for the benefit of two children who, by the death of their father (a clergyman in the Irish fever of 1848, were left to the sole care of their widowed mother; who, as an aid towards their maintenance, has published these tales of her own German "Fatherland." They are five in number, are narrated in the true spirit of the season, and are full of pleasant simplicity. To each story there is an illustration.

A Hero Philip's Book, by the author of the "Head of the Family," has for its narrator Uncle Philip, who, on several occasions, tells of Scottish scenes and incidents in a lively, discursive manner, much to the delight of his little family of listeners. There is a novelty of incident and manner in the book, which is welcome. It has four clever illustrative scenes by James Godwin.

Arnold Lee; or, Rich and Poor Children†, by Cousin Kate, is a tale of our times, one of its incidents being from a ragged school set up by "Mother Betty," who imitates John Pounds in her benevolence. The book has an ingenious story-telling framework, and a tone of religious teaching judiciously introduced. There is a frontispiece of Mother Betty's school.

The Unseen Hand; or, Episodes in an Eventful Life‡, by the Rev. Stopford J Bam, M.A., contains, the author assures the reader, "a record of occurrences and events that have really taken place during the last ten years; and, as far as we have examined them, they contain nothing beyond the strangeness of truth. They include some extraordinary scenes from college life, Liverpool, and emigrant ships, and a course of unhealthy excitement, temptation, and trouble, through which the "Unseen Hand"—the unceasing interference of Divine Providence—guides and protects the hero to a happy marriage. One of the author's secondary objects is, by picturing the abuses of university life, to aid in its reformation; the writer observing, incidentally, that of the two universities, Oxford has distinguish themselves in a literary point of view, at Cambridge, the majority are composed of those, who, on entering the university, could not successfully take their place among the ranks of the so-called gentlemen, and whose means may not exceed £120 or £130 per annum; but who, by unwearied perseverance, diligence, and self-denial, elevate themselves to a condition far more really ennobling and great than that of the polished gentleman, who, on £1000 a year, contrives, during his college course, to do nothing but consume tobacco through scented water, and become thoroughly acquainted with Newmarket and *Bell's Life*. This may be pleasanter teaching than by "Blue Books" and the scenes on board an emigrant ship are alike cleverly sketched. We need scarcely add that the book has a religious tone, and its pathos is occasionally impressive.

The Unclaimed Daughter; a Mystery of Our Own Day,§ edited by C. G. H—, is published with the avowed hope "that the facts thus made known might lead to the discovery of the forsaken child's parents or kindred, and thus unravel the secret of her birth." There is an appendix of documents attesting the character of the chief agents in the narrative. "It is almost impossible," says the preface, "with any approach to certainty, to form an idea of what the circumstances were which thus cast a child of a few years old, and apparently of gentle birth and careful nurture, into a position so strangely different from that in which she had been born. The facts of the English soldier's attendance after the murder of the lady who is supposed to have been her mother, the advertisement in the *Times*, and the English officer's apparent scrutiny, seem to give colour to the idea that she may be of Irish connection. Perhaps, stolen from her parents by some unlawful claimant of property to which she was the natural heir, and never called by her name, that she might lose all trace of her origin. Deceived, perhaps, by a resemblance of the house near Nicholas Murphy's cottage, to her half-remembered home; for it appears hardly probable that she should have been kept so near it—the lady from whom, in her desolation, she so piteously yearned, may at last have traced, and been hastening to claim her, when arrested by the murderer's hand—that murderer may be, but not the agent of others." Such is the mystery which is narrated in this volume; embellished, by the way, with a portrait of "the Unclaimed."

HISTORY OF GREECE. By GEORGE GROTE, Esq. 10 Vols. Murray

If the Scottish bard may as proudly boast of his Rob Roy as the "English ballad-singer" of his Robin Hoode, between Germany and England a like competition exists, not, however, in relation to their thieves, but their historians. If Germany has its Niebuhr, England has her Grote—both subtle questioners of the past, reflecting upon it the light of the present for the benefit of the future. In one sense, both are the great apostles of doubt, and proceed sceptically. They tell us what can not be known, and reveal our ignorance rather than add to our knowledge, except negatively; that is, they show that a great deal that has been generally mistaken for knowledge is merely conjecture—or, to use a favourite phrase of Mr. Grote, "guesswork"—and that the boundaries of historical fact imply exceedingly narrow limits, and a very contracted area.

Judging by the practice of modern historians, it would seem that an initial scepticism is now the main qualification for success in historical investigations. Formerly, a credulous accumulation of materials was all that the reader, however learned, required. Now, these materials are sifted: such only as are probable admitted, none conceded as certain. Facts are separated from ideas that, by this rule, even while the latter, as in Euclid, are in themselves apodictical, as the philosophers term it, the former have to be proved by evidence, and partake of the debate which are inseparable from the nature of the proof. To the perception of this difference we are indebted for Niebuhr's "Rome," and the "History of Greece" by our own country man, now before us.

No doubt, scepticism has a legitimate use. It should ask a question for the sake of the answer, and thus lead the way to further information. In the historian's case, the result is, frequently, that no further information is obtainable. Thus, Mr. Grote finds that the early Greek genealogies, with their gods and heroes, are fictitious. History, like the science of law, and other sciences, commences in fiction. The postulates assumed are ideal, and exclusive y matters of faith. Niebuhr and Grote will not admit them into the field of speculative or historical belief. Nevertheless, they have a *practical* effect and influence on the human mind in the shape of poetic legend, or oral tradition, which the historian is not at l berty to ignore. Mr. Grote, who considers these mythical researches in a chronological aspect, to be "fruitless in regard to any trustworthy result, and as diverting attention from the genuine form and really illustrative character of Grecian legend," still esteems the inquiry to have a certain value as illustrative "of the ideas which guided the Greek mind," and as exhibiting "the progress of the bards from Homer to those of Herodotus." The purpose of the historian is subordinate to that of the philosopher. Absolute beginning or origin, Niebuhr confessed, was beyond his reach, the historical conception comprehends nothing beyond development and progress, or, as Mr. Grote expresses it, "change from one set of circumstances to another, operated by some definite continuation of physical or moral laws." The legendary age of the Greeks, he adds, "as the earliest in any way known to us, must be taken as the initial state from whom this series of changes commences."

Mr. Grote's chapters on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" contain some interesting criticism; particularly in relation to the moral condition of the Homeric age. It was one in which power was held to be goodness, both in gods and men. *Good* and *just*, in relation to both, were "euphuisms arising from submission and fear, being not only not verified, but often pointedly belied, by their particular acts." The ethical meaning of the words hardly appears until the discussions raised by Socrates, and prosecuted by his disciples. The epithets of *good men best men*, habitually applied afterwards to the aristocratical parties, descend from the rustic period of Grecian society. Those words then signified the man of birth, wealth, influence, and daring, whose arm was strong to destroy or to protect, whatever might be the turn of his moral sentiments; while the epithets *evil, bad*, designated the poor, lowly, and weak, from whose dispositions, be they ever so virtuous, society has little either to hope or to fear. With too many, even to the present day, is not the case practically the same?

Personal authority was indeed the source of heroism, and of the submission to it shown by the crowd. Mr. Grote illustrates this position by some graphic remarks on the Homeric Boulê, or Council of Chiefs, and the Agora, or general assembly of freemen. The former was a purely consultative body, with no power over its president or King, in whose determinations it acquiesced. The latter merely received the announcement of the Royal intentions, on which anything might be said, but nothing done, whether in the shape of a vote or otherwise. To sum up, in the heroic Grecian Government is essentially monarchical, reposing on personal feeling and divine right." The chiefs uniformly treated the multitude as Odysseus did Thersites, who was not only sharply rebuked for his political interference, but threatened with being stripped naked, and turned out of the assembly with ignominious blows; as an earnest of which Odysseus administered to him on the spot a smart stroke with the studded sceptre, imprinting its painful mark in a bloody weal across his back. Odysseus had just before treated the people in the same manner, when he found them with their chiefs, retreating to their ships. Hastening among the dispersing crowd, "to the chiefs he addressed flattering words, trying to shame them by gentle expostulation; but the people he visited with harsh reprimand and blows from his sceptre, thus driving them back to their seats in the Agora." Hereupon, Mr. Grote takes occasion justly to remark that "the feeling of personal dignity of which philosophic observers in Greece, Herodotus, Xenophon, Hippocrates, and Aristotle boasted, as distinguishing the free Greek citizen from the slavish Asiatic, was yet unconceived in the time of Homer."

The esthetic merits of the Homeric poems are of secondary importance. Mr. Grote has entered fully into the Wolfian discussion as to the authenticity of the poems. To him it seems clear that the "Odyssey" has a greater degree of unity than the "Iliad," and is the work of one hand; but that the "Iliad" is an enlargement of an "Achilleis," which originally consisted of the first and eighth books, and then from the eleventh to the twenty-second inclusive, to which two more were subsequently added. "The books from the second to the seventh inclusive, together with the tenth, are of a wider and more comprehensive character, and convert the poem from an 'Achilleis' into an 'Iliad.'"

This is the conclusion in which Mr. Grote lands the argument, and there is much in the internal evidence which is strongly in his favour. What appears against him, he thus disposes of—

The primitive frontispiece, inscribed with the anger of Achilles and its direct consequences, yet remains, after it has ceased to be co-extensive with the poem. The parts added, however, are not necessarily inferior in merit to the original poem: so far is this from being the case, that amongst them are contained some of the noblest efforts of the Grecian epic. Nor are they more recent in date than the original; strictly speaking, they must be a bit more recent, but they belong to the same generation and state of society as the primitive "Achilleis."

Both poems (if we accept the historian's hypothesis) were unwritten compositions, and so remained for two centuries. The power of memorising such long pieces must be regarded as a wonderful exercise and productive act in the Greek people mind. The union of the poet and

* Binns and Goodwin, Bath.

† Thomas Bosworth, Regent-street.
‡ W. P. Kennedy, Edinburgh.
§ Binns and Goodwin, Bath.
† Addey and Co., Old Bond-street
§ J. and C. Mosley, Paternoster-row.

actor, of the imaginative and the memorial, in one continuous narrative of such extent, is indeed a marvel. If it were pre-arranged by concert between several poets, the wonder is multiplied by the addition of numbers to the same proportion as it is reduced by the division of labour. We have many marvellous minds in their degree, though none to the same extent marvellous, as on the hypothesis of one author. The age, we are told, "was favourable to such fraternisation of poets, of which the gens called Homerida probably exhibited many specimens." The sing-song reminds us of the school of prophets among the Hebrews; but their songs were written; in fact which, we confess, it litates against the supposition of the Homeric poems being originally merely oral. That the "Odyssey" was the work of a single poet, to Mr Grote seems clear; but, he recognises the probability of many having been engaged on the "Iliad:"—

Whatever presumptions (he says) a disjointed structure, several apparent inconsistences of parts, and large excrescences of social matter beyond the opening promise can create, may probably be indulged against the supposition that this poem all proceeds from a single author. There is a difference of opinion upon the subject among the best critics, which is probably not destined to be adjusted, since so much depends partly upon critical feeling, partly upon the general reasonings, in respect to ancient epical unity, with which a man sits down to the study. For the champions of unity, such as Mr Payne Knight, are very ready to strike out numerous and often considerable passages as interpolations, thus meeting the objections raised against unity of authorship on the ground of special inconsistencies. Herrmann and Boeckh, although not going the length of Lachmann in maintaining the original theory of Wolf, agree with the latter in recognising diversity of authors in the poem, to an extent overpassing the limit of what can fairly be called interpolation. Payne Knight and Nitzsch are equally persuaded of the unity. Here then is a decided contradiction among critics, all of whom have minutely studied the poems since the Wolfian question was raised. And it is such critics alone who can be said to constitute authority; for the common reader, who dwells upon the Iliad only long enough to relish their poetical beauty, is struck only by that general sameness of colouring which Wolf himself admits to pervade the poem.

The question seems now to have been examined on every side, and it must therefore be left to adjust itself as it may in individual minds. A critical decision would be an absurdity. The Greek legendary age merits to be understood, because of the light which it throws on the historical; and this, in its turn, serves to interpret the first. There occur, as Mr. Grote admonishes his readers, numerous circumstances in the after political life of the Greeks which cannot be comprehended unless we are first initiated into the course of their legendary associations. Their sentimental attributes, their religious and poetic vein, are as important as their more vigorous and palpable ones—such as their powers of acting, organising, judging, and speculation, by which they were distinguished in their after political relations. It is the fictions that rules, after all, the historical; for, in truth, the ideal is the soul of the Actual.

The Greeks were also naturally affected by their geographical position, climate, and the mountainous nature of their country. That

Position made them at once mountaineers and mariners, thus supplying them with great variety of objects, sensations, and adventures; next, that each petty community, situated apart amidst its own rocks, was sufficiently severed from the rest to possess an individual life and attributes of its own, yet not so far as to subtract it from the sympathies of the remainder; so that an observant Greek, commencing with a knowledge of half-a-dozen, whose language he understood, and whose idiosyncrasies he could appreciate, had access to a larger mass of social and political experience than any other man in so unadvanced an age could personally obtain. The Phœnician, superior to the Greek on ship-board, traversed wider distances, and saw a greater number of strangers, but had not the same means of intimate communion with a multiplicity of fellows in blood and language. His relations, compared to purchase and sale, did not produce that mutuality of action and reaction which pervaded the crowd at a Grecian festival. The scene which here presented itself was a mixture of uniformity and variety, highly stimulating to the observant faculties of a man of genius. Every much in its unlettered authors of the old epic. Such periodical intercommunion, of brethren habitually isolated from each other, was the only means then open of procuring for the bard a diversified range of experience, and a many-coloured audience; and it was by the exact degree in which these two requirements were fulfilled that the perfection and popularity of their early epic poems conduced to the diffusion among the Greek of a common type of language, and thus keeping tog ther the sympathies of the Hellenic world. The historical period assigns the primitive unity. The Olympic victories furnish historical computers with recorded dates; every fifth year the victor-runner's name was inscribed, for a succession of Olympiads. The habit of running, wrestling, boxing, &c., in gymnastic contests, with the body perfectly naked, was common to the Greeks during the whole period of the Pentecmonian fashion in the fourteenth Olympiad. Thucydides and Herodotus remark, that it was not only not practised, but even regarded as unseemly among non-Hellens. Of such customs, says Mr. Grote, a great number cannot be specified, but enough is known to warrant the remark, "there did really exist in spite of local differences, a general Hellenic sentiment and character, which counted among the cementing causes of a union apparently so little assured;" disunion being the political principle of the Grecian States—the members of each city being aliens to every other.

It is convenient in a subject so extensive as the argument of this history, to be enabled to group its several parts. This Mr. Grote has in part felin tonely accomplished. Taking, he says, the period from Cyrus and Peisistratus down to the generation of Alexander (560—300 B.C.), the phenomena of Hellas generally, and her relations, both foreign and internal political, admit of being grouped together in masses, with continued dependence on one or a few governments. Contemporaneous events can be said to constitute a sort of historic Epopee. This merits to be called the first strictly historical period. Even the story of Lykurgus and the Spartan constitution is of a stateless legendary character. Mr. Grote takes a milder view of the Kypselus thing than we did; though he leaves the assassination of the two thousand Helots untouched, on the authority of Thucydides. Of the democratic tendencies of the Grecian states, Mr. Grote rejoices in taking a very different view from Mr Mitford, and in rising superior to Aristotle's opinion. The conception which the Greek formed of an irresponsible Monarch was peculiar. According to Herodotus, he was necessarily "a subverter of the customs of the country; he (adds the historian) violates women; he puts men to death without trial." According to our experience, and in Mr. Grote's opinion, this notion of a King o. ht to be favourably modified. But this could not be the case either with Herodotus or Aristotle.

The theory of a constitutional King, especially as it exists in England, would have appeared to them incredible: to realise it to the mind of a Greek would require a considerable effort. The executive authority is carried on, yet with a will is, in practice, of little or no effect exempt from all responsibility, without making use of the same person—receiving from every one unmeasured demonstrations of homage, which are never refused him except within the bounds of a known law—surrounded with all the paraphernalia of power, yet acting as a passive instrument in the hands of Ministers marked out for his choice by indications which he is not at liberty to resist. The remarkable combination of the fiction of superhuman grandeur and license with the reality of an invisible strait-waistcoat, is what an Englishman has in his mind when he speaks of a constitutional King: the events of our history have brought it to pass in England, amidst an aristocracy the most powerful that the world has yet seen, but which seems to learn whether it can be made to exist elsewhere, or whether the conversion of a single King, at once able, aggressive, and remote, may not suffice to break it up.

The story of Solon, the Athenian legislator, is beautifully told in the third volume of this history; and that of the usurpation of Peisistratus might be cited in illustration of the foregoing remarks. Mr. Grote had previously stated that the theories now prevalent respecting Cromwell and Bonaparte, "who are often blamed because they kept out a legitimate King, but never because they seized an unauthorised power over the people, had no place in the rock of Athenian philosophy." So far from considering success in usurpation as a justification of the attempt, such writers as Herodotus, Thucydides, and Lokrates, "regarded the despot as among the greatest of criminals." His position, however coveted by ambition, is painted in the darkest colours by them—as the foregoing remarks. Aristotle—as "revealing clearly enough those wounds and lacerations of mind, whereby the internal Erinnys avenged the community upon the usurper who trampled them down." Those ancient Radicals seem to the roots of the matter, while they execrated the tyrant, held in honour his assassin. "A virtuous Greek," says Mr. Grote, "would seldom have scrupled to carry his sword concealed in myrtle branches, like Harmodius and Aristogeiton, for the execution of the deed." Peisistratus was compelled to resort to stratagem to create for himself that military power which modern tyrants have found ready made for their use. The world-be usurper appeared one day in the Agora of Athens in his chariot with a pair of mules; he had intentionally wounded both his person and the mules, and in this condition he threw himself upon the compassion and defence of the people, pretending that his political enemies had violently attacked him. He implored the people to grant him a guard, and at the moment when their sympathies were freshly aroused, both in his favour, and against his supposed assassins, Aristo proposed formally to the Ekklesia (the pro-boulcutic Senate, being composed of friends of Peisistratus, had previously authorised the proposition) that a company of fifty clubmen should be assigned as a permanent body-guard for the defence of Peisistratus. Such was the simple elementary form of a process which, in a more complicated style, has recently been acted on the stage of the world, attended with more elaborate deceptions and a larger result. Mr. Grote adds to this narrative that the number of the body-guard was not long confined to fifty, and that, probably, their clubs were soon exchanged for sharper weapons. Peisistratus, moreover, soon found himself strong enough to throw off the mask, and seize the Acropolis. "Such is the moral of all human tales," yet, it would seem as if the past had existed, and its history been written in vain.

Thus far we have held it a sacred duty, in giving a character of this elaborate work, to maintain the spirit in which it is written. This was all the more expedient, since it is impossible for us to discuss fully the extensive matter of ten volumes of historical research. Else should we be happy to enter into the details of the battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, Platea, Mykale, and of innumerable episodes connected with the fortunes of Sparta, Athens, and other states. Among these, the stories of Themistokles and Aristeides are prominent. To which may be added, those of Pausanias, Perikles, Pheidias, Ktesias, Alkibiades, and Socrates. A parallel drawn between the English jury and the Athenian dikastery is full of excellent application; and the argument on the influence of Athenian art and architecture on the public mind is admirably conducted. The antagonism of Corinth to that great and active state is also graphically set forth. Indeed, the whole subject of the Peloponnesian War is treated with the hand of a master. The story of Cyrus and the Ten Thousand Greeks is also abridged from Xenophon, with great skill; that of their retreat is remarkably exciting, interesting, and instructive.

Mr Grote enters at large into a defence of the Greek sophists, showing that the term originally intended nothing derogatory, and that Socrates himself came rightly within the definition of the term. Compared, however, with that of Socrates and Plato, their aim was limited. Their object was to educate and accomplish the orator and professional man; whereas the purpose of these great philosophers was to edify and accoutre the man *proper*, elevating him, at the same time, to a transcendental point of morality, never attained, if attainable, by mortal. Besides and Alexander were the fruits of this purely intellectual method; and their minds were universalised, as it would seem, to lend the character of infinity to their lusts or their ambition. Such, in relation to Alkibiades, was indeed the charge brought by his accusers against Socrates; and, though the issue, question-ed, rests with the recipient of the philosophic element, rather than with the element itself, not without some ground in the actual fact. Mr. Grote, indeed, states that Socrates's philosophy was deficient on the moral side; but this, we are bold to think, arises from misapprehension on his part. He takes the Socratic leading assumption to mean only the half of what it does: the knowledge required includes self knowledge, or wisdom, and, therefore, all those moral affections involved in the human personality. Upon his own ground, however, Mr Grote has argued his case strongly; and the reader will derive much important information by a careful perusal of his elaborate chapters on this "high argument."

The major portion of the last two of these ten volumes breaks up new ground, commencing with the condition of Greece under the Lacedemonian empire—a subject which, with others, will be included and concluded in volumes yet to be published. We must await their appearance before we venture on so copious a theme.

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE of THOMAS MOORE. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Vols. 1 and 2. Longman and Co.

These memorials of a distinguished poet have been undertaken by a distinguished statesman, in pursuance of a promise made by the latter to the former, and referred to in the will of the deceased bard, in which the task is confided to Lord John Russell of preparing them for publication, as "the most unlikely person for the task, from his rank and family." That will was written in 1828, since which date the testator's children have died; and Mrs. Moore only remains to be benefited by the work before us. Messrs. Longmans have fulfilled the wishes of the poet and his executors by purchasing the papers on that form the basis of it, at a price that, "with the small pension allowed by the Crown, will enable Mrs Moore to enjoy for the remainder of her life the moderate income which had latterly been the extent and limit of the yearly profits of the literary property connected with an autobiography dated 1833, and extending to the poet's twentieth year (1799), with a journal begun in 1818, and concluded in 1847, when his last illness prevented its continuance; and much of his correspondence, particularly with the friends of his youth." The present noble editor has constructed a biography which rests more on them than on his own remarks. Facts and letters are left to speak for themselves, and Lord John has not further interfered with them than in placing them in succession and connection. He has preferred, as he tells us, to present the details of "the daily current" of the poet's life, and the "lesser traits of his character." He professes, indeed, to furnish "profuse details," such as give interest to "the lives of Sir Walter Scott and Madame Genlis." His Lordship also enters into the *rationale* of this—adducing the examples of the "greatest masters of fiction," who "introduce small circumstances and homely remarks, in order to give life and probability to stories which otherwise would strike the imagination as absurd and unconceivable;" and instances "Dante's tailor threading his needle," and "the crowds passing over a well-known bridge." Certainly the descriptions of individuals and places, Defoe's use of trifling circumstances, and Swift's minute measurements in "Gulliver's Travels." In conclusion, Lord John suffers his individual taste to look out, and surprises us of his esteem of these authors, as superior to his opinion, in the respects, to Homer, Virgil, and Shakspeare. Indeed, he states that "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Gulliver," are "better known to us" than the three poets just named; meaning, we presume, than the heroes of their works. That this is an exaggerated statement need not be pointed out. It may be readily met with the fact that, for once, in the most ordinary literary composition, the names of the specified romantic personages are added to, those of the heroes of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," of the "Divine Comedy" and the "Æneid;" proving, as such quotations usually do, that the utmost effect is produced by the most familiar.

Moore's instinct for rhyme was, in his own opinion, prior to his poetic development, which, indeed, according to his own account, only grew out of it; and his feeling for it seems to have been nurtured by his mother. From her, too, he appears to have derived that love for society, which distinguished him in the days of his celebrity; and the old custom to call his voice into play, and to exercise his taste and talent for singing, to enliven her gay tea-parties and suppers. Such was the life to which he was born—and to it the vivacity of his disposition in after days may be fairly attributed. To it he was doubtless attracted for his progress in London life, and the interest which Lord Moira took in his career, soon after his arrival in the metropolis, introducing him to the Prince of Wales, who at once conceived a great liking for the insipient poet. His address to the latter, on the score of his publication of a translation of "Anacreon," which he wished to dedicate to his Royal Highness. Of his introduction to Carlton-house he writes in terms of delight, and describes the fascinating manners of the Prince; who, in his turn, was much pleased with Moore's poetical talents. On both occasions at this time were very small, and he had much difficulty in obtaining a new coat for the interview, for which he had to give an old coat and two guineas.

A very full account of the intended duel with Jeffrey, on account of his criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*, is given by the autobiographer, in which these minute details required by Lord John Russell are "profusely" supplied. They testify to the coo age and *sang froid* of both parties. To both, honour was more than life. Yet it is clear that, at least, Moore was not quite satisfied with the morality of such a contest; for, on the combatants conversing together, and Jeffrey observing, "What a beautiful morning it is!" Moore relates that he answered, with a slight smile, "Yes: a morning made for better purposes;" and shortly afterwards regaled the man he was about to shoot with a merry anecdote. The duel, however, as our readers know, was prevented by the police; and an acquaintance, thus oddly commenced, ultimately ripened into friendship

The letters, too loosely strung together by Lord John Russell, are singularly deficient of exciting materials for quotation. The interiors of Sloppierton and Mayfield cottages are indeed laid open, and the domestic affections in the poet are illustrated by unmistakeable signs; but with that tendency of style which enables us to see any portion as a picture for exhibition. The reader must gather all this, and whatever else may be desiderated, as a sentiment present in innumerable passages and scattered over many segments of correspondence, but not anywhere concentrated, and to be specified in an exemplary instance. The poet's correspondence with his publishers is of a strictly business-like character. He proposes to provide so many verses for so much money, and on such conditions. Even in the most trying affairs of his life—the defalcation of his Bermuda agent, he writes with a matter-of-fact coolness, that precludes any tragic emotion. His diary, indeed, lets us a little more into his inner man; but there is too little of the habit of self-intuition to invest even these entries with any philosophical value. They are discursive and various enough, but not important, nor very brilliant. We never felt more impressed with the want of the reflective power in the writer. Nor is there much of delineation. It was only as an artist or poet that Mr. Moore was descriptive; as a correspondent or journalist, he was negligent in the setting of his thoughts and the collation of his objects. He dealt in small talk, which was not calculated to live beyond the moment of its utterance; and was not at all remarkable for that "discourse of reason," which "looks before and after." All here is fugitive: but our trust is that the volumes in time may be more interesting. The want of colouring in the present is partly due to the absence of those remarks with which it might have been expected that their noble editor would have graced the space between letter and letter, drawing out the spirit of each by recounting to its associations. We cannot but think that too much haste has been shown in the preparation and manipulation of the materials here printed, rather than edited.

LETTERS LEFT at the PASTRYCOOK'S; being the Clandestine Correspondence between Kitty Clover at School and her "Dear, dear, Friend" in Town. Edited by HORACE MAYHEW. Illustrated by Phiz. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Here we have the entire collection of the Letters, the commencement of which were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in October last, a series of piquant exposures of the practices of boarding-schools, and a satire on the system of mis-education so frequently pursued at those establishments. We should be sorry, however, to have it implied that the strictures, intended by the correspondence before us, were applicable to all or even the majority of female seminaries; but there are, doubtless, exceptional cases, in which Mr. Mayhew's censure is eminently needed. In this age of progress, school discipline should improve with the age, and prepare the pupil for the exigencies of a highly-civilised state of society, by a moral cultivation sufficient to resist not only strong but exceedingly subtle temptations. With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to present our readers with a few characteristic extracts.

In the following description of one of her schoolfellows, Kitty Clover wields a graphic pen.

But the girl I dislike most is Susan Carney. Fancy a tall, thin creature, with hair the colour of blotting-paper, and with eyes like an owl's, that cannot look at you, and you have her standing before you. She is the "sneak" of the school, and is always trying to curry favour with us. When we are taking secrets, and turn round, there she is—pretending to look for something, but in reality listening. Or, if a girl has comfortably got one of James's delicious novels inside her sampler, and is reading it with the utmost gusto, there is Carney's cold fish eye sure to be fixed sideways upon her. Peggy says that her eye is so sharp, she's confident that, like a needle's, it would cut thread. We cannot have a bit of fun but Miss Carney is sure to spoil it. We cannot read or write a letter in class without her knowing it. She cannot talk to the maid-of-all-work, or have a comfortable bit of gossip about the filthy dinners and the Lady Principal, without our hearing of the request, before the day is half over, "to step in Mrs. R.'s boudoir," after which you will see the girl coming back with red eyes and burning cheeks.

The strange thing is, no one is sure that it is Carney who tells, though every one is convinced that she does. She manages it so cleverly that she is never found out. We tease her as much as we dare, calling her "policeman," "spy," "hi-her," and everything we can think of; but it takes no effect upon her. She turns a little pale, talks morality in a whining tone, and leaves it to Mrs Rodwell to redress her wrongs.

Another curious thing is the way in which she wheedles a secret out of you. Though on your guard, she flatters and fawns, and coaxes and leaves, till you have parted with your secret long before you are aware of it. You would imagine she was endeavouring, so cleverly does she extract it, without the smallest consciousness on your part. You'll see she crawls over you, Meg; and as for talking, it is my firm belief she would talk a letter out of a letter box. She is undeniably neat and clean, with not a single hair out of bounds, and, somehow, her dress, like her crosses de Jesuite, nor her shoes creak, as other persons do. She is down upon you, like a shower at the horticultural fête, before you have time to run for it. What with her crawling, and her sleek appearance, and her gliding so noiselessly about the room, she looks like a big lizard, or a no slippery serpent, that was advancing towards you; and I always feel inclined to scream, or to put up my parasol, when she comes near me, to frighten her away.

Nor is she much a favourite with the remainder of the school. The little girls bribe her with oranges and cakes, and lend her small sums of money, to prevent her telling. But the big girls know it's no use, and waste nothing upon her: they know well enough she will take the bribe one minute, and go and tell the next. The governesses even are afraid of her, and begin talking of the weather whenever she approaches.

But what shocks me the most, Nelly, is that she is righteous. She moans and groans, and turns up the whites (or the yellows, rather) of her eyes, and is so pious at church, and is always preaching against "the shameful wickedness of the school. Then she reads hymns, and is embroidering a *prie dieu* for her godpapa, who is something in the Church, and exceedingly rich, and she writes such pitifully long sermons, twice the length of anybody else's, and after service she begs to see Mrs. Rodwell, *pour confier son cœur*, as she calls it, but we all know what that means, for, as sure as plum-pudding on Sundays, she is sure to be punished that same afternoon. I only wish we could find her out in anything. I really believe the entire school would rush up to the Lady Principal, and tell of her. But Miss Carney is far too cautious to be caught tripping: they tell me she even sleeps with her eyes open.

His portrait is decidedly clever—a literal likeness, skilfully avoiding caricature. The following is in a more gracious spirit, and true to nature:—

But, Nelly, you would quite love little Jessie Joy; she is the week's little thing you ever saw. You might knock her down with a *feather*. You would declare that she was not more than ten, and yet she was sixteen last birthday. She has a rosy round face, and little flaxen curls, exactly like a pretty doll, if you could only keep her quiet for a moment to look at her. She plays about the room like the sun on a looking-glass, and her whole body seems to quiver with light. I defy you to catch her, unless, perhaps, it was in the dark. We call her "pet" and "fairy."

I don't know how it is, Jessie cannot be right; and yet she is far from being an idiot, for the little thing understands; nor is she stupid, for she is quick enough at learning us all. Still, she never seems to be at her books or her sewing. Her eyes (I don't know what colour they are) fly away like butterflies directly you attempt to catch them, and settle on all places but on her book. We think she can read, but no one is ever sure. If told to learn, she pouts her lips like cherries, until you feel inclined to bite them; and her little head swings to and fro, Nelly, like the birds on a mantle, when set a-dancing by the wind. The Lady Principal cannot scold her. The utmost she can do is to call her to her as an angry one, when she takes up her little head in her two hands as if it were a bowl of milk, and kisses her gently on the forehead. This is all her punishment; and the tits are culprits back into her places as quick as a rabbit.

But if she can't read, or spell, or learn, you should only hear her sing, Nell! It is like a wild bird. She warbles every air she hears. Music seems to gush from her, but no one knows from whence it flows. Some say it is a fountain, others say it sounded like the rejoicing of good spirits; but she cried when they wanted her to do it again, and has never touched the instrument since. She dances more like a fairy than a human being. And yet when Monsieur Vaudon (the French dancing-master) attempted to teach her the polka, she ran away and hid herself behind the great globe in the music-room. The truth is, her dancing has neither time nor step-room in it. She flits about so restlessly, it makes your eyes wink to look at her. Her feet never seem happy on the ground, and I always have a curious fear when the window is opened that Jessie will fly out of it.

The girls are rather frightened at her restless ways and her strange beauty, which seems to belong more to the air than to the earth. They declare that she is a fairy changeling; and that the tale which is told of her father being shot in a duel, and of her mother dying when Jessie was born, is all a story. Jessie rare y goes home. The only person who comes to see her is an aged aunt, with a face all over lines like a railway map. She brings her plenty of toys and plenty of sweeties; but Jessie, apparently, does not care the least about her. The only person her flighty disposition stops in its giddy career to alight upon is Amy Darling. She listens to no one else with so much patience. She will play with her for hours, exactly as a young kitten (but be sure no one tells Jessie we said so). But then I believe if Amy spoke to the lightning, it, at the word stop it.

As might have been expected, the misery of being a professional governess to Lesh is dwelt on—

She hasn't a moment to herself. She is the first to rise, and the last to go to bed. She hasn't even the privacy of a bed-room to herself, for she is obliged to keep in the same room as Lesh girl, and look after them. The only privacy she knows is when she creeps into bed and draws the curtains round her. Our pay-hours are no play-hours to her; rather on the contrary, for then her torments really begin, and only end when the last train again for Essex. She is the terror of all her scholars' smallest movements, that it is perfectly clear from them all her words and smallest movements, that it is perfectly clear Hope never whispers into her ear any of those soft motherly words which soothe the agony of one's heart, and lull it quiet y off to sleep.

She may justly be called our "mistress of all work," She does a little of everything; she helps the smallest girls to dress; takes the junior pupils; hears the reading; sees to the wardrobes; gives out the linen; teaches needlework; and superintends the Saturday night's cleaning. In short, she is expected, as they say of servants, "to make herself generally useful;" which means, in our instance, that she is worked to death by everybody, and spared by nobody; because, that she is worked to death by everybody, and spared by nobody; because, that she is worked to death by everybody, and spared by nobody; because

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How the Guards with a shout in every field
Of Portugal and Spain,
That victory is mine, I ween he revealed
His movements on the plain.

How valiant from the Portuguese,
The rights of man restore;
Drove Joseph with his sword,
And Soult with all his power
Amidst the turmoil's sad,
His skill never fails, the plants grew—
Sad was Napoleon's gaze.

March on! advanced sons, conquer France,
Said Wellington to his band
Behold the chance of sword and lance,
Fresh Paris's our prize.
The French Guard, fled o'er heaps of dead,
And cried that all was lost;
Cries shot and shell, and balls no bind,
And dear the victory cost.

Glory chase round, and Britons crown'd
At sunset on a rosy light
Shrill bugles sound, and Prussians frown'd
And quickly ran for flight
Nia's now by Queen illumed the scene
With her sun-rays of peace,
And Brother Jonathan rejoice,
Vowed Paris walls to raze.

Bet on the turf, with lively mirth,
Diamond and Newry Pearl,
Make not the Parish purpose dear we wish—
The Duke again to rise!
Now Wellington his Fame has sung,
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1847	2,5	113,6 9 4 5	4,232 3 9
1848	172	124 4 8 17 9	4 285 0 8
1849	172	124 4 8 17 9	4 285 0 8
1850	269	113,469 16 11	3 163 15 7
1851	1,0	1,0,1,1,0	3 1,2 7
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WINTER SEASON.—BATHS of HOMBURG, the Capital of the GRAND-DUCHY of NASSAU on the RHINE The unrivalled Casino remains open all the year, and the combinations of the Table of play, its balls, concerts. Bus of every description, as we as the shooting parties in the neighbouring forests, attract a numerous and select society from every quarter of Europe The games of roulette and trente et quarante are played with fifty per cent. advantage to the renters over the other known banks. The journey from London to Homburg, viâ Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Metz, and Mannheim, by railway, the whole distance is performed in thirty hours, and from Frankfort to Homburg in about an hour.

ESTABLISHED 1849
THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 27, GRESHAM-STREET, London, requests Active Agents in all the Towns and Districts where none have been appointed. Address H FELTON, Secretary, 27, Gresham-street London

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
50, CHARING CROSS, and 16, REGENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
Established 1824

FIVE BONUSES have been declared, at the last, in January 1848, the sum of £134,135 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus to existing Assurances of from 25 to 55 per cent on the Premiums paid during the five years, and Policies effected in 1824 and 1829 have been Assured.

The small share of Profit divisible in the among the Shareholders being now provided for, the ASSURED will hereafter derive a the Profits otherwise a from a Mutual Office, WITHOUT any LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

One-Fifth of the Premium on the Sum of Life only on Half of the Premium need be paid for the first five years.

POLICIES effected at this Office will not be Invalidated by service in the Militia or Yeomanry Corps

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk

Policies held fifty years after proof of death and all Policies are Indisputable except in cases of fraud.

The Accounts and Bonus Books are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, and of any person who may desire to assure.

Further information can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE H PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Offices—London, 25 Pall-mall, Dublin, 26 Nassau-street Gurgoyle 72 Thomas-street

DIRECTORS

Benjamin Phillips, Esq, F R S Chairman.	
Edward Doubleday, Esq, F L S	Thomas Smith, Esq, F S A
Major Henry Dowdeswell	Benjamin Smith, Esq, M P, F R S
George Hen Hay, Esq	Alfred Wedderburn, D U L
Charles Hutton, Esq	James Washbour